

He wāhanga tō tātau katoa i roto i te iwi manawaroa aituā
We all have a role in a disaster resilient nation

Rārangi whakamātautau mō te Mahere Aumangea ā-Hapori

Community Resilience Plan Checklist



A Community Resilience Plan (CPR) is written by members of a particular community for their use. It describes the community and its hazards and familiarises them with potential hazard reduction, readiness, response and recovery activities and projects they can do. It promotes problem solving and encourages community-wide self-sufficient communities through strong social networks and a culture of mutual help.

Every CRP will be unique. The following is a checklist to assist communities when creating a CRP document. Auckland Emergency Management community resilience staff are available to help communities with their resilience planning process if they wish; email: aeminfo@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz.

A CRP document may be a hard copy document or a soft copy document on a community internet page. The following sections may be helpful when creating the content of a CRP document, but will vary in form and content depending upon the needs of the community.

Kupu whakataki me te take | Introduction and purpose

This Community Resilience Plan is a quick reference guide developed and owned by the residents of our local _____ community with support from Auckland Emergency Management and Auckland Council.

This plan aims to increase the resilience of _____ residents. It does this by increasing awareness and, where possible, reducing the impact of local hazards in their community.

It encourages greater social connection between neighbours and local groups. Being a more connected community means _____ residents are more likely to take independent action to look after themselves and those around them during an emergency. It also ensures _____ recovers from an emergency more quickly and effectively.

During and after an emergency the community will want to come together to assist one another and share local resources. This plan helps to coordinate and speed up this process.

This plan is a living document and will be regularly reviewed by the community. Projects to increase the resilience of the _____ community are derived from this planning process.

1. Whakaaturanga o tō tātou hāpori | Description of our community

Consider including descriptions and maps of:

- Census data of population (e.g. ages, ethnicities, work status, financial status), including tourists during peak seasons
- geographical boundaries/parameters of common interest (e.g. ethnic group/disability sector)
- geographical features (e.g. hills, rivers. May not be relevant for all communities)
- physical community assets (e.g. businesses, facilities)
- the characteristics of the community (e.g. connected, transient)

2. Ngā mōrearea me ō rātou whakaaweawe | Hazards and their impacts

List the hazards identified by the community and their impacts.

Impacts include what it means for those who may be disproportionately disadvantaged during an emergency (for example, elderly, disabled, young, isolated)

The hazard viewer on aem.org.nz is the best source of information and maps of local hazards.

3. He rau meka | Fact sheets

Include information on what to do before, during, and after an emergency for the hazards the community is most at risk from.

Go to aem.org.nz/resources to access hazard-specific resources.

4. Kia rite | Get ready

Generic preparedness information and emergency preparedness item check lists.

Go to aem.org.nz/be-prepared or aem.org.nz/resources to access preparedness information and resources.



5. Ngā whakaoho me ngā whakatūpato | Alert and warnings

List what is available to community members to warn them of hazards, e.g.

- [Emergency mobile alerts](#)
- [Red Cross hazard alert](#)
- Auckland Emergency Management [website](#) and [Facebook page](#)
- Television and radio media
- Social media platforms
- Informal warnings from family, friends and neighbours

For tsunami areas, you may want to add the following:

The only warnings for locally-generated tsunami events are strong (hard to stand up) or long (more than one minute) earthquakes, or strange/unusual movement or sounds from the sea. There may not be time to activate an official warning for locally-generated tsunami events and residents are instructed to self-evacuate and move to higher ground or further inland. Use the Auckland Emergency Management hazard viewer to view Auckland tsunami maps.



6. Te aumangea ā-hapori | Community resilience

Strong social connections between neighbours, across geographical spaces, and active engagement in community activities has been proven to help individuals and whanau; it makes a community more resilient, able to cope better during an emergency and able to recover more quickly.

List what can help build this neighbourly resilience locally:

- What keeps us safe and well (e.g. useful skills and equipment to share, volunteer groups to join like Community Patrol or Volunteer Fire or St John)
- What helps us to be connected, inclusive and feeling able to contribute (e.g. setting up or joining a local Neighbourhood Support group, or other local service organisation that builds your social connections, taking time to see friends, talking about emergency preparedness)
- Ways to be engaged in local activities that add to it being culturally rich, strong and vibrant (e.g. joining local social media platforms, promote involvement in local community groups that host community strengthening activities)
- Having a sustainable and strong built and natural environment (e.g. protect and enhance the natural environment, take sustainable actions at home and work)
- Dynamic and diverse local economy (e.g. support local businesses as they are a critical part of any emergency and recovery). If you own a business, join your local Business Improvement District (BID) or Business Association.



7. Te urupare ā-hapori | Community response

7a. I te wā o te mate ohotata – ngā kaiurupare tuatahi me te tira Tokonga Mate Ohotata o Tāmaki Makaurau | During an Emergency – First Responders and Auckland Emergency Management

During an emergency, the first responders are Fire, Police and St John Ambulance staff who are highly trained to respond in an emergency. They prioritise their response to where there is a risk to life and property.

First responder agencies and Auckland Emergency Management have standard operating procedures and agreements on how they work together during an emergency.

It includes planning for evacuation, welfare of visitors and enhanced alerting systems in response to risks.

If the event is significant, their response activity is coordinated by Auckland Emergency Management (AEM). AEM also co-ordinates disaster reduction, readiness and recovery activities across Auckland.

7b. I te wā o te mate ohotata – te urupare nā te hapori i kōkiri | During an emergency – Community-led response

- How will your community best organise itself, communicate, and help each other during an emergency?
- How will people know in a particular emergency which community emergency hubs are safe to use?
- Who will be checking up on those most vulnerable?

A detailed community resilience plan, with private community emergency contact details and resources the community has to assist an emergency response (physical resources – e.g. supermarket, camping ground, and human resources – e.g. tradespeople, medical personnel), could be contained in a separate, more detailed document, held safely by a local community organisation.

Health and safety

Ensuring personal safety is a priority for all members of our community. Nominating a person to oversee the health and safety at the onset of undertaking a community-led response should be a priority. All actions undertaken are voluntary and at the discretion and risk of those involved.

7c. Te whakawhiti kōrero i te wā o te mate ohotata | Communication during an emergency

Within your community: If the landline or cellular network is still operating this should be the primary means to collect information and coordinate your community-led response. Using social media sites such as Facebook can also be a good method of communicating with others if access to the internet is still reliable.

VHF radios provide long-distance communication throughout the district if other forms of contact are not available. VHF radio communication should be done on Channel

Known VHF radios are located at

Most boats will also have a VHF radio, and these can also be used for communication purposes (although channel restrictions apply).

Establishing communication with Auckland Emergency Management

In the event of a significant emergency, If your community requires additional assistance, reach out to Auckland Emergency Management on aeminfo@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz or 09 301 0101. Auckland Emergency Management will need to know the situation in order to best support and assist.

Emergency information updates

For information and advice:

- Visit Auckland Emergency Management [website](#) and [Facebook page](#)
- Listen to the television or radio media
- Visit social media platforms of trusted agencies



7d. He pokapū e arahina ana e te hapori | Community emergency hubs

Informal community emergency hubs for people to gather may be established by the community during an emergency response, especially during periods of isolation. These community meeting places can provide information and support (including the provision and distribution of resources) to those affected by the emergency.

Depending on the event, these may be established in a number of different locations. Ensuring the site is safe to use must be the first priority in deciding to use any location. Pre-identified sites for a community-led response are

8. Te whakahaumanutanga | Recovery

What are the community's priorities in recovery? What ideas do they have about their community if there was a major event to recover from? What do they want now, which could lead to resilience?

9. Rārangi whakapā | Contact list

Call 111 for any risk to life or property Call 105 for non-emergency Auckland Council (09) 301 0101	
Emergency phone numbers	
Doctor	
Dentist	
Vet	
School	
How can I help (skills)	
People who might need our help	

10. Rau mahi | Action sheet

List projects that the community would like to be involved in to build their resilience. This could be in a more detailed document, held by a local community organisation for actioning.

Project	Actions and dates
e.g. Tsunami evacuation route promotion/hikoi	
e.g. Stall at school fair to promote Community Resilience Plan	

‘Tē tōia, tē haumatia Kia rite, kia mau’

‘Nothing can be achieved without a plan, workforce, and a way of doing things.
Be prepared to take action.’



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COUNTIES MAORI

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**Auckland
Emergency
Management**
Tokonga Mate Ohotata o Tāmaki Makaurau

