

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



Aotearoa New Zealand edition

Acknowledgements: The ReCap project has drawn upon relevant data and findings from the [Beyond Bushfires study](#) and related research conducted by the University of Melbourne, Australia; on Resilient Wellington and related [research conducted by Massey University and QuakeCoRE partners](#), Aotearoa New Zealand; and other relevant disaster recovery research. Development of this Aotearoa New Zealand version of the Disaster Recovery Capitals resource was led by Emily Campbell and Dr Denise Blake and has been adapted from the Australian version created by Phoebe Quinn, Prof Lisa Gibbs and Alana Pirrone (University of Melbourne), Dr Denise Blake (Victoria University of Wellington), Emily Campbell and Prof David Johnston (Massey University), and Oslo Davis.

The authors gratefully acknowledge the specific contributions of Prof Daniel Aldrich (Northeastern University, USA), Prof Louise Harms, Greg Ireton, Dr Karen Block and Robyn Molyneaux (University of Melbourne); Dr Melissa Parsons (University of New England, Australia), Prof Mehmet Ulubasoglu and Farah Beaini (Deakin University, Australia), Assoc Prof Mel Taylor (Macquarie University), Dr H. Colin Gallagher (Swinburne University); Prof Colin MacDougall (Flinders University); Prof Meaghan (Phoenix Australia), Bhiemie Williamson (Australian National University) and the conceptual contributions of all academic, end-user organisations and other stakeholder partners including Australian Red Cross, Leadbeater Group, Victoria State Emergency Service, Country Fire Authority, University of Melbourne Department of Social Work, Wellington Region Emergency Management Office, New Zealand Red Cross, Fire and Emergency New Zealand, Phoenix Australia, Social Recovery Reference Group, Australian Department of Home Affairs, Department of Primary Industries and Regions South Australia, Emergency Management Victoria, Resilient Melbourne, Creative Recovery Network, Regional Arts Victoria, Flourish Kia Puāwai, Canterbury Civil Defence Emergency Management Group, Maroondah City Council, Victorian Council of Social Service and Bushfire Recovery Victoria.

We are also grateful to all who provided feedback on the pilot version of this guide.

ReCap is a collaboration across Aotearoa New Zealand and Australia. We acknowledge Māori as tangata whenua of Aotearoa New Zealand. We also acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands across Australia on which the authors live and work, and pay our respects to the cultures, Country and Elders past and present of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The ReCap project has been deeply enhanced by contributions of Indigenous team members and partners across both countries. We recognise the continuing connection to land, waters, culture and community of Indigenous peoples and the role this plays in disaster recovery.

Funding: This study was funded by the Bushfire and Natural Hazards Cooperative Research Centre.

Suggested citation:

Aotearoa New Zealand edition adapted by E. Campbell and D. Blake (2021), from Quinn, P., Gibbs L., Blake D., Campbell E., Johnston D., and Ireton G. (2021). Guide to Disaster Recovery Capitals (ReCap). Wellington, Aotearoa New Zealand: Bushfire and Natural Hazards Cooperative Research Centre; July 2021. Retrieved from <recoverycapitals.org.au>

Contact:

Please direct any enquires or comments regarding this resource to:
Emily Campbell (e.campbell@massey.ac.nz)
and Dr Denise Blake (denise.blake@vuw.ac.nz).

Further project information:

Access the ReCap resources online and find out more about the project:

recoverycapitals.org.au



Further work from the teams leading the ReCap project:

disasters.massey.ac.nz
beyondbushfires.org.au


The artwork:

The cover artwork and all other pieces in this guide were completed by Ariki Arts – Taupuruariki Whakataka Brightwell. Each illustration reflects the nature of the information expressed throughout the document, particularly as they relate to each of the seven capitals, through imagery and concepts that are representative of a Māori worldview. Please visit facebook.com/arikiarts/ for more work by Ariki.

Design and Layout by Alana Pirrone and Emily Campbell. Alana is a Design and Data Visualisation Consultant at The University of Melbourne and Emily is a Research Officer at Massey University specialising in design and communications.



Contents

About this resource	4
The ReCap Framework	6
Natural 	10
Social 	13
Financial 	18
Cultural 	21
Political 	25
Built 	29
Human 	32
About the artwork	36
References	44

About this resource

This resource has been developed through the Recovery Capitals (ReCap) project. ReCap aims to support wellbeing after disasters by providing evidence-based guidance to those engaged in recovery. It is intended to enable strengths-based, holistic and inclusive approaches to recovery.

The guide emphasises the interacting elements of recovery, using a framework of 'recovery capitals' – natural, social, financial, cultural, political, built and human.

It has been created through an Aotearoa New Zealand-Australia collaboration. There is an edition tailored to each country, although both have broader relevance to other locations. This edition is designed for use in Aotearoa New Zealand.

How the resource is structured?

For each of the seven recovery capitals, there is a section outlining its role in disaster recovery, including how it can affect wellbeing and influence other recovery capitals.

The recovery capitals are deeply interrelated, so you will find information relevant to each capital throughout the document, and some recurring themes. Icons after each statement of 'what we know' illustrate some of the links between the capitals.

The statements of 'what we know' summarise academic evidence, but they do not represent all evidence and knowledge on each capital. Prompts to 'consider' in supporting recovery follow these statements as practical guidance.



Applying the resource in practice

The guide is designed for anyone involved in supporting disaster recovery. It can be used post-disaster, or in pre-event recovery planning.

Given the complexity and diversity of disaster contexts, the guide does not include specific instructions or universal messages for recovery. Instead it uses evidence from previous disasters to illustrate possibilities of what can happen and prompt reflection on how this may apply in a given context.

There are existing resources that may assist you to decide what to do in response to the insights and considerations raised in this resource, such as the Aotearoa New Zealand [Rautaki ā-Motu Manawaroa Aituā National Disaster Resilience Strategy](#) and the [Recovery Preparedness and Management Director's Guideline for Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups \[DGL 24/20\]](#).

More ReCap resources and suggestions for using the guide can be found at www.recoverycapitals.org.au

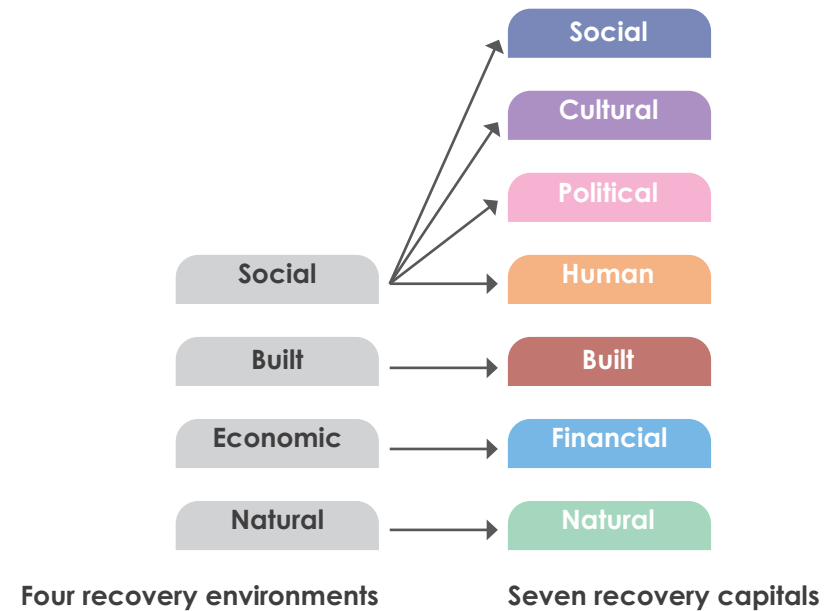
What is recovery?

Put simply, people and communities are recovered when they are leading a life they value living, even if it is different to life before the disaster event. Within ReCap, this is understood as a complex, non-linear, multi-layered process that occurs as people and communities work to resolve the impacts of a disaster. Recovery is intertwined with disaster reduction, readiness and response, and can provide an opportunity to improve upon pre-disaster circumstances and increase resilience for some.

ReCap and the four recovery environments

This guide can be used in tandem with the widely used 'four recovery environments' framework¹. The four environments – social, built, economic and natural – are similar to the seven recovery capitals featured in this guide. The key difference is that the 'social' environment is expanded into four capitals – social, cultural, political and human – to enable deeper understanding of these important aspects of recovery.

The concept of 'capitals' expands our understanding beyond 'environments' in several ways. A focus on the capitals that people and communities have supports strengths-based approaches. It also allows us to see how these capitals ebb and flow over time, and to explore how they can be developed and drawn upon.



The ReCap Framework

Community capitals framework

ReCap uses an adapted version of the Community Capitals Framework which was originally outlined in the context of community development². It consists of seven capitals – natural, social, financial, cultural, built, political, and human. Definitions of each of the seven community capitals have been developed based on literature and consultation with project end-users to create the Recovery Capitals Framework for disaster contexts, as presented in this resource.

Recovery capitals

The ReCap project uses the concept of 'recovery capitals' to help understand the ways that many elements interact and influence recovery in diverse disaster contexts, and how resources can be drawn upon to support wellbeing.

Capitals are traditionally defined as resources that can be used to generate more or new resources. However it is important to define how these capitals can support recovery³, because it is not always the case that 'more is more'. **Within the Recovery Capitals Framework, capitals are defined as resources that can be maintained, increased and drawn upon to support wellbeing.**

By paying attention to recovery capitals, **each person or community can assess what strengths and resources they already have, and identify priorities** for enhancing their capitals to support their recovery **based on what is important to them**. This aligns with strengths-based and community-led approaches to resilience and recovery.

Different recovery contexts

Each disaster is different. Hazard types and scales vary, as do the characteristics of the communities impacted. These contextual factors affect how the various forms of community capital manifest, interact and influence each other and recovery outcomes. The ReCap project aims to support recovery decision-making that is community-led and responsive to different hazards and local contexts.

Interconnectedness

The Recovery Capitals Framework separates recovery into seven domains which, in this project, assists in the process of mapping evidence and producing useful outputs. However, of course, **these aspects of life do not exist in isolation from each other**, and the attempt to separate them may be particularly incongruent with te ao Māori, Indigenous and other worldviews.

ReCap emphasises the **deep connections between the seven recovery capitals**, and recognises that some things cannot be neatly categorised as part of one capital or another. Instead of being treated in separate silos, the capitals should be understood as interacting elements to be addressed together. Accordingly, this guide focuses on **how the capitals all influence each other**.

This project also recognises the 4Rs of emergency management in Aotearoa New Zealand: Reduction, Readiness, Response and Recovery. Recovery is directly related and managed through activities across these phases. Including planning how recovery workers will be supported during response and building recovery considerations into planning documents. By allocating resources across the 4Rs it helps to reduce recovery efforts¹.

Multiple dimensions and levels

The Recovery Capitals Framework draws from a socioecological model⁴ to explore multiple levels and dimensions of recovery, and the interactions between them.

People, households, communities

In terms of people, each of the capitals encapsulates whānau, hāpu and iwi. It can also be conceptualised at an individual level, family, or household level, and a community level (with varying meanings of the term 'community' e.g. based on place, identity, interest or context). This multilevel approach allowed us to explore the interplay between the recovery of people and communities.

Place: Local, regional and macro scales

In terms of systems and infrastructure, capitals can also be understood at multiple levels which intersect and interact with each other: local (neighbourhood or town), regional (city or state) and macro (national or global).

It is important to recognise that people impacted by disasters live in a range of geographic areas, and some may be mana whenua to those areas. It is also important to consider those that may be left out of local or place-based approaches to community recovery.

Time: reduction, readiness, response, recovery

Capitals fluctuate and transform over time and have a dynamic influence on disaster recovery. Recovery is a lengthy process, and the experiences in the short-term aftermath of a disaster will not necessarily reflect the circumstances over the following years.

Looking at the complexities of time also allows for a nuanced approach to **the 'phases' of disasters** – reduction, readiness, response and recovery. ReCap treats these as **interdependent and overlapping rather than discrete and linear**. The focus of ReCap is recovery, but this is not at the exclusion of the other phases: for example, readiness activities influence recovery, and recovery processes can affect readiness for future disasters. In prolonged disasters, such as pandemics, these lines are blurred even further with reduction, readiness, response and recovery activities occurring simultaneously.

Māori kupu²⁵

This glossary is a reference to te reo Māori in this document. Please note, while we provide basic definitions we do not assume there are literal translations of Māori kupu.

Atua – many Māori trace their ancestry from *atua* in their *whakapapa* and they are regarded as ancestors with influence over particular domains.
Hapū – kinship group, clan, tribe, subtribe.
Iwi – extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people.
Kaitiakitanga – guardianship, stewardship.
Karakia – ritual chants, pray, recite a prayer.
Kaupapa – topic, policy, matter for discussion, plan, purpose.
Kīngitanga – reign, majesty kingdom. King movement developed to stop the loss of land to colonists.
Kupu – word, vocabulary, statement.
Manaakitanga – hospitality, kindness.
Mana motuhake – self-determination and control over own destiny, autonomy.
Mana whenua – local *iwi* and *hapū*.
Marae – meeting grounds and the complex of buildings around the *marae*.
Mataawaka/taurahere – Māori living outside their *tūrangawaewae*.
Mātauranga – knowledge, wisdom, understanding, environmental knowledge.
Motu – island, country, land.
Pūrākau – stories of historical origins.
Rahui – a temporary ritual prohibition on an area.

Rūnanga – Māori assembly or council.
Tangata whenua – local people, hosts, indigenous people – people born of the *whenua*.
Te ao Māori – the Māori world or universe.
Te reo Māori – the Māori language.
Te taiao – world, earth, natural world, environment.
Te Tiriti o Waitangi – the foundational treaty that was signed by Māori chiefs and the British Crown.
Tikanga – custom, lore, method, protocol.
Tino rangatiratanga – authority, leadership.
Tīpuna – ancestors, grandparents.
Tūrangawaewae – place where one has rights of residence and belonging through kinship and *whakapapa*.
Waiata – to sing, song, chant.
Wairua – spirit, soul.
Whakapapa – genealogy.
Whānau – family group.
Whanaungatanga – relationship, kinship, sense of family connection.
Whenua – country, land, nation.

Māori and recovery experiences

This work acknowledges the significant and insightful contribution of Māori scholars and practitioners in disaster risk reduction and recovery research and practice in Aotearoa New Zealand.

For example an extensive body of research was conducted following the Canterbury and Kaikōura earthquakes in collaboration with the local rūnanga Ngāi Tahu⁵⁻¹⁰ and communities that were impacted¹¹⁻¹⁴. This gave an extensive evidence base for understanding Māori response and recovery processes, adaptivity and cultural resiliency. Additional research has explored Māori cultural experiences and knowledge of natural hazards¹⁵⁻¹⁷ and responses to disaster events¹⁸⁻²⁴. While this mātauranga belongs to Māori it can benefit all communities during disaster recovery.

This work embraces a Te Tiriti o Waitangi relationship and is underpinned by the values of tino rangatiratanga and mana motuhake. In this way, we recognise that Māori, as tangata whenua, should be given the rights and ability to carry out their own response and recovery efforts. ReCap supports Māori flourishing and wellbeing in a disaster context, and beyond²⁴.

Equity and diversity

ReCap does not just focus on the amount of capital available within communities, but also on the distribution of capital within and between groups of people. This reflects a commitment to social justice and an understanding that disasters do not affect all people equally – instead, **disaster impacts and recovery trajectories tend to reflect existing social inequities and often exacerbate them**, particularly for people who are disadvantaged in multiple ways. ReCap acknowledges that there are a range of culturally, linguistically, cognitively and physically diverse peoples who are all affected by disasters and each has unique needs that should be considered during recovery.

ReCap recognises that differences in disaster vulnerability are created and perpetuated by systems of inequity within societies. By focusing on recovery capitals, ReCap emphasises the strengths that exist within each community despite these inequities and highlights how these can be drawn upon to support community recovery.

ReCap frames each recovery capital broadly, to account for the richness of experience and diversity amongst people and communities. **Each type of capital will have different meanings and relationships to other forms of capital for different people, communities and contexts.** As a collaboration across Aotearoa New Zealand and Australia involving Māori, Aboriginal and non-Indigenous contributors, ReCap benefits from different perspectives based on cultural, environmental and societal contexts.



Natural | key considerations

'**Natural capital**' refers to te taiao, the natural environment and its resources, and the overall health of ecosystems that are necessary to support life. This includes air, land, soil, water, minerals, energy, weather, geographic location, flora, fauna and biodiversity^{2, 26}. In te ao Māori a natural hazard can be a tīpuna or atua. For instance, a volcano can be recognised as a tīpuna, while Rūaumoko is the atua of earthquakes²⁷. These relationships signify the connection to te taiao.



Connection

What we know

Due to our relationships to te taiao, any harm to it can cause distress and grief, in multiple ways, for many people²⁸. Māori are particularly affected because of their genealogical relationship to the whenua and as guardians and protectors of te taiao^{5,15,18,22}. Māori have a deep understanding and connection to the earth's features and processes, which in turn connects to history, culture, identity and colonisation^{15,17,18}.

Following a disaster, the regeneration of nature can provide solace, and connection to the natural environment has been associated with better post-disaster mental health and wellbeing²⁸⁻³¹. Pandemics can impact mental health by restricting connection with nature^{29,30}.



Consider

- **Recovery approaches should be respectful of the history, culture, strengths and circumstances of affected communities, especially Māori who should be given authority to manage caring for their people pre- and post-event. This involves enabling communities to lead their own recovery; developing trusting relationships and collaborations; and considering the significance of whenua, trauma, healing and resilience.**
- **Involve tangata whenua, local residents and communities in the development of local practices to restore, protect and connect with the environment and the whenua.**





Natural | key considerations

Restoration

What we know

Restoration of and reconnection with the natural environment is necessary for the wellbeing of people²⁸⁻³⁰, especially Māori due to their genealogical ties to the land^{16,18}. It can also provide other benefits for people including boosting local and national economies³². For instance, conservation or rehabilitation activities may create new jobs that attract outside workers³².



Consider

- **Consult with tangata whenua and other communities about how to protect and restore the natural environment.**
- **How might local activity in industries such as tourism and agriculture be fostered? Explore opportunities to make these livelihoods more resilient and sustainable through recovery.**
- **Create diverse opportunities for connection with nature. Attention should be paid to appropriate engagement with places of particular significance to Māori, for Māori, and others.**
- **Provide information about the history of the local area and Māori knowledge and stories about the land as a way to engage and connect to nature.**

Remaining and relocating

What we know

Connection to the natural environment is an important part of people's sense of place, and as such people may be more likely to remain in a community after a disaster event^{31,33}.



Consider

- **Decisions about relocation may be further complicated for Māori whose whakapapa and tūrangawaewae are specific to a disaster-affected area.**
- **If appropriate, restore local features (such as walks and parks) and initiate diverse and accessible opportunities that enable people to engage with the spiritual and cultural significance of nature in their lives.**
- **Provide information about the history of the local area alongside Māori knowledge and stories about the land in ways that are culturally respectful and sensitive.**





Natural | key considerations

Risk and barriers

What we know

In hazard prone areas there is increased exposure to risk e.g. proximity to fault lines or flood plains³⁴⁻³⁶. Further, the natural environment can also pose barriers to recovery, such as access to services in remote locations³⁷; insurance difficulties in high-risk areas³⁸; and lack of financial resources for recovery if local industries, such as tourism, are highly dependent on the natural environment³².



Consider

- **What features of the natural environment increase exposure to risk, or pose barriers to recovery? What mitigation strategies are in place, or need to be developed?**
- **How can we best support people and communities to be prepared and to recover? What communities are we overlooking?**

Climate change

What we know

There is growing evidence of the psychological, physical and spiritual health impacts from the threat of climate change (including 'ecoanxiety' and 'solastalgia')^{39,40}. Further investigation of the ways this could interact with disaster recovery is needed, given the importance of a sense of safety, hope and self- and community-efficacy in recovery⁴¹.



Consider

- **How might increasing anxiety about climate change influence people's recovery and overall health?**
- **How might people engage in climate action, adaptation and planning for future events as part of the recovery process?**
- **How might climate change impact on Māori, Pasifika, and those from other island nations differently?**





Social | key considerations

'**Social capital**' refers to the connections, reciprocity and trust among people and groups. There are three types of social capital: **bonding** (strong ties between similar people e.g. family and friends), **bridging** (looser ties between a broader range of people, often cutting across race, gender and class) and **linking** (ties connecting people with those in power, such as decision-makers)⁴².



Relationships and support

What we know

Social ties matter in people's recovery. They are generally helpful, but the relationship is complex. Family, friends and neighbours are important sources of support⁴³⁻⁴⁹ and providing support to loved ones can also support resilience^{43,50}.

People with more social relationships generally have better mental health in recovery⁵¹. Wellbeing may be compromised if friends and family are depressed⁵¹, have high property loss⁵¹, or leave the area following a disaster^{33,51}. Where disasters cause loss of life, the mental health impacts extend beyond the family to friends and community members, with particularly deep impacts where there are multiple deaths within a community⁵².



Consider

- ▶ **Acknowledge the support people are providing to each other.**
- ▶ **Provide community information sessions about post-trauma support strategies to help them take care of themselves and others.**
- ▶ **Pay attention to carers' needs and ensure they practice self-care.**
- ▶ **If appropriate, create spaces for memorials and anniversary events in which people can reflect on community members they have lost.**
- ▶ **Be respectful or inclusive of the use of karakia or prayer as it can help with healing, connection and cleansing.**





Social | key considerations

Community cohesion and participation

What we know

Recovery is strongly influenced by the degree of connection and participation within and between affected communities^{53,54}. Community cohesion can facilitate cooperation, enabling communities to respond to the needs of different community members^{32,55}. Disasters can trigger shifts in community dynamics^{32,33}, with initial increases in community cohesion giving way to disagreements and tensions⁵⁶. Pre- and post-disaster interventions can enhance social structures within communities to support resilience and recovery⁵⁵, if they are culturally supportive, empowering and engender self- and community-efficacy⁴¹.

Community groups can play an important role in recovery decision-making and collective action⁵³. Having many close social bonds within a group, as is the case within Māori and many migrant communities^{6,12,22,57}, is generally a strength likely to foster resilience and recovery^{32,58}, unless there is a lack of bridging and linking capital^{53,59}.

In Australia, following Black Saturday, people who belonged to community organisations and groups generally had better mental health and wellbeing years after, although being involved in many groups had negative effects for some^{60,61} due to time and effort required⁶¹.



Consider

- Pay attention to patterns of group membership and support the capacity of local groups to continue operating (e.g. because they support many or they support those who are otherwise isolated). This may require funds for facilities, equipment and/or activities pre- and post-event.

- Participation in community organisations and groups should be encouraged, but it's important to share the load. Observe whether a few people are doing the heavy-lifting as they may become overburdened.

- Initiate opportunities for people throughout various communities to become involved and connected with each other in a range of ways, to build ties within and outside existing groups.

- Be prepared for conflict within communities and build capacity to navigate and resolve tensions.
- Work with iwi and hapū to understand how to best support them to lead the mobilisation of marae, if required.

External support

What we know

Communities affected by disasters often receive support from wider society, including resources, guidance, and emotional support^{43,53,55}. When this support is responsive to local needs it generally plays a positive role in recovery^{62,63}. Communities with greater ability to draw on these external connections tend to fare better^{32,53,64,65}.



Consider

- Identify the communities that are least likely to be able to draw on connections to government and broader society and support them to advocate for their needs. Make sure this support is driven by needs within the community and not what you determine is important.





Social | key considerations

Communication

What we know

Social connections build trust and enable the flow of information, which is critical during recovery as it facilitates decision-making and access to resources^{43,53,60,66-68}. This includes connections between whānau, family, friends, neighbours, service providers, media and government. Information delivered through strong relationships and effective methods can further strengthen social capital^{43,55}, whereas weak social ties can lead to a cycle in which poor communication leads to mistrust and blame, further damaging social connections⁶⁷.



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 leaders, groups, networks and social media can provide pathways to reaching more people, through platforms that they trust.**
- **Ensure that communications are accessible to all, taking into consideration people's diverse needs and circumstances.**

Inequities

What we know

Social capital is a double-edged sword – it can be a powerful engine of recovery and social progress, but it can hinder recovery and exacerbate inequities^{53,59}. For marginalised groups, trusting relationships with peers, services and advocates can be crucial⁶⁸. However, social capital can benefit those within a well-connected group at the expense of those on the outside^{53,59}. Dominant groups often mobilise to protect their own interests, which can inhibit broader recovery, shift burdens onto the less connected and entrench stigma and disadvantage^{53,68-73}.

There is evidence from the USA that poverty increases more after disasters if there is a growth in the number of inwardly focussed organisations that bond people together as they can inadvertently marginalise people in greater need⁷⁴. This can be due to restricting resources to the 'in-group' (e.g. religious organisations)^{59,74}. By contrast, increases in advocacy organisations – which foster bridging and linking social capital across a broader range of people and institutions – appear to reduce poverty rates⁷⁴.

There is also evidence suggesting that the sense of community generated by involvement in community organisations is not only linked to relationships within the organisation, but also to the outward focus and influence of the organisation⁷⁵.



Consider

- **Advocacy and community organisations should be activated, supported and funded (along with direct service organisations), as they are able to attract external resources, foster sense of community and promote equity in the distribution of services and resources.**
- **Can marginalised groups access recovery support through existing, trusted service providers?**
- **Identify who is often excluded within local communities, and proactively include them in recovery decision-making.**





Social | key considerations

Physical distancing

What we know

Given the importance of social connectedness in disaster recovery, physical distancing measures in response to pandemics pose challenges to recovery, especially for communities affected by multiple disasters⁷⁶. Further evidence is needed on interventions that can maintain and build social connections in these contexts⁷⁶.

Consider

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

Decisions: remain, relocate, return

What we know

Social networks and connection to whānau, hapū, iwi and various communities can influence people's decisions about living locally or relocating after a disaster. Neighbourhoods with high levels of social capital tend to be repopulated more quickly post-disaster^{53,77}. People with disabilities and those receiving low incomes may also have less choice regarding relocation due to lack of accessible housing options⁷⁸.

Following the Canterbury earthquakes, community groups spontaneously organised to provide support to residents who remained¹⁰.

In Australia, following Black Saturday, a strong sense of community was a reason people chose to stay locally, while for others a damaged sense of community arising from disagreements and changes to the local area led to decisions to relocate^{33,48}.

In the USA, following Hurricane Katrina, survivors relied on information about the plans of their neighbours, friends and store owners when deciding whether to return to New Orleans or relocate^{53,66}.



Consider

- **What local groups, spaces, resources and activities help people connect with each other socially? How can these be supported? Be sure these opportunities are culturally sensitive and accessible to all.**
- **Provide information to people facing decisions about rebuilding or relocating, including the sorts of stressors and benefits they are likely to face in each scenario.**
- **Facilitate ways for people to connect pre- and post-event (e.g. through free local events) even if they are far apart or unable to meet in person (e.g. through community pages on social media).**
- **Are there people who will have less opportunity to decide whether to stay or relocate than others (e.g. those in public housing or in rental homes)? Identify opportunities to help these people to connect and access support that best fits their needs.**





Social | key considerations

Experiences: remain, relocate, return

What we know

Relocating or living locally after a disaster is likely to alter recovery experiences, but the implications for long-term wellbeing are complex and variable. Benefits of staying locally include opportunities for community connection and discussion of shared experiences, although this can be undermined if friends, neighbours and whānau choose to leave^{33,51,79}. Those who relocate may feel guilt over this and be less socially connected in their new homes, but may benefit from stepping away from the post-disaster disruption³³. Their mental health may be protected if they have new neighbours who have also relocated from the same area⁶⁰.

At a community level, repopulation through return in disaster affected locations is often an indicator of recovery⁷⁷, yet relocation may become necessary if there is high risk of future disasters⁸⁰.



Consider

- **Establish a communications register or online platform so people who have been impacted by disasters can receive information about services, events, grants and research over time if they wish, even if they do not live in affected areas. This should consider the needs of culturally and linguistically diverse people, as well as people who do not have access to online technologies.**
- **Recovery support packages (and case support worker approaches) should be tailored to match the stressors that people are likely to face based on whether they are staying locally or relocating. Planning should include consideration regarding how those who have relocated will be able to access support services and information.**
- **When mass relocation is needed (temporarily or longer-term), enable people from the same area to live near each other when appropriate.**

Animal-human bonds

What we know

Animals play an important role in the social and emotional lives of many people, including as companion animals seen as valued family members⁸¹. These bonds are especially important in times of adversity, yet animals are often overlooked in disaster planning and response^{82,83}. Loss of companion animals can cause acute distress and also leave people without an important source of support, increasing post-disaster mental health risks^{84,85}.



Consider

- **Understand the value that animal-human bonds may play in disaster planning and recovery.**
- **Ensure there are appropriate services and care for animals.**





Financial | key considerations

'Financial capital' refers to the availability of and access to resources including savings, income, assets, investments, credit, insurance, grants, donations, loans, consumption and distribution of goods and services, employment and economic activity^{26,86}.



Financial strain and assistance

What we know

Financial strain after disasters may contribute to reduced wellbeing and mental health⁸⁷⁻⁸⁹ and increased risk of experiencing violence for women^{90,91}. It can also create disputes over funding allocation leading to community conflict³³.

Financial assistance from governments, charities and insurance is often helpful and necessary for people and communities to recover, yet it is not always accessible, timely, equitable, and adequate^{55,63}. For example, there is a long history of institutional racism against Māori and other marginalised groups that has hindered access to support during a disaster¹³. Similarly, funding application processes often fail to accommodate people with disabilities, who may have urgent support needs⁷⁸. Cultural values, such as humility or modesty can also act as barriers to accessing financial support¹³.

Funding opportunities often come with timing and reporting requirements for accountability purposes, yet these can be difficult for community groups to meet and can impede community-led recovery efforts⁶³.

A lack of adequate reimbursement pathways in unofficial settings can mean certain organisations, such as marae, face additional burdens because they respond to and support the community following disasters¹⁹.



Consider

- **Recovery is a long and difficult process with various needs emerging along the way, so funds need to be released at different stages over time. While there is a need for accountability in allocation of funds, it is important that processes for accessing financial assistance are as simple as possible.**
- **What assistance should be put in place to help people and organisations in accessing funds, especially for those that experience significant barriers? What support can be provided until these funds come through?**





Financial | key considerations

Equitable funding

What we know

Distribution of funds following disasters can be inequitable^{14,92,93}, and perceived inequities can contribute to a negative social environment^{432,33}. People most likely to lose income include part-time and casual workers and women^{93,94}. Following the Canterbury earthquakes, tailored funding for Māori was tied to their status as mana whenua and consequently proved difficult to access for those that lived in the affected area, but did not whakapapa to there^{12,14}.



Consider

- **Provide clear information to communities about the basis for decisions about recovery funding.**
- **Is funding being fairly distributed?**
- **Recovery funding and economic initiatives should focus on those that are likely to lose income and on heavily impacted businesses and sectors. How can the impact be mitigated? Can people be supported to transfer their skills or retrain for roles in another sector?**
- **Funds for land management and restoration should include criteria for social, cultural and political interests in te taiao, as well as farming and business interests.**

Inequities worsening

What we know

What people, communities and nations had before a disaster tends to shape what they can access afterwards^{32,72,93,95,96}. Income gaps often widen after disasters⁹³. Following the Canterbury earthquakes, the ongoing effects of colonisation (e.g. substandard housing, location of homes, socio-economic status) led to disproportionately negative impacts for Māori. This included reduced access to financial resources, basic necessities (sanitation, power, road access), and support from front line responders⁶.



Consider

- **What training do staff need to help them identify the ways in which inequities exist in communities and how they can be addressed?**
- **Critique proposed recovery strategies for issues of equity and unintended consequences for different groups within the community before proceeding (from multiple perspectives e.g. community, recovery experts, social justice).**





Financial | key considerations

External ties

What we know

Significant financial resources for recovery come from outside affected communities, flowing through social and political ties⁵³. This means that financial capital at the regional or national level influences the amount of money that can flow to people and communities to support recovery. For iwi and hapū, inter-tribal connections and networks can enable those residing within disaster affected area to access support and resources, including financial aid, from other iwi and hapū around the motu^{5-7,11,12}.



Consider

- **Explore connections that community members may have with external decision-makers and networks that could be helpful in bringing additional financial resources into the community – but be aware that well-connected groups may benefit at the expense of others.**

Insurance and investments

What we know

Financial investments prior to disasters, such as insurance, can play a key role in the recovery of households, businesses, iwi, hapū and communities^{14,97,98}. However, access to these investments is inequitable^{99,100}, and non-insurance or underinsurance are major problems that can hinder recovery¹⁰¹.



Consider

- **What assistance is available for those that are not insured or are underinsured?**

Businesses

What we know

Businesses can be heavily impacted by disasters or disruption events^{102,103}, particularly when multiple events cascade¹⁰⁴. This can lead to financial strain, loss of employment and training opportunities, relocation and reduced community cohesion^{103,105}. Business impact and recovery is linked to the size, capacities and sector of the business^{102,103,106,107}.



Consider

- **Identify businesses that are threatened and may need support to recover. What role could they play within the community, and how can these community benefits be sustained?**





Cultural | key considerations

'**Cultural capital**' refers to the way people understand and know the world, and how they act within it. It includes ethnicity, habits, language, stories, traditions, spirituality, heritage, symbols, mannerisms, preferences, attitudes, orientations, identities, norms and values, and the process and end products of cultural and artistic pursuits^{2,26,32}.



Inclusivity

What we know

Peoples' thoughts and actions are influenced by their culture, including those of recovery workers¹⁰⁸. Cultural norms and attitudes towards marginalised groups (e.g. LGBTQIA+ people^{109,110}, sex workers⁶⁸, Māori¹³ and people with disabilities¹¹¹) can have negative impacts on experiences of disaster and recovery through stigma, discrimination and lack of appropriate support. These experiences can be compounded for people who belong to multiple marginalised groups¹¹².



Consider

- **Reflect on your own culture, beliefs, values and background. How might these influence the way you provide support?**
- **What diversity training do staff require to help them ensure their work is culturally inclusive and appropriate? How can this be provided on an ongoing basis?**
- **Collaborate with a range of groups and organisations to design recovery approaches that are appropriate for diverse members of affected communities.**
- **What attitudes (e.g. taboo topics or stigma) exist within affected communities that may impact recovery? Consider the implications of these when providing support.**





Cultural | key considerations

Māori and Indigenous knowledges

What we know

The knowledge, values and cultural practices of Indigenous peoples around the world can be highly valuable in disaster preparedness, response and recovery^{62,92,113}. For Māori, values of manaakitanga, kaitiakitanga, and whanaungatanga support response and recovery processes^{5,6,9,11,12,22}. For instance, marae provide natural evacuation sites¹⁹ and community support centres^{6,7,12}. These spaces offer shelter, food, comfort and stress relief, in addition to the formal administrative structures of other mainstream community support centres⁸. However, this value might not be fully recognised, drawn upon or appreciated in more traditional approaches to emergency management, in part because it might not align with top-down, national or regional approaches²¹.



Consider

- **Establish authentic relationships and partnerships with Māori as valued and equal recovery decision-makers. Also establish formal mechanisms for engagement, when appropriate.**

Gender

What we know

Gender norms influence experiences of disaster and recovery in many ways. This includes influencing decisions made during emergencies (e.g. different social expectations of women and men)¹¹⁴⁻¹¹⁶, how people behave afterwards and whether this is accepted (including violence and aggression)^{90,91}, and whether people seek support⁹¹.



Consider

- **Embed an understanding of gender into support services in disaster contexts (e.g. through education of recovery workers) – include transgender and non-binary identities.**
- **How available and accessible are appropriate women's and family services (including family violence practitioners)?**
- **Ensure that specialist services are available to people of all genders. Some people may prefer to engage with peer support groups rather than seeking formal counselling.**





Cultural | key considerations

Cultural cohesion

What we know

Cultural elements that enable some communities to fare relatively well in recovery include cultural cohesion, common narratives of shared history, sense of collective identity, shared meaning-making and cultural practices^{57,58}. In particular, the shared histories, values and whakapapa^{5,22} that uphold Māori and many migrant communities have the potential to support resilience^{5,6,57}. However, external forces during recovery may degrade this cultural capital or inhibit its use in recovery^{6,32}. For instance, the absence of tikanga in formal recovery systems can have negative consequences for many Māori working in recovery roles^{7,20}.



Consider

- **What are the core cultural features of affected communities? Involve community members in reflecting on this to guide recovery priorities.**
- **How can recovery be enhanced by listening to Māori experiences and deep knowledge of resilience, healing and te taiao?**

Connection to nature

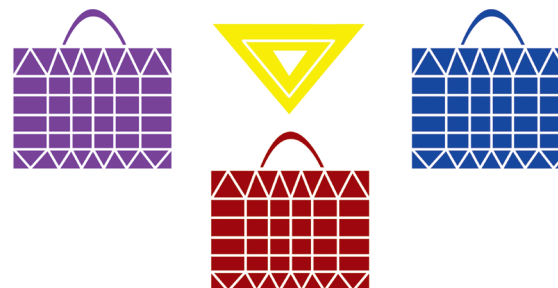
What we know

Cultural and spiritual meanings are often attached to nature, such that changes to the natural environment following disasters have implications for mental health and wellbeing^{14,28,31}. Māori share a genealogical relationship with the whenua and as guardians and protectors of the whenua^{5,15,18}, and their culture and identity are inextricably interweaved to te taiao^{15,17,18,22}.



Consider

- **Recovery approaches should recognise the importance of Māori relationships to te taiao and ways knowledge may be storied through traditions, waiata, pūrākau and karakia.**
- **Enable iwi and hapū to lead their recovery; developing respectful, trusting relationships; and considering the significance of trauma, healing and resilience.**
- **Restore local features that enable people to connect to the natural environment and initiate diverse opportunities that enable people to engage with the spiritual and cultural significance of nature.**





Cultural | key considerations

Attitudes towards loss

What we know

Cultural norms and attitudes towards disasters, loss and support shape people's experiences of recovery. This includes how people express their experiences, and how others respond^{6,47}. People may experience grief over loss of community members⁵², animals^{85,88,117} and the natural environment^{28,92}.

It is also important to recognise the loss of tikanga and customs, and value te ao Māori. This often manifests as an acceptance of disasters as natural activity or expressions of mana^{13,18} by tūpuna or atua²⁷.



Consider

- **It is important to recognise the variety of relationships and losses. What support can we provide whānau, hāpu, iwi, and communities to cope with losses that are meaningful for them?**
- **How might cultural norms and attitudes shape peoples' experiences of an event?**
- **If appropriate, create spaces for memorials and anniversary events in which people can acknowledge and reflect on their losses.**
- **Tikanga practices like karakia, and other forms of prayer, can help with healing loss and reconnecting. Respect rahui if placed on a space by iwi, hapū or the Kīngitanga.**
- **How might the loss of normal routines, traditions, beliefs, practices, and rituals impact people's cultural wellbeing?**

Creative pursuits

What we know

For many people, engagement in artistic, creative and cultural pursuits is an important part of healing, self-expression and growth after disasters^{118,119}. Creative pursuits can provide opportunities for personal reflection, social connection and the sharing of experiences¹¹⁸. They can also be a means of revitalising a sense of place and community, as occurred through community-initiated art installations in empty urban spaces after the Canterbury earthquakes¹²⁰.



Consider

- **Foster a range of opportunities for creative pursuits for adults and children.**
- **How can community-led creative initiatives be supported?**





Political | key considerations

'Political capital' refers to the power to influence decision-making in relation to resource access and distribution, and the ability to engage external entities to achieve local goals^{2,26,32}. It includes agency, voice, justice, equity, inclusion, legislation, regulation, governance, leadership and policy. It applies within and between groups and exists both formally and informally.



Māori and Indigenous peoples

What we know

In Aotearoa New Zealand, government is mandated to work with rūnanga and other Māori groups and services in a disaster¹²¹. This prioritises engagement with Māori communities to ensure their needs are met.

However, the voices of Māori are often ignored following disasters. It can take a number of days or even weeks for Māori to be included in formal emergency management response and recovery processes, if at all, despite Māori often providing rapid, self-organised community responses¹². This results in recovery strategies that overlook historical, political and cultural contexts that have underpinned Māori resilience and the ability to respond to disruption¹².



Consider

- **Recognise the unique voices and perspectives of Māori in developing recovery strategies which minimise the risks of exacerbating existing trauma and vulnerability.**
- **How might formal response and recovery processes best engage with Māori response and recovery processes?**
- **Develop strong relationships with rūnanga, and mataawaka/taurahere organisations in your area, who will likely act on behalf of tangata whenua during a disaster, to develop coordinated strategies.**





Political | key considerations

Power and voice

What we know

Power is not distributed equally within and between communities during recovery^{32,64,65}. Decisions are often made for and by those with the most voice and agency, which can have negative impacts on marginalised groups^{68,91,100,122}.



Consider

- How might the voices of diverse and marginalised people enhance community wellbeing and where might there be unequal representation within governance groups?
- Reach out to those in the community who are not typically involved in local decision-making to gather insights about as many different local experiences as possible. Remember that chats in the street, over the phone, or over a cup of tea can be just as helpful as group meetings or emails. Local health centres, schools and social services can be helpful in connecting with different groups.

Community-led recovery

What we know

Community participation, agency, and knowledge are highly valuable in disaster resilience and recovery^{32,55,123}. This occurs through volunteer and community organisations, and networks^{6,20}. Māori networks and marae provide natural evacuation sites¹⁹ and support centres for the community^{6,7,12}. Recovery outcomes are best when community capacity and local decision-making is complemented and supported (rather than overpowered) by external groups or agencies^{62,63,124}.



Consider

- To what extent are recovery strategies being guided by local decision-makers and adapted to local contexts?
- To ensure external pressures do not override local interests, work closely with local government, businesses, services, Māori organisations and community groups.
- Support community initiatives and build local capacity, wherever possible, but be open to bringing in external resources, such as administrative assistance in applying for funds.
- What processes and structures are needed to support community participation in decision-making? Consider factors that may inhibit participation by some groups (e.g. need for childcare, transport, flexible meeting times, and accessibility for people with disability).
- Resist pressure to make quick decisions on behalf of communities – give communities time to regather and build their capacity to lead recovery.
- Ensure that people and groups who are not typically involved in local decision-making are given opportunities to contribute to community recovery and to be decision-makers in their own recovery.





Political | key considerations

External support

What we know

Communities affected by disasters often receive support from those outside of the affected area and more broadly, including resources, guidance and emotional support^{43,49,55}. When this support is responsive to local needs it generally plays a positive role in recovery^{62,63}. Communities with greater ability to draw on these external connections tend to fare better^{32,53,64,65}.

For iwi and hapū, inter-tribal connections and networks allow those within the disaster affected area to access support and resources, including financial aid, from other iwi and hapū around the motu^{5-7,11,12}. Coordination of external resource distribution should be carried out collaboratively with marae, iwi and hapū so that all groups receive the support they need⁸. For example, following the Kaikōura earthquake, there were issues with resources (e.g. food) being intercepted on route to marae by formal response agencies⁸.



Consider

- ▶ **Collaborate with marae, iwi, hapū and other community members or groups to explore connections they may have that could be helpful in bringing additional resources into the community.**
- ▶ **Establish a multi-year framework for recovery from major disasters to support short- and long-term recovery.**
- ▶ **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.**
- ▶ **Build relationships pre-event with key stakeholders, including local and central government, and media personnel.**

Influencing knowledge

What we know

Political agendas, public attention, power dynamics and mainstream media can influence what knowledge is produced and accepted after disasters⁸. This in turn can influence public perception and policy reform and changes to practice^{125,126}. The way research and formal enquiries are set up shapes which voices are heard, and what is recommended¹²⁷⁻¹²⁹.

For instance, during both the Canterbury and Kaikōura earthquakes, mainstream media channels misrepresented Māori response and recovery efforts. Focus was placed on individual actors rather than the work of the collective. Further, the active coordination and psychosocial support role, as provided through marae, was also undermined⁸.



Consider

- ▶ **Political and social backlash are common in the post-disaster context so prepare people for this.**
- ▶ **In a post-disaster recovery phase tread carefully with your words and actions and keep focused on your main goal.**
- ▶ **Be aware that depictions in mainstream media do not always represent an accurate picture of the state of affairs, particularly regarding cultural knowledge and understanding. Draw on your own communication channels to confirm situational information.**





Political | key considerations

Policies and regulations

What we know

Policies and regulations, and their implementation, can shape disaster risk and recovery^{68,93,130,131}. In turn, disasters can influence the regulatory environment, and while these changes may increase resilience^{38,130,132,133}, they may also create problems in recovery.



Consider

- **Stay up to date with changes in policies and regulations affecting recovery processes.**
- **Ensure engagement with Māori response and recovery processes is based on genuine relationships, partnerships and inclusion.**
- **Do current policies and regulations engage with cultural values and tikanga?**

Leadership

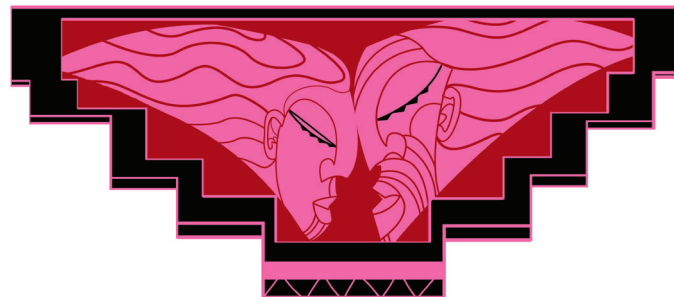
What we know

Strong and adaptable leaders can help to access external resources, encourage innovation, support community mental health, and foster cooperation within and between communities^{32,61,134}. Training and supporting leaders before and after disasters may build these attributes, with benefits to the community as well as the wellbeing of those in leadership roles^{61,63,135-137}.



Consider

- **Provide leadership training and support, both pre- and post-event.**
- **Link local leaders to people with previous experience leading community disaster recovery, for mentoring and support.**





Built | key considerations

'Built capital' refers to the design, building and maintenance of physical infrastructure, including its functional and aesthetic value. This includes critical facilities and services, housing, vehicles, equipment, information technology, communications, water and energy infrastructure².



Risk and resilience

What we know

The location, density and design of buildings influence risk from hazards such as floods, fires, earthquakes and pandemics^{34,35,138}, including health risks¹³⁹ and financial impacts^{98,102}.

Planning and building regulations can reduce these risks³⁸, but this can also create problems in recovery by raising the cost of rebuilding, resulting in shortfalls in insurance pay-outs and higher ongoing premiums^{99,101}.

The design of housing and emergency shelters and other buildings is often not inclusive of people with disabilities^{78,140}.

For Māori, risk and resilience is informed by environmental contexts and what occurs in te taiao^{12,15-18}, such as disturbances in the environment through floods and weather events^{15,17}. Historically this has directed iwi and hapū decision-making and mitigation responses across generations, such as where important infrastructure is placed¹⁸.



Consider

- **What risks might communities face in the future? Consider resilience to future emergencies when making rebuilding decisions.**
- **How might mātauranga Māori best support current practices of risk management and mitigation?**
- **Prioritise accessibility and inclusion in rebuilding, involving people with disabilities in risk reduction and recovery decision-making.**





Built | key considerations

Rebuilding appropriately

What we know

Rebuilding is an important part of recovery from disasters that damage property, allowing those affected by disasters to re-establish routines, sense of place and identity^{43,48,55}. Rebuilding can also foster community resilience and enable economic activity, which in turn provides resources for further recovery³². However, poorly designed housing and accommodation arrangements can disrupt social connectedness and lead to isolation⁷⁷. Inaccessible housing is also a barrier to recovery for people with disabilities⁷⁸.

By contrast, new or temporary accommodation arrangements can foster social connectedness if they enable people from the same area to live near each other⁷⁷. Decisions and uncertainties about rebuilding shared spaces can be major stressors after disasters⁸⁸, and disagreements about rebuilding can damage the social environment³³, for example the needs of marginalised communities, like sex-workers, were not met following the Canterbury earthquakes⁶⁸.

A range of strategies can enhance these processes, including appropriate consultation and relationship building, and allowing time for reflection before making less urgent decisions¹²⁴. In Aotearoa New Zealand, Te Tiriti o Waitangi is foundational to relationships with mana whenua and local Māori should have a key decision-making role in the rebuild process. After the Canterbury earthquakes, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu was recognised by the government as a formal partner in the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act established to elect a governing body to manage response and recovery efforts, including rebuilding¹².



Consider

- When providing temporary accommodation or mass relocation, enable people from the same area to live near each other if appropriate.

- **Timing of rebuilding is important – where possible, rebuilding early can have benefits; however, be mindful that rushing to rebuild can place strain on communities and lead to different decisions that might be better made with more time and consideration.**
- **What may be causing uncertainty for people around rebuilding? What strategies could reduce this uncertainty? For example, clear community information and opportunities for people to access expert or local advice.**
- **Arriving at consensus can be very difficult when there are different points of view. Careful, inclusive processes are needed to support collective decision-making (e.g. have group discussions led by someone with facilitation and public participation expertise).**

Homelessness

What we know

People experiencing precarious living (e.g. rough sleeping and transitional housing) face increased risk from disasters and barriers to recovery. Disasters can also result in short- and long-term homelessness for some¹⁴¹. Despite this, people experiencing insecure housing are often not considered in recovery policy and practice^{142,143}.



Consider

- **Critically examine whether disaster risk reduction and recovery programs, data, funding arrangements and policies account for people experiencing insecure housing or homelessness.**
- **Connect with service providers already working with people experiencing insecure housing or homelessness and invest in targeted support.**
- **Prioritise pathways to permanent housing for people living precariously, as well as those whose homes were lost during a disaster.**





Built | key considerations

Community infrastructure

What we know

Physical infrastructure can be crucial to preparedness, response and recovery (including telecommunications and transport)^{62,144,145}. Public gathering spaces are important to the social and economic function of local communities. Disasters can undermine this through physical damage or, in case of pandemics, closure of facilities, with negative impacts on wellbeing^{51,88,146}, sense of community³³, financial security^{47,88} and business viability^{32,47}. This may also negatively impact on the wairua of Māori who carry spiritual and generational connectedness to physical infrastructure that are recognised as taonga, such as marae and urupa¹⁴⁷.



Consider

- **When restoring or reopening buildings and infrastructure, prioritise what is central to communities, such as marae, roads, bridges, schools, community halls and local businesses.**
- **Ensure a diverse range of gathering spaces to foster opportunities for different groups to come together, while also enabling socialising in separate or smaller groups.**



Remaining and relocating

What we know

Choosing to live locally or relocate elsewhere is likely to alter the recovery experience, but not necessarily long-term personal wellbeing³³. People with disabilities may have less choice regarding relocation due to lack of accessible housing options⁷⁸. Following the Canterbury earthquakes, relocating was influenced by level of income, low standards of housing, renting and lack of resources¹⁴⁸.

In Australia, following Black Saturday, a sense of community was enhanced for some by the shared processing of the disaster experience and rebuilding, and this supported wellbeing. For others, sense of community was lost through damage to property, disruption and disharmony, and people were more likely to leave. They had fewer opportunities to process the disaster, but benefited from being removed from the ongoing disruptions and challenges in a bushfire-affected community³³.



Consider

- **Provide information to people considering whether to remain or relocate about the sorts of stressors and benefits they are likely to face in each scenario.**
- **Recovery support packages (and case support worker approaches) should be tailored to match the stressors that people are likely to face based on whether they are staying locally or relocating.**
- **Decisions about relocation may be further complicated for Māori whose whakapapa and tūrangawaewae are specific to a disaster-affected area or physical site.**
- **Explore support services and building adjustments for people with disabilities facing limited accessible housing options.**





Human | key considerations

'Human capital' refers to people's skills and capabilities, including the ability to access resources and knowledge⁸⁶. It includes education, physical and mental health, physical ability, knowledge from lived experience and leadership capabilities.



Supporting others

What we know

Adults and children use various coping strategies following disasters and being able to help others can be particularly helpful to recovery^{43,50}. People provide practical and emotional support to others in many ways, drawing on a diverse set of capabilities. For example, following Hurricane Sandy, volunteers who had already been experiencing homelessness played a valuable role in supporting the disaster-affected community¹⁴⁹.

For Māori, supporting others is often influenced by cultural values of hospitality^{5,6,11,12,22}. For example, following the Canterbury earthquakes Māori response and recovery initiatives were led by the key principle 'aroa nui ki te tangata' meaning 'extend love to all people'. This kaupapa ensured that people's actions were unified and directed towards all members of the community¹⁰.



Consider

- **People benefit when they contribute to recovery efforts, and so does the community. Which contributions can you identify and how can you validate them? How can you support all members of the community to use their diverse skills to contribute?**
- **Provide community information sessions about post-trauma support strategies to help people to take care of themselves and their whānau and friends.**





Human | key considerations

Recovery workforce

What we know

The recovery workforce must be assembled very quickly following a disaster. The increased demand means that staff and volunteers do not always have the knowledge and skills that they need, which in turn can negatively impact the wellbeing of those in need of support¹⁵⁰.

The wellbeing of service providers themselves is also undermined when demands exceed what they are able to meet^{44,151,152}. For Māori, this can have further consequences through the absence of culturally appropriate response and recovery systems, such as recognising and practicing tikanga^{7,20}.

Disaster recovery support roles can be fulfilling but they can also be challenging and stressful. Workers and volunteers may face increased mental health risks, stress and burnout, particularly if they have also been personally impacted by disaster and if training and support is inadequate^{20,153,154}. Planning and coordination by organisations and governments is crucial in meeting these workforce demands, across all aspects of recovery^{62,129}.



Consider

- **What additional demands and issues will staff encounter in this recovery context? Are they being provided with appropriate training and support?**
- **Ensure response and recovery processes are inclusive and respecting of cultural practices.**
- **What processes and plans does your organisation have in place to prepare for future risks? What is required for activating a rapid response and adapting to changes in operating environments?**
- **Explore opportunities to work with local service providers that have existing, trusted relationships with a range of community members.**

Leadership

What we know

Strong and adaptable leaders can help to access external resources, encourage innovation, support mental health and foster cooperation within and between communities^{32,61,134}. Training and supporting leaders before and after disasters may build these attributes, with benefits to communities as well as the wellbeing of those in leadership roles^{61,63,135-137}. Different approaches to leadership should be recognised, for example leadership is often shared within iwi and hāpu and decisions are made by a collective caucus^{8,9,22}.



Consider

- **Provide leadership training and support, both pre- and post-event.**
- **Link local leaders to people with previous experience leading community disaster recovery, for mentoring and support.**
- **Identify and build relationships with those who hold key roles and responsibilities within the local community.**





Human | key considerations

Vulnerability

What we know

Certain demographic factors are linked with vulnerability to disasters, including: age, gender, race, cultural and linguistic background, health, disability, education, household composition and housing status^{72,96,155,156}. These factors intersect in complex ways for people who belong to multiple groups positioned as 'vulnerable'¹¹⁷. For instance, with financial vulnerability there is a greater risk of women experiencing violence^{90,91}.

Vulnerability is largely caused by social and financial disadvantage, and policies, messaging and practices that diminishes some people's circumstances, capabilities and needs^{13,72,100}. Institutional racism, for instance, can prohibit Māori and other marginalised people from accessing and receiving agency and service support, for a variety of reasons, such as cultural differences or discriminatory practice¹³.



Consider

- **Who is most likely to be most heavily impacted by disaster, and face greater challenges during recovery? What targeted strategies can be used to support these people? Remember that this is not a simple 'vulnerability equation' – people and groups in disaster environments have a complex mix of strengths and support needs.**

Skills and livelihoods

What we know

Employment sector and status influence how people are affected by disasters. People are more likely to face reduced income if their employment is part time, low-paying, in particular fields⁹³, and if they are women⁹⁵. Those working in agriculture, accommodation and food services are generally hit hardest, while income can even increase in some sectors⁹³. During COVID-19 workers in these fields were considered essential to the health and wellbeing of Aotearoa New Zealand^{23,157}. Community level economic impact will also vary based on the industries that make up the local economy¹⁰².



Consider

- **Who is most likely to lose work or income? How can this be mitigated? Consider supporting people to transfer their skills or retrain for roles in another sector. This includes identifying jobs that require retraining, finding the providers who will offer this service, and securing resource to enable this.**
- **Recovery funding and economic initiatives should focus on those that are likely to lose income – part time workers and casual workers – and on heavily impacted businesses and sectors.**





Human | key considerations

Local capabilities

What we know

Knowledge and capacity within disaster-affected communities influences recovery experiences. Experience of previous disasters or adversity can build this knowledge and recovery capacity, although lessons can also be misapplied if they do not consider the unique characteristics and circumstances of the event at hand^{149,155,158-162}. Multiple disasters that occur in quick succession may have amplified impacts¹⁶³ and undermine community recovery capacity.

Māori have a unique understanding of disasters due to their longstanding relationship with te taiao and its processes^{5,15}. This relationship is centred on respect for these processes and can offer significant insight for understanding recovery^{5,7}.



Consider

- **What knowledge and skills do local residents have that will enable them to prepare, respond and recover from disasters? What gaps in knowledge or inaccurate assumptions might exist, and how could these be addressed? Consider multiple scenarios and all members of the community.**
- **Ensure that recovery processes reflect the value of lived experience. People who are often marginalised from decision-making, such as people with disabilities, are best placed to make decisions about their own recovery.**

Education

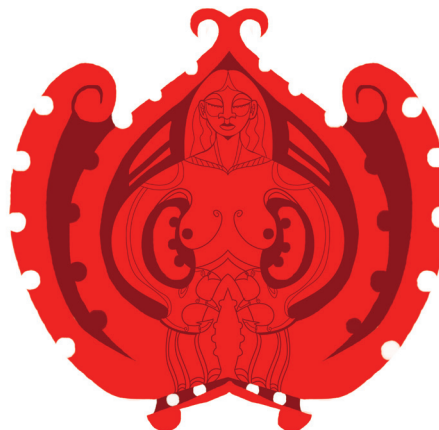
What we know

Disasters can be disruptive to education, with long term impacts on school attendance and academic performance^{164,165}. School communities play an important role in supporting children and families after disasters, but educators and staff are likely to require support to cope with these additional demands^{166,167}.



Consider

- **What assistance do schools require to meet the needs of children, families and staff? Provide staff with training on trauma impacts, support sessions, access to health professionals, additional staffing and evidence-based wellbeing programs.**
- **Initiate community-based psychosocial recovery programs to support students who are not attending school. Involve school communities in recovery planning.**



About the artwork

The artwork that appears throughout this guide was completed by Ariki Arts–Taupuruariki Whakataka Brightwell. Each illustration reflects the nature of the information expressed throughout the document, particularly as they relate to each of the seven capitals, through imagery and concepts that are representative of a Māori worldview.

About the artist

Ko Marotini, Orohena Te Upo'o ōku maunga.
Ko Mangahauini, Avamoā ōku awa.
Ko Tuatini, Taputapuwatera ōku marae.
Ko Rongowhakaata, Raukawa, Ngāti Toa, Te Arawa ōku iwi.
Ko Te Whanau a Ruataupare, Ngāti Maru ōku hapū.
Ko Tahiti, Ra'iātea, Moorea, Rarotonga ngā motu.
Ko Ruapani, Kingi Tamatoa Tautu, Wiremu Kingi Te Kapunga,
Te Rauparaha tōku tīpuna.
Ko Hawaiki Nui te waka.
Ko Taupuruariki (Ariki) Tony Tuorongo Brightwell ahau.

Kia ora, my name is Taupuruariki (Ariki) Whakataka Brightwell and I am an Indigenous artist of Māori, Tahitian and Rarotongan descent, born in Turanga Nui a Kiwa. As a 27th generation Indigenous artist like my father and my ancestors before me I have a deep passion in creativity, history and storytelling giving me a sense of duty to pass on the legacy of our art in te ao Māori. My goal is to share our culture and its beauty to our people and the world. To view more of my mahi (work) visit facebook.com/arikiarts/

Cover page

This work is a homage to our Māori worldview as it depicts the layers that embody our environment.

The top represents the stars from where we come and the atua that share the realm of Ranginui (the sky father). Below this is the forest realm where Tāne Mahuta (a son of Ranginui and Papatūānuku) and his children keep Ranginui (their father) separated from Papatūānuku (their mother). The roots are reflective of this deep whakapapa.

In the centre are three pou with iconography that depict each of the seven capitals that stand as pillars of this work.

Below this is the realm of Tangaroa (a son of Ranginui and Papatūānuku), our sea, lakes and waterways and at the bottom of the image is Papatūānuku (the earth mother), as she represents the living realm.

The entire artwork is framed by the tukutuku design Porourangi Poutama — the steps of knowledge, growth and the notion of striving for betterment.



Natural Capital

Papatūānuku

At the top of this image is Ranginui (the sky father) who represents the weather and atmosphere. In the centre of this image is Papatūānuku (the earth mother) with her hair signifying the forests, vegetation, water ways and lakes. She is embracing her children, the atua who look after the elements and resources of our environment. Her hands clasp Rūaumoko, her youngest child and the atua of earthquakes and volcanic fire, that resides in her womb shaking the earth. Other elements in this image are pointed shapes that represent the mountains, volcanoes and other aspects of the natural environment across Aotearoa.



Haumietiketike

This shows Haumietiketike, the atua of wild food and fauna. It represents the wild and the wilderness of the natural environment. The background shows bracken fern and in the foreground are wild plants on forest floor.



Tohu

Represents growth and nature based on pikopiko (native plant and source of food).



Social Capital

Hongi

This work reflects the origins of hongi, a key social greeting for Māori where two people press their noses and thus share the breath of life. On the left is Tāne Mahuta (a son of Ranginui and Papatūānuku) performing the first hongi to awaken Hineahuone (the first woman) on the right. The weaved strands between them show the sharing of life force — this where the common phrase 'tihei mauri ora' originates.



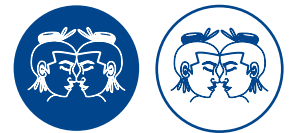
Ngā manu

As transmitters of knowledge and language, manu (birds) have a vital role in the natural environment. This piece speaks to this with the patterns behind them signifying these lines of communication.



Tohu

Represents hongi and the connection of two beings – life and spirit.



Financial Capital

Tauhokohoko

Tauhokohoko means to barter, bargain or trade and is the central concept of this image. It depicts resources traded between land and sea and the older means of exchange before the introduction of monetary currency. Other elements represent the diverse landscapes affiliated with each natural resource, far left are the forest and birds and far right are the ocean and fish.



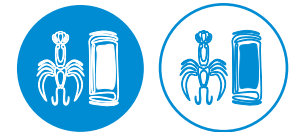
Hokohoko

This piece reflects early trade between Māori and the Endeavour crew on Cook's voyage across the Pacific in 1769. The image itself is based on Tupaia's (famous Tahitian priest and navigator) painting of a European trading Tahitian tapa for a koura (crayfish). The ancient rock art style shows the exchange and represents the long history of Māori and the earliest settlers.



Tohu

Represents early trade between Māori and Europeans.



Cultural Capital

Poutama

This work reflects the origins of knowledge and whakapapa to the stars and heavens. It tells the story of Tāne Mahuta (in some versions this is Tāwhaki) who traversed 12 realms to meet Io Tikitiki the creator of the universe who gifted him three kete (baskets) of knowledge:

- Kete tuatea - negative actions and the ability to harm
- Kete aronui - learning and knowledge to help humankind
- Kete tuauri - sacred knowledge of rituals, prayer and memory

Each realm is depicted through the Poutama stair pattern representing the achievements of Tāne Mahuta (Tāwhaki) in reaching these multiple realms.



Ngā kete

This image depicts the three kete of knowledge that were sourced from Io Tikitiki. Each kete brought traits that humans now possess. The triangular symbol at the centre represents Io Tikitiki and Mangoroa (the milky way).



Tohu

Represents three kete as the origins of knowledge.



Political Capital

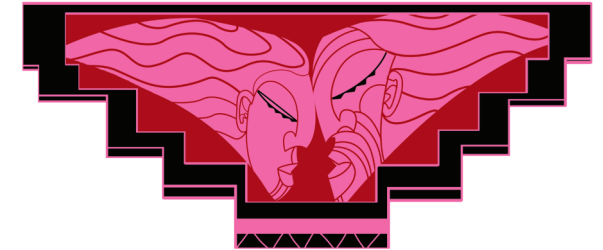
Whaikōrero

This piece reflects the origins of whaikōrero (speech making or debate), one of the core political structures in te ao Māori. The image is of the children of Ranginui (the sky father) and Papatūānuku (the earth mother) debating whether they should separate their parents (at the top of the image). Left is Tāne Mahuta and Tangaroa who support the separation, and right are Whiro and Tāwhirimātea who oppose it. The open area between them is the domain of Tūmatauenga, the atua of war and conflict. The darkness of the early world still envelops them, but a rift represents the first sign of light.



Ranginui and Papatūānuku

This image represent the whakapapa of Ranginui (the sky father) and Papatūānuku (the earth mother) as they weave their life and spiritual forces through hongī (Māori social greeting). It is through their union and separation that the world is created.



Tohu

Represents the pōhiri process which is a traditional ceremony where hosts welcome visitors into their space. It depicts the initial challenge between a host and their visitors (rākau whakaara), the acknowledgement of each other's kaupapa (rākau tautoko) and the activity of clearing the way for peace (rākau whakawaha).



Built Capital

Toi Whakairo

Rata, a prominent ancestor and legendary waka builder of Hawaiki and Aotearoa, is adzing a carved-out tree into the hull of a waka. Rata continues to cut down the tree only to find it repaired and upright the next day. Without his knowledge, the insects of the forests were restoring the tree (depicted around the hull) because he did not seek permission before cutting it down. Once this is granted the insects help Rata build the waka with the blessing of Tāne Mahuta (son of Ranginui and Papatūānuku), the atua of the forest. This story is about showing respect to the natural environment as the source of many building materials.



Mū

This image highlights the healing energies of the insects of the forests. They play a significant role as protectors and creators.



Tohu

Represents three toki (ancient tools) used in the carving and construction of large objects such as waka, marae and art. These tools were passed down through generations and can be traced back to great waka that brought early Māori settlers to Aotearoa.



Human Capital

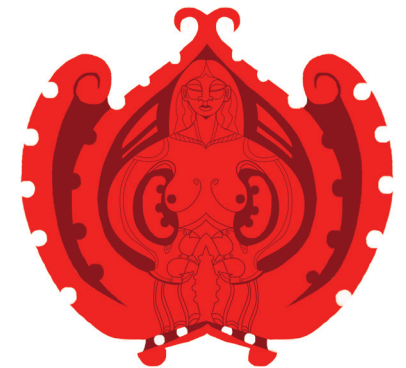
Whakapapa

This piece has Tāne Mahuta (son of Ranginui and Papatūānuku) sculpting Hineahuone the first woman, from the most fertile clay of Papatūānuku (the earth mother). It represents our whakapapa to the land. Papatūānuku can be seen enveloping her children in warm embrace with the patterns under her armpits showing the life force flowing into Hineahuone's frame. The story ends with the origins of hongi, the sharing of the breath of life from Tāne Mahuta to Hineahuone.



Hineahuone

Created from the whenua, Hineahuone means 'earth-formed woman'; she is our first female element. Hineahuone signifies the importance of tīpuna (ancestors).



Tohu

Represents the children of Tāne Mahuta (atua of the forest) keeping the sky and earth apart. It also depicts the family tree and the whenua (placenta) that is planted beneath the tree as a tradition that ties our life force to the land.



References

1. National Emergency Management Agency. Recovery preparedness and management. Director's guidelines for civil defence and emergency management groups [DGL 24/20]. Retrieved from www.civildefence.govt.nz. 2020.
2. Emery M, Fey S, Flora C. Using community capitals to develop assets for positive community change. *CD Practice*. 2006;13:1–19.
3. García Cartagena M. Community resilience, capitals, and power relations: stories from the Waimakariri District about the aftermath of the 2010-2011 Canterbury Earthquakes in New Zealand: a thesis presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Resource and Environmental Planning. Massey University, Manawatu, New Zealand; 2019.
4. Bronfenbrenner U. The ecology of developmental processes. In: Damon W, Lerner RM, editors. *Handbook of Child Psychology: Vol 1: Theoretical Models of Human Development*. New York: Wiley; 1998. p. 993–1028.
5. Kenney C. Ahi Kā Roa, Ahi Kā Ora Ōtautahi: Māori, Recovery Trajectories and Resilience in Canterbury, New Zealand. *Population, Development, and the Environment*. Palgrave Macmillan, Singapore; 2019. p. 375-394.
6. Kenney C, Phibbs S, Paton D, Reid J, Johnston D. Community-led disaster risk management: A Māori response to Ōtautahi (Christchurch) earthquakes. *Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies*. 2015;19(1):9-20.
7. Phibbs S, Kenney C, Solomon M. Ngā Mōwaho: an analysis of Māori responses to the Christchurch earthquakes. *Kōtuitui: New Zealand Journal of Social Sciences Online*. 2015; 10(2); 72-82.
8. Carter L, Kenney C. A tale of two communities: B-race-ing disaster responses in the media following the Canterbury and Kaikōura earthquakes. *International journal of disaster risk reduction*. 2018;28:731-738.
9. Kenney C, Phibbs S. Shakes, rattles and roll outs: The untold story of Māori engagement with community recovery, social resilience and urban sustainability in Christchurch, New Zealand. *Procedia Economics and Finance*. 2014;18:754-762.
10. Kenney C, Phibbs S. A Māori love story: Community-led disaster management in response to the Ōtautahi (Christchurch) earthquakes as a framework for action. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 2015;14:46-55.
11. Lambert S, Shadbolt M, Ataria JM, Black A. Indigenous resilience through urban disaster: the Māori response to the 2010 and 2011 Christchurch Ōtautahi earthquakes. Conference Paper.
12. Lambert S. Indigenous Peoples and urban disaster: Māori responses to the 2010-12 Christchurch earthquakes. *Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies*. 2014;18(1):39-48.
13. Rawson E. 'Te Waiorātanga': Health Promotion Practice - The Importance of Māori Cultural Values to Wellbeing in a Disaster Context and Beyond. *Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies*. 2016;20(2):81-87.
14. Lambert S. Māori and the Christchurch earthquakes: The interplay between Indigenous endurance and resilience through urban disaster. *MAI Journal*. 2014;3(2):165-180.
15. King D, Goff J, Skipper A. Māori environmental knowledge and natural hazards in Aotearoa-New Zealand. *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand*. 2007;37(2):59-73.
16. King DN, Shaw WS, Meihana PN, Goff JR. Māori oral histories and the impacts of tsunamis in Aotearoa-New Zealand. *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences*; 2018;18(3):907-919.
17. King DN, Goff JR. Benefitting from differences in knowledge, practice and belief: Māori oral traditions and natural hazards science. *Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences*. 2010;10(9):1927-1940.
18. Gabrielsen H, Procter J, Rainforth H, Black T, Harmsworth G, Pardo N. Reflections from an Indigenous Community on Volcanic Event Management, Communications and Resilience. In *Observing the Volcano World*. Springer, Cham; 2017. p. 463-479.
19. Hudson JT, Hughes E. The role of marae and Māori communities in post-disaster recovery: a case study. *GNS Science Report 2007/15*. p. 51.
20. Yumagulova L, Phibbs S, Kenney CM, Yellow Old Woman-Munro D, Christianson AC, McGee TK, Whitehair R. The role of disaster volunteering in Indigenous communities. *Environmental Hazards*. 2021;20(1):45–62.
21. Blake, D. "Preparedness and recovery as a privilege in the context of COVID-19." Apr 2020. Available from <https://esra.nz/preparedness-recovery-privilege-context-covid-19/>.
22. McLachlan AD, Waitoki W. Collective action by Māori in response to flooding in the southern Rangitikei region. *International Journal of Health Promotion and Education*. 2020;1-10.
23. King P, Cormack D, McLeod M, Harris R, Gurney J. COVID-19 and Māori health – when equity is more than a word. Apr 2020. Available from: <https://blogs.otago.ac.nz/pubhealthexpert/2020/04/10/covid-19-and-maorihealth-when-equity-is-more-than-a-word/>.
24. Te One A, Clifford C. Tino rangatiratanga and well-being: Māori self-determination in the face of Covid-19. *Frontier in Sociology*. 2021;6(613340):1-10.
25. Moorfield, J. C. *Te Aka Dictionary. Māori-English, English-Māori* (3rd ed.). Longman/Pearson Education New Zealand; 2011.
26. Jacobs C. Measuring success in communities: The community capitals framework. 2011.
27. Taute N, Fa'au'i T, Ingham, JM. Rūaumoko: More than just a symbol. In *2019 Pacific Conference on Earthquake Engineering*; 2019.

28. Block K, Molyneaux R, Gibbs L, Alkemade N, Baker E, MacDougall C, et al. The role of the natural environment in disaster recovery: "We live here because we love the bush." *Health & Place*. 2019 May 1;57:61–9.
29. Zabini F, Albanese L, Becheri FR, Gavazzi G, Giganti F, Giovanelli F, et al. Comparative study of the restorative effects of forest and urban videos during COVID-19 lockdown: Intrinsic and benchmark values. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. 2020;17(21):8011.
30. Pouso S, Borja Á, Fleming LE, Gómez-Baggethun E, White MP, Uyarra MC. Contact with blue-green spaces during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown beneficial for mental health. *Science of The Total Environment*. 2021;756:143984.
31. Boon HJ. Disaster resilience in a flood-impacted rural Australian town. *Natural Hazards*. 2014 Mar;71(1):683–701.
32. Himes-Cornell A, Ormond C, Hoelting K, Ban NC, Zachary Koehn J, Allison EH, et al. Factors Affecting Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Using the Community Capitals Framework. *Coastal Management*. 2018 Sep 3;46(5):335–58.
33. Gibbs L, Gallagher HC, Block K, Snowdon E, Bryant R, Harms L, et al. Post-bushfire relocation decision-making and personal wellbeing: A case study from Victoria, Australia. In: Adenrele Awotona, editor. *Planning for Community-based Disaster Resilience Worldwide: Learning from Case Studies in Six Continents*. London and New York: Routledge; 2016. p. 333–56.
34. Syphard AD, Keeley JE, Massada AB, Brennan TJ, Radeloff VC. Housing arrangement and location determine the likelihood of housing loss due to wildfire. *PLoS ONE*. 2012 Mar 28;7(3).
35. Crompton RP, McAneney KJ, Chen K, Pielke RA, Haynes K. Influence of location, population, and climate on building damage and fatalities due to Australian bushfire: 1925–2009. *Weather, Climate, and Society*. 2010 Oct;2(4):300–10.
36. Wenger C. Building walls around flood problems: The place of levees in Australian flood management. Vol. 19, *Australian Journal of Water Resources*. 2015. p. 3–30.
37. Sorensen T, Epps R. An overview of economy and society. *Prospects and Policies for Rural Australia*, Longman Cheshire, Melbourne. 1993;7–32.
38. van den Honert RC, McAneney J. The 2011 Brisbane Floods: Causes, Impacts and Implications. *Water*. 2011 Dec 9;3(4):1149–73.
39. Berry HL, Bowen K, Kjellstrom T. Climate change and mental health: a causal pathways framework. *International journal of public health*. 2010;55(2):123–32.
40. Hayes K, Blashki G, Wiseman J, Burke S, Reifels L. Climate change and mental health: Risks, impacts and priority actions. *International journal of mental health systems*. 2018;12(1):28.
41. Hobfoll SE, Watson P, Bell CC, Bryant RA, Brymer MJ, Friedman MJ, et al. Five essential elements of immediate and mid-term mass trauma intervention: Empirical evidence. *Psychiatry*. 2007;70(4):283–315.
42. Szreter S, Woolcock M. Health by association? Social capital, social theory, and the political economy of public health. *International Journal of Epidemiology*. 2004;33(4):650–67.
43. Van Kessel G, MacDougall C, Gibbs L. The Process of Rebuilding Human Resilience in the Face of the Experience of a Natural Disaster: A Multisystem Model. *IJEMHHR*. 2015;17(4):678–87.
44. Johal S, Mounsey Z, Tuohy R, Johnston D. Coping with Disaster: General Practitioners' Perspectives on the Impact of the Canterbury Earthquakes. *PLoS Currents*. 2014;(APR):1–9.
45. Camilleri P, Healy C, Macdonald E, Nicholls S, Sykes J, Winkworth G, et al. Recovery from bushfires: The experience of the 2003 Canberra bushfires three years after. *Australasian Journal of Paramedicine*. 2010;8(1):15.
46. Sadri AM, Ukkusuri S V, Lee S, Clawson R, Aldrich D, Nelson MS, et al. The role of social capital, personal networks, and emergency responders in post-disaster recovery and resilience: a study of rural communities in Indiana. *Natural hazards*. 2018;90(3):1377–406.
47. Urmson K, Johnston D, Kemp S. Asking for help and receiving support after a disaster. *Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies*. 2016;20(1):3–14.
48. Gibbs L, Block K, Harms L, MacDougall C, Snowdon E, Ireton G, et al. Children and young people's wellbeing post-disaster: Safety and stability are critical. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 2015;14:195–201.
49. Harms L, Gibbs L, Ireton G, MacDougall C, Brady K, Kosta L, et al. Stressors and Supports in Postdisaster Recovery: Experiences After the Black Saturday Bushfires. *Australian Social Work*. 2021;1–16.
50. Mooney M, Tarrant R, Paton D, Johal S, Johnston D. Getting through: Children's effective coping and adaptation in the context of the Canterbury, New Zealand, earthquakes of 2010–2012. *Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies*. 2017;21(1):19–30.
51. Bryant R, Gallagher H, Waters E, Gibbs L, Pattison P, MacDougall C, et al. Mental Health and Social Networks After Disaster. *American Journal of Psychiatry*. 2017 Mar;174(3):277–85.
52. Harms L, Gallagher H, Gibbs L, Bryant R, Lusher D, Richardson J, et al. Conceptualising post-disaster recovery: Incorporating Grief Experiences. *British Journal of Social Work*. 2015;45((suppl 1): i170-i187).
53. Aldrich DP. Building resilience: Social capital in post-disaster recovery. Chicago: University of Aldrich DP. The power of people: Social capital's role in recovery from the 1995 Kobe earthquake. *Natural Hazards*. 2011 Mar 18;56(3):595–611.
54. Townshend I, Awosoga O, Kulig J, Fan H. Social cohesion and resilience across communities that have experienced a disaster. *Natural Hazards*. 2015;76(2):913–38.
55. Van Kessel, G., Gibbs, L., & MacDougall C. Strategies to enhance resilience post-natural disaster: a qualitative study of experiences with Australian floods and fires. *Journal of Public Health*. 2014;37(2):328–36.
56. Kaniasty K. Predicting social psychological well-being following trauma: The role of postdisaster social support. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*. 2012;4(1):22–33.
57. Van Landingham MJ. *Weathering Katrina: Culture and Recovery among Vietnamese Americans*. Russell Sage Foundation; 2017.
58. Moreton MRJ. A study of four natural disasters in Australia: how the human response to fire, flood and cyclone contributes to community resilience and recovery; 2016.
59. Aldrich DP, Page-Tan C, Fraser T. A Janus-faced resource: Social capital and resilience trade-offs. In: Trump BD, Florin M-V, Linkov I, editors. *IRGC resource guide on resilience (vol 2): Domains of resilience for complex interconnected systems*. Lausanne, CH: EPFL International Risk Governance Center; 2018.
60. Iwasaki K, Sawada Y, Aldrich DP. Social capital as a shield against anxiety among displaced residents from Fukushima. *Natural Hazards*. 2017 Oct 23;89(1):405–21.

61. Gallagher C, Block K, Gibbs L, Forbes D, Lusher D, Molyneaux R, et al. The effect of group involvement on post-disaster mental health: A longitudinal multilevel analysis. *Social Science & Medicine*. 2019;220:167–75.
62. Aldrich DP. Challenges to Coordination: Understanding Intergovernmental Friction During Disasters. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science*. 2019 Sep;10(3):306–16.
63. Dibley G, Mitchell L, Ireton G, Gordon R. Government's role in supporting community-led approaches to recovery. 2019.
64. Aldrich DP. It's who you know: Factors driving recovery from Japan's 11 March 2011 disaster. *Public Administration*. 2016 Jun;94(2):399–413.
65. Aldrich DP. Black wave: how networks and governance shaped Japan's 3/11 disasters. University of Chicago Press; 2019.
66. Chamlee Wright E, Rothschild DM. Disastrous uncertainty: how government disaster policy undermines community rebound. *Mercatus Policy Series* Mercatus Center, George Mason University. 2007;(9).
67. Ahangama N, Prasanna R, Blake D. The influence of relational and cognitive capital on knowledge networks: Disaster drill experiences in Ratnapura, Sri Lanka. *Resilience: International Policies, Practices and Discourses*. 2019 Jun 18;
68. Fraser C, Blake D. Valuing Voices: Sex workers' experiences following the Canterbury earthquakes. *Disaster Research Science Report*; 2020/01. Wellington (NZ); 2020.
69. Aldrich DP, Crook K. Strong civil society as a double-edged sword: Sifting trailers in post-Katrina New Orleans. *Political Research Quarterly*. 2008;61(3):379–89.
70. Williamson T. Beyond social capital: Social justice in recovery and resilience. *Risk, Hazards & Crisis in Public Policy*. 2013;4(1):28–31.
71. Yang J, Yang Y, Liu X, Tian J, Zhu X, Miao D. Self-efficacy, social support, and coping strategies of adolescent earthquake survivors in China. *Social Behavior and Personality*. 2010;38(9):1219–28.
72. Thomas DSK, Phillips BD, Lovekamp WE, Fothergill A. *Social vulnerability to disasters*. CRC Press; 2013.
73. Dominey Howes D, Gorman-Murray A, McKinnon S. Emergency management response and recovery plans in relation to sexual and gender minorities in New South Wales, Australia. *International journal of disaster risk reduction*. 2016;16:1–11.
74. Smiley KT, Howell J, Elliott JR. Disasters, local organizations, and poverty in the USA, 1998 to 2015. *Population and Environment*. 2018;40(2):115–35.
75. Hughey J, Speer PW, Peterson NA. Sense of community in community organizations: Structure and evidence of validity. *Journal of community psychology*. 1999;27(1):97–113.
76. Usher K, Ranmuthugala G, Maple M, Durkin J, Douglas L, Coffey Y, et al. The 2019–2020 bushfires and COVID-19: The ongoing impact on the mental health of people living in rural and farming communities. 2021.
77. Aldrich DP. The power of people: Social capital's role in recovery from the 1995 Kobe earthquake. *Natural Hazards*. 2011 Mar 18;56(3):595–611.
78. Stough LM, Sharp AN, Resch JA, Decker C, Wilker N. Barriers to the long-term recovery of individuals with disabilities following a disaster. *Disasters*. 2016;40(3):387–410.
79. Tuohy R, Stephens C, Johnston D. Older adults' disaster preparedness in the context of the September 2010–December 2012 Canterbury earthquake sequence. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 2014 Sep 1;9:194–203.
80. Haney TJ. Paradise Found? The Emergence of Social Capital, Place Attachment, and Civic Engagement after Disaster. Vol. 36, *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters*. 2018.
81. Zottarelli LK. Broken bond: An exploration of human factors associated with companion animal loss during Hurricane Katrina. *Sociological Forum*. 2010;25(1):110–22.
82. Thompson K. Save me, save my dog: Increasing natural disaster preparedness and survival by addressing human-animal relationships. *Australian Journal of Communication*. 2013;40(1):123–36.
83. Thompson K, Every D, Rainbird S, Cornell V, Smith B, Trigg J. No pet or their person left behind: Increasing the disaster resilience of vulnerable groups through animal attachment, activities and networks. *Animals*. 2014;4(2):214–40.
84. Hunt M, Al Awadi H, Johnson M. Psychological sequelae of pet loss following Hurricane Katrina. *Anthrozoös*. 2008;21(2):109–21.
85. Squance H, Johnston DM, Stewart C, Riley CB. (2018). An integrative review of the 2017 Port Hill fires' impact on animals, their owners and first responders' encounters with the human-animal interface. *Australasian Journal of Disaster & Trauma Studies*, 22(2).
86. Stofferahn CW. Community capitals and disaster recovery: Northwood ND recovers from an EF 4 tornado. *Community Development*. 2012;43(5):581–98.
87. Forbes D, Alkemade N, Waters E, Gibbs L, Gallagher HC, Pattison P, et al. Anger and major life stressors as predictors of psychological outcomes following the Victorian Black Saturday bushfires. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*. 2015;DOI: 10.11.
88. Morgan J, Begg A, Beaven S, Schluter P, Jamieson K, Johal S, et al. Monitoring wellbeing during recovery from the 2010–2011 Canterbury earthquakes: The CERA wellbeing survey. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 2015 Dec 1;14:96–103.
89. King A, Middleton D, Brown C, Johnston D, Johal S. Insurance: Its role in recovery from the 2010–2011 Canterbury Earthquake sequence. *Earthquake Spectra*. 2014 Feb;30(1):475–91.
90. Molyneaux R, Gibbs L, Bryant R, Humphreys C, Hegarty K, Kellett C, et al. Interpersonal violence and mental health outcomes following disaster. *BJPsych Open*. 2020;6(1).
91. Parkinson D. Investigating the Increase in Domestic Violence Post Disaster: An Australian Case Study. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 2019 Jun 1;34(11):2333–62.
92. Williamson B, Markham F, Weir J. Aboriginal peoples and the response to the 2019–2020 bushfires, Working Paper No. 134/2020. Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University, Canberra; 2020.
93. Ulubaşoğlu M. Natural disasters increase inequality. Recovery funding may make things worse. *The Conversation*. 2020 Feb 27
94. Richardson D, Dennis R. Gender experiences during the COVID-19 lockdown. *The Australia Institute*. 2020;
95. Tierney K. *The social roots of risk: Producing disasters, promoting resilience*. Stanford University Press; 2014.
96. Morrow BH. Identifying and mapping community vulnerability. *Disasters*. 1999;23(1):1–18.
97. De Vet E, Eriksen C, Booth K, French S. An unmitigated disaster: shifting from response and recovery to mitigation for an insurable future. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Science*. 2019;10(2):179–92.
98. Kousky C. The Role of Natural Disaster Insurance in Recovery and Risk Reduction. *Annu Rev Resour Econ*. 2019 Oct 4;11(1):399–418.

-
99. Banks M, Bowman D. Juggling risks: insurance in households struggling with financial insecurity. Brotherhood of St Laurence; 2017.
 100. Blake D, Marlowe J, Johnston D. Get prepared: Discourse for the privileged? *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 2017 Oct 1;25:283–8.
 101. Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission. The 2009 Victorian Bushfires Royal Commission Final Report Summary. Vol. PP No. 332. Government Printer for the State of Victoria; 2009.
 102. Ulubaşoğlu MA, Rahman MH, Önder YK, Chen Y, Rajabifard A. Floods, Bushfires and Sectoral Economic Output in Australia, 1978–2014. *Economic Record*. 2019 Mar 15;95(308):58–80.
 103. Tierney KJ. Businesses and disasters: Vulnerability, impacts, and recovery. In: *Handbook of disaster research*. Springer; 2007. p. 275–96.
 104. Whittaker J, Handmer J, Mercer D. Vulnerability to bushfires in rural Australia: A case study from East Gippsland, Victoria. *Journal of Rural Studies*. 2012;28(2):161–73.
 105. Xiao Y, Wu K, Finn D, Chandrasekhar D. Community businesses as social units in post-disaster recovery. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*. 2018;0739456X18804328.
 106. Brown C, Stevenson J, Giovinnazzi S, Seville E, Vargo J. Factors influencing impacts on and recovery trends of organisations: evidence from the 2010/2011 Canterbury earthquakes. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 2015;14:56–72.
 107. Seville E, Stevenson JR, Brown CO, Giovinnazzi S, Vargo J. Disruption and resilience: How organisations coped with the Canterbury earthquakes. *GNS Science*; 2014.
 108. Goodman RD, West-Olatunji CA. Applying critical consciousness: Culturally competent disaster response outcomes. *Journal of Counseling & Development*. 2009;87(4):458–65.
 109. Larkin B. Pride and prejudice: LGBTIQ community responses to disaster events worldwide. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management, The*. 2019;34(4):60.
 110. Dominey-Howes D, Gorman-Murray A, McKinnon S. Queering disasters: On the need to account for LGBTI experiences in natural disaster contexts. *Gender, Place & Culture*. 2014;21(7):905–18.
 111. Ton K, Gaillard J, Adamson C, Akgungor C, Ho H. Expanding the Capabilities of People with Disabilities in Disaster Risk Reduction. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 2018 Nov 1;34.
 112. Tierney K. *Disasters: A sociological approach*. John Wiley & Sons; 2019.
 113. Thomassin A, Neale T, Weir JK. The natural hazard sector's engagement with Indigenous peoples: a critical review of CANZUS countries. *Geographical research*. 2019;57(2):164–77.
 114. Whittaker J, Eriksen C, Haynes K. Gendered responses to the 2009 Black Saturday bushfires in Victoria, Australia. *Geographical Research*. 2016;54(2):203–15.
 115. Eriksen C. Gendered Risk Engagement: Challenging the Embedded Vulnerability, Social Norms and Power Relations in Conventional Australian Bushfire Education. *Geographical Research*. 2014;52(1):23–33.
 116. Tyler M, Fairbrother P. Gender, households, and decision-making for wildfire safety. *Disasters*. 2018;42(4):697–718.
 117. Smith Y, Golomb-Leavitt A. The Loss of a Pet. *Pet Loss, Grief, and Therapeutic Interventions: Practitioners Navigating the Human-Animal Bond*. 2019;
 118. Harms L, Abotomey R, Rose D, Woodward Kron R, Bolt B, Waycott J, et al. Postdisaster posttraumatic growth: Positive transformations following the Black Saturday bushfires. *Australian Social Work*. 2018;71(4):417–29.
 119. Bender B, Metzl ES, Selman T, Gloger D, Moreno N. Creative soups for the soul: Stories of community recovery in Talca, Chile, after the 2010 earthquake. 2015;
 120. Barber R. Making do: Tactical urbanism and creative placemaking in transitional Christchurch, New Zealand. 2013;
 121. National Emergency Management Agency. Civil Defence Emergency Management Act (CDEM Act) - Section 4: General roles and responsibilities. 2009; Version 1.2. Available from <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/the-guide-v1.2-section-4-general-roles.pdf>
 122. Blake D. Social determinants of health for opioid substitution treatment and emergency management in Aotearoa New Zealand. *The Australian Community Psychologist*. 2018;29(1).
 123. Collins S, Glavovic B, Johal S, Johnston D. Community engagement post-disaster: case studies of the 2006 Matata debris flow and 2010 Darfield earthquake, New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Psychology*. 2011;40:17–525.
 124. O'Neill K. Communities at the Heart of Recovery: Reflections on the Government-Community Partnership for Recovery After the 2009 Black Saturday Bushfires in Victoria, Australia. In: *Natural Disaster Management in the Asia-Pacific*. Springer; 2015. p. 119–38.
 125. Eburn M, Dovers S. Learning lessons from disasters: Alternatives to Royal Commissions and other quasi-judicial inquiries. *Australian Journal of Public Administration*. 2015;74(4):495–508.
 126. Boin A, McConnell A, Hart P. Governing after crisis: The politics of investigation, accountability and learning. 2008.
 127. Gibbs L, MacDougall C, Block K. Political reflexivity in post-bushfire research. *Qualitative Research Journal*. 2014;14(3).
 128. Gibbs L, Block K, MacDougall C, Harms L, Baker E, Richardson J, et al. Ethical use and impact of participatory approaches to research in post-disaster environments: An Australian bushfire case study. *Biomed Research International*. 2018;
 129. Beaven S, Wilson T, Johnston L, Johnston D, Smith R. Research engagement after disasters: research coordination before, during, and after the 2011–2012 Canterbury earthquake sequence, New Zealand. *Earthquake Spectra*. 2016;32(2):713–35.
 130. Frazier TG, Walker MH, Kumari A, Thompson CM. Opportunities and constraints to hazard mitigation planning. *Applied Geography*. 2013;40:52–60.
 131. McClure J, Wills C, Johnston D, Recker C. New Zealanders' judgments of earthquake risk before and after the Canterbury earthquakes: Do they relate to preparedness? *New Zealand Journal of Psychology*. 2011;40:7–11.
 132. March A, Henry S. A better future from imagining the worst: Land use planning and training responses to natural disaster. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management, The*. 2007;22(3):17.
 133. Mason MS, Haynes K. Adaptation lessons from cyclone Tracy. *National Climate Change Adaptation Research Facility*; 2010.
 134. Ombler J, Washington S. Seismic Shifts: The Canterbury earthquakes and public sector innovation. *Future-Proofing the State*. 2014;277.
 135. Comfort LK, Boin A, Demchak CC. *Designing resilience: Preparing for extreme events*. University of Pittsburgh Pre; 2010.

-
136. Waugh Jr WL, Streib G. Collaboration and leadership for effective emergency management. *Public administration review*. 2006;66:131–40.
 137. Usdin L. Building resiliency and supporting distributive leadership post-disaster. *International Journal of Leadership in Public Services*. 2014;
 138. Awada M, Becerik-Gerber B, Hoque S, O'Neill Z, Pedrielli G, Wen J, et al. Ten questions concerning occupant health in buildings during normal operations and extreme events including the COVID-19 pandemic. *Building and Environment*. 2021;188:107480.
 139. Johnston D, Standing S, Ronan K, Lindell M, Wilson T, Cousins J, et al. The 2010/2011 Canterbury earthquakes: Context and cause of injury. *Natural Hazards*. 2014 Sep 27;73(2):627–37.
 140. Twigg J, Kett M, Bottomley H, Tan LT, Nasreddin H. Disability and public shelter in emergencies. *Environmental Hazards*. 2011;10(3–4):248–61.
 141. Every D, Richardson R. Building the Disaster Resilience of the Homeless Community. Report prepared by CQ University and the Red Cross in collaboration with VCOSS, NCCARF and Shelter SA for the National Emergency Management Project. 2017;
 142. Every D, Thompson K. Disaster resilience: Can the homeless afford it? *Australian Journal of Emergency Management, The*. 2014;29(3):52–52.
 143. Walters V, Gaillard JC. Disaster risk at the margins: Homelessness, vulnerability and hazards. *Habitat International*. 2014;44:211–9.
 144. Boon H. Investigation rural community communication for flood and bushfire preparedness. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management, The*. 2014;29(4):17.
 145. Thomas J, Barraket J, Wilson C, Cook K, Louie Y, Holcombe-James I, et al. Measuring Australia's Digital Divide: The Australian Digital Inclusion Index 2018. 2018;
 146. Bryant RA, Gibbs L, Gallagher HC, Pattison P, Lusher D, MacDougall C, et al. Longitudinal Study of Changing Psychological Outcomes Following the Victorian Black Saturday Bushfires. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*. 2017;DOI: 10.11.
 147. Tapsell P. Marae and tribal identity in urban Aotearoa/New Zealand. *Pacific Studies*. 2002;25(1):41–171.
 148. Scheele F, Wilson T, Lane EM, Crowley K, Hughes, MW, Davies T, Horspool N, Williams JH, Le L, Uma SR, Lukovic B. Modelling residential habitability and human displacement for tsunami scenarios in Christchurch, New Zealand. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 2019;43:1–16.
 149. Settembrino MR. Hurricane Sandy's impact on the predisaster homeless and homeless shelter services in New Jersey. *Journal of emergency management (Weston, Mass)*. 2016;14(1):7–16.
 150. Brady K. Disaster recovery: Are we doomed to repeat the same mistakes? *Australian Journal of Emergency Management, The*. 2018;33(3):10.
 151. Blake D, Niland P, Johnston D. Health emergency management in Aotearoa New Zealand: Making sense of professional development. *Journal of Emergency Management*. 2019;17(5):359–69.
 152. Johal S, Mounsey Z, Brannelly P, Johnston D. Nurse perspectives on the practical, emotional, and professional impacts of living and working in post-earthquake Canterbury, New Zealand. *Prehospital and disaster medicine*. 2016;31(1):10–6.
 153. Wills J. Supporting the supporters in disaster recovery: Winston Churchill Fellowship [Internet]. New Zealand Red Cross; 2014 Sep. Available from: supportingthesupporters.org
 154. Brady K. Recovery workers who have also been personally affected by disasters: Exploring the perspective of people who have dual experiences of disaster recovery. Manuscript under review.
 155. Hansen A, Bi P, Saniotis A. Extreme heat and climate change: adaptation in culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities. 2013;
 156. Becker JS, Coomer MA, Blake D, Garden E, Rampton A, Newman-Hall G, et al. Impact of the 2016 Kaikōura Earthquake on Wellington CBD Apartment Residents: Results of a Survey. Lower Hutt (NZ): GNS Science. 2018.
 157. Benge, J. To: New Zealand Labour Party: Pay increase for essential workers. Apr 2020. Available from: <https://our.actionstation.org.nz/petitions/pay-increase-for-customer-serviceemployees>.
 158. Nakasu T, Ono Y, Pothisiri W. Why did Rikuzentakata have a high death toll in the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami disaster? Finding the devastating disaster's root causes. *International journal of disaster risk reduction*. 2018;27:21–36.
 159. Drabek TE. The human side of disaster. CRC Press; 2016.
 160. McClure J, Henrich L, Johnston D, Doyle EEH. Are two earthquakes better than one? How earthquakes in two different regions affect risk judgments and preparation in three locations. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*. 2016 Jun 1;16:192–9.
 161. Marshall MI, Niehm LS, Sydnor SB, Schrank HL. Predicting small business demise after a natural disaster: an analysis of pre-existing conditions. *Natural Hazards*. 2015;79(1):331–54.
 162. Marlowe J, Lou L. The Canterbury Earthquakes and refugee communities. *Aotearoa New Zealand Social Work Review*. 2013;25(2).
 163. Zscheischler J, Westra S, Van Den Hurk BJ, Seneviratne SI, Ward PJ, Pitman A, et al. Future climate risk from compound events. *Nature Climate Change*. 2018;8(6):469–77.
 164. Gibbs L, Nursey J, Carpenter L, Cowlishaw S, Roberts M, Cook J, et al. Post-disaster academic progress: long term impacts on secondary school students from bushfire exposure in Australia (Under review). *Child Development*.
 165. Strøm IF, Schultz J-H, Wentzel-Larsen T, Dyb G. School performance after experiencing trauma: a longitudinal study of school functioning in survivors of the Utøya shootings in 2011. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology*. 2016;7(31359-<http://dx.doi.org/10.3402/ejpt.v7.31359>).
 166. Gibbs L, Molyneaux R, Harms L, Gallangher HC, Block K, Richardson J, et al. 10 Years Beyond Bushfires Report 2020. Melbourne, Australia: University of Melbourne; 2020.
 167. Mooney M, Tarrant R, Paton D, Johnston D, Johal S. The school community contributes to how children cope effectively with a disaster. *Pastoral Care in Education*. 2020;1–24.

Other ReCap Resources

Australia ReCap Guide



Recovery Stories



Podcasts



Indigenous Peoples & Recovery
Capitals (Australia)



Background Materials



Applying ReCap



Available at www.recoverycapitals.org.au

