# Dimensions of Recovery - sources

**MPSC** international

## AIDR/ ANZSOG - *A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Disaster Recovery Programs*

Types of program
- Disaster specific
- Existing program surge

Standards for successful recovery

Comparators
- Pre disaster state
- Disaster impact
- Ongoing community needs assessment
- Comparison with recognized standards (air pollution, asbestos risk)
- Timeframe
- Comparison with similar communities not affected by the event.

Outcomes, indicators
- Most Significant Change (MSC) – identifies and explores important outcomes through a qualitative approach to community values
- Community involvement – Social media

## AIDR - *National Disaster Recovery Monitoring and Evaluation database*

## Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements

## USA Dept of Homeland Security
### - *National Disaster Recovery Framework*
- Guiding principles
- Recovery core capabilities
- Success factors for Recovery
- Measuring recovery progress

## USA Dept of Homeland Security
### - *Community Recovery Toolkit – American Planning Association*

Planning for recovery management
1. Determine how decisions are made and who leads.
2. Define the organisation for local management
3. Legalise the authorities for local management
4. Formalize partnership into local management

Measuring Success in Disaster Recovery
1. Identification of standards and metrics is a major challenge
2. Pre-existing disaster plans are one way to do this.
3. Metrics must capture scale and speed of recovery for socially vulnerable populations

## AIDR - *National Principles for Disaster Recovery*
- Understanding the context.
- Recognising complexity.
- Use community-led approaches.
- Coordinate all activities.
- Communicate effectively.
- Recognise and build capacity.

## The Data Center/ Brookings Institute
### *The New Orleans index at 10*

## New Zealand Red Cross - *Leading in disaster recovery – a companion through the chaos.*

## IGEM - *Review - Efficacy of Recovery Governance 2017*

## Whakatāne District Council
### - *Recovery Debrief and Toolbox*

Response

# Recovery

Relief

## QRA - *Queensland Recovery Plan*
Objectives: Communities – Sustainable, Resilient

Foundations
- Community – all diversity
- Program Logic
- Locally led - supported by government

## IGEM – *Standard for Disaster Management - Outcome 11*:
**Recovery operations minimise the negative impacts of an event on the community and provide the support needed for recovery**

Operations are:
- coordinated
- timely and reflect the urgency of the situation
- informed by plans
- risk-based and evidence-based
- based on community needs
- conducted, led and coordinated by the appropriate entities

Entities conduct operations that:
- start at the right time
- support the transition between response, relief and recovery
- incorporate the functions of recovery
- support activities initiated by the community
- minimise the likelihood of unintended consequences impacting the community
- improve the community's ability to cope with future events

## UK Govt - *Recovering from Emergencies*
Principles cover:
- planning and management arrangements.
- complex, dynamic and protracted nature and changing needs.
- a local community development perspective and participation
- human welfare agencies role in decision-making.
- recovery begins when the emergency begins.
- training and exercises to prepare all
- Need for a comprehensive integrated framework
- assistance in a timely, fair and equitable manner
- measures flexible for a diversity of community needs

# Dimensions of Recovery – benchmark topics

## QRA - Queensland Recovery Plan

### Objectives: Communities – Sustainable, Resilient

**Community – in all its diversity**
- Based on community needs and ongoing assessment
- Individual and family empowerment
- A local community development perspective and community participation
- Must support activities initiated by the community
- Improve the community's ability to cope with future events
- Community engagement
- Formalize partnerships into local management
- Measures flexible for a diversity of community needs
- Engaged partnerships and inclusiveness
- Psychological and emotional recovery
- Health integration

**Awareness of the circumstances**
- Understand the context
- Recognise complexity
- Recognise dynamic and protracted nature and changing needs

**Decision-making**
- Determine how decisions are made and who leads
- Human welfare agencies role in decision-making
- Legalise the authorities for local management

**Time**
- Timeliness and flexibility
- Timely and reflect the urgency of the situation
- Start at the right time
- Recovery begins when the emergency begins
- Assistance in a timely, fair and equitable manner
- Realistic expectations and milestones for the community

**Leadership**
- Locally led - supported by government
- Conducted, led and coordinated by the appropriate entities
- Use community-led approaches.
- Leadership and local primacy

**Planning, Governance and Management**

Planning and management arrangements for recovery
- Pre-disaster recovery planning;
- Integration of community recovery planning processes
- Comprehensive scope and an integrated framework
- Support the transition between response, relief and recovery

Governance of the recovery process
- Program logic for disaster recovery
  - Develop an Outcomes chain (domains – pillars of recovery)
  - Identify measures of success
  - Add: activities, resources,
  - Add: governance, timeline
  - Coordinate all activities.

Informed by principles
- Incorporate the functions of recovery
- Define the organisation for local management
- Use technology and innovation to achieve greater information sharing, accountability and transparency
- Effectiveness & effective financial management
- Efficiency
- Unity of effort
- Organisational flexibility

Types of program
- Disaster specific
- Existing program surge

Risk
- Risk-based and evidence-based
- Minimise the likelihood of unintended consequences impacting the community

**Communication and engagement**
- Communicate the program logic
- Communicate effectively
- Proactive community engagement, public participation and public awareness

**Capacity and resilience building**
- Training and exercises to prepare all
- Recognise and build capacity
- Resilience and Sustainability both need capacity
- Resilient rebuilding – build back better
- Link recovery to mitigation planning
- Assure recovery allows for civil rights and civil liberties

**Evaluation**
- Identification of standards and metrics is a major challenge - pre-existing disaster plans are one way to do this.
- Metrics must capture scale and speed of recovery for socially vulnerable populations
- Whole community participation in developing metrics
- Use available data on pre-disaster conditions
  - Pre-disaster state
  - Disaster impact
  - Comparison with recognized standards (air pollution, asbestos risk)
  - Timeframe
  - Comparison with similar communities not affected by the event.
- Outcomes, indicators
  - Most Significant Change – identifies and explores important outcomes through a qualitative approach to community values
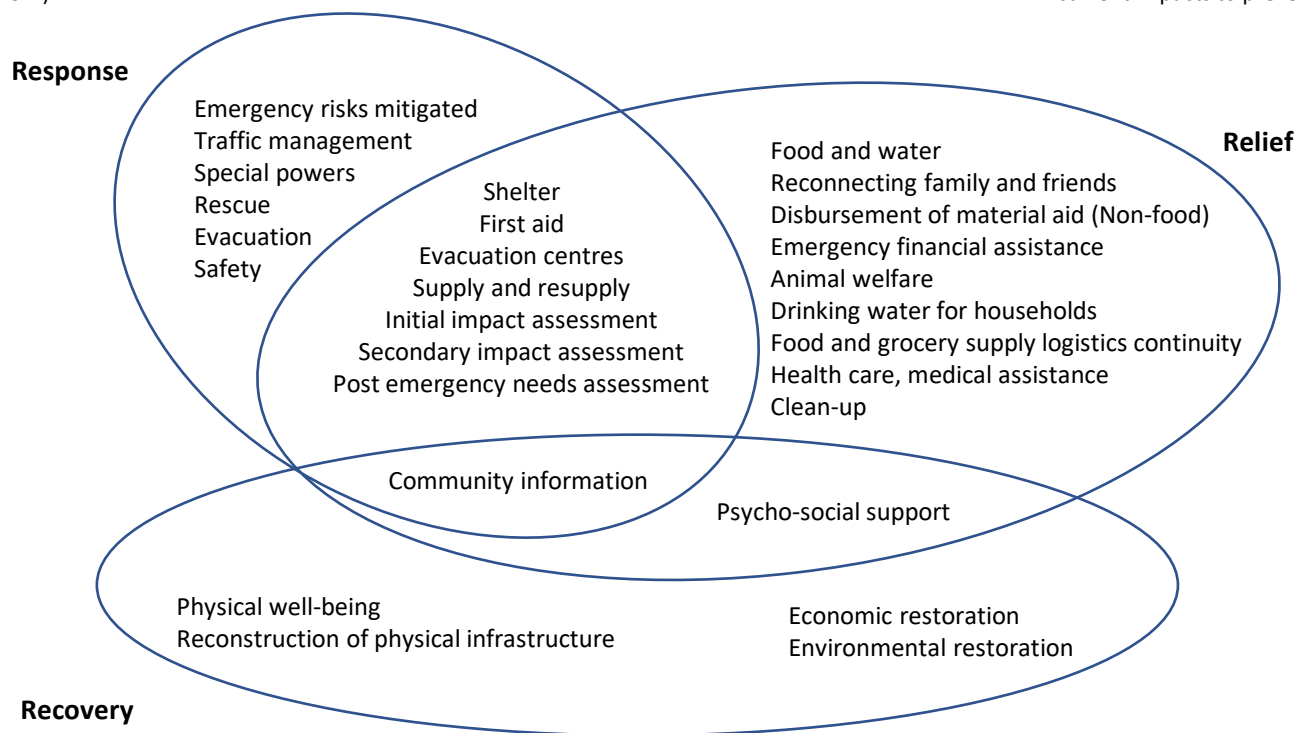  - Community involvement – Social media

Other
- Review and renewal

# Definitions and dimensions - response, relief and recovery

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**Response**. the action taken immediately before, during and in the first period after an emergency to reduce the effect and consequences of emergencies on people, their livelihoods and wellbeing, property and the environment and to meet basic human needs. (All)

A successful emergency **response**: one '…where no lives are lost, clear information and warnings are provided to empower community action to minimise risk, and emergency services and community work together to minimise both risk and the effect of the disaster'. (NSW)

**Relief**. Efforts to meet the needs of persons affected by a disaster, to minimise further loss through the provision of immediate shelter and basic human needs. (IGEM –Standard 2021)

A transitionary phase that occurs during both response and short-term recovery operations. **Relief** includes the immediate provision of basic human needs immediately following disaster events. It is heavily focused on reducing and stabilising current impacts to prevent the impact of secondary hazards. (IGEM - Standard 2014)

Emergency **relief** provides for the essential needs of individuals, families and communities during and in the immediate aftermath of an emergency. (VIC, AIIMS)

**Response**

Emergency risks mitigated
Traffic management
Special powers
Rescue
Evacuation
Safety

Shelter
First aid
Evacuation centres
Supply and resupply
Initial impact assessment
Secondary impact assessment
Post emergency needs assessment

**Relief**

Food and water
Reconnecting family and friends
Disbursement of material aid (Non-food)
Emergency financial assistance
Animal welfare
Drinking water for households
Food and grocery supply logistics continuity
Health care, medical assistance
Clean-up

Community information

Psycho-social support

Physical well-being
Reconstruction of physical infrastructure

Economic restoration
Environmental restoration

**Recovery**

**Recovery**. The coordinated process of supporting disaster-affected communities' psychosocial (emotional and social), and physical well-being; reconstruction of physical infrastructure; and economic and environmental restoration. (IGEM)

**Relief**. Relief is the provision of basic needs and includes addressing psychological and physical safety needs, personal and financial security, and health and well being needs Relief is part of the response to an emergency and should occur along side response activities. (AIIMS)

**Relief** principles (VIC)
- emergency-affected communities receive essential support to meet their basic and immediate needs
- relief assistance is delivered in a timely manner, in response to emergencies
- relief promotes community safety, and minimises further physical and psychological harm
- relief and response agencies communicate clear, relevant, timely and tailored information and advice to communities about relief services, through multiple appropriate channels
- relief services recognise community diversity
- relief is adaptive, based on continuing assessment of needs
- relief supports community responsibility and resilience
- relief is well coordinated, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities
- relief services are integrated into emergency management arrangements.