

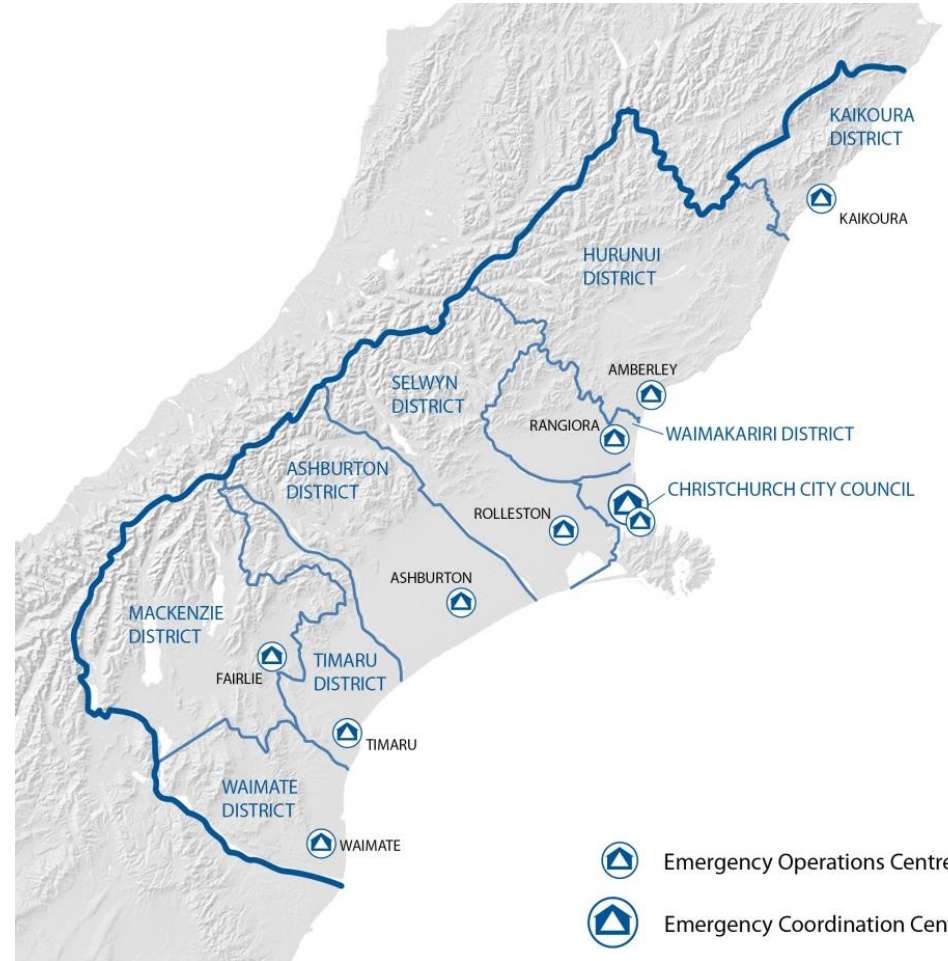
Communities, COVID and Civil Defence

Envirohub Presentation – 13.07.2020 - Gareth Birch

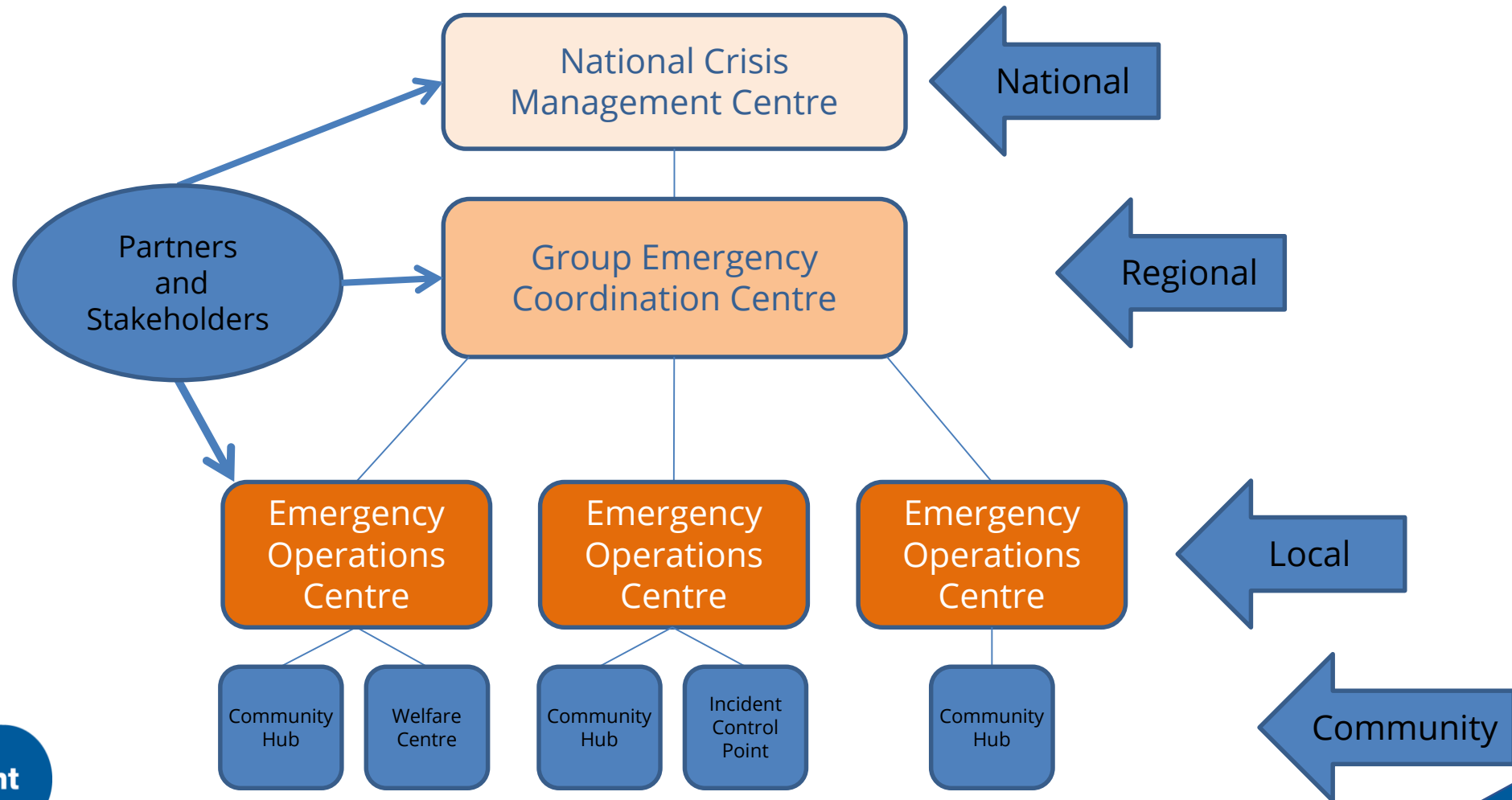
Overview

- CDEM 101
 - Canterbury CDEM COVID Response
 - Impacts and vulnerability
 - Community Resilience
 - Social Capital
-
- A word of warning

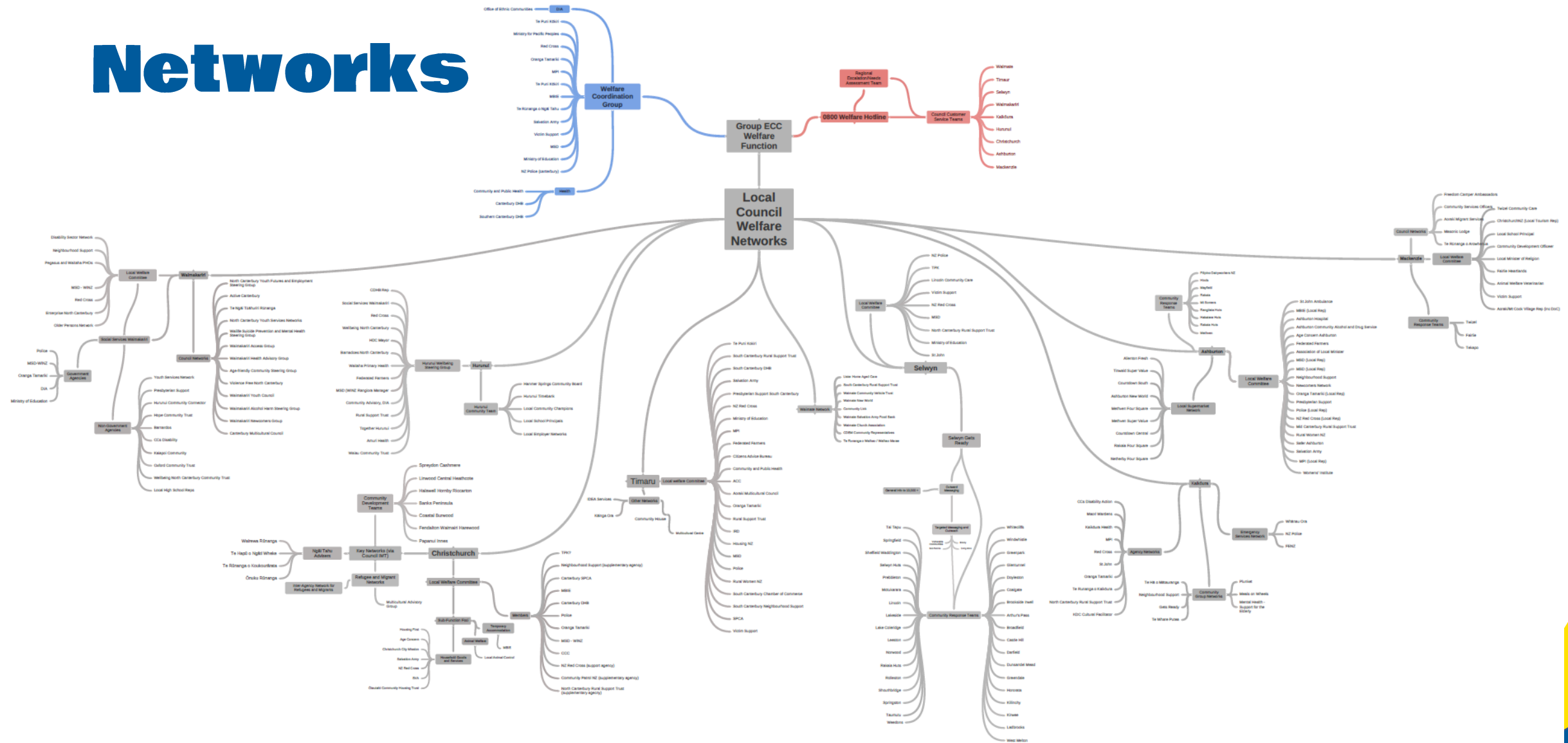
The Canterbury CDEM Group



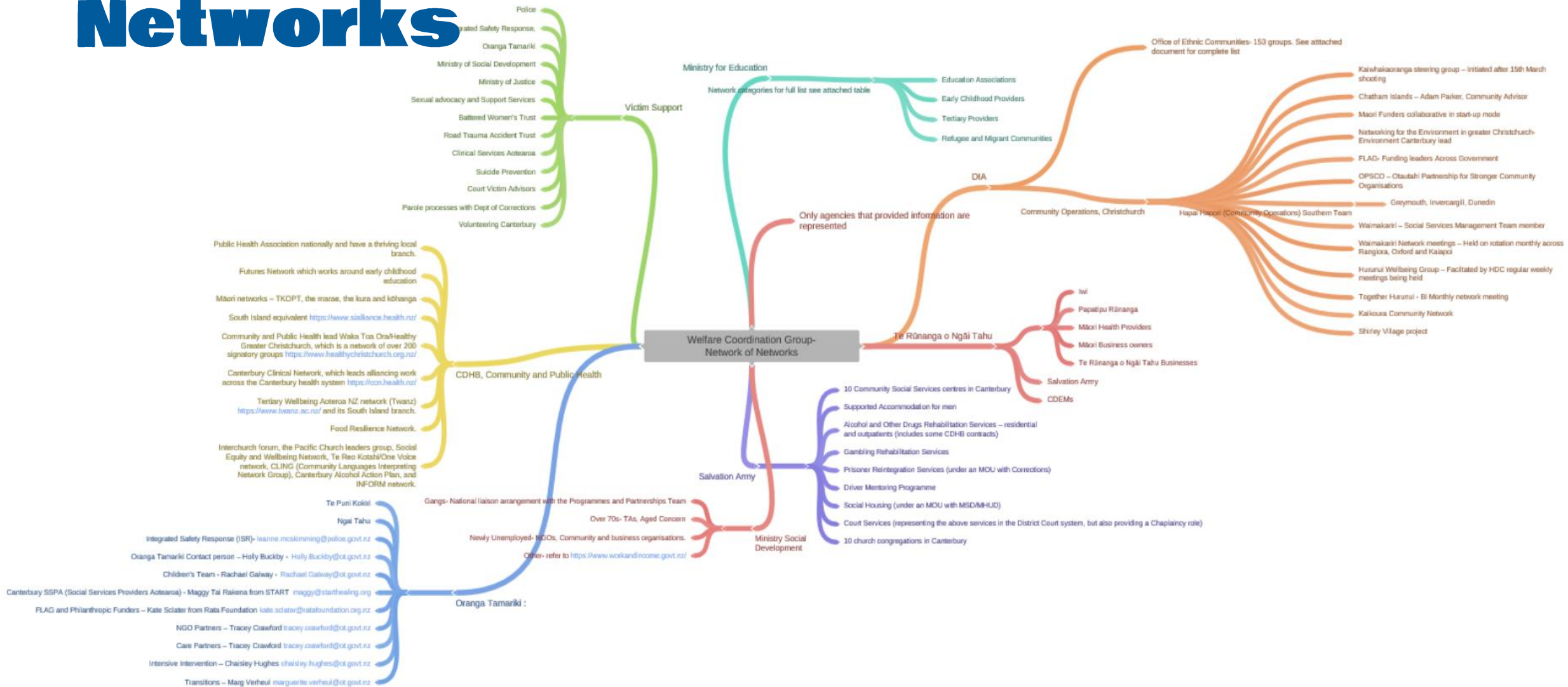
Typical CDEM structure in an emergency



Networks

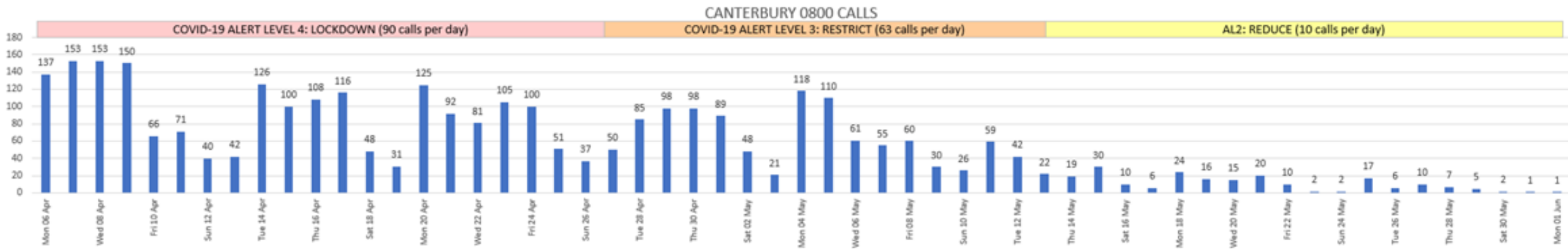


Networks



The 0800 Helpline

- 3705 calls in Canterbury
 - Total requests for assistance met by CDEM: 2226 requests (16 APR to 04 JUN)
 - BidFood parcels provided: 966 parcels (16 APR to 14 MAY)
 - Meals on Wheels delivered by CDEM: 4893 meals (16 APR to 07 MAY)
 - Medication delivered by CDEM: 11 deliveries (30 APR to 07 MAY)
 - Foodbank referrals: 827 redirections (16 APR to 14 MAY)
 - 162 complex needs calls
- Helpline calls in other NZ regions
 - 3928 calls in Wellington
 - > 32,000 calls in Auckland



Who required assistance?

- Those impacted by rapid change
 - Have means but unable to access goods or services
 - Manuhiri/foreign nationals
 - Typically no longer needed support once services adapted or re-opened
- Those with pre-existing challenges
 - Underlying or ongoing health issues
 - Socially isolated
 - Struggling to make ends meet
 - More calls from urban areas than more rural communities
 - Typically required ongoing support

Vulnerability

- Positives
 - Strength of a society is based on how we look after those in need
 - Reminds us to ask, “Who are we not hearing from.”
- Risks
 - Label groups ‘vulnerable’ can perpetuate paternalism
 - Focuses on perceived ‘weaknesses’ and ignores strengths
- Vulnerabilities do exist
 - However they are best understood at the most local level possible
 - And we should focus more on the strengths of a community more than ‘weaknesses’

“Community Resilience”: A changing concept

- Broad, contested, changing concept
 - Engineered vs personal/psychological vs Canterbury
- In the CDEM context
 - Personal preparedness and one’s ability to survive a disaster
 - Focus on individual and resources/tangible assets
 - Pākehā, neoliberal conceptualisation

Personal Preparedness

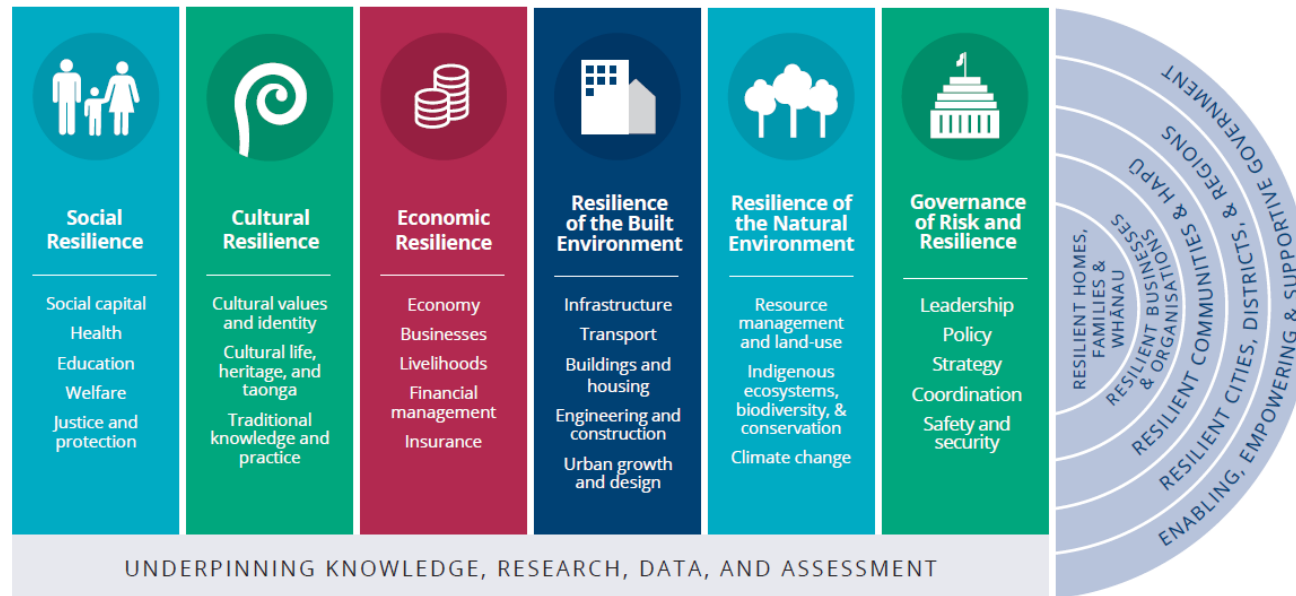
	2019	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019
You have a good understanding of the types of disaster that could occur in New Zealand and the chances of them occurring	91%	92%	93%	91%	95%	95%	91% ↓
You have a good understanding of what the effects would be if a disaster struck in your area	81%	82%	93%	89%	90%	91%	81% ↓
IF HAS CELL PHONE: You have access to a car charger for your cell phone	79%	-	60%	65%	74%	79%	79%
IF HAS PHONE THAT DOES NOT RELY ON ELECTRICITY: Aware can only use this if it is connected via copper wire not fibre	70%	-	-	-	-	68%	70%
You have the necessary emergency items needed to survive a disaster e.g. spare food, toilet paper, a torch, spare batteries etc.	70%	87%	95%	88%	89%	83%	70% ↓
You are familiar with Civil Defence information in the Yellow Pages	58%	82%	83%	73%	75%	65%	58% ↓
You have planned within your household for what you will do in an emergency that occurs when you are at home	57%	-	-	73%	68%	64%	57% ↓
IF HAS PHONE THAT DOES NOT RELY ON ELECTRICITY: Phone at home is connected via copper wire not fibre	57%	-	-	-	-	68%	57% ↓
You have a battery operated radio	56%	-	88%	79%	80%	64%	56% ↓
You have stored 3 litres of water per day for 3 days for each person in your household	43%	47%	71%	63%	55%	49%	43% ↓
You regularly update your emergency survival items	39%	51%	68%	62%	55%	46%	39% ↓
You have planned within your household for what you will do in an emergency that occurs when you are away from home	38%	-	51%	52%	43%	43%	38% ↓
You have a getaway bag containing necessary emergency items	33%	-	56%	56%	48%	35%	33%
You have a landline phone at home that does not rely solely on electricity	28%	-	79%	73%	67%	37%	28% ↓
You have an electricity generator at your home	13%	-	14%	28%	20%	15%	13%
You attend meetings with community groups about disaster planning	10%	9%	12%	15%	10%	8%	10%
None of these	1%	-	-	1%	-	-	1%

“Community Resilience”: A changing concept

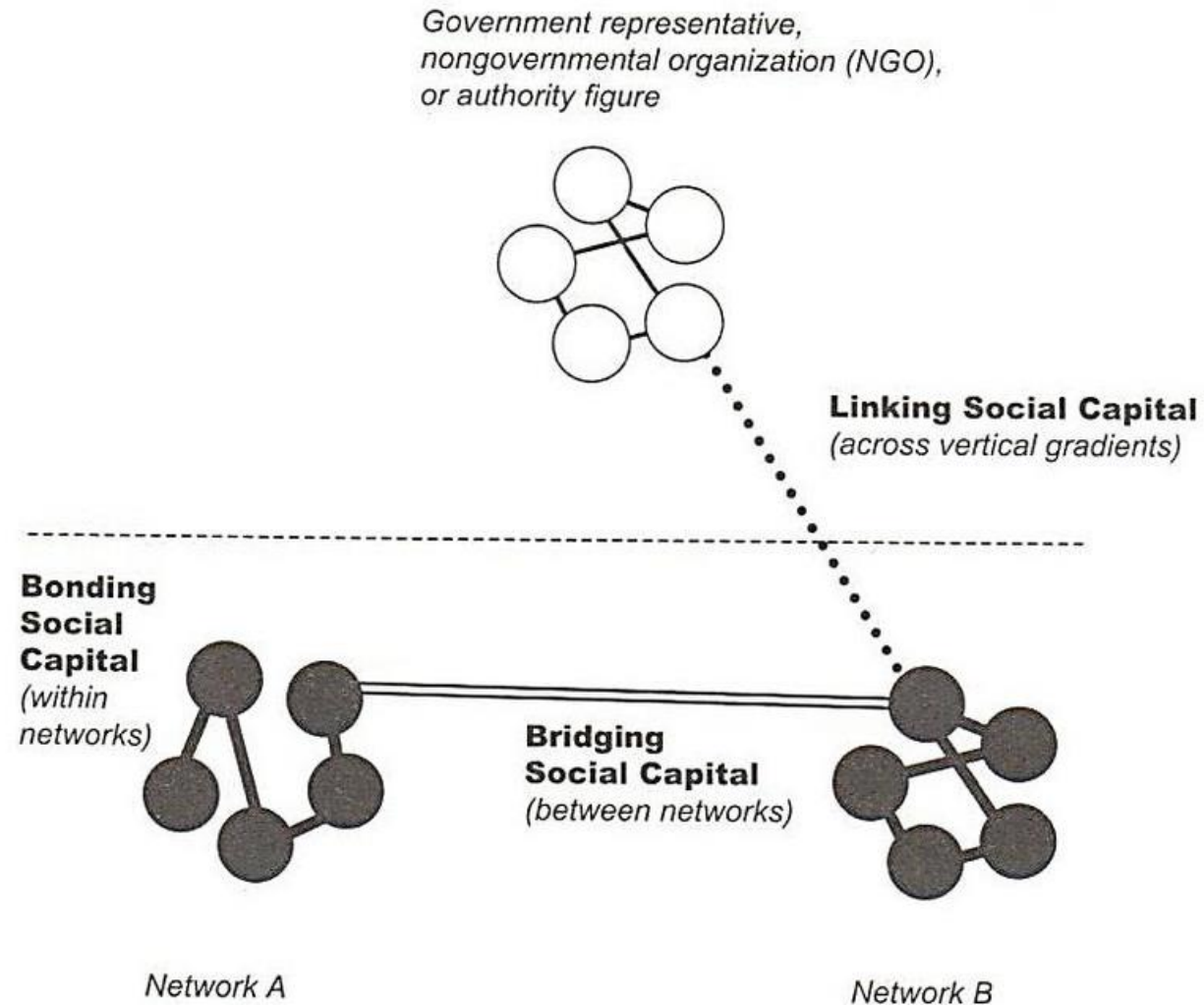
- Broad, contested, changing
 - Engineered vs personal/psychological vs Canterbury
- In the CDEM context
 - Personal preparedness and one’s ability to survive a disaster
 - Focus on individual and resources/tangible assets
 - Pākehā, neoliberal conceptualisation
 - Systemic, interconnected concept
 - Built, social, environmental, economic
 - Individual, community, governance

Big Picture Resilience

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



Social Capital



Take-Homes

- Disasters tend to exacerbate pre-existing inequity
- Focus on the strengths
 - Vulnerabilities do exist, but so do the local capacities to address them
- Networks are vital
 - Any opportunity, network, event or initiatives that bonds, bridges, links communities together will have much broader benefits and can play vital roles during emergencies

Recognition and gratitude

- Recognition
 - People working under extreme pressure, in unfamiliar roles, while also facing their own challenges
- Gratitude
 - Do so on a voluntary basis, unpaid, unrecognised and under appreciated