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| Planning for Recovery (pre-event): Applying the National Principles for Disaster Recovery |
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The review of the National Principles for Disaster Recover (‘The Principles’, published 2018) confirmed that they continue to provide the foundation for successful community recovery. This checklist can assist to identify strengths in your approach to recovery and capture stories that can be shared nationally about the application of the National Principles.

Recovery refers to both the approach and the outcome, as they are interdependent and the Principles can be applied before and after the event by agencies, or be used and adapted by interested parties in communities:

1. When pre-planning for recovery (before disaster) The Principles can be used as a guide, for example by re-framing each of them into questions: “How can we use community-led approaches in our community?”, “How can implementation be guided by the community’s priorities?”, and “Who do I need around the table to help me make appropriate decisions and plan for my community?”.
2. In the review of post-disaster recovery planning and implementation, The Principles can then be applied as criteria, for example: “How effectively did we as an agency build collaborative partnerships with community?”, “How did we assist individuals, families and the community to actively participate in their own recovery?”, and “How did we ensure the voice of all community members was heard, including the most vulnerable?”.
3. Similarly, communities might examine some of the skills, knowledge, strengths and wisdom they require to plan disaster recovery, through the lens of The Principles.

The Principles have been turned into questions on the following pages to enable reflective practice and continuous improvement by agencies and organisations involved in community recovery post disaster. Note: Social impact might be replaced by public value and is potentially related to the National Recovery Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. If the impact is not a positive one, this can be framed as a learning.

## The Principles:

### Understand the Context

* **Recognise Complexity**
* **Use Community-led Approaches**
* **Coordinate all Activities**
* **Communicate Effectively**
* **Recognise and Build Capacity**

If you would like to share your insights, please return any feedback about the use of the National Principles for Disaster Recovery to Catherine Gearing, SRRG National Consultant Disaster Recovery, [catherine.gearing@reconstruction.nsw.gov.au](mailto:louise.mitchell@dhhs.vic.gov.au).

Checklist for applying the National Principles for Disaster Recovery during preparation of recovery plans for the future (pre-event)

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| **Understand the CONTEXT: Successful recovery is based on an understanding of the community context, with each community having its own history, values and dynamics.** | | |
| Can we do this? | In what aspects of recovery does this apply? How could we do this? What would we need to know? What capacity would we need to build? | Who will need to partner to enable this? |
| * Acknowledge existing strengths and capacity, including past experiences; |  |  |
| * Appreciate the risks and stressors faced by the community; |  |  |
| * Be respectful of and sensitive to the culture and diversity of the community; |  |  |
| * Support those who may be facing vulnerability; |  |  |
| * Recognise the importance of the environment to people and to their recovery; |  |  |
| * Acknowledge this process as requiring a long term, sustained effort as needed by the community; |  |  |
| * Acknowledge the impact upon the community may extend beyond the geographical boundaries where the disaster occurred. |  |  |

Table 1 of 6: Understand the Context

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| Recognise COMPLEXITY: Successful recovery is responsive to the complex and dynamic nature of both emergencies and the community. | | |
| Which of the following factors do we need to consider: | In what aspects of recovery does this apply? How could we do this? What would we need to know? What capacity would we need to build? | Who will need to partner to enable this? |
| * Disasters lead to a range of effects and impacts that require a variety of approaches; they can also leave long-term legacies; |  |  |
| * Information on impacts is limited at first and changes over time; |  |  |
| * Affected individuals and the community have diverse needs, wants and expectations, which can evolve rapidly; |  |  |
| * Responsive and flexible action is crucial to address immediate needs; |  |  |
| * Existing community knowledge and values may challenge the assumptions of those outside of the community; |  |  |
| * Conflicting knowledge, values and priorities among individuals, the community and organisations may create tensions; |  |  |
| * Emergencies create stressful environments where grief or blame may also affect those involved; and |  |  |
| * Over time, appropriate support for individuals and communities, from within and outside, can cultivate hope and individual and collective growth. |  |  |

Table 2 of 6: Recognise Complexity

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| Use COMMUNITY-LED approaches: Successful recovery is community-centred, responsive and flexible, engaging with community and supporting them to move forward. | | |
| Can we do this? | In what aspects of recovery does this apply? How could we do this? What would we need to know? What capacity would we need to build? | Who will need to partner to enable this? |
| * Assist and enable individuals, families and the community to actively participate in their own recovery; |  |  |
| * Recognise that individuals and the community may need different levels of support at various times; |  |  |
| * Be guided by the communities priorities; |  |  |
| * Channel effort through pre-identified and existing community assets, including local knowledge, existing community strengths and resilience; |  |  |
| * Build collaborative partnerships between the community and those involved in the recovery process; |  |  |
| * Recognise that new community leaders often emerge during and after a disaster, who may not hold formal positions of authority; and |  |  |
| * Recognise that different communities may choose different paths to recovery. |  |  |

Table 3 of 6: Use Community-led Approaches

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| COORDINATE all activities: **Successful recovery requires a planned, coordinated and adaptive approach, between community and partner agencies, based on continuing assessment of impacts and need.** | | |
| Can we do this? | In what aspects of recovery does this apply? How could we do this? What would we need to know? What capacity would we need to build? | Who will need to partner to enable this? |
| * Ensure we have clearly articulated and shared goals based on desired outcomes; |  |  |
| * Flexible, taking into account changes in community needs or stakeholder expectations. |  |  |
| * Be guided by those with experience and expertise, using skilled, authentic and capable community leadership; |  |  |
| * Work recovery at the pace desired by the community, and seek to collaborate and reconcile different interests and time frames; |  |  |
| * Reflect well-developed community planning and information gathering before, during and after a disaster; |  |  |
| * Use clear decision-making and reporting structures and sound governance, which are transparent and accessible to the community; |  |  |
| * Demonstrate an understanding of the roles, responsibilities and authority of organisations involved and coordinate across agencies to ensure minimal service provision disruption; |  |  |
| * Demonstrate that we are part of an emergency management approach that integrates with response operations and contributes to future prevention and preparedness; and |  |  |
| * Be inclusive, availing of and building upon relationships created before, during and after the emergency. |  |  |

Table 4 of 6: Coordinate all Activities

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| COMMUNICATE effectively: **Successful recovery is built on effective communication between the affected community and other partners.** | | |
| Can we do this? | In what aspects of recovery does this apply? How could we do this? What would we need to know? What capacity would we need to build? | Who will need to partner to enable this? |
| * Recognise that communication should be two-way, and that input and feedback should be encouraged; |  |  |
| * Ensure that information is accessible to audiences in diverse situations, addresses a variety of communication needs, and is provided through a range of communication channels and networks; |  |  |
| * Establish mechanisms for coordinated and consistent communications between all service providers, organisations and individuals and the community; |  |  |
| * Ensure that all communication is relevant, timely, clear, accurate, targeted, credible and consistent; and |  |  |
| * Identify trusted sources of information and repeat key recovery messages to enable greater community confidence and receptivity. |  |  |

Table 5 of 6: Communicate Effectively

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| Recognise and build CAPACITY: **Successful recovery recognises, supports and builds on individual, community and organisational capacity and resilience.** | | |
| Can we do this? | In what aspects of recovery does this apply? How could we do this? What would we need to know? What capacity would we need to build? | Who will need to partner to enable this? |
| * Assess capability and capacity requirements before, during and after a disaster; |  |  |
| * Support the development of self-reliance, preparation and disaster mitigation; |  |  |
| * Quickly identify and mobilise community skills, strengths and resources; |  |  |
| * Develop networks and partnerships to strengthen capacity, capability and resilience; |  |  |
| * Provide opportunities to share, transfer and develop knowledge, skills and training; |  |  |
| * Recognise that resources can be provided by a range of partners and from community networks; |  |  |
| * Acknowledgement that existing resources may be stretched, and that additional resources may be sought; |  |  |
| * Understanding that additional resources may only be available for a limited period, and that sustainability may need to be addressed; |  |  |
| * Demonstrate an understanding of when and how to step back, while continuing to support individuals and the community as a whole to be more self-sufficient when they are ready; and |  |  |
| * Evaluate our input into the community’s recovery to provide learning for future disaster and improved resilience. |  |  |

Table 6 of 6: Recognise and Build Capacity