



Ko te tūāpapa e tū pakari ai tātau, kia ngātahi
The foundation from which we stand strong, together

Smarter Land Use Action Plan for Risk Reduction

2021–2026

Te Kāwanatanga
o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

Toka
Tū Ake **EQC**



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Resilient Homes and Buildings Action Plan

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Smarter Land Use Action Plan for Risk Reduction

Objective 1: Provide leadership in land use planning for natural hazard risk reduction			Objective 2: Promote and support risk-based planning solutions			Objective 3: Build capability and capacity to reduce risks over time		
ACTIVITIES	MILESTONES	OUTCOMES	ACTIVITIES	MILESTONES	OUTCOMES	ACTIVITIES	MILESTONES	OUTCOMES
Contribute to national policy development	Contribute to the development of national policy including the RMA reform process and NAP	Improved national policy for natural management Framework for the Māori Resilience and piloted Framework for risk tolerance and th developed	Tailor and support the use of RiskScape in spatial planning	Publish case study of RiskScape being used for planning Case studies of good and bad planning are collected Review risk-based planning approaches Participate in Portal workshops and development	RiskScape is used as a planning tool by coun Land use planning ex from Aotearoa New Z informing national an international best pra	Support and encourage the planning profession to better manage natural hazards and the impacts of climate change	Deliver 'Planning for Non-Planners' and 'Being an expert witness' courses for scientists with the NZPI & RNC Development of CPD programme with NZPI Guest lecture at two universities in non-planning specific courses	Scientists understand the planning system and feel more confident in defending their science in hearings and Environment Court Planners understand and use all the tools available under the RMA and other mechanisms to manage natural hazards and climate change impacts
Develop an Toka Tū Ake EQC Statement of Expectations for Natural Hazards Planning	Year 1 Draft Toka Tū Ake EQC Statement of Expectations for Natural Hazards Planning Submissions on significant plan changes or district plan reviews Co-develop the framework for the Māori Resilience Fund Risk threshold literature review							
Provide sound, evidence-based feedback and submissions on nationally significant policies/plans and district plan changes or reviews that have broader implications for hazard and risk management	Year 2 Contributions to national policy development and guidance Submissions on significant plan changes or district plan reviews Finalise Toka Tū Ake EQC Statement of Expectations for Natural Hazards Planning Establish the Māori Resilience fund	The management of natural hazard in key legislative reform Improved local policies on the mana reduction of natural hazard risks and change adaptation Certainty of Toka Tū Ake EQC expect managing natural hazards through l planning Māori are able to access the Māori f	Encourage and support adaptive risk-based land use planning	Scope how RiskScape can be tailored for spatial planning Undertake a pilot of RiskScape with an iwi Analysis of case studies to determine what policies need to change to increased resilience Portal is established and further functionality is developed Contribute to journal articles, book chapter etc on good practice land use planning	Risk-based land use p with good community engagement results in transparent and robu decision making Risk based planning s are contributing to bu knowledge on risk rec options	Support/deliver training and other capability development for spatial planning, including RiskScape	CPD training programme implemented Develop a RiskScape training programme specific to planners University strategy developed	Improved local policies on the gement and reduction of natural hazard risks and climate change adaptation
	Establish a Māori Resilience Fund	Implement the Toka Tū Ake EQC Policy Statement for Natural Hazards Planning						
Investigate a framework for risk thresholds and tolerances	Years 3-5 Contribute to national policy development and guidance Submissions on significant plan changes or district plan reviews Framework for risk tolerance/thresholds developed	Land use planning decision making r Tū Ake EQC Statement of Expectatio Hazards Planning Coordinated national policies that re from natural hazards and climate ch Improved local policies on the mana reduction of natural hazard risks and change adaptation A transferable risk threshold framw contributes to better decision makin Māori are able to increase their resil	Support the development of Toka Tū Ake EQC's Risk & Resilience Portal	RiskScape is tailored for spatial planning Publication and distribution of case study findings Portal is fully operational Risk-based planning and engagement framework updated Publications are cited Publication in English and Te Reo of iwi case study of RiskScape	Additional outcomes: RiskScape is accepted used as a planning too Māōri can access an e of RiskScape being us their resilient goals	Encourage and support universities to include more natural hazard risk reduction content into their programmes	Universities courses are including more natural hazard risk reduction content Undertake RiskScape training programme Deliver second round of 'Planning for Non-Planners' and 'Being an expert witness' courses for scientists with the NZPI	Scientists understand the planning system and feel more confident in defending their science in hearings and Environment Court University graduates understand natural hazards and risks RiskScape is being used by councils, consultants and iwi to inform spatial planning Smarter land use avoids or reduces the worst risks University graduates are familiar with the role of land use planning in natural hazard management

Resilient Homes and Buildings Action Plan

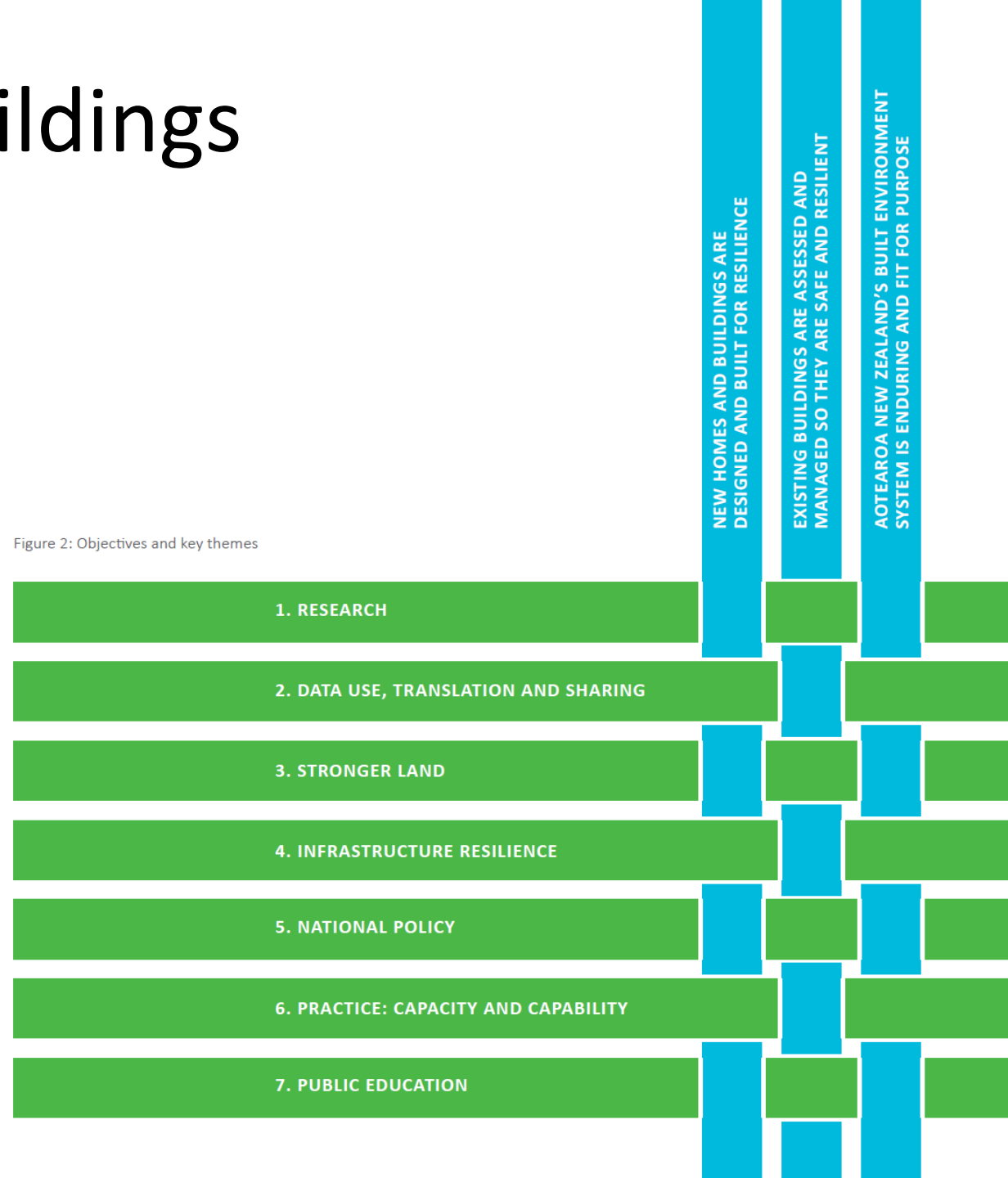
Objective 1: New homes and buildings are designed and built for resilience			Objective 2: Existing buildings are assessed and managed so they are safe and resilient			Objective 3: Aotearoa New Zealand's built environment system is enduring and fit for purpose		
ACTIVITIES	MILESTONES	OUTCOMES	ACTIVITIES	MILESTONES	OUTCOMES	ACTIVITIES	MILESTONES	OUTCOMES
Support improved functional recovery by implementing low-damage design	Year 1 Support MBIE in promoting the low-damage design guidelines Support building consent authorities in reviewing and consenting new low-damage design projects Support the Resilient Buildings Project Use Toka Tū Ake EQC experience to guide standards and practice Work closely with professional and technical societies	Low-damage design guidelines published Wider conversations and purpose of the buildings are held Toka Tū Ake EQC make valuable data and experience available	Year 1 Promote effective strategies to retrofit and strengthen existing buildings	Year 1 Produce a think piece on incentivising resilience Build the evidence base for a residential risk reduction scheme Develop accessible guides on retrofitting and strengthening for builders and homeowners, rather than just for engineers Continue directed research investment Build a proposal, business case, and funding model	Scope is clarified for residential reduction incentive scheme Non-technical building stakeholders are empowered to take risk reduction actions New or better ways to manage from existing vulnerable building types are investigated	Year 1 Actively collate and share lessons learnt Support the ongoing development and integration of national hazard models	Year 1 Support the updated National Seismic Hazard Model (NSHM) Investigate trends from Toka Tū Ake EQC's data and experience Continued directed research investment Engage closely with professional technical societies Create role at Toka Tū Ake EQC to lead development of the National Risk and Resilience Portal Make historic Toka Tū Ake EQC claims information open to the public Investigate risk tolerance and thresholds to develop a comprehensive framework Actively submit on plans, policy, etc Determine datasets critical to the performance of the built environment and ensure their longevity	Scientific evidence bases are up to date and fit for purpose Toka Tū Ake EQC information and experience is useful and used Valuable scientific research continues to inform our decisions Parallel initiatives are coordinated Historic Toka Tū Ake EQC claims information drives homeowner decision-making Natural hazard resilience is prioritised Resilience data is publicly available to ensure wide use in the building system
Year 3 Monitor to identify gaps in implementation of low-damage design Undertake cost-benefit analyses to demonstrate value and return of low-damage design	Ensure the built environment sustain low-damage design to consenting Ensure low-damage design fit for purpose, and desirable and realistic	Years 3-5 Support investigation and research into 'unknown unknowns' Demonstrate value and return on investment of retrofitting and strengthening Enable 'build back better initiatives' for damaged properties Monitor delivery of risk reduction incentive scheme for perverse outcomes Complete full assessment of policy implications	Retrofitting and strengthening is seen as adding value and benefit, not cost No more vulnerable buildings added to the building stock The risk reduction incentive scheme does not make existing inequities worse or create new ones	Year 2 Collect and curate building information Actively contribute to national policy development Support improvements to the building regulatory system	Year 2 Create a central resource of past lessons and experience Create and maintain a National Building Register Engage with local governments to capture and incorporate building information as it is 'created' Provide a robust evidence base to drive building policy	Years 3-5 Publish a series of lessons learnt and evolving understanding Support the incorporation of the new NSHM into standards and regulation Ongoing curation of a National Building Register Establish ongoing, regular updates of the NSHM Promote frequent review of standards and regulation	Sharing of knowledge and experience is commonplace, and benefits all A National Building Register allows for clearer and better informed consideration of buildings The review and update of underlying evidence bases is regular, frequent, and ongoing National Building Register is sustainable and increases resilience of the built environment	

Resilient Homes and Buildings Action Plan

Infrastructure resilience

“Infrastructure disruptions can make an otherwise functional building unfit for use. A building’s resilience is ultimately about how well it serves its occupants, and infrastructure and services are a key aspect of this.”

Figure 2: Objectives and key themes

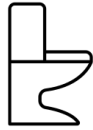


Infrastructure insured by Toka Tū Ake EQC

“Residential buildings” include...



Water supply



Drainage and
sewerage



Gas



Electrical



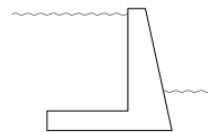
Telephone services

...serving the home, within 60m of the home, owned by the homeowner

“Residential land” includes...



Bridges and culverts



Retaining walls

...part of the main access way/necessary for the support or protection of the property, within 60m of the home, owned by the homeowner

The path forward

- Read the plans

<https://www.eqc.govt.nz/our-publications/>

- Reach out with thoughts or opportunities for collaboration.

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