

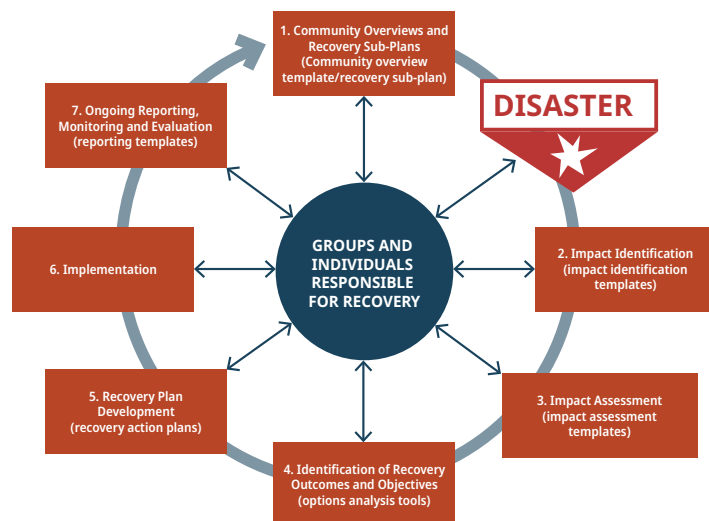
Recovery planning methodology

FACT SHEET

The following planning methodology provides a structured approach to develop recovery sub-plans prior to an event, and the development of event-specific recovery and resilience plans after a disaster.

The methodology can be used by a group or an individual, however, a group approach is recommended. The methodology is cyclical, and designed to be used at the local, district/regional and state level. Each stage is supported by a tool or template. Each time a disaster occurs the community changes either as a direct result of the disaster, or as an outcome of evaluations on the recovery initiatives implemented.

The templates associated with the stages below are available on the [Queensland Recovery Hub](https://www.qra.qld.gov.au/recovery-hub).



1. Community overviews/profiles

Develop a community overview or profile which identifies community strengths, capabilities and vulnerabilities. Community overviews and profiles provide recovery planners with an understanding of the community's pre-disaster baseline. (Recovery sub-plans must consider key elements of the community overview).

2. Impact identification

The impact identification process assists with understanding the effect of the disaster by capturing where and to whom damage and or disruption has occurred. Impacts can be identified across psychosocial, health, economic, disruption to critical supply of equipment and resources, natural and built environments. The process identifies both direct and indirect impacts.

3. Impact assessment

The impact assessment is an analysis of the consequences of the disruption or disaster, based on data collected in relation to psychosocial, health, economic, disruption to critical supply of equipment and resources, natural and built environmental impacts. It is the process of establishing the consequences of the impacts of a disaster on a community. Impact assessments identify the recovery problems requiring a solution or solutions.

4. Identification of recovery outcomes and objectives

The identification of recovery outcomes and objectives focuses on recovery problems identified through the impact assessment. The recovered state is identified through this process. Consideration is given to the most effective way to deliver effective recovery activities/initiatives and possible risks to the implementation of these activities/initiatives as well as potential funding mechanisms. This includes a deliberate process to review and evaluate all the options considered and their suitability to support community recovery.

5. Recovery plan development

Recovery plan development maps the impacts, consequences, proposed recovery activities/tasks to recovery outcomes and objectives and allocate a responsible agency for their implementation/delivery. At the state and district level the document remains in the form of the recovery action plan, at the local level the recovery action plan translates to the local event-specific recovery and resilience plan. Appropriate endorsement protocols apply – locally, the plan is supported by the Local Recovery and Resilience Group (LRRG) and can be submitted through the Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG) or directly to council, at state the lead agency for the Functional Recovery and Resilience Group (FRRG) is responsible for signing off the recovery action plan.

6. Implementation

Implementation focuses on implementing the identified recovery initiatives to support the community to recover. Implementation is not a passive process and a number of organisations and or agencies may participate in the implementation of the event-specific recovery and resilience plan.

7. Reporting, monitoring and evaluation

Reporting and monitoring on the recovery process ensures implemented initiatives are meeting the recovery outcomes and objectives identified by the impacted community. Monitoring identifies opportunities to enhance recovery activities where required to ensure they enable recovery objectives to be met. If activities are to be amended this should occur with reference to the findings in stage three. Evaluation is an assessment of the value or worth of a program or intervention and the extent to which the stated objectives have been achieved and will be completed periodically or at the end of the program. The outcomes of previous evaluations should inform stages four and five.