

Greater Christchurch
Earthquake Recovery

Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Te Mahere Arotake Haumanutanga o Waitaha

June 2013



Measuring, monitoring and reporting on
the progress of recovery



Contact

Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority
Private Bag 4999, Christchurch 8140
info@cera.govt.nz
0800 7464 2372 toll-free
www.cera.govt.nz

Published in June 2013 by

Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority
Christchurch, New Zealand

Citation

Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (2013). *Greater Christchurch Earthquake Recovery Monitoring and Reporting Plan*. Christchurch: Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority.

ISBNs

978-0-478-39735-2 (Print)
978-0-478-39736-9 (Online)

**Crown copyright ©**

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. You are free to copy, distribute, and adapt the work, as long as you attribute the work to the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA) and abide by the other licence terms. Please note you may not use any departmental or governmental emblem, logo, or coat of arms in any way that infringes any provision of the Flags, Emblems, and Names Protection Act 1981. Use the wording 'Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority' in your attribution, not the CERA logo.

Disclaimer

The information in this publication may change over time. Please refer to the CERA website at www.cera.govt.nz for up-to-date information, or contact **0800 RING CERA (0800 7464 2372)**.

Acknowledgements

Ngā mihi

CERA would like to thank the following strategic and government partners that were consulted and helped to develop this plan.

Strategic partners



Government agencies

- Canterbury District Health Board
- Ministry for Culture and Heritage
- Ministry of Education
- Sport New Zealand
- Te Puni Kōkiri
- Statistics New Zealand
- Treasury
- Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
- New Zealand Transport Agency
- Ministry for the Environment
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Social Development
- Department of Internal Affairs
- State Services Commission
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
- Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management
- Tertiary Education Commission
- Land Information New Zealand
- Housing New Zealand Corporation
- Ministry of Women's Affairs
- Department of Conservation
- Inland Revenue Department

CERA also consulted the Community Forum established under section 6 of the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011. The Forum's feedback contributed to this plan.



Contents

He rārangi upoko

1. Introduction / He kupu whakataki.....	7
Monitoring and reporting framework / Te tāhuhu aroturuki.....	7
How CERA developed this plan / Te whakahiato	7
2. Monitoring and reporting framework / Te tāhuhu aroturuki....	8
3. Recovery Strategy indicators / Ngā tūtohu o Te Mahere Haumanutanga	10
Leadership and integration / He tātaki, he mahi ngātahi	11
Economic recovery / Whakaara tahua	12
Social recovery / He toko i te ora	13
Cultural recovery / Whakaara tikanga.....	14
Built environment recovery / He whakatika i ngā mea hanga.....	15
Natural environment recovery / Whakaara taiao	16
4. Monitoring recovery programmes / Te aroturuki i ngā whakaara	17
5. Reporting and review / Te pūrongo me te arotake	18
Reports / Ngā pūrongo.....	18
Reviews / Ngā arotake	18



1. Introduction

He kupu whakataki

An important part of earthquake recovery is being able to understand the pace and progress of recovery.

By monitoring and reporting on the recovery in a clear, planned and coordinated way, we can assess the effectiveness of recovery activities. We can also identify the areas that may require a change in priority or additional effort.

Information about the progress of recovery helps home owners, investors, developers, service providers and the wider community to make decisions critical to the recovery and/or their individual futures.

Section 8 of the *Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch: Mahere Haumanutanga o Waitaha* (Recovery Strategy) requires the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA) to monitor and report on the recovery at three levels:

1. **monitoring indicators for the Recovery Strategy goals** by identifying and measuring headline indicators across the six components of recovery
2. **monitoring progress towards the Recovery Strategy goals** by tracking recovery programmes and the achievement of targets, objectives and milestones
3. **financial monitoring and reporting by central government and local authorities** to make spending transparent and accountable and to provide information about future work programmes.

In addition, the Recovery Strategy requires CERA to review and report publicly on the implementation of the Recovery Strategy, recovery programmes and progress towards milestones.

Monitoring and reporting framework / Te tāhuhu aroturuki

This document outlines CERA's plan to monitor the recovery and to report on progress. The diagram on the following page shows the key elements of CERA's monitoring and reporting framework and how these are linked across the six components of the recovery and to the recovery programmes.

The monitoring and reporting framework includes both a top-down and a bottom-up approach to understanding the recovery. The top-down approach uses headline indicators to monitor high-level trends across greater Christchurch, while the bottom-up approach monitors the achievement of key milestones within recovery programmes and work plans. The other key elements of the framework are financial monitoring and reporting, and the different types of reports and review mechanisms proposed to provide information about the recovery and to help keep the information relevant.

How CERA developed this plan / Te whakahiato

CERA developed this plan consistent with the requirements of the Recovery Strategy and following a review of existing local, national and international monitoring and reporting frameworks. Strategic partners and key government agencies involved in the recovery were consulted, as well as the Community Forum established under section 6 of the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011. The final approach was approved by Cabinet.

2. Monitoring and reporting framework Te tāhuhu aroturuki

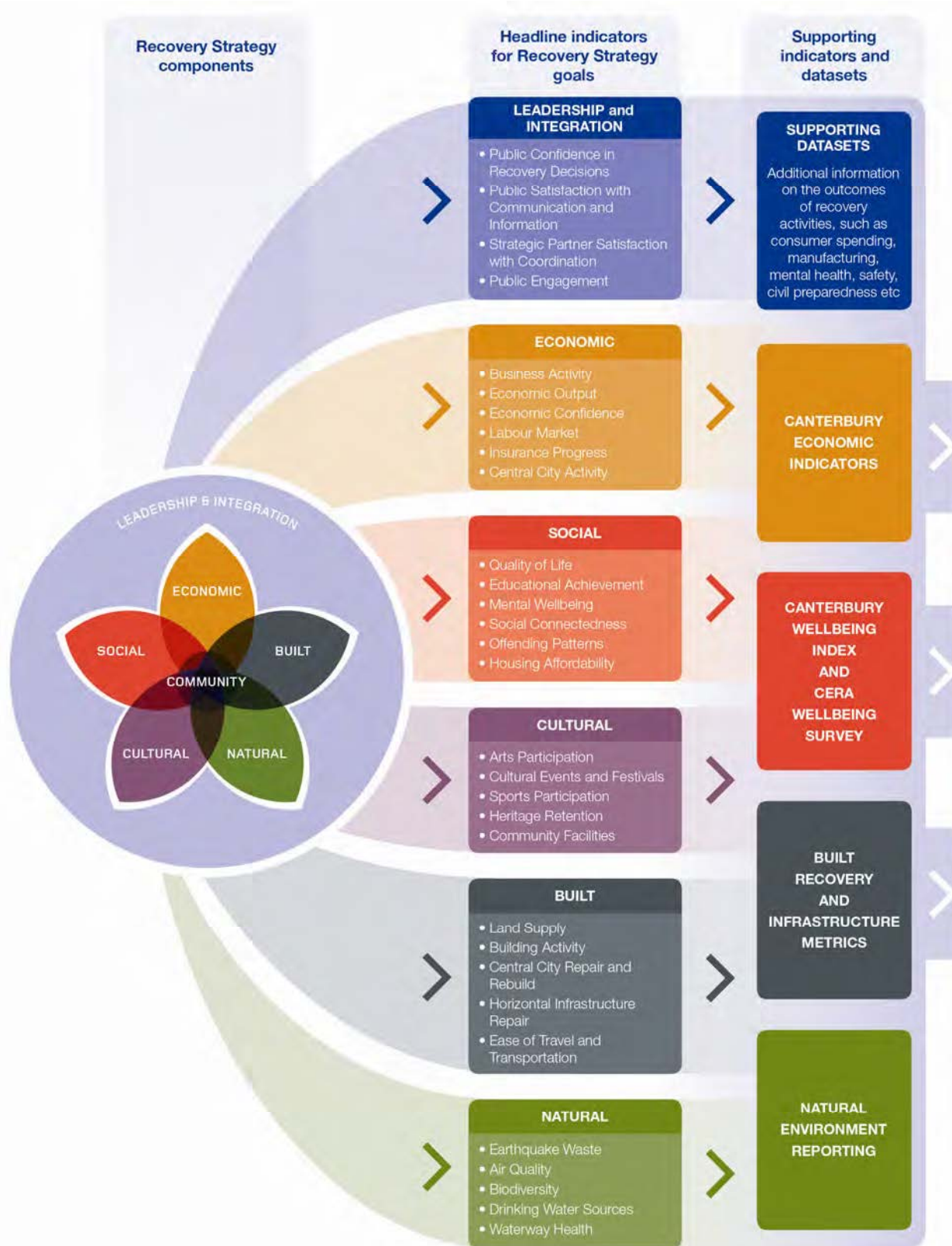
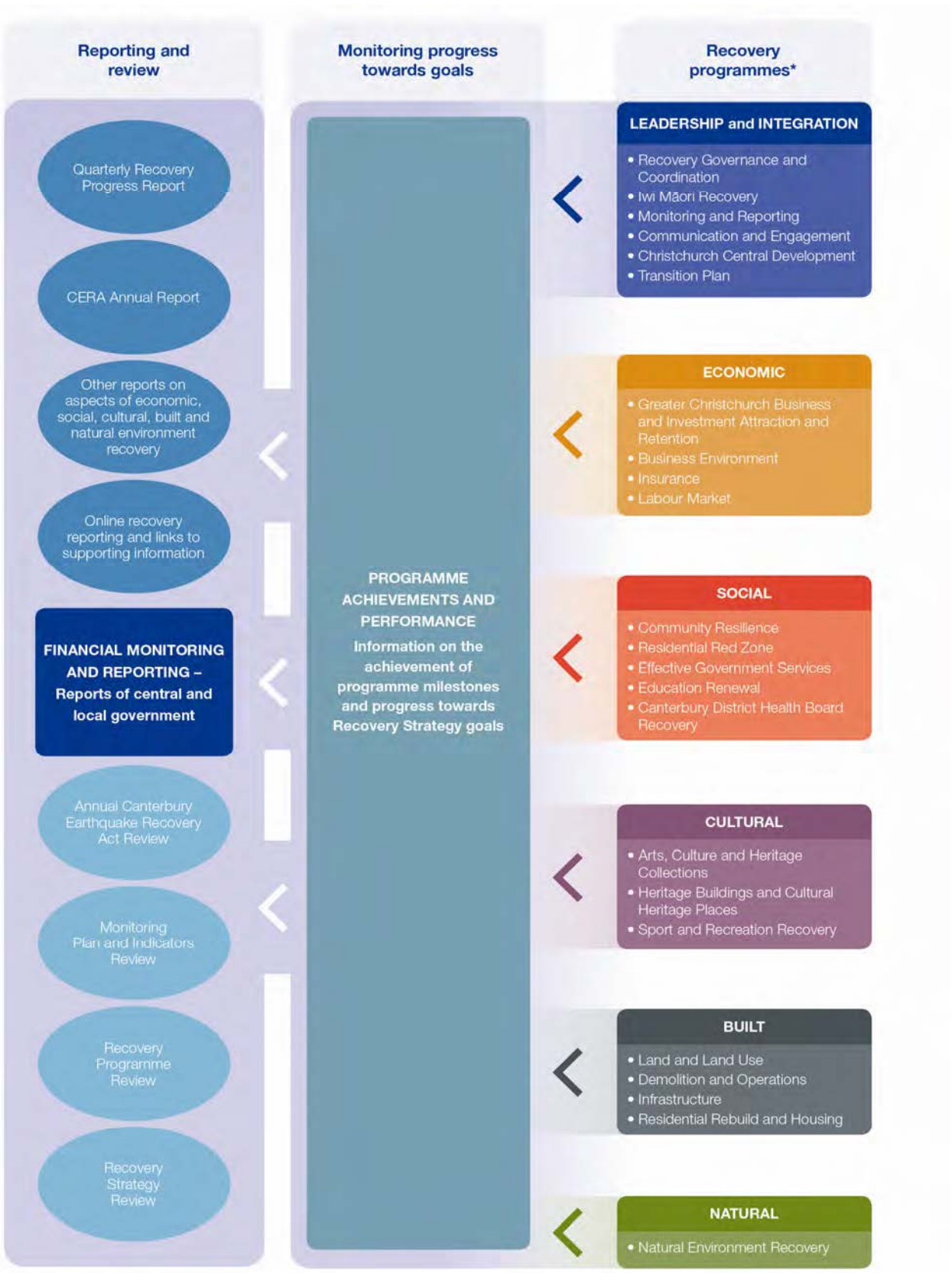


Figure 1. Greater Christchurch earthquake recovery monitoring and reporting framework



*Current as at the time of publication

3. Recovery Strategy indicators

Ngā tūtohu o Te Mahere Haumanutanga

Headline indicators demonstrate progress towards the goals of each of the six components of the Recovery Strategy. These indicators essentially take the pulse of the recovery of greater Christchurch.

Selecting relevant indicators first involved identifying the key issues that recovery programmes and activities should address. A stocktake of existing monitoring programmes, reports and data sources was undertaken along with a review of international disaster monitoring indicators. CERA consulted strategic partners to determine the most important indicators based on:

- data power (availability and frequency of data)
- proxy power (relevance, meaning, and ability to demonstrate and to add value)
- communication power (ability to meet needs).

The most powerful indicators for each recovery component became 'headline indicators'. CERA cross-checked the selected indicators against Recovery Strategy goals to ensure that key issues, goals and priorities would be adequately measured.

The headline indicators for each recovery component are outlined on the following pages, as are supporting indicators and datasets for each component. How CERA will report on these headline indicators is described in section 5.

Leadership and integration / He tātaki, he mahi ngātahi

Goal: CERA, the public and private sector and communities coordinate with each other to contribute to the recovery and future growth of greater Christchurch.

Headline indicator	Relevance
Public confidence in recovery decisions	It is important to ensure that residents of greater Christchurch are confident in the decisions made about recovery that affect their region.
Public satisfaction with communication and information	During engagement on the Recovery Strategy, having open, transparent and regular communication and information on recovery activities emerged as an important priority. This indicator measures whether members of the public are satisfied with the communication undertaken and the information made available.
Strategic partner satisfaction with coordination	CERA collaborates with others to facilitate and coordinate recovery activities. It is important to measure whether those partners are satisfied with CERA's coordination role to ensure ongoing commitment to the recovery.
Public engagement	Having participating, empowered residents is a key part of earthquake recovery activities. This indicator measures the extent to which the public are satisfied with their engagement in the recovery.

Supporting indicators and datasets

Information on indicators for leadership and integration recovery come from a number of sources including:

- the CERA Wellbeing Survey (see page 13 for more information)
- a survey of strategic partners and other government agencies to understand the performance and effectiveness of CERA's coordination role and the overall governance and implementation of the Recovery Strategy
- a report card on key aspects related to the Iwi Māori Recovery Programme that Te Puni Kōkiri intends to develop.

Economic recovery / Whakaara tahua

Goal: Revitalise greater Christchurch as the heart of a prosperous region for business, work, education and increased investment in new activities.

Headline indicator	Relevance
Business activity	When businesses fail or move out of the region, recovery can be affected. This indicator measures business activity through business migration (number of business arrivals and departures) or business creation (number of new business registrations and cessations).
Economic output	This indicator will provide a measure of overall economic growth and output in greater Christchurch before and during the recovery and will compare this measure with national trends.
Economic confidence	Confidence is key to recovery, particularly in attracting more investment into greater Christchurch to restore the confidence of consumers, the business and insurance sectors, and finance markets to enable economic recovery and growth.
Labour market	Employment opportunities and participation in paid employment are important in determining whether people have adequate income and whether the labour market is supporting the rebuild. These factors can be measured in various ways, including the total number of jobs, job vacancies, the ease of finding work and the employment rate.
Insurance progress	The Earthquake Commission and private insurers will cover a significant proportion of the financial cost of recovery. Timely settlement of insurance claims and the ability of households, businesses and others to obtain insurance cover in future are critical to recovery.
Central city activity	The central city was particularly devastated by the earthquakes. The return of people (residents and workers) and activity to the central city is one measure of recovery and economic activity.

Supporting indicators and datasets

CERA collects and monitors more than 100 economic indicators to advise and inform Ministers, strategic partners and key stakeholders about emerging issues and the progress of economic recovery. The data comes from a variety of sources, including Statistics New Zealand, councils, and private and independent research organisations such as the New Zealand Institute of Economic Research.

CERA publishes a dashboard of key indicators monthly, with a more detailed report each quarter.

Social recovery / He toko i te ora

Goal: Strengthen community resilience, safety and wellbeing, and enhance quality of life for residents and visitors.

Headline indicator	Relevance
Quality of life	With a strong quality of life – in particular, when people have access to quality housing, transport, education and health services and when communities welcome diversity – greater Christchurch residents will be more likely to participate in the life of the region.
Educational achievement	Education can contribute significantly to regional business and provide the workforce skills needed for the development of the region. This indicator measures how well prepared school leavers are for future training or employment.
Mental wellbeing	The number of people accessing mental health services is an important measure of post-earthquake wellbeing.
Social connectedness	Connections with others, neighbourhood networks and community services are important for individual wellbeing and for strong and safe communities. The number and percentage of people indicating that they have someone to turn to when faced with serious injury or illness or for emotional support during difficult times is an important measure of resilience and recovery. The proportion of people who volunteer is also a useful measure of social connectedness.
Offending patterns	The incidence of crime and offending is a concern for residents of greater Christchurch, particularly those who have damaged and inaccessible premises and dwellings.
Housing affordability	Housing is a major issue with a significant number of households affected by damage, zoning and ongoing repairs. Reduction in the supply of housing may have implications for housing costs and affordability.

Supporting indicators and datasets

The Canterbury Wellbeing Index consists of a range of indicators structured around health, knowledge and skills, economic wellbeing, social connectedness, civil participation, housing, safety (including environmental factors) and people. It provides information on the impacts of the earthquakes on wellbeing and emerging trends and issues so that CERA and partner agencies can make decisions about the most efficient way to target funds and resources. Agencies such as Statistics New Zealand, the Ministry of Social Development and the Ministry of Education helped to develop the Index and many provide data. CERA intends to publish results from the Index every six months.

Part of the Index is the CERA Wellbeing Survey, which CERA intends to carry out twice a year. The Survey provides timely, self-reported information on how the earthquakes affect residents' quality of life, levels of social connectedness, and levels and causes of stress, as well as on positive impacts of the earthquakes and satisfaction with the recovery.

Cultural recovery / Whakaara tikanga

Goal: Renew greater Christchurch's unique identity and its vitality expressed through sport, recreation, art, history, heritage and traditions.

Headline indicator	Relevance
Arts participation	Performing and visual arts spaces were significantly affected by the earthquakes. Participation in arts and cultural activities is an indication of a functioning, vibrant city and region.
Cultural events and festivals	Similarly, events and festivals reflect a functioning and vibrant city and region, and provide a measure of resident and visitor participation in cultural activities. This indicator measures the number of major and iconic events in greater Christchurch.
Sports participation	Sport and recreational activities attract residents and visitors. Large sport and recreational facilities are a significant part of the region's infrastructure and were significantly affected by the earthquakes. This indicator measures the recovery of sports and recreation in greater Christchurch.
Heritage retention	Heritage buildings and places, including wāhi tapu and taonga, experienced significant damage from the earthquakes. For both residents and visitors, it is important to protect, retain and conserve heritage buildings and places.
Community facilities	Community facilities such as libraries, museums, halls, marae, community centres, archives, and sport and recreational facilities were significantly affected by the earthquakes and many remain closed. This indicator measures progress in the recovery of assets and facilities for community activities.

Supporting indicators and datasets

CERA sources indicators for cultural recovery from data collected by Sport New Zealand, Creative New Zealand, the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, New Zealand Historic Places Trust and local councils, as well as the community assets database administered by CERA.

Some of these indicators are included in the Canterbury Wellbeing Index. Additional information on aspects of cultural recovery is part of the CERA Wellbeing Survey.

Built environment recovery / He whakatika i ngā mea hanga

Goal: Develop resilient, cost-effective, accessible and integrated infrastructure, buildings, housing and transport networks.

Headline indicator	Relevance
Land supply	The supply of land is a critical measure of recovery, particularly for resettling residents affected by the residential red zone and for affected businesses and commercial operations. This indicator measures the supply of sections available for new housing.
Building activity	The rebuild, repair and development of dwellings and commercial premises provide a measure of economic recovery and housing availability.
Central city repair and rebuild	The central city was devastated by the earthquakes, reducing activity within the Christchurch CBD significantly. This indicator measures the rate at which the CBD is being rebuilt.
Horizontal infrastructure repair	The repair of infrastructure is a key feature of earthquake recovery and an area where significant investment occurs. This indicator measures the rate at which infrastructure such as roading and water infrastructure is being restored.
Ease of travel and transportation	Roads and the infrastructure associated with them were heavily damaged by the earthquakes, making travel in and around the region difficult. This indicator measures the ease with which residents, visitors, carriers of commercial goods, and others are able to get around greater Christchurch.

Supporting indicators and datasets

CERA monitors a range of indicators for the built environment to understand key drivers for ongoing recovery planning, such as resettlement patterns. These indicators include:

- land: supply and demand for residential, commercial and industrial land and its impact on pricing and affordability
- infrastructure: the impact of the earthquakes and recovery on resilience, levels of service, operating costs and construction material pricing
- availability of buildings for purchase and the rental/lease market, and levels of consents for repairs and rebuilds.

Natural environment recovery / Whakaara taiao

Goal: Restore the natural environment to support biodiversity and economic prosperity and to reconnect people to the rivers, wetlands and Port Hills.

Headline indicator	Relevance
Earthquake waste	The earthquakes and subsequent building demolition and construction have created large quantities of material requiring treatment, reuse and/or disposal. Effective waste management can minimise air, water and soil pollution.
Air quality	Air quality has long been an issue for greater Christchurch. The earthquakes have added issues related to airborne dust created by liquefaction deposits and damage to homes. They have also opened up opportunities such as to replace old and/or damaged heating appliances.
Biodiversity	Ensuring healthy functioning ecosystems and supporting biodiversity are key goals of the Recovery Strategy. The earthquakes have changed land use patterns and practices and created both threats and opportunities for biodiversity, including the incidence of pests and weeds as well as the ability to restore wetlands, indigenous vegetation and native species.
Drinking water sources	Damage to land and infrastructure caused by earthquakes can impact on drinking water supplies, including the groundwater sources that they rely on. This indicator highlights drinking water issues arising from the earthquakes.
Waterway health	The waterways of greater Christchurch were impacted when untreated sewage and stormwater were released from damaged infrastructure, which immediately limited their use. Liquefaction and other inputs have also reduced instream values. This indicator tracks the recovery of key measures of waterway health across greater Christchurch, including recreational water quality.

Supporting indicators and datasets

Environment Canterbury is developing a set of indicators to measure and report on changes and trends in the state of the natural environment following the earthquakes. The indicators will be chosen to respond to short- and medium-term changes and to reflect earthquake effects and recovery and be linked to the indicators in this plan.

This work involves collaboration between the strategic partners and key agencies including the Canterbury District Health Board and the Department of Conservation.

4. Monitoring recovery programmes

Te aroturuki i ngā whakaara

The Recovery Strategy established recovery programmes across the six components of recovery. Each programme contains activities that contribute to the achievement of key Recovery Strategy goals.

The recovery programmes are led by a range of organisations including CERA, and other central and local government agencies, as well as Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu. The diagram below shows the recovery programmes within each component of recovery and denotes whether the programmes are being delivered, enabled or supported by CERA. For more information about each recovery programme see CERA's website.

Recovery programme leaders report regularly on their activities and the achievement of key programme milestones. CERA coordinates a comprehensive programme management process that administers and monitors activities across the recovery programmes, as well as tracking key milestones.

CERA will report on the progress of recovery programme delivery and the achievement of milestones on a quarterly basis on its website.



Figure 2. Recovery programmes (D = Delivering, E = Enabling, S = Supporting)

(Note: Recovery Programmes are current as at the time of publication)

5. Reporting and review

Te pūrongo me te arotake

Reports / Ngā pūrongo

Quarterly 'Recovery Progress' reports

CERA intends to issue quarterly reports on the progress of the recovery against the headline indicators outlined in this plan. These reports will provide a snapshot of progress across each component as well as detailed information on each headline indicator and how these indicators are tracking. The quarterly reports will provide an overview of the overall state of greater Christchurch against pre-earthquake conditions. The quarterly reports will help inform Ministers, strategic partners, government agencies and the public on key issues with the recovery and will highlight areas that require further attention.

Annual Report

CERA's Annual Report (for the 12 months ending 30 June) will report on CERA's activities and financial performance during the year, including recovery progress.

Financial reporting

Central and local government agencies involved in the recovery (including CERA) produce annual financial reports that are available on their websites. The CERA website will give links to relevant reports of other agencies.

Other reports and information, and online reporting

Other reports on aspects of economic, social, cultural, built and natural environment recovery will be produced regularly. These include the Canterbury Economic Indicators monthly dashboards and quarterly reports and the six-monthly reports of the Canterbury Wellbeing Index and CERA Wellbeing Survey. These reports will be available on the CERA website.

CERA's website will also include links to relevant supporting datasets and monitoring and reporting information produced by other agencies involved in the recovery. In addition, an online recovery reporting space will display information on the monitoring and reporting plan, headline indicators, quarterly reports and the progress of recovery programmes.

Reviews / Ngā arotake

CERA will review and report publicly on the implementation of the Recovery Strategy, recovery programmes and progress towards milestones. The Monitoring and Reporting Plan, its indicators and the Recovery Strategy will be reviewed as required to keep each of them current and relevant. In particular, a review of the Recovery Strategy may be required for any of the following reasons.

- Another significant earthquake or aftershock forces changes to the longer-term approach to recovery.
- Monitoring shows a need to change approach, or to address an ongoing market failure.
- Other influences or risks have a significant impact on recovery activities – for example, there are changes to the availability of finance or to other strategic documents that influence recovery.

In addition, the Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery will review and report on the operation and implementation of the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act 2011 annually (see section 92 of the CER Act 2011).

An electronic version of the Monitoring and Reporting Plan can be found at: www.cera.govt.nz

If you have any comments for CERA on the Monitoring and Reporting Plan, please forward your comments to:

**Monitoring and Reporting
Recovery Strategy and Planning
Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority
Private Bag 4999
Christchurch 8140**

or

monitoring@cera.govt.nz
