

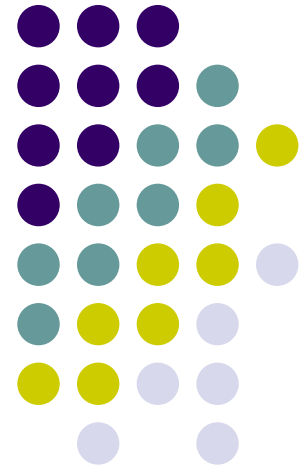
Resilient Canterbury

Lessons from Recovery Scholarship

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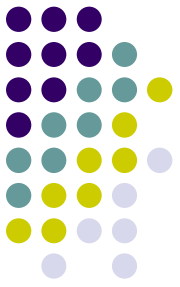
Beyond the Canterbury quakes: Learning from Recovery Scholarship

1. Disaster narratives
2. Evolution of recovery scholarship
3. Recovery principles
4. Building resilience



1. Disaster narratives

A year into recovery in New Orleans recovery efforts described as being

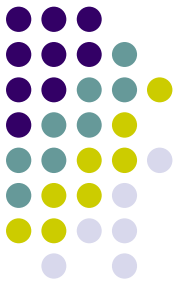


“ ... stymied by a lack of reliable communication, an ever-changing cacophony of allegedly authoritative voices that provide contradictory messages emanating from diverse and overlapping jurisdictions. One key element in urban viability for New Orleans entails making sure its existing residents – & its potential residents – understand their options.

More important still, these options must be structured to enhance – rather than restrict – their participation in the revival of the metropolis. ... its revival will need not just the cumulative opportunism of markets but also the carefully considered contributions of neighborhood planners” (Vale, 2006: 166-167).



Rebuilding New Orleans: Understanding recovery



“The challenge is to keep and secure those things that are good: our food, our music, our architecture, our people, our faith and our families, our love of life and our love of country.

And at the same time, discard that part of our culture that strangles us: crime, bad schools and the inability to move beyond race”

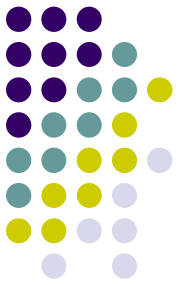


Lt. Gov. Mitch Landrieu
(23 July, 2008)

Mayor of New Orleans
(3 May 2010-)

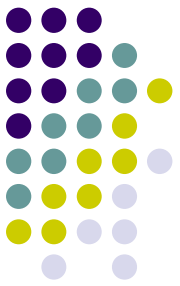


What do disaster narratives teach us?



- *A disaster becomes unavoidable in the context of a historically produced pattern of 'vulnerability' (Oliver-Smith & Hoffman, 2002)*
- *... preventing deaths and destruction from disasters pays, if done right ... (UN / World Bank, 2010)*
- Recovery = Community (re)development in 'pressure cooker'
- Recovery = democracy in action
- **Empower local people: It is their recovery; their renewal**

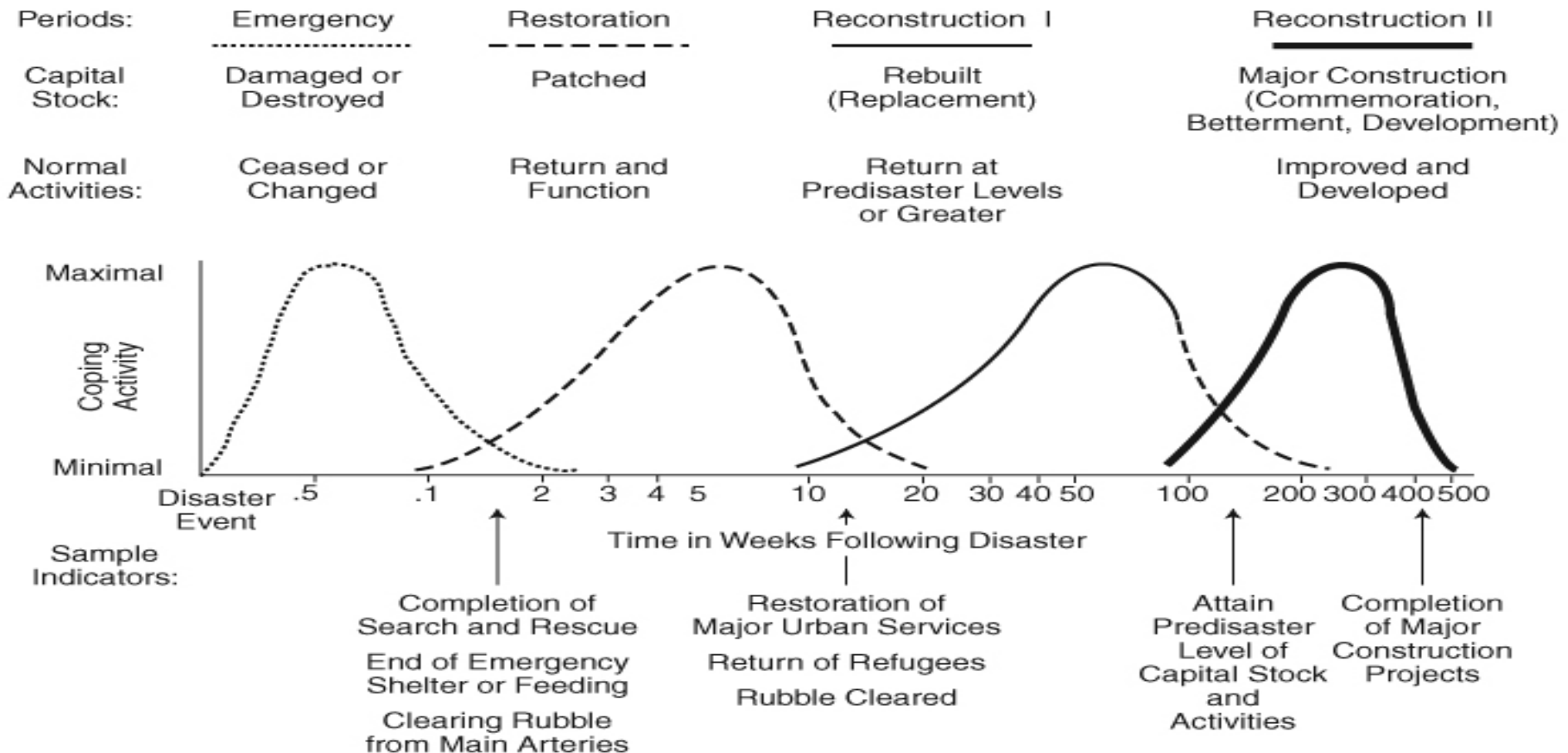




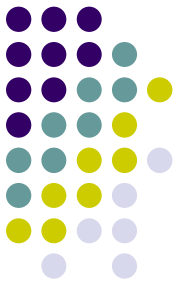
2. Evolution of 'recovery scholarship'

- 4 overlapping phases & 'pressure' to return to 'normalcy' (Haas, Kates & Burton, 1977, p4)

Figure 6. A Model of Recovery Activity



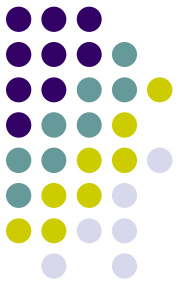
Evolution of 'recovery scholarship'



- ... *recovery is a complex process with an ill-defined endpoint and no agreed upon measure of success ...* (Rubin 1985)
- Importance of local leadership, ability to act & knowledge of what to do (Rubin 1985)
- Imperative to return to 'normalcy' competes with critical choices about risk reduction & 'community betterment' (Berke, Kartez & Wenger, 1993).
- Importance of pre-event planning for post-disaster recovery (Schwab, 1998)



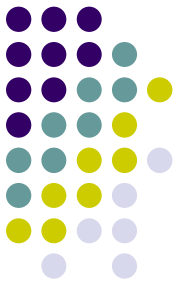
Evolution of 'recovery scholarship'



- *Recovery is a complex, multidimensional, nonlinear process. It involves more than rebuilding structures and infrastructure; rather, it is about people's lives and livelihoods. The process has no clear end point and there is not necessarily a return to what existed before* (Intl Conf. on Urban Disaster Reduction, 2005)
- **Emphasis on social & economic dimensions of recovery & 'new normal' is not necessarily a return to pre-event conditions** (Intl Conf. on Urban Disaster Reduction, 2005)



Evolution of 'recovery scholarship'

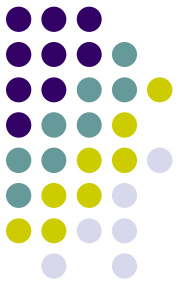


- The speed & quality of personal and family recovery is shaped by:
 - Provision of housing
 - Restoration of social networks
 - Reconstruction of the whole community
 - Preparedness for future disaster
 - Maintenance of mental & physical health
 - Financial stability
 - Governmental assistance

(Tamura, 2007)



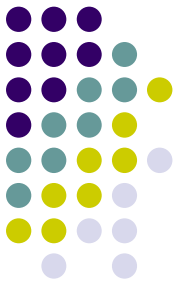
Evolution of 'recovery scholarship'



- Recovery ... *is influenced by the existing uses of space and political economy of an area* (Olshansky et al., 2008)
- Pre-event urban trends can be accelerated by the disaster (Olshansky & Chang, 2009)
- Recovery begins when the *community repairs or develops social, political, and economic processes, institutions, and relationships that enable it to function in the new context within which it finds itself ...* (Alesch, Arendt & Holly, 2009)



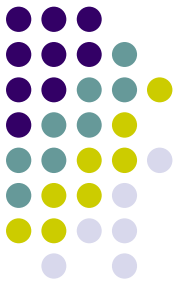
Evolution of 'recovery scholarship'



- Recovery is .. *compression of activities in time and focused in space* (Olshansky, Hopkins, Chandrasekhar & Iuchi, 2009)
- Exemplary practices include
 - **Local empowerment** focusing on long-term economic & social challenges facing communities recovering from disaster
 - **Innovative organization & leadership** which is crucial to overcome bureaucratic impediments to disaster recovery
 - **Sustainability planning** facilitates long-term community outcomes, reduces vulnerability & builds resilience

(Garnett & Moore, 2010)





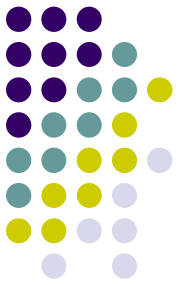
3. Recovery principles

1. Develop shared vision of recovery
2. Use consensus-building, participatory processes
3. Invest in local communities
4. Preserve cultural & historic heritage
5. Build local economic vitality
6. Maintain & enhance quality of life
7. Promote social & intergenerational equity
8. Protect environmental quality
9. Prioritise risk reduction & mitigation

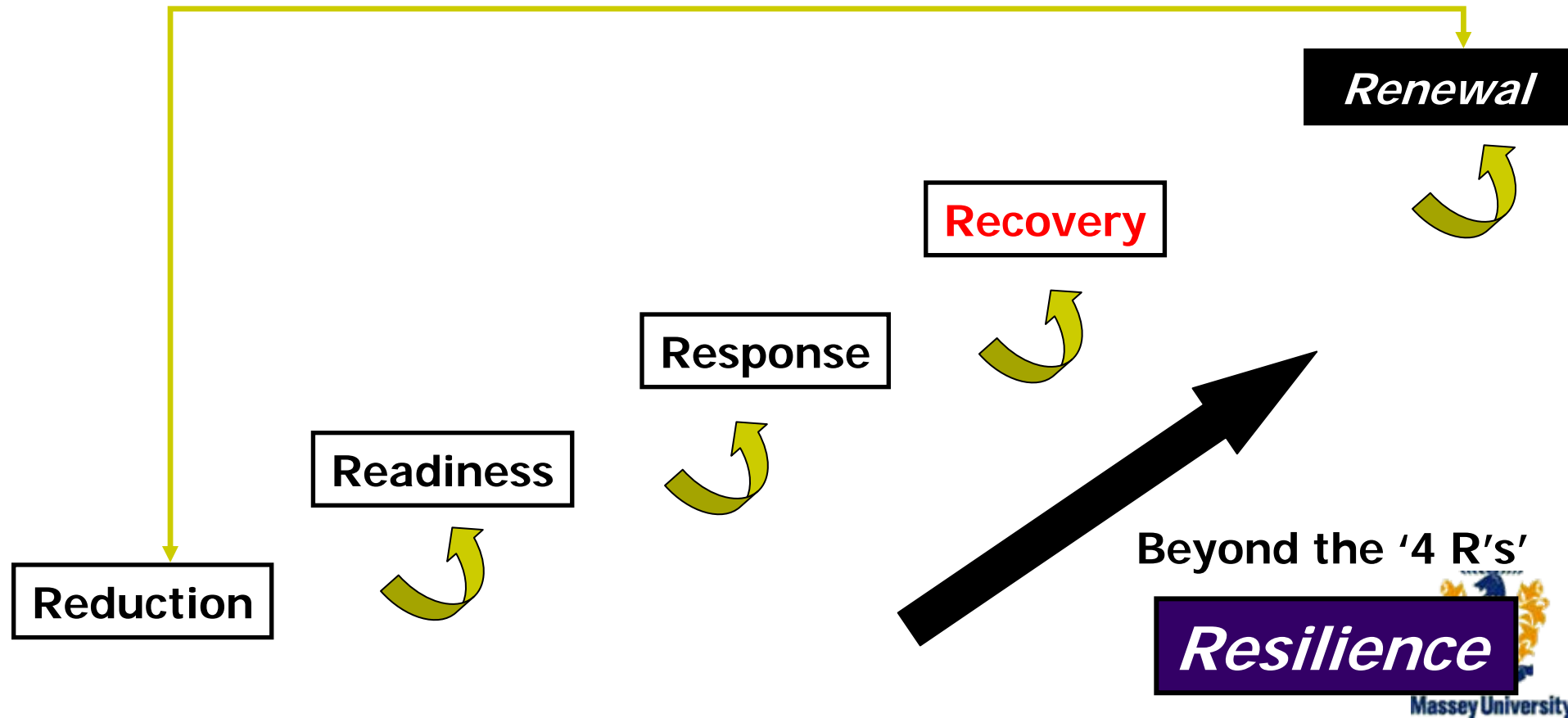
(Adapted from Natural Hazards Center, Boulder 2005; Murosaki, 2007)

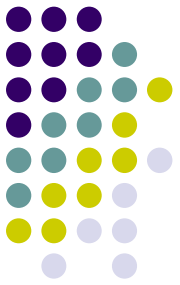


4. Building Resilience



Planning for resilience:
Linkages from *reduction* to *renewal*

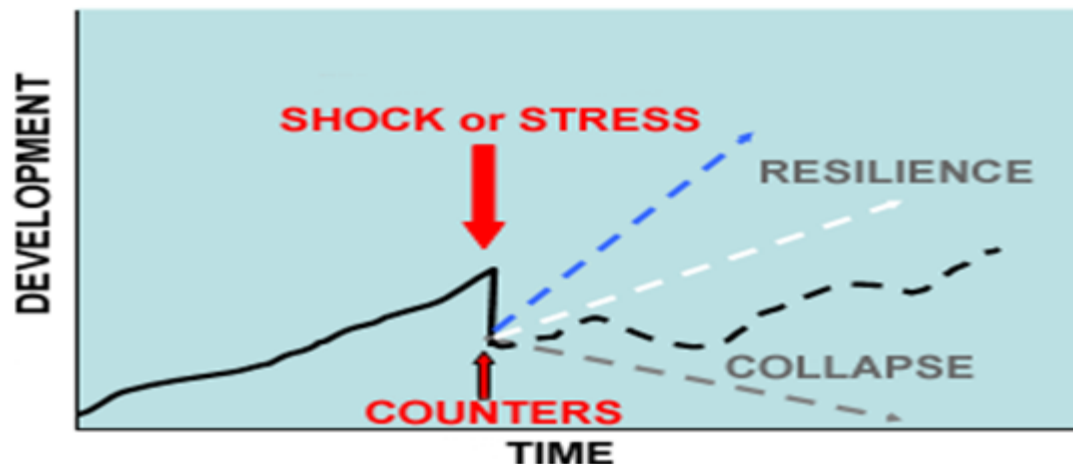


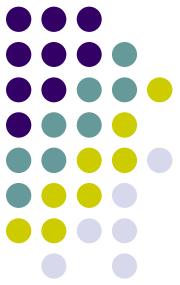


Social resilience

- ... is the ability of human communities to withstand external shocks to their social infrastructure, such as environmental variability or social, economic & political upheaval (Adger, 2000)
- ... reflects self-organising capability & capacity for learning & adaptation (Adger et al., 2005)

Figure 1 - Concept of resilience



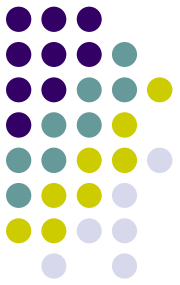


Factors for building resilience

- Learn to live with change & uncertainty
- Nurture ecological, social & political diversity to increase options & reduce risks
- Increase range of knowledge for learning & problem-solving
- Create opportunities for self-organisation, incl. strengthening local institutions; building cross-scale linkages & social learning & problem-solving networks

(Berkes, 2007)





Resilience indicators

- Trust
- Leadership
- Collective efficacy
- Social capital
- Social cohesion & sense of community
- Community involvement
- Community norms / attitudes / values
- Communication & information (two way)
- Resource dependency

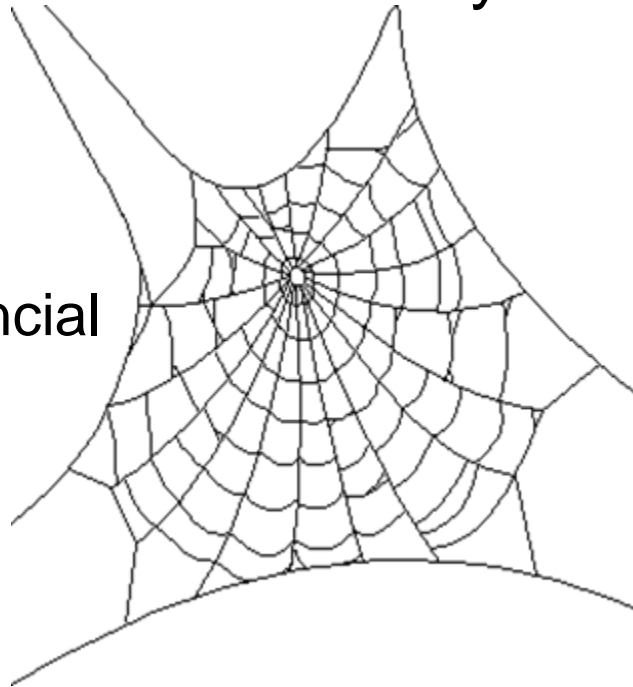
(Schneider, 2002)





Canterbury recovery & renewal

- > fixing broken pipes, potholes ...
- > designing new buildings ...
- Critical infrastructure for recovery
 - Physical
 - Human
 - Household
 - Economic & financial
 - Political
 - Cultural
 - Social
 - Ecological





“Community must have say in redesign”

Very Reverend Peter Beck (15 Oct, A17)

THE PRESS

“What will change because of the earthquake? ... In the early days after the quake we saw unparalleled community spirit as we reached out to one another ... leadership ... & emergency services were brilliant ... volunteers [were] inspiring. ...

For now we move into the recovery phase. Inevitably things aren't going to go as smoothly as some would like. ...

There is much to be done. ... And we have the chance to rebuild the city, & to do it right. We get the chance to review what has worked & what has not in our planning of the past & to renew our heritage for future generations. We get to build liveable spaces, & redesign the city on a human scale, with human values at the centre.”



Massey University



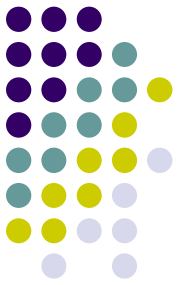
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“Community must have say in redesign”

“The role of urban planning ... is to uphold & strengthen the character of particular places. So it is vital that communities here have a voice in the design, & it is not left to the powers that be in Wellington, who may not balance the vital economic needs with an holistic understanding of the aspirations & well-being of this particular set of communities. ... The city council & the central government in Wellington have big decisions to make on our behalf. They need to have big ears to listen & to test out ideas with the citizens. A consultative, inclusive process is the way forward. ... In 100 years from now we want people to look back at what we have done to preserve & enhance our unique heritage & say ‘well done!’”



Massey University



Recovery = democracy in action

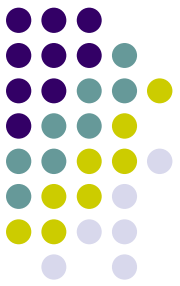
“The highest measure of democracy is neither the extent of freedom nor the extent of equality, but rather the **highest measure of participation.**”

Alain de Benoist
French political philosopher
and political activist
‘Nouvelle Droite’
(New Right movement)



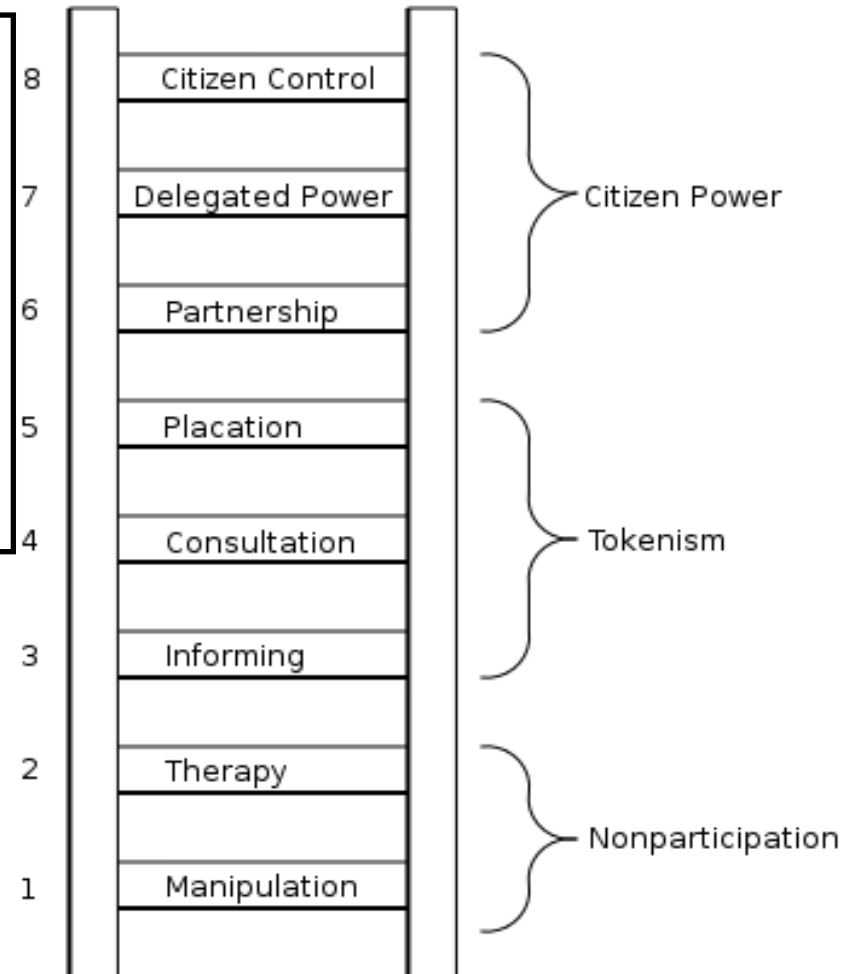
The 'ladder of participation'

(Arnstein, 1969: 216-217)



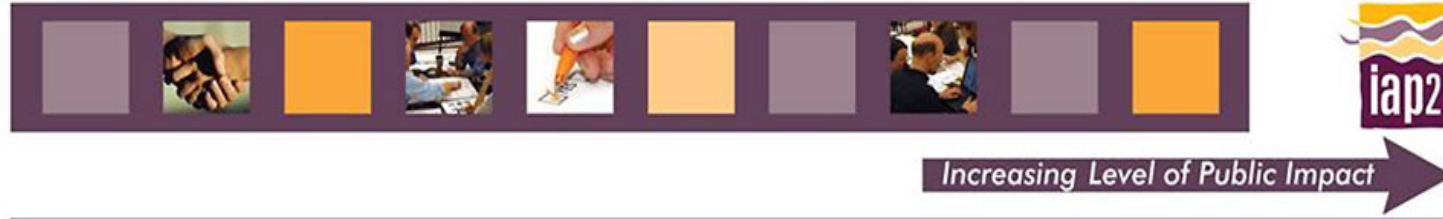
je participe
tu participes
il participe
nous participons
vous participerez
ils profitent

*From French
student poster:*
I participate;
you participate;
he participates;
we participate;
you participate;
... they profit





IAP2's Public Participation Spectrum



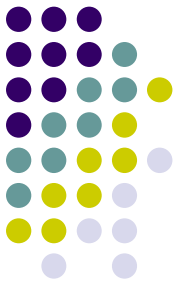
	Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower
Public participation goal	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.
Promise to the public	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.	We will implement what you decide.
Example techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheets Web sites Open houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public comment Focus groups Surveys Public meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops Deliberative polling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizen advisory Committees Consensus-building Participatory decision-making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizen juries Ballots Delegated decision

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Resilient Canterbury

How can the recovery process ...



- Engage local people in joint learning & public decision-making?
- Capitalise on local culture & knowledge?
- Mobilise local capacity to rebuild?
- Enable local communities to make choices that build safer, more sustainable communities?
- Keep & secure the things that are good; & discard that part of our culture that strangles us?



Resilient Aotearoa

- What does recovery mean? To whom?
- What & for whom are we rebuilding?
- What civic principles & moral values should be agreed upon to frame our choices?
- Who should decide?
- How can those affected by the quake shape recovery planning & decision-making?
- How will our future practices & institutions be reconfigured to reduce disaster risk?



- Recovery = is NOT just a 'rebuilding project'; it is opportunity for community reconciliation, restoration & renewal
- **It is a practical AND political & moral challenge**
- Recovery = community (re)development in 'pressure cooker'
- **Reconcile immediate & longer term needs through leadership + collaborative recovery processes**
- Empower local people – IT IS THEIR RECOVERY; THEIR RENEWAL

