
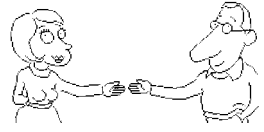




Common Stages of Disaster Recovery

Phase	Time Frame of Phase	Emotions	Behaviors	Most Important Resources
 <p>Heroic</p>	Occurs at time of impact and period immediately afterward.	Altruism. All emotions are strong and direct at this time.	Heroic actions. Use of energy to save their own and others' lives and property	Family groups, neighbors and emergency teams
 <p>Honeymoon</p>	From one week to three-six months after the disaster	Strong sense of having shared a catastrophic experience and lived through it; expectations of great assistance from official and government agencies	Survivors clear out debris and wreckage and are overwhelmed by promises of great help in rebuilding their lives.	Pre-existing community groups and emergent community groups which develop from specific needs caused by disaster.
 <p>Disillusionment</p>	Lasts from two months to one or even two years	Strong sense of disappointment, anger, resentment and bitterness appears if there are delays, failures or unfulfilled hopes or promises of aid.	People concentrate on rebuilding their own lives and solving individual problems. The feeling of "shared community" is lost.	Many outside agencies may now pull out. Indigenous community agencies may weaken. Alternative resources need to be explored.
 <p>Reconstruction</p>	Lasts for several years following the disaster	Survivors now realize that they need to solve the problems of rebuilding their lives. Visible recovery efforts serve to reaffirm belief in themselves and the community. If recovery efforts are delayed, emotional problems which appear may be serious and intense.	People have assumed the responsibility for their own recovery. New construction programs and plans reaffirm belief in capabilities and ability to recover.	Community groups with a long-term investment in the community and its people become key elements in this phase.

cooperating.