

International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction

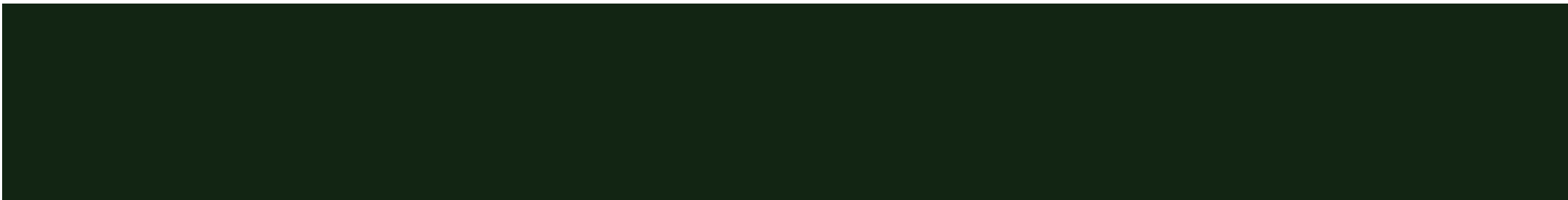
Professor Lisa Gibbs
University of Melbourne



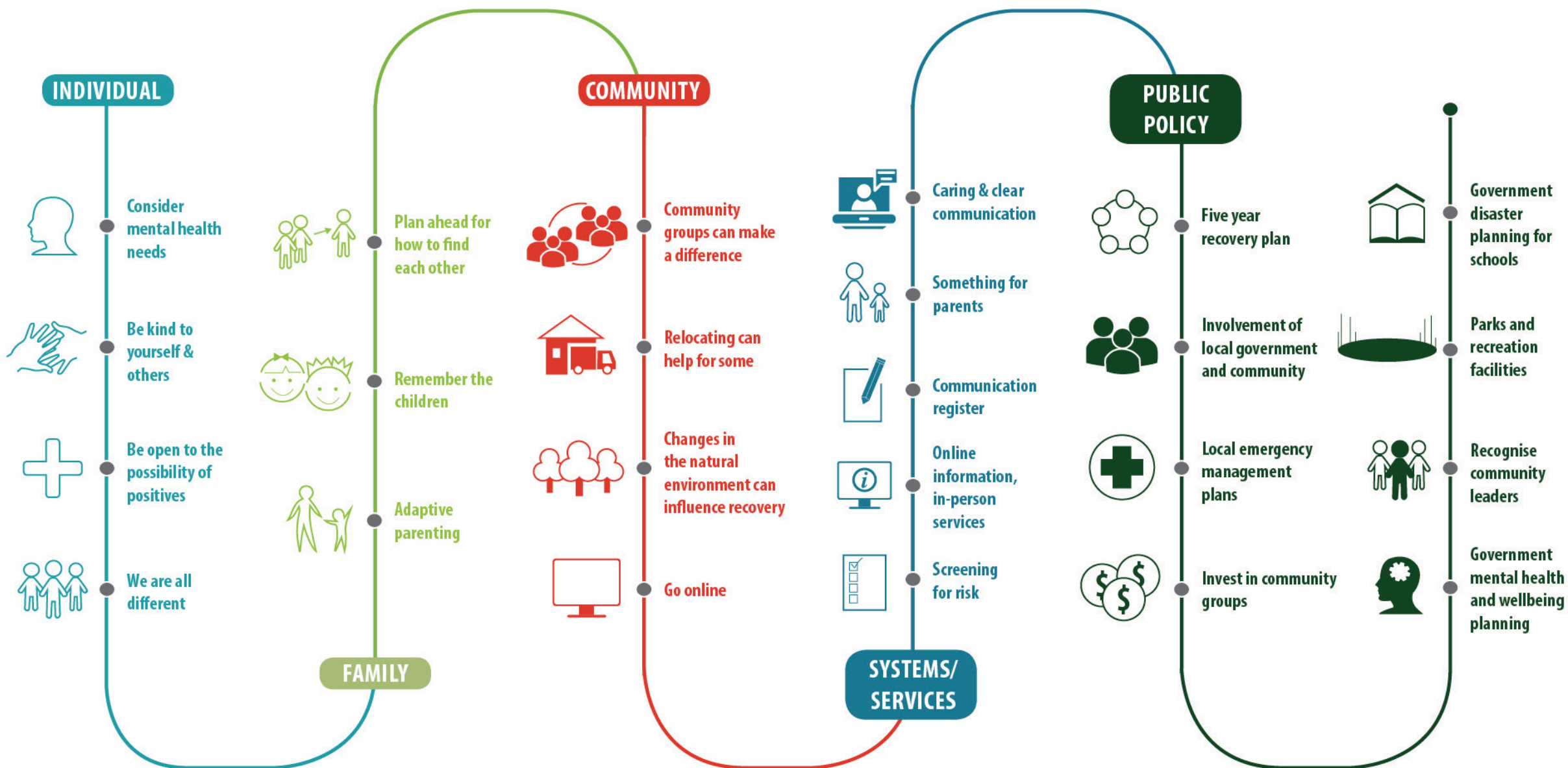
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RECOVERY RECOMMENDATIONS





Recovery Capitals



Supporting wellbeing after disasters

Guide to Post-Disaster **Recovery Capitals (ReCap)**



<https://www.redcross.org.au/recap>

Pilot | Australian edition



the
power of
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Built | key considerations



Social infrastructure

What we know

While some infrastructure is crucial to preparedness, response and recovery (including telecommunications and transport)^{44,56,97}, there is evidence that some physical disaster mitigation infrastructure (such as sea walls against tsunamis) is less protective than social factors such as social capital^{47,98}.



Consider

- Social strategies need to be developed alongside infrastructure strategies to support preparedness, response and recovery.

Social | key considerations



Communication

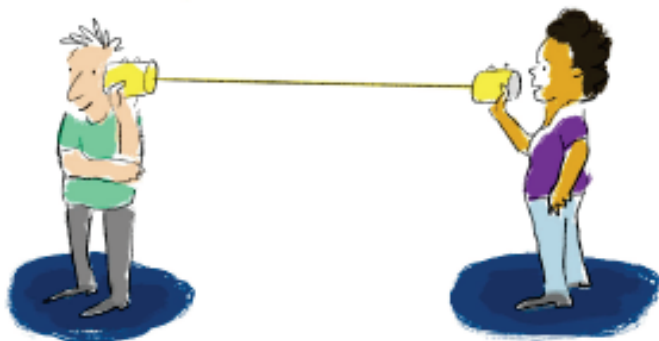
What we know

Social connections build trust and enable the flow of information, which is critical during recovery as it enables decision-making and access to resources^{21,24,27,37,48,49}. This includes connections between family, friends, neighbours, service providers, media and government. Information delivered through strong relationships and effective methods can further strengthen social capital^{30,37}, whereas weak social ties can lead to a cycle in which poor communication leads to mistrust and blame, further damaging social connections⁴⁹.



Consider

- The ways that people communicate in post-disaster settings may be very different from the way that they did before. It is important to assess how people want to access and provide information in post disaster settings, noting this may change throughout the recovery.
- Central community websites, newsletters, noticeboards and meetings can be important means of sharing official information about recovery. Sharing that information through community groups, networks and social media can also be a way of reaching more people.
- Ensure that communications are accessible to all, taking into consideration people's diverse needs and circumstances.



Physical distancing

What we know

Given the importance of social connectedness in disaster recovery, further evidence is needed on the impacts of physical distancing measures in response to pandemics, and interventions that can maintain and build social connections in these contexts.

Consider

- How can social capital be built and maintained, particularly for those most at risk of isolation, in the context of a pandemic?

External support

What we know

Communities affected by disasters often receive support from broader society, including resources, guidance, and emotional support^{30,37,21}. When this support is responsive to local needs it generally plays a positive role in recovery^{44,45}. Communities with greater ability to draw on these external connections tend to fare better^{14,21,46,47}.

Consider

- Identify and support the communities that are least likely to be able to draw on connections to government and broader society and advocate for their needs.



Further information:

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<https://www.redcross.org.au/recap>

www.beyondbushfires.org.au



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