Resilience And Recovery

University of HUDDERSFIELD
Inspiring tomorrow's professionals

Disaster, Event, Adversity, Trauma
'DEAT'

Physically

Damage occur to building structure/ services

Socially

A community can be disrupted and Dislocated

Economically

Positive — More work for constructing/ industry, Education

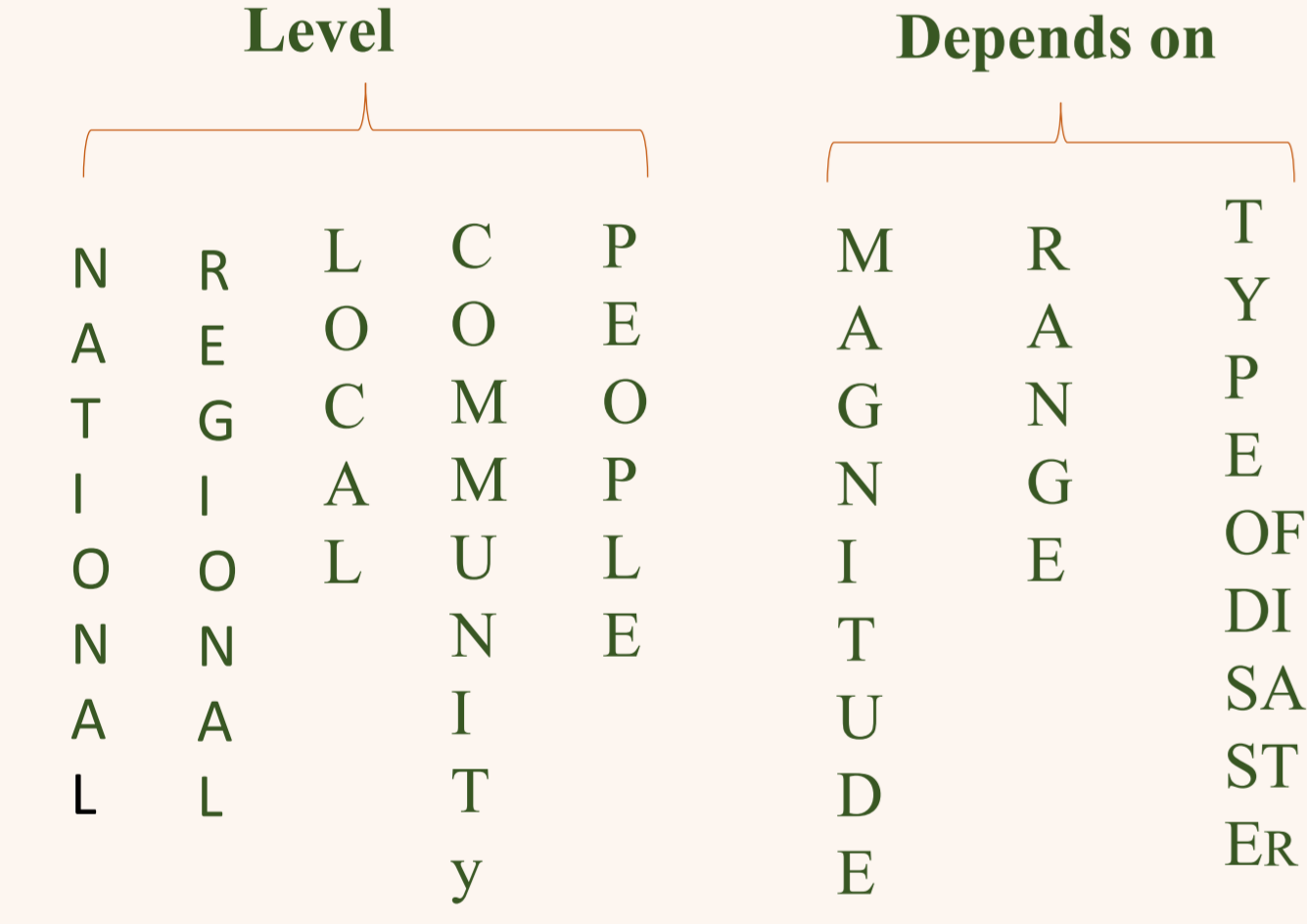Negative — Costs incurred by Damages
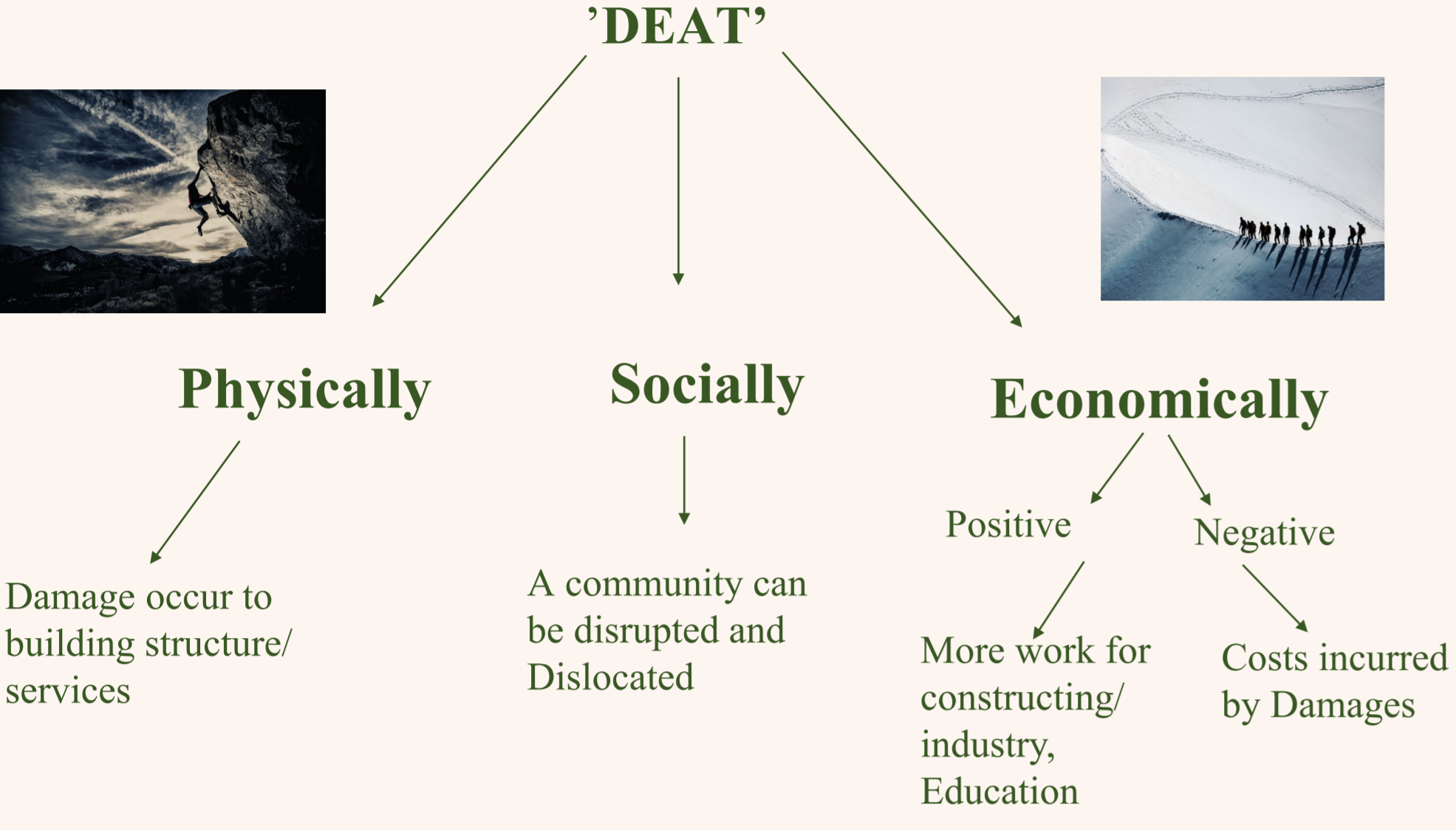
Recovery:
Is not just about emergency management operations or fixing infrastructure. Is a Dynamic planning + Response Procedures Refers to following the immediate response to a ''DAET''

- A Period of time
- A Complex process
- **Takes Years or Decades TO be complete**

Level
NATIONAL REGIONAL LOCAL COMMUNITY PEOPLE

Depends on
MAGNITUDE RANGE TYPE OF DISASTEr

Aim of Recovery Planning
- To complete the progress of answering Recovery
- Not just fixing an infrastructure and return to the way they were prior
- Direction toward ensuring the 'Level' are improved and more Resilient.
- The close link to Readiness & Risk Reduction

Recovery Is to bridge the gap between short & Long term

Short term: Focus on: Vulnerable/ Restoring Services& capabilities/ rebuild people livelihood/

Long term: Concerning with returning the community to condition that existed prior to event while taking into account any improvement & more Resilient /Reduce risk.

Resilience

Recovery

WHEN 'DEAT' OCCURES

THE PLANING MUST FOCUSED

- Primarily Response
- Control the planning
- Risk Reduction
- Recovery Planning

Recovery : To emphasis on returning communities to the way they were prior to disaster and ensuring that communities are improved through the recovery process and made more resilient to future event while this process attempt that communities are improved through the recovery.

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Resilience

Socio-ecological Resilience: Changes the whole ideas of equilibrium. This approach emphasises 'Transformability' that resilience is an ongoing process that nature of system may change overtime with or without disturbance.

Social Resilience: As the ability of groups or communities to cope with external stress and disturbances as a result of social, political and environmental changes.

Engineering Resilience: The capacity of system to withstand external shocks and bounce-back to the original stable equilibrium, it is about the resisting disturbance and change. Emphasis is on return time, efficiency, constancy and predictability.

Ecological Resilience: Reject the existence of a single, stable equilibrium and instead, the system has multiple equilibrium.

Resilience: offers a strategy towards the goals of sustainability.

Resilience implies a way to manage disturbance and Change and Guid the outcome to ward a desirable end.

Resilience: Refers to recover and maintain, integrity and continuity when subjected to forces of disturbance & changes.

Resilience; A tool measuring that can help communities assess their priorities, goals and needs and also help to establish baseline, are needed to better assess progress and to set goal in order to allocate resources.

Resilience: The capacity of system/ individual to return to equilibrium after external stress- shock to be bend and bounce back rather than to break.

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