



TE KĀHUI WHAKAMARUMARU O TOI MOANA
BAY OF PLENTY CDEM GROUP

Te Rautaki Whakapakari Aumangea Hapori **Community Resilience Strategy 2021**



Tō Tātou Hapori Our Community

The Bay of Plenty, Te Moana Toi-te-huatahi is a special place, with a beautiful landscape, rich history and diverse community. Our communities stretch from the shores of Waihi Beach, to the geothermal wonderland of Rotorua, the billowing peak of Whakaari (White Island) and Cape Runaway in the East. Te Moana Toi-te-huatahi also has one of the largest hazard-scapes in New Zealand; including active volcanoes, fault lines, tsunamis, flooding hazards and more.

Ki ngā maunga whakahī o te rohe.
Ngā tūtohu whenua, ngā tokatū moana
Tae atu ki ngā Tōtara haemata,
Ngā manu tioriori huri noa
Tēnā koutou katoa

I acknowledge the noble mountains of our region,
The significant landmarks, and marine features
And also the strong totara
And melodic sounding birds throughout the region
Greetings to you all



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Te Whakaaturanga Introduction

The National Disaster Resilience Strategy 2019 (NDRS) outlines the vision and long-term goals for civil defence emergency management (CDEM) in New Zealand. It sets out what we expect in respect of a resilient New Zealand, and what we want to achieve over the next 10 years as the capstone reference document for CDEM Groups to operationalise.

It recognises that increasing Community Resilience is a key focus of the foundation of all resilience efforts, involving action by the different parts that make up communities.

This Community Resilience strategy will assist the Bay of Plenty CDEM Group to enable, empower, and support the disaster aspect of community resilience, across the 4 R's.

Te huarahi e tutuki ai te rautaki i a tātou How we will deliver on the strategy

The Strategy will be delivered through respective Local Authority Annual and Long-Term Plans, and the CDEM Group Annual Plan. The Strategy will be revisited following the review of the CDEM Group Plan in 2023.

He aha te aumangea ā-hapori? What is Community Resilience?

As defined in the NDRS community resilience is:

The ability to anticipate and resist the effects of a disruptive event, minimise adverse impacts, respond effectively, maintain or recover functionality, and adapt in a way that allows for learning and thriving.

The benefits of a resilient community are that it is more connected, caring, collaborative and capable. They are less reliant on immediate support during adversity and can recover more quickly post emergency.

Tā Tātou Aropae Our Vision

Toi Moana, Kia Haumarū, Kia Kaha, Mā Tātou Katoa

A safe, strong Bay of Plenty,
together

Tā Tātou Whāinga Our Objective

Build and improve knowledge and skills within communities and businesses to prepare for, get through and recover from emergencies.



Te whakapakari i ngā hāpori kia piki ai te aumangea Empowering communities to increase resilience

Enhancing community resilience is everyone's business – it's a shared responsibility that should be applied through a whole of community approach.

Our framework for enhancing community resilience is therefore focused on enabling and empowering social, cultural and economic capital within communities rather than the community itself, along with encouraging individuals and organisations to take local leadership.

Ka uru ngā hāpori
– Te Raukaha Ahupori
**Communities are engaged
– Social Capital**

Social Capital can best be described as how connected individuals and organisations are to those around them. Individuals and organisations become more connected through participation, and engaging in their community, joining together with others to achieve a common goal (this can be joining a club, attending an event, or knowing your neighbours). Strengthening those connections increases Social Capital, norms of reciprocity (sharing of resources and support) and the trust that is then developed. The more connected people are to each other the more they are likely to care for each other and share resources, making the community more resilient.

Ka hono ngā hāpori
– Te Raukaha Ahurea
**Communities are connected
– Cultural Capital**

Cultural Capital reflects the way people 'know the world' and know how to act within it. It includes who we know and valuing heritages across race, ethnicity and generations. This influences what voices are heard and listened to and also instils a sense of place and belonging, a knowledge of place, environment and history that is culturally inclusive.

This is achieved through telling the stories of Te Moana Toi-te-huatahi and other cultures. People who feel like they have a place in their community and are valued, are more likely to care for and share resources with their community, making that community more resilient.

Ka whai rawa ngā hāpori
– Te Raukaha Ohaoaha
**Communities are resourced
– Economic Capital**

Economic Capital refers to the resources available to invest in community resilience building (and building of other types of capital). This can refer to access to resources, funding, knowledge and information, as well as skills and abilities not only from agencies and organisations but also within the wider community. Volunteering (time, skills, resources and abilities) is valued and recognised as improving response capacity and capability building. The more resources, skills and knowledge in a community, the greater the capacity to respond to and recover from adversity (therefore making the community more resilient).

Ka whai mana ngā hāpori
– Te Mana Ārahi
**Communities are empowered
– Leadership**

Communities have the ability to influence, lead and develop community resilience. This means that people have access to influencers, information and resources that facilitate and empower communities. It includes connecting communities to agencies, organisations and decision-makers to foster collaboration and ultimately community leadership. Communities that influence and lead the development of community resilience are more invested and committed to effecting resilience within the community.



Ngā Whāinga Matua hei whakauru hapori Priorities for community engagement

A core component to the building of resilient communities will be ensuring whakaputanga (outputs) are prioritised to meet the needs of people are disproportionately affected by disaster.

Including but not limited to:

- Tangata whenua
- Disabled people
- Culturally and linguistically diverse communities (CALD)
- Children, Youth and Seniors
- Isolated communities
- Lower socio-economic communities.

In developing the Annual plan, Group will ensure prioritised delivery of Ngā Hua (outcomes) as outlined above.

Te hononga whai mana ki te hapori Effective community engagement

Community engagement occurs along a spectrum, from the community being provided with information of interest to being fully engaged and an integral part of the decision-making process. The International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) Spectrum of Public Participation describes these different levels of engagement and their characteristics. The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group recognises IAP2 as a best practice for designing and conducting community engagement.

Activities which inform, and consult with the community (such as provision of resources, social media and attending events) are activities at the lower end of the community engagement scale. Activities that involve, collaborate and empower the community such as community response and Marae preparedness planning, deliver the most effective means of targeted community engagement and building community resilience.



Toi Moana, Kia Haumaru, Kia Kaha, Mā Tātau Katoa

A safe, strong Bay of Plenty, together





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