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Enhancing community disaster resilience through social capital and local knowledge integration: Insights from recent scholarship

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The recent escalation in the global frequency and intensity of compound hazards has prompted a transformation in the discourse regarding disasters, redirecting the focus from recovery to a more profound comprehension of disaster risk, preparedness, risk reduction, and adaptation strategies. However, the policies implemented for post-disaster reconstruction often neglect the significance of place-based social capital perspectives in resilience and recovery efforts, resulting in suboptimal resilience outcomes. This article analyzes strategies for disaster response that prioritize the enhancement of Community Disaster Resilience (CDR) in regions vulnerable to disasters, with a specific focus on the distinctions between the Global North and Global South. The analysis highlights the disparities inherent in disaster preparedness and response systems, emphasizing the importance of social capital and local expertise in formulating effective strategies for disaster risk reduction (DRR). This study employs a systematic literature review methodology to analyze contemporary scholarly contributions, emphasizing that while the Global North benefits from more robust disaster response systems, the Global South faces significant challenges due to inadequate frameworks and governance structures. The findings underscore the imperative to integrate community engagement and indigenous knowledge into disaster management frameworks to bolster resilience. The article concludes by examining the implications for research, policy-making, and practical applications, underscoring the necessity for a thorough understanding of the impact of social capital on disaster resilience.

Key words: Community response, disaster resilience, disaster risk, social capital, vulnerability reduction.

INTRODUCTION

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO, 2021) links climate change and historical human activities to demographic and ecological shifts that increase the intensity of natural hazards, including storm surges, cyclones, avalanches, and tsunamis. These changes also lead to human-induced disasters, such as industrial accidents, pandemics, terrorism, land subsidence, and

landslides, resulting in significant loss and damage. However, the effectiveness of disaster preparedness and post-disaster programs varies, creating different levels of Community Disaster Resilience (CDR) in at-risk communities. For instance, countries like China and the United States face heightened exposure to prolonged droughts and floods due to their geographical features.

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The Global North benefits from more sustainable and reliable disaster response mechanisms that help mitigate the adverse effects of hazard exposure. In contrast, the Global South struggles with inadequate disaster risk reduction (DRR) and response frameworks, which intersect with vulnerability and amplify disaster loss and damage. These spatial and governance disparities highlight the need for a robust and comprehensive understanding of institutional disaster resilience frameworks (Singh-Peterson and Underhill, 2017). The response to the devastating 2025 floods highlights significant disparities. In Texas, the floods claimed at least 135 lives and caused extensive property destruction, infrastructure damage, and community disruption. Authorities acted swiftly by implementing emergency measures, securing federal funding, and discussing the role of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (Todd and Williams, 2025). Similarly, the floods in Uganda severely impacted the eastern region, affecting around 15,000 people through fatalities, injuries, displacement, and damage to infrastructure and social services. Although non-governmental organizations responded quickly, their efforts remained mostly reactive and fragmented (Walugembe, 2025). Imilan et al. (2015) found that post-disaster rebuilding policies often neglect to incorporate place-based social capital, which weakens community resilience and recovery efforts. In contrast, Elkady et al. (2024) highlight that a community's ability to bounce back from unexpected disasters relies on its creativity, flexibility, and the use of effective non-formal and innovative strategies.

These approaches thrive on improvisation and adaptation, leveraging local preparedness and response techniques rooted in Indigenous knowledge. However, post-disaster interventions frequently face challenges, especially in fragile ecosystems and the Global South, due to a disregard for local knowledge and behaviors, as well as differing perceptions of disaster risk and response mechanisms. Klein et al. (2019) argue that inclusive governance and active community participation in DRR planning enhances leadership validation and accountability, resulting in improved outcomes for landscapes and livelihoods. Bonaiuto et al. (2016) point out that a community's sense of place, risk perception, and coping mechanisms significantly affect DRR and response strategies. These elements highlight the need to understand the dynamics that shape social capital, institutional interactions, and communities' adaptive capacities. Understanding these dynamics is essential for creating effective strategies for disaster response, recovery, and resilience, particularly in communities with strong ties to their locations. Social capital (SC) is primarily viewed as trust-based networks among people who live close to each other, despite different perspectives cultural and cognitive (Putnam, 1995) versus structural and material (Bourdieu, 2006).

This understanding of SC significantly influences

relational ties and access to essential resources, especially for communities in the Global South and remote areas of the Global North (Geleta, 2014). Many scholars have focused on defining social capital, exploring its types, theoretical foundations, and causes. However, few studies have identified gaps in the literature regarding the integration of social capital into disaster-related policy frameworks designed to improve preparedness and CDR.

Social networks rooted in SC are vital for community preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience, as they foster a strong sense of belonging that anchors these communities (Xu et al., 2017; Jamali and Nejat, 2016). However, the relationship between SC and CDR is complex. Some studies show that SC plays a crucial role in enhancing CDR by facilitating place protection (Depari and Lindell, 2023), strengthening community agency, and mitigating the effects of ineffective governance that leads to marginalization (Tuya and Mahmud, 2024). Conversely, evidence indicates that strong bonding capital can lead to optimism bias and disaster immobility (ATP), which may hinder effective emergency response (Imilan et al., 2015; MacGillivray, 2018). The structural and material dimensions of SC align with the systems model by clarifying how SC affects access to essential resources, including materials, finances, and information vital for preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience building. The systems model, rooted in the work of Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1968), sees society and institutions as interdependent systems made up of interconnected components. In disaster situations, it emphasizes the interactions among environmental, social, and institutional subsystems interact to influence vulnerability and response capacity.

The concept of resilience has developed across multiple fields, leading to a comprehensive and evolving comprehension within the realm of disaster studies. Holling (1973) characterized resilience as the capacity of an ecosystem to withstand disturbances while preserving its functionality. In material science, the perspective on resilience was examined through the lens of material ductility (Aldunce et al., 2014). Conversely, disciplines such as psychology, psychiatry, and the humanities have examined resilience through an individualistic lens, suggesting that it encompasses a bidirectional outcome-process relationship that enables individuals to revert to or surpass their functioning levels prior to a disaster (Van Breda, 2018; Abramson et al., 2015). The Socio-Ecological Systems perspective provides a balanced viewpoint, indicating that ecosystems are made up of distinct elements whose resilience arises from their ability to adapt through self-help, resilience, and adaptive responses to disasters (Jozaei et al., 2022; Eadie and Su, 2018; Mochizuki et al., 2018; Hung et al., 2016; Allenby and Fink, 2005). Researchers like Kulig (2013) link Community Resilience to an institution's ability to withstand shocks while preserving its functionality,

integrity, and structural characteristics. This resilience also includes the community's inherent potential for adaptation, learning, and transformation. Given the increasing frequency of intense and complex global hazards, it is essential to understand current views on resilience. These insights can significantly enhance CDR strategies, especially in fragile and marginal ecologies. Therefore, the objective of this article is to address the following questions;

- 1) How do disparities in disaster preparedness and response frameworks between the Global North and Global South affect CDR in at-risk communities?
- 2) In what ways does social capital influence the effectiveness of DRR strategies and community recovery efforts in different geographical and socio-economic contexts?
- 3) How can the integration of local knowledge and community participation enhance the resilience of ecosystems and communities in the face of increasing natural hazards?

METHODOLOGY

This study utilizes the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) methodology to systematically identify, screen, include, and organize eligible literature, as well as to extract relevant data. This participatory methodology consists of four distinct steps to minimize bias: (i) sourcing data, (ii) reviewing the titles and abstracts of the selected articles, (iii) analysing the full texts, and (iv) extracting, interpreting, and reporting the findings. This methodology is commonly employed in the natural sciences (Moher et al., 2010) and has also been well applied in humanities studies, yielding strong results (Acanga et al., 2025).

Literature sourcing

The study sourced data on 17 February 2025 from the Scopus and ScienceDirect databases. Researchers chose Scopus and ScienceDirect because they serve as established repositories of peer-reviewed and scholarly work across multidisciplinary journals, including topics on disasters and societal discourses (Neumann, 2008). To focus on the key research constructs social capital, attachment to place (AtP), and disaster resilience, the authors conducted three customized queries. They executed two of these queries in the Scopus Database as outlined:

(i) TITLE-ABS-KEY (social AND capital AND disaster AND resilience) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SRCTYPE, "j")) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBSTAGE, "final")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "SOC")) AND LIMIT-TO (OA, "all ") from which 140 results were obtained.

(ii) TITLE-ABS-KEY (social AND capital AND attachment AND to AND place) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE, "ar")) AND (LIMIT-TO (SUBJAREA, "SOC")) AND (LIMIT-TO (LANGUAGE, "English")) from which 127 results were obtained.

In the ScienceDirect database, the authors used the search query 'Social capital, attachment to place and disaster resilience.' They

limited the search to (i) open-access journals, (ii) social sciences, and (iii) only research articles, yielding 168 results. The three searches produced a total of 435 documents, which were downloaded as .ris files for first and second-level screening.

Document screening

A total of 435 selected papers were imported into the Covidence application, which enables comprehensive and efficient literature review and synthesis to address specific research constructs (Matovu et al., 2025). The inclusion and exclusion criteria involved an initial review of the imported papers based on their titles, abstracts, and keywords that contained the essential study phrases. Following this, a second-level screening was conducted, which included a thorough review of the full text to ensure that the findings accurately represented a range of conceptual and theoretical ideas indicated in the title. In conclusion, the 75 articles that satisfied this criterion were considered suitable for study and subsequently downloaded for analysis (Figure 1).

Literature analysis

The authors correlated the findings from the analyzed data with the research questions to derive key insights. The PRISMA methodology serves a significant role in systematic literature analysis by facilitating a comprehensive mapping of essential data. A Google Sheet was created to optimize the mapping process. This exercise aimed to systematically align each study question with relevant research addressing key themes related to gaps in the literature and policy regarding the relationship between SC, AtP and resilience, along with the proposed strategies identified across the studies. This method enhanced the identification of both matches and mismatches in the literature.

RESULTS

Disaster preparedness and response frameworks

Table 1 compares disaster response strategies from the reviewed studies, highlighting differences between the Global South and Global North.

Role of SC in the efficacy of DRR strategies and community recovery efforts

SC as a catalyst for CDR

Research from the global south highlights the connection between sustainable practices and the advancement of CDR in various ecological contexts. Chingombe and Musarandega (2021) show that a strong stock of SC is crucial for fostering other forms of capital within a community, which in turn supports sustained individual and community development, especially in the wake of COVID-19 and Cyclone Idai in Zimbabwe. Marin et al. (2015) argue that communities dependent on ecosystem services, like coastal areas facing disaster losses, can improve their CDR by examining the complex relationships between SC and adaptive capacity to create

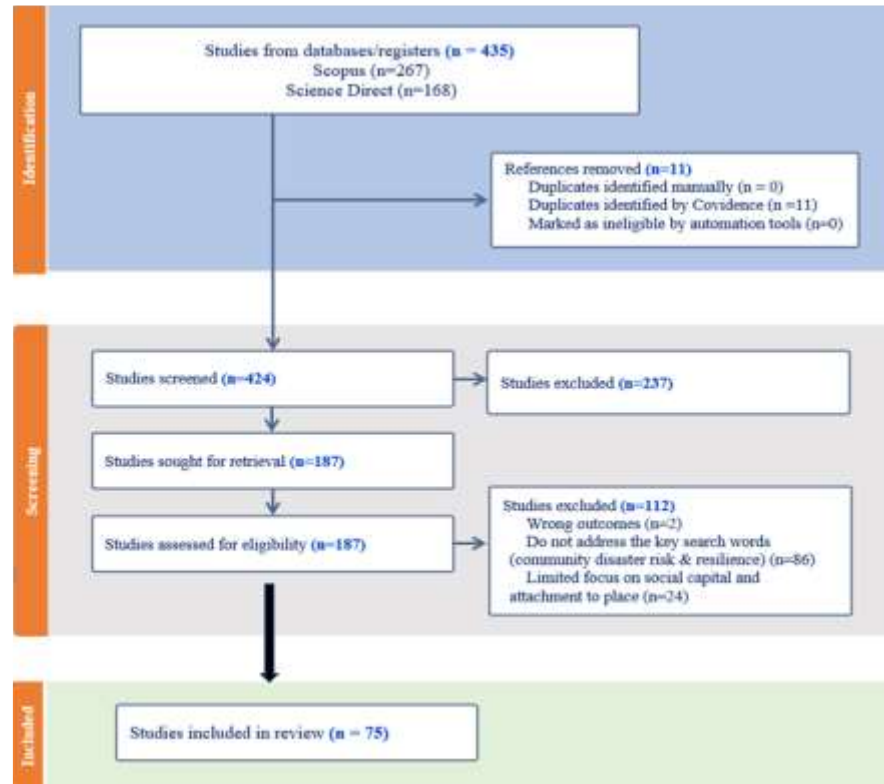


Figure 1. Data inclusion and exclusion flow diagram for this study (Source: PRISMA flow diagram developed using Covidence software).

effective disaster responses and policies. Jia et al. (2020) find that SC plays a positive role in risk mitigation, enhancing recovery for individuals and communities after disasters. Bianca (2018) links SC to DRR governance, which helps convey citizens' needs and coordinates with stakeholders to improve rescue and mitigation efforts. This arises from the SC promoting sense-making, shared experiences, and belonging (civic inclusion), all of which contribute to the development of community resilience (Partelow, 2021). Yoshida et al. (2022) show that shared green spaces in urban areas of the global north enhance social cohesion by fostering a sense of belonging, cultural symbolism, and community connections. These qualities strengthen individuals' ties to their environment, encourage conservation efforts, improve access to ecosystem resources, and ultimately support both environmental sustainability and community resilience against disasters. Similarly, Hgel and Davies (2024) found in Ireland that civic involvement boosts social cohesion, facilitates resource sharing, and promotes the exchange of knowledge and experiences among community members. Together, these factors enhance the effectiveness of resilience-building initiatives by expanding the community's adaptive capacities. Additionally, the structural aspects of social capital, such as linking and bridging social capital demonstrated by civil society actors, promote social movements and

encourage active citizen engagement. This engagement increases the community's willingness to adopt protective measures and participate in preparedness activities, like disaster drills (de Vries, 2020; Sandanam et al., 2018).

SC as an inhibitor of CDR

Jones and Walker (2023) found that wild bush fires in Australia can alter landscapes, disrupting the sense of identity and place in affected communities. This disruption leads to negative psychological outcomes, undermining social cohesion (SC) and potentially causing long-term effects on CDR. Stanley et al. (2024) support this by stating that individuals with a strong AtP are more likely to suffer from solastalgia and mental health issues, such as post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, and heightened feelings of anger and loss of control. Additionally, Thiri (2022) notes that existing gaps in DRR and mitigation, along with strong bonding SC, can exacerbate disaster losses, hinder community recovery efforts, silence the voices of youth and their specific needs, and negatively impact the ontological security of temporary shelters for women and families with children. In a 2024 study conducted in the Philippines, Su and Thayaalan discovered that social capital can act as a fundamental basis for various other forms of capital. They

Table 1. Disaster response strategies.

S/N	Global North	Global South	Location	References
1	Within fragile terrestrial and marine ecologies, governance frameworks ought to integrate intangible elements of human-nature connections and their impacts on quality of life	-	Japan	Yoshida et al. (2022)
2	-	Incorporating spatial community perspectives, such as public meeting spaces, enhance (CDR) in urban planning.	Indonesia	Bott et al. (2019)
3	Home buyouts can disrupt ATP by encouraging permanent migration from disaster-prone areas.	-	United States of America	Binder et al. (2019)
4	-	Post-disaster rebuilding programs, particularly in Small Island States with strong community ties, ought to incorporate local perspectives, such as storytelling. This approach can expedite disaster recovery and guide the development of construction methods, emergency shelters, and the strengthening of essential infrastructure	Secondary Data, Bahamas	Robinson (2024)
		The effectiveness of DRR and Disaster Management (DM) programs relies on their ability to incorporate spatial and temporal contexts of social capital	Nepal	Pandey et al. (2021)
5	-	Using formal and informal credit or insurance mechanisms, along with building social networks and public assistance programs, can effectively enhance post-disaster resilience both on-site and off-site	Iran	Mohammadi and Khanian (2023)
6	In marginalized communities, strong bonding SC enhances the agency and voice of low-income individuals, helping them recover collectively	-	Urban neighbourhoods in New Zealand and USA	Kwok et al. (2019)
7	-	Neighborhood cohesion can enhance DRR for older citizens affected by disasters. By improving the quality and accessibility of social services in their communities, SC and resilience can be enhanced among these individuals.	Iran	Aliakbarzadeh Arani (2025)
8	-	Qualitative methodologies play a vital role in understanding community nuances in DRR and DRM. They also help develop theoretical frameworks that allow for the derivation of numerical values, which support scalable quantitative approaches. This ultimately enhances DRR activities	Zimbabwe	Mahvura et al. (2021)
9	-	Literate farmers and illiterate fishers, house managers, and boatmen show a stronger preference for self-sufficiency compared to their peers. This difference significantly affects their levels of social capital (SC) and has important implications for DRR and DRM	Bangladesh	Tuya and Mahmud (2024)
10	Incorporating Indigenous Knowledge into DRR strategies is crucial for strengthening community resilience against tsunami-triggered landslides. This approach enhances the recognition of early warning signals, improves hazard prediction, and supports disaster recovery efforts	-	Iceland	Matti et al. (2023)

Table 1. Cont'd

11	Using an equity perspective on social and physical vulnerability can improve DRR policies and practices.	-	Japan	Thiri et al. (2021)
12	Socioeconomic status, self-efficacy, and risk perception play vital roles in enhancing disaster resilience for individuals and communities, as well as in the adoption of effective adaptation strategies	-	Germany	Han (2025)
13	Place attachment can enhance coping and disaster preparedness, but it may also hinder resilience by discouraging evacuation and relocation for those with strong emotional ties to their location.	-	Israel	Shapira et al. (2020)
14	By prioritizing individual values and local objectives, adaptation plans leverage a nuanced understanding of place attachment to enhance disaster management in response to climate change.	-	Australia	Kelly et al. (2024)
15	To effectively reduce disaster risk, strategies should focus on the link between place attachment and adaptation. These strategies need to thoroughly explore how communities and individuals perceive risks, their mobility aspirations, and their coping strategies in the face of environmental threats and disasters.		Tajikistan	Blondin (2021)

observed that overdependence on bonding capital may facilitate the dissemination of disaster-related misinformation. This, in turn, strengthens optimism bias and obstructs DRR and preparedness by entrenching disaster immobility, ultimately compromising long-term CDR.

Mixed role of SC in CDR

Research by Prayitno et al. (2024) in Indonesia reveals that the relationship between SC and disaster resilience is complex for both individuals and communities. This relationship can be reactionary, predictive, organic, or scheduled, with durations ranging from short-term to long-term. In Chile, Imilan et al. (2015) found that strong bonding capital enhances local communities'

emergency management capabilities when combined with indigenous knowledge. However, post-disaster programs that focus on linking and bridging capital may weaken community strengths, turning residents into passive recipients instead of active participants. Clark and Lisowski (2019) applied the human capital model to disaster migration in Australia, showing that risk aversion, AtP, and SC significantly influence individuals' migration decisions. These factors collectively shape community preparedness, response, and behavior regarding hazard risks. Similarly, Kelly et al. (2024) discovered that disaster risk awareness and AtP encourage at-risk communities in Australia to adopt co-designed disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies. They noted that optimism bias can enhance AtP,

which may complicate disaster evacuation and relocation, leading to increased loss and damage. Han (2025) supports these findings, demonstrating that implementing disaster adaptation and preparedness measures, such as improving residential structures or relocating to safer areas, can reduce disaster risk in Germany. However, strong religious and cultural ties may foster optimism bias, causing reluctance to evacuate and resulting in greater damage and loss. In Iceland, Matti et al. (2023) found that successful post-disaster relocation for individuals with strong SC and AtP depends on several factors, including access to information, active participation in decision-making, a perception of adequate compensation, and a sense of agency in selecting both the relocation site and the methods

employed.

Local knowledge and community participation for CDR

A study by Kabalo (2023) on community relocations in Israel reveals that strong bonding capital helps vulnerable communities resist elitist capture and unaccountable leadership. This bonding capital transforms interactions with local leaders by challenging established norms of participation and compliance, improving access to information, and fostering community support. Conversely, weak or absent bonding capital often due to recent migrations leads to reduced resilience and heightened vulnerability to forced relocations. In Iceland, Matti et al. (2023) emphasize the importance of incorporating Indigenous Knowledge into DRR strategies. This integration strengthens community resilience by improving the identification of early warning signals, anticipating potential hazards, and facilitating disaster recovery. Robinson (2024) analyzes archival databases and suggests that Small Island Developing States (SIDS) should develop sustainable resilience pathways that incorporate SC and the indigenous knowledge of local residents. This approach recognizes that these communities often experience disenfranchisement in resilience-building efforts centered on human needs. Furthermore, assessing social, economic, and political capital is essential for effectively leveraging these resources. The strategy should prioritize livelihood sectors with strong multiplier effects, such as tourism, while also enhancing participatory governance frameworks.

DISCUSSION

The studies reviewed reveal that SC plays a crucial role in shaping CDR strategies in the global north. These strategies often align with dominant narratives that link SC to marginality and vulnerability, positioning it as a countermeasure against state-induced marginalization in the global south and isolation in the global north (Geleta, 2014). Key themes from the global north (Table 1) include the integration of human-nature connections into DRR frameworks, which stem from historical urbanization linked to global warming. In urban areas, green spaces serve as catalysts for enhancing a sense of place and livability. Another suggested theme is home buyouts to address loss and damage in the global north. During hurricanes, economically disadvantaged groups often suffer the most, as they typically cannot afford disaster insurance or have limited relocation options (Felix et al., 2016; Binder et al., 2015). While relocation may provide immediate relief, it disrupts community dynamics and place-based resilience knowledge, assuming continuity in

new locations. Emerging themes also highlight the importance of agency and the preservation of indigenous disaster knowledge. These insights come from comparative studies of urban neighborhoods in New Zealand and the United States, which often include low-income and immigrant communities. Assessment of hurricane Harvey by Rajput et al. (2020) found that fragmented administrative structures can hinder effective disaster prevention and management, ultimately undermining community resilience. Furthermore, Houston et al. (2015) discovered that individuals and communities with shared stories develop strong emotional connections to their places. Recent studies indicate that leveraging SC and community networks can serve as countervailing measures to vulnerability within tsunami-prone places and similar marginal ecologies (Acanga et al. 2026). Through robust SC, these communities can articulate their needs anchored in equity to authorities and leverage on their reflexivity to draw from their reservoir of place-based disaster knowledge.

Studies from the global south highlight the crucial role of AtP in promoting climate change adaptation. This finding aligns with the evolving narrative surrounding global disasters, which now prioritizes resilience, risk awareness, and preparedness, as emphasized in the Sendai Framework (Zaidi and Fordham, 2021). Although individuals in the global south face a disproportionate impact from hazards, discussions about their adaptation to complex risks often neglect their limited self-sufficiency and the marginalization stemming from state and commercial interests (Huang, 2018). A significant theme that arises is the perception of risk, which closely relates to the Sendai Framework and influences both preparedness and disaster-related behaviors. While understanding risk is vital for disaster preparedness, it fails to recognize the substantial differences among communities. Communities that are AtP and external DRR actors experience similar hazards differently, leading to varied risk perceptions and behaviors (Steimanis et al., 2021).

Another recurring theme is the need to expand methodological approaches in DRR and management. Heavy reliance on quantitative methods in data-limited settings, especially in much of the global south, obscures the complexities of concepts like SC, AtP, and resilience. Experts advocate for the use of qualitative and mixed methods to enhance the understanding of disaster risk management policies and governance frameworks, incorporating the temporal and spatial perspectives of affected communities. This approach promotes a more comprehensive disaster response and recovery (Marin et al., 2015). Effective governance is a key theme emerging from the global south. Studies suggest strategies to reduce vulnerability caused by disasters, including social protection mechanisms. Social protection significantly contributes to CDR by fostering skill development, ensuring guaranteed income, promoting rural develop-

ment, and improving local governance (Bharadwaj et al., 2022). However, feminist scholars highlight that structural factors contribute to this vulnerability (Enarson et al., 2018). Therefore, to achieve sustainable CDR, measures must address these structural drivers.

Within the global south, normative properties of SC empower communities to confront both familiar hazards, like flooding, and new challenges, such as COVID-19 and Cyclone Idai. This was especially clear during the COVID-19 pandemic, when SC helped compensate for inadequate institutional health frameworks, resulting in lower fatalities compared to countries in the global north with advanced healthcare systems (Patterson and Balogun, 2021). Moreover, SC plays a crucial role in attracting additional resources, reinforcing the agency of at-risk communities often overlooked by state actors or forced to relocate for urban development (gentrification). This displacement increases their vulnerability, disrupting their sense of place and livelihoods, especially when new locations cannot support their previous ways of life (Taiban et al., 2020). SC also promotes adaptation by preserving local disaster risk knowledge and enhancing community resilience. These elements are essential for effective risk mitigation, response, and recovery. Through storytelling and the intergenerational sharing of disaster risk knowledge, entire communities have successfully protected themselves from tsunamis (Rahman et al., 2024) and cyclone hazards (Marin et al., 2015).

In the global north, the application of social capital in climate disaster resilience is associated with improving the inclusion of remote and vulnerable communities in DRR governance frameworks at various levels. This approach also emphasizes the importance of safeguarding their well-being during disasters, particularly as disaster-related mental health issues are significant, alongside considerations related to age in disaster management. The insights presented are essential, particularly considering the negative mental health outcomes, including solastalgia, PTSD, and despondency, which are associated with a perceived lack of control. These factors have been connected to the entrenchment of AtP, the reluctance of men to adopt alternative livelihoods (Dominelli, 2020), and the tendency of communities to return to areas from which they were forcibly displaced (Taiban et al., 2020). The disabling aspects of SC in relation to CDR have been documented worldwide, highlighting the necessity for thorough examination of SC in DRR policy frameworks. Furthermore, the complex relationship between SC and CDR highlights the necessity for evidence-driven and location-specific strategies to integrate SC perspectives into CDR governance frameworks. The results highlight the importance of indigenous disaster perspectives in CDR, which often reflect social contexts (Acanga et al., 2026). These perspectives improve hazard identification and recovery processes, empower communities, and challenge elitist power dynamics at the local level. This is especially crucial for SIDS, where resilience-building

efforts frequently overlook marginalized voices at both state and international levels. While mainstream narratives have typically linked these attributes to the Global South, recent studies in Australia and North America emphasize the value of Indigenous knowledge in enhancing CDR (Yeung et al., 2021). The indigenous communities of Simeulue Island in Aceh, Indonesia, during the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, exemplify this. Their preservation of tsunami knowledge allowed them to survive the tsunami, unlike their migrant neighbors, who experienced numerous fatalities.

Conclusion

This study aims to explore: (1) the impact of disparities in disaster preparedness and response frameworks between the Global North and Global South on CDR in vulnerable communities, (2) the role of SC in shaping the effectiveness of DRR strategies and community recovery efforts across various geographical and socio-economic contexts, and (3) the potential benefits of integrating local knowledge and community participation to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and communities amid rising natural hazards. The findings from the study reveal that differences in disaster preparedness and response frameworks between the Global North and Global South have a substantial impact on CDR. The role of SC is pivotal in shaping the success of DRR strategies and the processes of community recovery. Incorporating local insights and fostering active involvement from the community is crucial for strengthening resilience against the growing threat of natural hazards. The results indicate that it is essential for decision-makers and practitioners to focus on inclusive governance and utilize community networks to create effective disaster response strategies. It is essential to tackle structural vulnerabilities and promote social cohesion to create resilient communities that can endure future disasters.

IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE

From the study outcomes, the following implications are key:

- 1) To improve CDR across scales, policies should incorporate local disaster knowledge and SC into national DRR frameworks. Utilizing methodologies like photovoice can facilitate this integration. Additionally, by prioritizing inclusivity through incorporating the perspectives of marginalized groups, these policies are better placed to leveraging place-based SC to enhance disaster planning, preparedness, response, and recovery efforts.
- 2) Adoption of an integrated systems approach is crucial for disaster management frameworks. By adopting an intersectional perspective, policies can more effectively

address the interconnected factors that contribute to disaster vulnerability, especially in the face of compound hazards.

3) Mixed methodologies will allow researchers and policymakers to examine the interdependence of social, environmental, and institutional systems. This approach can enhance community resilience and response capacity particularly in the global south which has limited access to big data analytics and fragile disaster governance frameworks.

4) It is vital to strengthen frameworks that address the structural factors contributing to vulnerability in at-risk communities. By implementing social protection programs and ensuring equitable access to resources, both state and non-state actors can bolster community resilience and reduce disaster risks.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors have not declared any conflict of interests.

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