

Community Resilience

Resilient

Credit: 18

Points: 1

Outcome

The building contributes to improving the resilience of the community.

Criteria

Credit Achievement	1 point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project team undertakes a needs analysis of the community, identifies shocks and stresses that impact the building's ability to service the community, and develops responses to manage these.
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Additional information

Stage implementation

Strategy	Brief	Concept	Design	Tender	Construction	Handover	Use
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Synergies with other credits

- Climate Change Resilience
- Operations Resilience
- Contribution to Place
- Movement and Place

Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

Relevant reporting initiatives

- GRESB
- TCFD

Requirements

Credit Achievement

The project must comply with the following criteria:

Community Resilience Plan

The project team must develop a community resilience plan that:

- Defines its surrounding local community, and the groups which rely on or interact directly or indirectly with the building. In addition to considering tenants and visitors, this must identify key vulnerable communities
- Identifies resilience objectives and goals associated with servicing the community
- Identifies social considerations affecting the community
- Identifies acute shocks and chronic stresses that impact the project's function and ability to service the community (including climate-related shocks and stresses if the *Climate Change Resilience* credit is not targeted)
- Demonstrates how the development of actions (physical and non-physical responses) to manage the impact from shocks and stresses is in response to the outcomes of community engagement
- Shows how the two most significant impacts identified are dealt with specifically through the building's design
- Identifies how material shocks and stresses identified for the building may impact on these stakeholders by considering a clear set of social indicators (see *Guidance* section)
- Aligns with local civil defence CDEM plans for the vicinity.

The project team must undertake at least one community capacity building activity prior to or during construction (see *Guidance* section).

A suitably qualified professional must author the community resilience plan.

Submission content

Submissions for this credit must contain:

- **Submission form**
- **Evidence** to support claims made in the submission

Recommended evidence:

- Community resilience plan
- Overview of the community capacity building activity
- Details of consultation with local CDEM group/council

Alternate documentation can also be used by project teams to demonstrate compliance.

The recommended evidence listed above is applicable to the as built submission. See the *Design Assessment* section in the Introduction for more information on submitting evidence for the Design assessment.

The key requirement is that evidence is provided to support each claim made within the Submission form.

Guidance

Social considerations

The below are examples of social considerations that projects may identify as potential stresses facing the community:

- Support and improve community wellbeing and social cohesion
- Improve community health and wellbeing to counter increasing instances of chronic illness, lifestyle diseases and the demand on health services and infrastructure
- Minimise the impacts associated with rising energy costs
- Provide opportunities for local employment, skills development, training, and education
- Support the provision of, and access to, public and active transport modes
- Reduce dependency on energy, power, digital and transport networks and build redundancy in the event of failure or disruption

Physical and non-physical responses

The implementation of responses may form part of design of the building (physical), or include further stakeholder engagement during construction, or defer to the operation phase (non-physical). The physical and non-physical responses must be prioritised based on self-assessment (e.g., based on standard assessment criteria such as cost, ease of implementation, effectiveness towards achieving intended outcome, delivery of co-benefits etc.).

Community resilience frameworks

This credit is focused on community resilience and thus community resilience frameworks can be a useful resource when working through the credit. Various tools, frameworks and guidelines exist that either aim to address community impacts beyond a project footprint or are established at the community or city scale. These tools document principles and processes for addressing community level risks associated with disaster and building capacity to respond. Examples includes the UN Office of Disaster Risk Reduction, and 10 Essentials for City Resilience.

Community engagement

The level of effectiveness of this credit will be influenced by the level of engagement with the community, therefore community engagement throughout the project life cycle is recommended. For the project to deliver the best results, early engagement should be sought.

Community members for buildings with sleeping areas may include residents, nearby residents, local community and interest groups, staff, regular visitors, or users of facilities accessible to the public. For commercial and mixed-use premises this can also include tenant businesses, customers, staff, and nearby residents who may be affected by the development.

Community engagement must include mana whenua and local iwi.

While this credit only requires one community engagement activity, it is encouraged that projects engage with their community on several occasions.

Definitions

Suitably qualified professional

This should comprise a professional in environmental science, social sciences, or engineering with a minimum five years' practical experience in resilience and adaptation assessment, or community engagement.

Shocks and stresses

Shocks are relatively short-lived events that can be man-made (such conflict or technological shocks) or naturally occurring (such as droughts or floods). Stresses are longer-term pressures that undermine the stability of a system, such as unemployment or ageing infrastructure.

Social Indicators

Social indicators are statistics within the community which can be used to determine the health and wellbeing of a community. Indicators such as quality of life, well-being, human development, economic prosperity, ecological sustainability can be used to gauge the health and wellbeing of a community.

Community capacity building activity

An organised activity or gathering that brings together the surrounding local community, and the groups which rely on or interact directly or indirectly with the building for the purpose of community engagement.

Supporting information

The following resources support this credit:

- Climate Change Resilience credit
- United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction
- <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/find-your-civil-defence-group/>
- <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/aotearoa-new-zealands-first-national-adaptation-plan/homes-buildings-and-places/>