

# **Partnerships and Shared Learnings to Achieve Health in All Policies**

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New Zealand



North Korea  
South Korea  
Japan

Pacific ocean

United States

Mexico

Vietnam  
Philippines

Malaysia  
Indonesia

Australia

New Zealand

Waimakariri District Council

• Rangiora  
• Kaiapoi

• Darfield  
• Rolleston  
• Christchurch City

Selwyn District Council

Christchurch City Council

Coastal Marine Area





# HEALTHY CHRISTCHURCH

## Healthy Christchurch Charter

The signatories to this charter agree to work together to promote, protect and improve the health and wellbeing of the people of Christchurch.

We believe that by working together we will be able to achieve more than we could separately.

### Principles

We agree that the following principles will guide our actions:

- Health is a state of physical, mental, spiritual, social, environmental and economic wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease
- All sectors, organisations, groups and people have a role to play in creating a healthy city
- Successful collaborations are based on openness, trust and accountability, where the individual role, identity and autonomy of each party is respected
- The Ottawa Charter provides a common framework for health promotion internationally
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the founding document of Aotearoa – New Zealand and central to health and well-being in this country.

### Protocols

The signatories undertake to:

- Communicate and consult with one another in a flexible and open way, using appropriate methods and allowing reasonable time for response.
- Promote a commitment to health and wellbeing locally, nationally, and internationally.
- Meet regularly to address issues of mutual concern, develop priorities and plan the activities of the Healthy Christchurch initiative.
- Develop cross-sectoral and inter-agency strategies setting out how we will undertake planned activities.
- Contribute to the Healthy Christchurch initiative according to our means, and value the differing contributions made by each sector, organisation, group and person.
- Ensure our own organisation's policies and programmes have a positive impact on health and well-being.
- Respect existing networks and partnerships, and seek to work with these.
- Jointly monitor and evaluate the impact of Healthy Christchurch on an annual basis through the Charter signatory forum.
- Share responsibility for the outcomes from joint activities of the Healthy Christchurch initiative.

# A Guide to Health Impact Assessment:

A Policy Tool for New Zealand



Public Health Advisory Committee  
Te Rōpū Tohutohu i te Hauora Tūmatanui

June 2005

2nd Edition

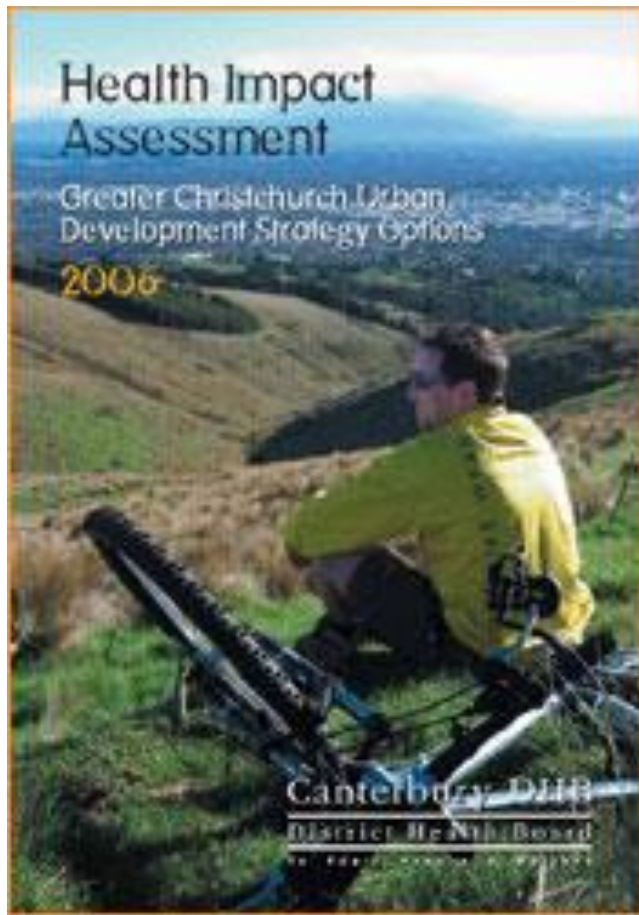
Public Health  
Advisory Committee  
Te Rōpū Tohutohu i te Hauora Tūmatanui



## An idea whose time has come

New opportunities for **HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT**  
in New Zealand public policy and planning

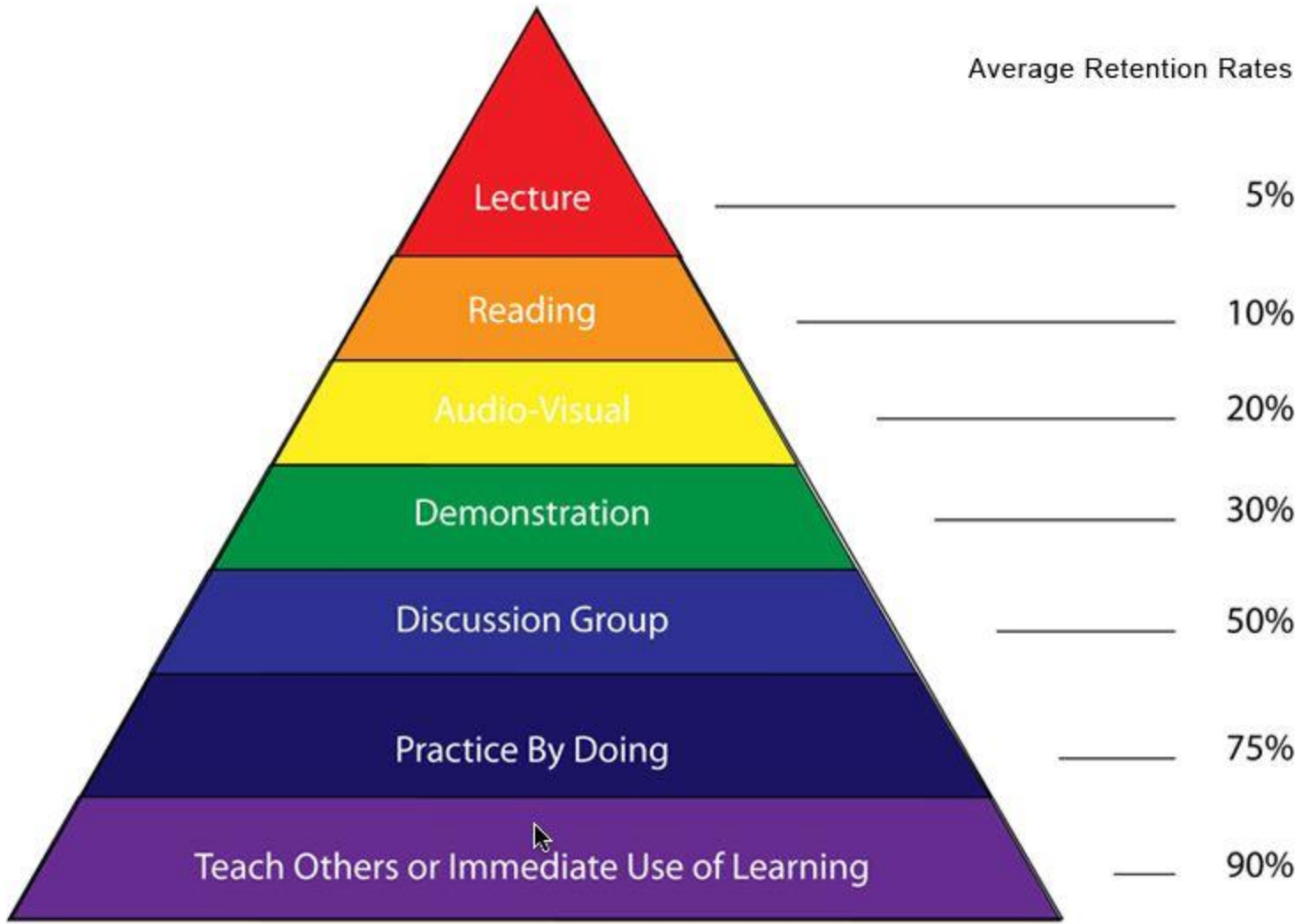
February 2007



SEE ONE

DO ONE

TEACH ONE



*The Learning Pyramid*  
*National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine*



# Learning by Doing

- Public health specialist CCC- CDHB
- HIA officer – ECan-CDHB-CCC-Primary care
- Several HIA projects and training on determinants of health
- IA on draft CCC CCP – ‘failed’

VERSION 01

# INTEGRATED RECOVERY PLANNING GUIDE

For a healthy, sustainable & resilient future



**Stronger  
Canterbury**  
Collaborative Recovery

Greater Christchurch **Urban  
Development  
Strategy**  
Together we're making a greater future

**Canterbury**  
District Health Board  
Te Pōari Hauora o Wātahā

VERSION 2.0

# INTEGRATED RECOVERY PLANNING GUIDE

For a healthy, sustainable & resilient future



CERA has worked across government and with strategic partners to develop programmes to implement the Recovery Strategy. These programmes deal with each of the six components of recovery and are interconnected. They include activities, projects and larger programmes of work and will seek to achieve multiple goals where appropriate.

**Government-led recovery programmes should:**

- be consistent with the Recovery Strategy, particularly the goals and principles;
- integrate activities to achieve multiple goals of the Recovery Strategy where possible;
- investigate opportunities for risk reduction and enhancement to build a stronger and more resilient community and region;
- use appropriate impact assessment methodologies and tools;
- identify programme targets and objectives; and
- identify pre-earthquake baselines and expectations for the components of recovery (social, economic, natural environment, cultural and built environment). These baselines can then be used when measuring the success of the recovery programmes.

Recovery programmes will be implemented in a number of ways. For example, some agencies will coordinate with each other on new initiatives and others will reorient or adapt business-as-usual work.

Some programmes may use the statutory tools provided by the CER Act (such as Recovery Plans and Orders in Council) or other Acts such as the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002.

## 7.1 Recovery Plans

In some cases a programme of work may need a Recovery Plan. Recovery Plans can be developed under the CER Act. This Act also identifies the need for the Recovery Plan for the CBD (known as the Central City Plan). Recovery Plans impact on other regulatory plans created under other laws. They need to be carefully considered and consulted on before they are finalised.

**Why might a Recovery Plan be developed?**

- A Recovery Plan is appropriate if statutory intervention is needed to undertake a particular programme of work. Sections 23 and 26 of the CER Act provide for this intervention.

- A Recovery Plan may be appropriate when usual methods of work cannot achieve the required intervention because of the type of work or timeframe involved.

At this stage, several Recovery Plans are being scoped. Part of preparing any Recovery Plan will be to consider any existing Treaty of Waitangi obligations. To integrate activities, connect the components of recovery, and implement the goals of this strategy, the preparation of Recovery Plans will use impact assessment methodologies and tools, such as the Integrated Recovery Planning Guide (June 2011).



Health Impact Assessment of the 2007 Strategy  
 Health Promotion and Sustainability Through Environmental Design: A Guide for Planning  
 Canterbury Water Management Strategy

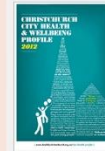
Major Earthquake September 2010



Integrated Recovery Planning Guide V2



Greater Christchurch Transport Statement



Christchurch City Health and Wellbeing profile

Major Earthquake February 2011  
 Establishment of Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority



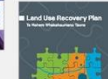
Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch: Mahere Haumanutanga o Waitaha



Christchurch Central Recovery Plan: Te Mahere 'Maraka Otutahi'



Canterbury Regional Policy Statement



Land Use Recovery Plan



Land Use Recovery Plan: Te Mahere Whakahaumanu Taone



Natural Environment Recovery Programme for Greater Christchurch

Natural Environment Recovery Programme for Greater Christchurch: Whakaara Taiao



HIA Review of Environment Canterbury Air Plan



Canterbury Regional Public Transport Plan 2014



Canterbury Regional Public Transport Plan



Community in Mind



Canterbury Wellbeing Index



Greater Christchurch Preliminary Resilience



Regional Land Transport Plan



Lyttelton Port Recovery Plan



Lyttelton Port Recovery Plan: Te Mahere Whakarauora i Te Pihaha o Ōhinehou



Resilient Greater Christchurch



The Proposed Christchurch District Plan



Draft Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan



Draft Waimakariri Residential Red Zone Recovery Plan

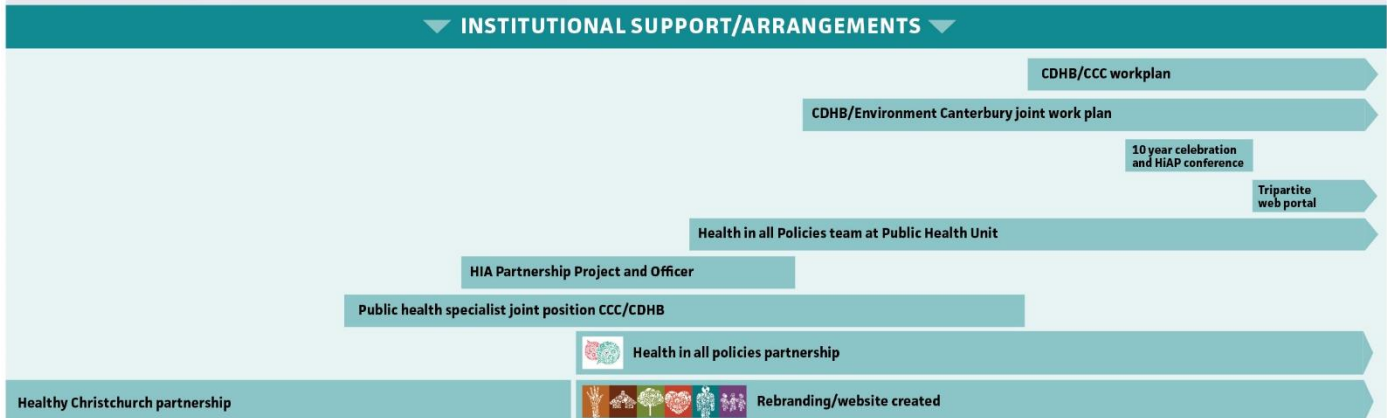


Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy Update



Resilient Greater Christchurch

Establishment of Regenerate Christchurch



# Lessons learned

- Use existing structures
- Use multiple approaches
- Work together
- Evaluate
- Cultivate tolerance for 'failure'
- Gain and showcase 'mandates'
- Every encounter is a learning opportunity