

**Safer Wairoa
Pan Pacific Safe Community – 2014**



PANPACIFIC
Safe Communities Network



Te Wairoa He Hapori Haumaru

Application for Pan Pacific Safe Communities Accreditation

*E kore koe e puta i ngā toretore a Te Wairoa Hōpūpū Hōnengenenge Mātangirau
(You will not pass through the rough seas of Te Wairoa)*

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Mentoring



Message from His Worship, the Mayor Les Probert (2001-2013)

Ka whakarērea te puha, ka whai ki te matariki
The inferior reeds are thrown away, the superior ones are sought after

Definition: The quality of the end product will depend upon the quality of the materials used

As Mayor of Wairoa, it gives me great pleasure to support this application for Te Wairoa He Hapori Haumaru accreditation and inclusion into the Pan Pacific Safe Communities.

Safety in life is considered paramount in the fostering of a united community. No greater privilege has been given to the Wairoa District Council to participate in conjunction with the Wairoa Community in making Wairoa a safe place to live, work and play.

With the grand design of industry ever increasing bringing with it technology that focuses on quantity, safety risk levels are raised. It is essential that the community regularly assesses that change and amends processes accordingly.

With an ever-changing economic environment where quality of life and health demands are regularly challenged, such is the need for the community management to minimise the impact upon the community.

The need to preserve the security and safety of home and family goes to the core of being and as such is imperative to the contentment of the community.

Statistics will drive targets, but the people of Wairoa will drive outcomes.

To this end, it is clear that as a Safe Community, Wairoa will continue to promote such essential values today and well into the future.

Tūngia te ururua kia tupu whakaritorito te tupu o te harakeke
Set the overgrown bush alight, and the new flax shoots will spring up

Definition: Clear away what is bad and the good will flourish

Yours faithfully

Les Probert JP
MAYOR

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Message from Te Tumuaki a Te Wairoa He Hapori Haumarū

This application has only reached fruition through the hard work and dedication of committed Wairoa community members. They have come together to work in a coordinated and collaborative way to ensure that Wairoa becomes an accredited member of the Pan Pacific Safe Communities Foundation of New Zealand.

Wairoa has taken a slightly different approach to becoming a Safe Community, than other communities. This has been driven by a desire to adopt a holistic approach to what a Safe Community should be. The Working Group believes that a Safe Community is not only about individual health and safety, but also about the health and well-being of the community. That is why we sought community involvement in the process. This meant that the views of the community shaped how we approached accreditation. As a result, we identified four key areas that influence the Wairoa community. These were Health, Education, Justice, and Economic Development. Therefore reference groups were based upon these four areas to identify projects that can benefit the Wairoa community. Cutting through these four key areas was the need to recognise the significant influence these areas have on our unique population demographic. This meant that all the reference groups were aware of the need to ensure that any projects or programs initiated are cognisant of the benefits for Youth and Māori in the Wairoa District.

The benefits of being an accredited member are significant for Wairoa. Firstly it demonstrates to funding providers that the Wairoa community has a process in place that ensure local solutions to making Wairoa a Safe Community are effectively co-ordinated, led and collaborative in nature. Secondly, accreditation provides quality assurance to funding providers, as it ensures that any programmes or initiatives instigated follow best practise and results based accountability. Finally, and most importantly the Safe Communities model provides a pathway and process to engage all those in the Wairoa District to ensure that our Community is a safe haven for all.

On behalf of the Wairoa Safe Communities Working Group I would like to thank all those individuals and organisations who have supported us through the accreditation process. To the members of the Reference and Working Groups, thank you for commitment, your collaboration and your desire to make Wairoa a safe haven for all.

Yours faithfully

Jeremy Harker

CHAIRPERSON

Wairoa Safe Communities – Te Wairoa He Hapori Haumarū

Wairoa District Overview

With the establishment of the New Zealand Government on 30 June 1852, the introduction of an Act which granted Representative Institutions in New Zealand initiated the birth of Hawkes Bay as a province and within that province Wairoa was born.

It is understood that on one of Captains Cook's circumnavigations of New Zealand, he investigated the areas of the Wairoa district in October 1769 where he found the inhabitants to be hostile and the land presented a hostility which required considerable endurance in addition to farming capability to enable it to be mastered.

He charted the mouth of the Wairoa River and recorded '*...much of the land was hostile; the soil was clay and hard to work, the swamp difficult to penetrate, and flax thrived in the poorly drained land*'.

Sir A H Reed later described Wairoa's basic problems (1880's) as being '*...flooding and drainage*', while Donald McLean described the land as being '*...very poor and broken, presenting nothing to the eye but a continuous succession of fern clad ranges, raupō flats and lagoons, and here and there a few patches of wood and clearings where natives had cultivated*'.

During these early periods, the district was sparsely populated with the reluctance of local Māori at the time to sell land for settling. The main attraction came from the establishment of whaling stations at Wairoa, Māhia (Whangawehi) and Waikokopu. An initial introduction of sheep to the area was considered by the Māori as a possible invasion of large areas of land and that this belief was further reinforced by a local Judge who proclaimed '*...every native who is in actual possession of the land must be held to have a good title til someone else shows a better by kicking him off the premises*'. The Māori, in the land courts, traces his ancestry back to the original possessor of the land. The whakapapa linkage remains strong in Māori to this day.

In 1875, it was noted by Thomas Lambert, that Wairoa had a population of less than 100 Europeans and thousands of Māori. The Māori Wars of 1867-1873 had taken a toll on the Māori population and the introduction of '*rum, rifles and blankets*' contributed to the decline of the Māori population with the majority being '*poor and underfed*'.

The late Sir A H Reed stated, '*Wairoa is an isolated, quiet, contented little place where, except for the Hauhau invasion, nothing of importance seemed to occur to ruffle its tranquillity. It was very dull*'.

When the Wairoa County Council was formed the territory was also divided into three Ridings – Clyde, Waikaremoana and Mohaka. Thereafter, it was further divided into eight ridings.

With the introduction of farming in the district and due to the limitations of the landscape and conditions, the town of Wairoa became established.

Wairoa History Timeline

- 1769** Cook chartered mouth of Wairoa River.
- 1831** Harris set up trading posts.
- 1839** Sturm settled at Ngā Nūhaka as an orchardist and farmer. Rhodes established trading and whaling stations.
- 1841** Rev William Williams performed first baptisms.
- 1850** Sea trade in flax, fruit and timber established with Napier.
- 1857** Joseph Carroll became first farmer in Wairoa.
- 1859** First primary school opened.
- 1865** First Crown purchases of Māori land took place. Spread of Hauhauism, Wairoa becoming military base, peace being restored in 1870.
- 1877** First Wairoa County Council meeting. Portland Island lighthouse built. Wairoa Free Press first published.
- 1881** Wairoa Guardian and Country Advocate first published, ceasing in 1921.
- 1883** Clyde created a town district.
- 1901** Ngā Nūhaka Dairy Factory Company commenced operations.
- 1909** Borough of Wairoa created.
- 1915** Wairoa Farmers' Co-operative Meat Co Ltd established.
- 1919** Wairoa-Waikokopu railway commenced.
- 1920** Wairoa Electric Power Board established.
- 1921** Wairoa Star first published.
- 1929** Tuai hydro dam completed.
- 1931** Major earthquake, two spans of Wairoa River Bridge being unusable and resulting in a ferry service being re-established.
- 1932** Another severe earthquake which caused extensive damage to country roads and farm fence lines.
- 1937** Mohaka railway viaduct opened.
- 1938** Kopuawhara flood tragedy in which 21 people lost their lives when a public works department camp was swept away. Damage to country roads and bridges totaled \$76,000.
- 1939** Napier-Wairoa railway in full service.
- 1942** Waikokopu-Gisborne section of railway line completed. Port of Waikokopu last used.
- 1955** Morere experienced 39 inches of rain in four days. Flood damaged occurred.
- 1959** Oil drilled for on Mangaone Road by Shell BP and Todd exploration party.
- 1964** Wairoa aerodrome officially opened.
- 1966** Wairoa County District Town Plan Scheme adopted to eliminate townships at Tahaenui, Whakaki, Mohaka, Kihitu and Waikokopu.
- 1974** New Mohaka River Bridge on State Highway 1 officially opened by the Right Honourable Hugh Watt. New hospital block opened. New Post Office at Wairoa opened. Wairoa Intermediate School opened.

The Wairoa district through the passage of time has had a chequered past which has seen the ravages of natural disasters and the resilience of its residents prove to be ever enduring, which is expected to transcend well into the future.

Tangata Whenua

The Wairoa District has a rich and deeply significant Māori contribution which it cannot be denied has played a big part in the formation of the District.

The District sits within the tribal area of Ngāti Kahungunu, however there are areas of the district that align with other neighbouring tribes.

Kahungunu

Handsome and hard-working, the influential leader Kahungunu supervised building, irrigation, carving and canoe-making. During his life he married nine women, and his courtship of the beautiful Rongomaiwahine at Māhia Peninsula is legendary. Kahungunu's many descendants – the people of Ngāti Kahungunu – also formed strategic marriages, creating a network of alliances from Gisborne to the Wairarapa.

Rongomaiwahine

Rongomaiwahine was a woman of high status and genealogy of the Māhia (Nukutaurua) Peninsula area who, it is purported, was the wife of Kahungunu. It is common for the people of Māhia to consider that they are descendants of the Rongomaiwahine lineage.

Ruapani

Ruapani was a rangatira (chief) of the Māori in Tūranganui-a-Kiwa (the Poverty Bay-region on the East Coast of New Zealand) in the 15th and 16th Century. He is said to have been the paramount chief of all the Tūranganui-a-Kiwa tribes around 1525. His influence was widespread, it extended into the Ruakituri Valley and the Whakapunake district as far as the Huiarau Range beyond Lake Waikaremoana.

A group of Kahungunu people who inhabit land within the Waikaremoana District and affiliate with the Iwi of that area as well as their Kahungunu origins. They associate themselves closely with Tūhoe.

Tūhoe

Tūhoe traditional lands is Te Urewera (Te Urewera National Park) in the eastern North Island, a steep, heavily-forested area which includes Lake Waikaremoana. Tūhoe traditionally relied on the forest for their needs. The tribe had its main centres of population in the small mountain valleys of Ahikereru and Ruatahuna, with Maungapohatu, the inner sanctum of the Urewera, as their sacred mountain. The Tūhoe country had a great reputation among the neighbouring tribes as a graveyard for invading forces.

Tamaterangi

Kahungunu married Rongomaiwahine. Their son, Kahukuranui, married Tu Teihonga, and Hinemanuhiri was the child of this marriage. She in turn married Pukaru, the son of the noble Ruapani, paramount chief of the Tūranga people. The child of this mixture of important blood was Tama te Rangi, an iwi entity in the northern border of the Wairoa District.

Pāhauwera

The name of the iwi who has close connections with Rakaipaaka of Māhia and Ngā Nūhaka who through time have taken residence in the Mohaka area of the District. Their name is borne after a great ancestor in the Wairoa district called Te Kahu o te Rangi. The Ngāti Pāhauwera have recently settled their Treaty of Waitangi Claims and are working towards establishing Pāhauwera Development initiatives.

Settlements of Wairoa District

Māhia Peninsula

Large peninsula (21 kms long by 15 kms at widest point) on the northern tip of Hawke Bay, with a 2006 population of 849. Māhia Peninsula (then called Nukutaurua) was an important area of Māori settlement in pre-colonial times. The ancestral canoes *Kurahaupō* and *Tākitimu* landed on the peninsula. Māhia Peninsula people claim descent from the 16th-century union of ancestors Rongomaiwahine and Kahungunu. In the 1820s the peninsula became a refuge when Hawke's Bay was invaded by armed tribes from the west and north. It still has a significant Māori population – in 2006 64% of residents identified as Māori.

The first European settlers were whalers and traders. Early settlers James Watt and George Walker had a 20,000-acre (8,094-hectare) station on the peninsula, which they leased from Māori. The government purchased most of the peninsula in 1864 and the land was farmed thereafter. In the 2000s sheep and beef cattle farming remained an important source of business and employment. Māhia Peninsula and its beaches have become desirable holiday spots.

Māhia and Māhia Beach

Main settlements on Māhia Peninsula. Māhia Beach is on the west side of the isthmus connecting the peninsula to the mainland. Town sections were laid out in 1874 but the township did not grow as envisaged. However, the grid pattern of most streets hint at its planned past. Māhia is on the east side of the isthmus. The settlement is strung along the coastal road that heads south down the peninsula. Both settlements have a community of permanent residents but also contain a number of baches (holiday homes).

Portland Island

A narrow, 3 kilometre long rectangular island off the southern tip of Māhia Peninsula. Portland Island (or Waikawa) was home to an important whare wānanga (house of learning) called Ngāheru-mai-tawhiti. Whaling stations were established there in the 1840s, followed by pastoral farms in later decades.

A lighthouse was built on the southern end in 1876, and was manned by three keepers who lived on the island, some with families. The lighthouse was automated in 1984 and the old building relocated to Wairoa, where it sits on the banks of the river on the main street. In the 2000s sheep are run on the island by the owners of Onenui station, but it is now uninhabited.

Ngā Nūhaka

Small settlement on State Highway 2 north-west of Māhia Peninsula, with a 2006 population of 294. Ngā Nūhaka has a general store, fire station and two marae within the settlement. In 2006, 72% of residents identified as Māori. The main iwi is Ngāti Rakaipaaka

Mōrere

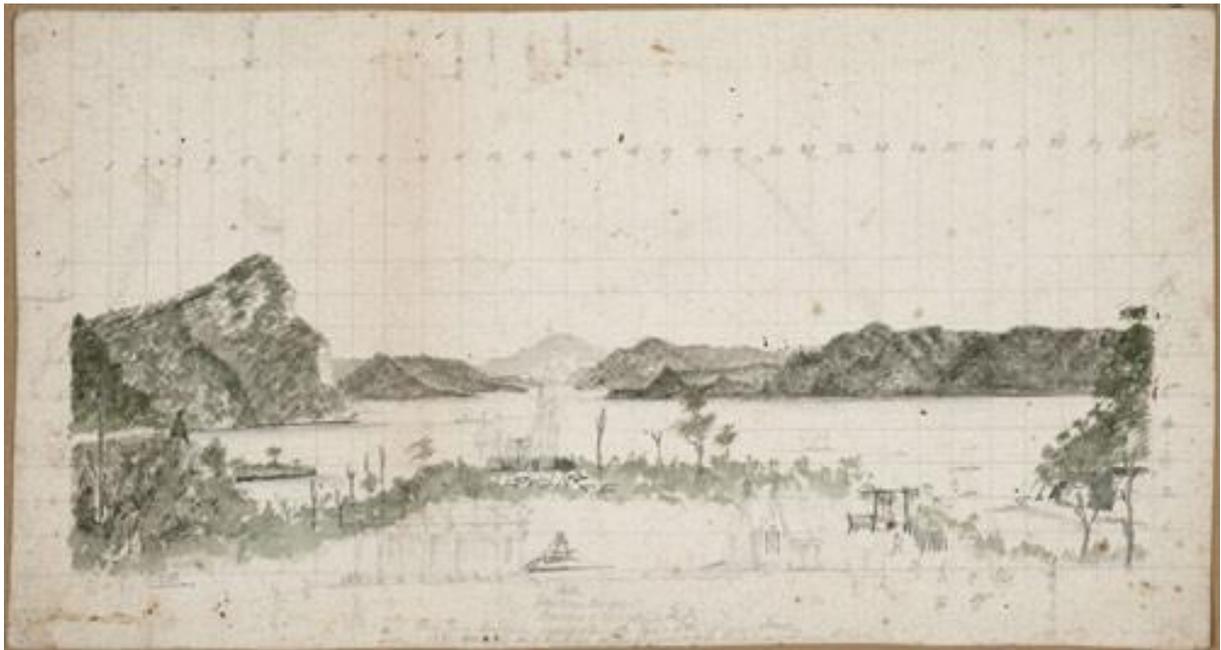
A site of a natural mineral spring on State Highway 2, north of Māhia Peninsula, Mōrere contains a hot springs complex, tea room and camp site. The springs were a traditional bathing spot for the Ngāti Rākaipaaka hapū (sub-tribe). In the 1880s most of the surrounding native bush was cleared for farming, except immediately around the springs, which became a thermal reserve in 1895. A bathhouse and hotel were built at this time. The reserve is administered by the Department of Conservation and the hot springs are leased to a private operator.



These boys are enjoying a soak in the warm water while the girls look on – their turn would have come after the boys had departed.

Lake Waikaremoana

Largest body of fresh water in Hawke's Bay and the 14th-largest lake in New Zealand. Lake Waikaremoana, 66 km by road north-west of Wairoa, is relatively young. It was formed about 2,200 years ago when a massive landslide blocked a gorge along the Waikaretāheke River. The gorge gradually filled with water, creating a lake up to 248 metres deep in parts. The lake was lowered by 5 metres when hydroelectric power stations were built on waterways below from 1926 to 1948. It is part of Te Urewera National Park.



Māori resistance leader Te Kooti spent time around Lake Waikaremoana between 1868 and 1872. Government forces made an exploratory expedition in to the lake area in 1869, which this drawing records. Military redoubts were established in the area in the 1870s, but by then Te Kooti had moved on. This drawing shows the government military camp in the foreground and Māori villages across the other side of the lake.

The lake is surrounded by bush-clad hills and mountain ranges crossed by many streams and rivers. The smaller Lake Waikareiti is north-east of Waikaremoana.

History

Lake Waikaremoana is sacred to Ngāi Tūhoe, Ngāti Ruapani and Ngāti Kahungunu tribes. Tūhoe and Ngāti Ruapani were early settlers in the district. All three tribal groups fought battles with one another to secure access to the lake, while forging connections through marriage and war alliances. Ngāti Kahungunu's claim on Lake Waikaremoana is derived from marriages between the children of the eponymous ancestors Kahungunu and Ruapani.

A skirmish between government forces and members of the Pai Mārire (Hauhau) faith took place near Lake Waikaremoana in 1866. Resistance leader Te Kooti spent much time around the lake, which was an ideal spot to hide out and launch raids from. Military redoubts were established in the early 1870s but Te Kooti had moved on by then. Permanent settlements on the lake disappeared after this, though Māori continued to live around Tuai.

The government purchased land around the lake in the 1920s. The lake itself was not included, but the government went on to claim possession. Ownership of the lake was contested in the courts from 1918 to 1947, when 354 Māori owners were finally awarded title to the lake. In 1971 the lake was leased in perpetuity to the Crown and forms a key part of Te Urewera National Park.

Taniwha Lake

Māori legends tell that Lake Waikaremoana was formed during an epic domestic struggle. A chief, Māhū, asked his daughter Haumapuhia to fetch some water from a sacred well. When she refused he went himself, but was very slow. When Haumapuhia went to find her father, he was still angry and tried to drown her in the well. The gods of the land heard her cries for help and turned her into a taniwha (water monster). She carved out the lake bed during her struggle for freedom.

Tuai

On the shores of Lake Whakamarino, south of Lake Waikaremoana, with a 2006 district population of 252, Tuai is named after a Ngāti Ruapani ancestor whose pā site is now occupied by the Tuai power station. The station opened in 1929 as part of the Waikaremoana power scheme, and the modern-day settlement grew up around it. Originally a tent town housed workers building the station; these were later replaced by permanent houses for station employees. Lake Whakamarino is an artificial lake that was made as part of the power scheme works.



Tuai and the other power stations in the system at Kaitawa and Piripāua, have been operated remotely from the Tokaanu power station at Lake Taupō since the early 2000's. The Waikaremoana power scheme is no longer a significant employer in Tuai. The Tuai power station building (part of the Waikaremoana power scheme) was opened in 1929. It is an impressive building, and its appearance is enhanced by its position on the shores of Lake Whakamarino.

Frasertown

A small rural settlement north of Wairoa on State Highway 38, with a 2006 population of 297, Frasertown was originally called Te Kapu, but was re-named by early settlers after Major James Fraser, who captained military forces in Wairoa in the 1860s. The old Frasertown cemetery contains graves dating from 1875 to 1962. Frasertown has two marae, a general store, tavern and primary school.

Wairoa

The only town and major rural service centre in northern Hawke's Bay, 93 km south-west of Gisborne and 119 km north-east of Napier, with a 2006 population of 4,272. Wairoa is divided into two halves by the Wairoa River. The south side contains the main shopping streets next to the river, with wide residential streets arranged in a grid pattern behind. The north side is predominantly industrial. In the 2000's it was the site of the AFFCO freezing works, a key employer in the town and source of business for the district's pastoral farmers.



Wairoa was originally a Māori settlement. The ancestral canoe, Takitimu, travelled up the river and landed near where the Takitimu meeting house now sits. The river was an important source of food for the community that grew on its banks.

William Rhodes established a trading station there in 1839, and missionary William Williams first visited in 1841. A permanent mission station was established in 1844. Early European squatters ran sheep and traded flax

The town site (then called Clyde) was purchased by the government in 1864 and sections were sold to settlers in 1866. Members of the Māori Pai Mārire (Hauhau) faith arrived in the district around the same time and Wairoa became a colonial military base. Battles were fought around upper Wairoa and Lake Waikaremoana. Māori land in the district and around the lake was later confiscated by the government despite many Wairoa Māori having fought for the Crown.

Development of the town was hindered by lack of roads and difficulty navigating the entrance to the Wairoa River. The land was converted into pastoral farms and later exotic pine forestry, and dairy factories and freezing works were opened. However, Wairoa continued to be constrained by its isolation and reliance on rural industries vulnerable to economic downturns.

People

Though Wairoa's population grew modestly but steadily through most of the 20th century, it has been on a downward trend since the mid-1980s. Post-school qualification rates are low and in 2006, 43.1% of residents had no qualifications. Income levels are similarly low – in 2006 the median income was \$19,000, compared to \$24,000 nationally. In 2006, 62.7% of Wairoa residents identified as Māori, which reflects northern Hawke's Bay's status as a centre of New Zealand's Māori population

Wairoa River

Major river that runs down from the hill country north of Wairoa and drains to Hawke Bay below Wairoa town. The Wairoa River, with its tributaries, has the largest catchment of any river in Hawke's Bay. A sandbar at the mouth limits navigation in and out of the river. This led to the failure of the early town's port.

A battle between government troops and Te Kooti's forces occurred on the Ruakituri River (which drains into the Wairoa River) in 1868.

Mōhaka

A small settlement next to the mouth of the Mōhaka River, off State Highway 2, Mōhaka is a Māori settlement surrounded by pastoral farmland. The main hapū is Ngāti Pāhauwera. The round meeting house Rongomaiwahine is a local landmark. A busy European township developed on the opposite side of the river in the 1860's. Both the Māori and European settlements were attacked by Māori resistance leader Te Kooti in 1869 to make sure he had an escape route from authorities, and as an act of reprisal for earlier grievances. Seven Pākehā and 61 Māori were killed. The European settlement eventually failed, but Māori continued to occupy the north side of the river.

Mōhaka River

A major river which runs down from the Kaweka Range through the Maungaharuru Range and drains into Hawke Bay at Mōhaka. The river has long been an important source of food (particularly eels) for Māori, and remains a taonga (treasure) for Ngāti Pāhauwera. It is also a popular location for water sports and recreational fishing.



The Mōhaka railway viaduct between Kotemāori and Raupunga was constructed between 1930 and 1937. At 95 metres tall, it is the highest in New Zealand.



Pūtōrino

A farming settlement, midway between Napier and Wairoa on State Highway 2, Pūtōrino was initially located at the mouth of the Waikare River, which was an important stopping point for Māori canoes. It became a European settlement in the 1860's. Pūtōrino relocated inland next to the Napier–Wairoa road in the early 20th century. Its main buildings are Waikare Hotel and a district sports centre.



Wairoa District

Injury Comparison Report - Community Profile

Top Line Overview for 2011/2012¹

	Wairoa District	NZ	5 YR TREND
Population	8,140	4,433,100	▼
ACC injury claim rate ²	3,957.00	3,863.33	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ²	254.30	224.58	▼

¹ T.A. is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

	Wairoa District	NZ	5 YR TREND
Number of days lost productivity	23,889	8,843,795	▼
ACC catastrophic injury rate ²	1.23	0.42	▲
ACC fatal injury rate ²	12.29	2.60	▼

² per 1000 of population

NEW CLAIMS LODGED 2011/12

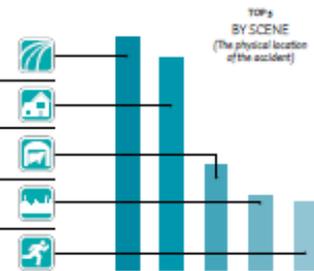
Top 5 Injury Sources¹

COST (EXCL. GST) OF ALL CLAIMS PAID OUT IN 2011/12

TOP 5 BY SCENE
(The physical location of the accident)

	52.9%	Home
	13.2%	Sport & Recreation
	9.2%	Farm
	7.9%	Industrial Location
	5.4%	Road or Street

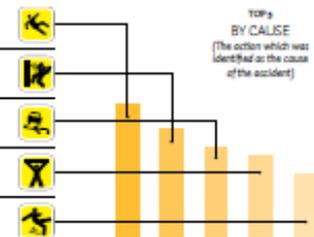
Road or Street	\$1,480,866
Home	\$1,345,198
Farm	\$658,595
Industrial Location	\$465,510
Sport & Recreation	\$434,060



TOP 5 BY CAUSE
(The action which was identified as the cause of the accident)

	24.7%	Loss of Balance
	14.0%	Struck by Person/Animal
	13.6%	Lifting/Carrying/Strain
	7.8%	Collision/Knock Over by Object
	6.6%	Object Coming Loose

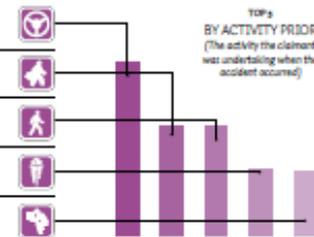
Loss of Balance	\$842,157
Collision/Knock Over by Object	\$684,852
Loss of Control of Vehicle	\$575,259
Lifting/Carrying/Strain	\$524,535
Slipping, Skidding on Feet	\$405,076



TOP 5 BY ACTIVITY PRIOR
(The activity the claimant was undertaking when the accident occurred)

	23.0%	Recreation/Sporting Activity
	22.9%	Walking or Running
	13.5%	Lifting/Lowering/Loading
	13.1%	Employment Tasks
	4.8%	Children Playing

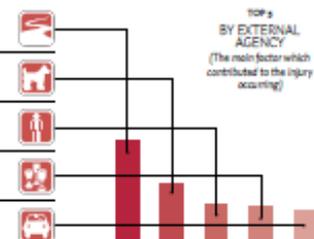
Driving or Riding	\$1,097,800
Employment Tasks	\$702,881
Walking or Running	\$692,180
Recreation/Sporting Activity	\$427,539
Lifting/Lowering/Loading	\$402,631



TOP 5 BY EXTERNAL AGENCY
(The main factor which contributed to the injury occurring)

	19.6%	Ground/Path
	11.5%	Live Animal
	9.5%	Person
	5.7%	Sport/Recreation Equipment
	5.3%	Other Glass

Ground/Path	\$632,494
Live Animal	\$365,319
Person	\$234,077
Other Glass	\$215,500
Vehicle	\$188,824



¹ T.A. is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

² T.A. is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

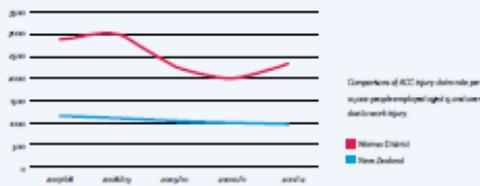
Wairoa District and New Zealand Injury Report Comparisons - Community Profile

WORK*

	Wairoa District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate ¹	2,332.14	946.80	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ²	321.43	117.71	▼
Number of days lost productivity	11,557	3,534,877	▼
ACC catastrophic injury rate ³	0.00	0.09	▶
ACC fatal injury rate ⁴	3.57	0.47	▲

¹ = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident
² = per 1000 of people employed aged 15 and over from Statistics New Zealand

WORK INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS

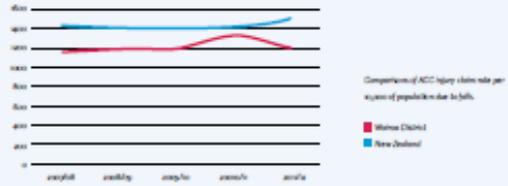


FALLS*

	Wairoa District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate ¹	1,201.47	1,496.16	▲
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ²	73.71	98.57	▼
Number of days lost productivity	8,873	2,909,488	▼
ACC catastrophic injury rate ³	0.00	0.13	▶
ACC fatal injury rate ⁴	0.00	0.83	▼
Number of streets costing ACC over \$1m in claims ⁵	1	107	NA

¹ = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident
² = per 1000 of population
³ = Total road (incl. 107) over the past 5 financial years (except for 107 greater than 1000m, excluding Catastrophic injuries)

FALL RATE INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS

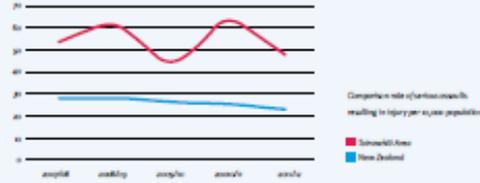


ASSAULTS

	Wairoa District	NZ	5 YR TREND
Serious assaults resulting in injury rate ^{1,2}	49.06	23.38	▼
Public place assault rate ^{1,2}	51.06	25.67	▲
Dwelling assault rate ^{1,2}	148.27	56.38	▲
ACC injury claim rate ^{3,4}	7740	66.04	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ^{3,4}	1.23	4.12	▼
Number of days lost productivity ⁵	506	257,686	▼

¹ = New Zealand Police recorded offences for Serious Assault based on the location of the assault
² = per 1000 of population
³ = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

SERIOUS ASSAULT INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS

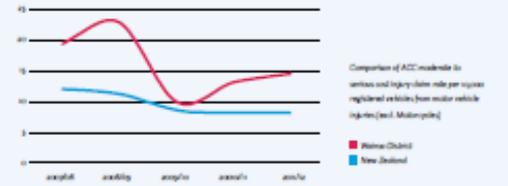


MOTOR VEHICLES*

	Wairoa District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate (excl. Motorcycles) ¹	14.45	8.11	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate (Motorcycles only) ²	146.34	62.78	▼
Number of roads costing ACC over \$1m in claims ^{3,4,5}	1	113	NA
ACC claims per kilometre of road ⁶	0.07	0.32	▼
Number of days lost productivity	4,307	1,393,632	▼

¹ = TLA is allocated based on accident location
² = per 1000 registered vehicles excl. p. 10 December also provided by NZTA
³ = Total road (incl. 107) over the past 5 calendar years (excl. 107 greater than 1000m, excluding Catastrophic injuries)
⁴ = Uses ACC data notified to NZTA Crash Analysis System, Motorway, Urban and Open Road sections of State Highways are included separately
⁵ = Data for Auckland, Manawatu, Waikato, North Island, Otago, Bay of Plenty, and South Island is available separately
⁶ = Rate of new motor vehicle claims per km of State Highways and Local Authority Road in 2019/20

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS

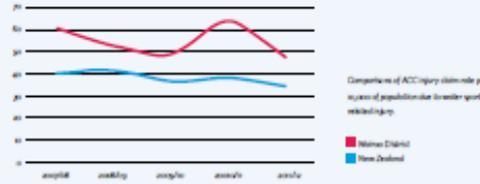


WATER SPORTS RELATED*

	Wairoa District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate ¹	46.68	34.21	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ²	0.00	1.57	▼
Number of days lost productivity	0	56,678	▼

¹ = TLA is allocated based on accident location
² = per 1000 of population

WATER SPORTS RELATED INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS



Notes

- Data relating to suicide has not been included in this community profile. Suicide data can be accessed from the Suicide Facts publication found at www.moh.govt.nz
- This community profile should be used in conjunction with the User Guide. Detailed Technical Notes are available upon request.
- Please direct any questions you may have to your local ACC Community Injury Prevention Consultant.

Criteria 1

Demonstration of leadership by coalition or group focussed on improving community safety

Section 1: Demographics

- The District's population has declined 16% since 1991 and is predicted to decline a further 22% by 2026. The number of people in the productive 25-64 age range will decline the most, which will have implications for business, rates and public services.
- The East Coast attracts few overseas migrants (3%) compared with the rest of the country.
- People tend to leave for employment and education purposes, and come to the District for social, accommodation, or lifestyle reasons. The current economic downturn is likely to reinforce these trends.
- There has been a decline in one and two family households and an increase in multiple family households.
- The District population is becoming more Māori-based, with fewer Pākehā. 71% of youth are Māori, and the kaumātua population is expected to double in the next 20 years.
- Population trends and immigration patterns suggest there will be fewer young people and more elderly. The majority of elderly will tend to have low incomes and no savings. There are implications for educational institutions and youth programmes, as well as for meeting the needs of the elderly.
- Most rural areas and villages will lose proportionately more people than Wairoa itself. Services in and to these areas could be more costly to provide and maintain for fewer people.

Section 2: Employment and Income

- 62% of Wairoa District's 15+ population was in paid employment at the 2006 Census, but 20% of these were in part-time work. More people were on casual and part-time employment over the past year.
- The District's unemployment rate is estimated to be over 8% at present. Māori and youth are being particularly hard hit by the economic downturn, and will require assistance and additional initiatives.
- More young people are receiving the unemployment benefit, and more elderly are receiving Superannuation and other assistance than at the 2006 Census.
- The District's average income is \$4,300 below the national average; 38% of people with an income earn less than \$20k. Māori and youth are worst affected and disparities are widening at present.
- Wairoa District has less than half (8.4%) the national average of people earning \$50k or more.
- More of the District's population live in low socioeconomic decile 10 areas since 2001 – mainly within Wairoa. But overall deprivation is not so concentrated – more people live in lower decile (rural) areas.

Section 3: Education and Training

- In Wairoa District, 10% fewer people aged 15+ have a post-school qualification than the national average.
- Almost 20% have no formal qualifications compared with the country as a whole; 47% of Māori have no formal qualifications.
- In recent years, Wairoa District has had a high proportion of students leaving school with no qualifications. However, there has been a steady improvement over time. In 2007, 67% of students gained NCEA L1 or higher.
- In 2006, 32% of District school leavers gained NCEA Level 2 or higher, while in 2009 the figure was 51%.
- Around 40% of District school leavers go on to tertiary education, compared with 65% nationally; half of these enrol in polytechnic institutes, while only 20% go to university (versus 44% nationally).
- Wairoa District had the highest youth NEET rate (not in education, employment or training) in the East Coast Hawke's Bay region at 23.1%, which was the fourth highest rate in New Zealand.
- While the District's truancy rate has tended to be above the national average, there have been recent improvements. The national truancy rate target for secondary schools in 2007 and 2008 was 6%. Wairoa College's rate was 4.1% in 2007 and 5.3% in 2008.

Section 4: Justice and Community Safety

- Over recent years crimes of dishonesty (theft, burglary) and violent offending in Wairoa have been significantly higher than for the Eastern District as a whole, confirming they are high priority community justice issues. MSD reports that rates of family violence remain high.
- Property abuse and property damage offences in Wairoa, typically committed by youth, are dramatically down on similar offending across the Eastern District as a whole over the past year. In the current year to date youth apprehensions are only 13% of all offending, suggesting community and Police initiatives are having an effect.
- Drugs and anti-social behaviour in Wairoa are slightly up on similar offending across the Eastern District, while sexual crimes are notably higher, though the number of cases for Wairoa is small.
- Previous reports and community consultations indicate people are particularly concerned about inadequate police presence in rural areas, gang violence, at risk youth on the streets, and people being isolated from community networks and participation (particularly the elderly).

Section 5: Health and Recreation

- The District continues to struggle with retention of experienced and appropriately skilled health professionals. This will hamper efforts to improve overall health standards as well as addressing issues of access for people on low incomes, in remote areas and/or with special needs.
- Two particular concerns for the District are poor child and youth health outcomes (especially Māori), and health challenges arising from an ageing population.
- Avoidable deaths and avoidable hospitalisations are high for the region compared to national figures. The rate is considerably higher for Māori and Pacific people.
- Cardiovascular heart disease and cancer are the two leading causes of death for people in the Hawke's Bay region. Rates for Māori and Pacific people are higher than for others.
- For children in the Wairoa District, asthma hospitalisations have trended down, the incidence of pre-school ear problems has declined, but the dental health of 5-year olds has worsened.
- Among the District's youth, the incidence of teenage pregnancies has gone down but rates of STDs remain high.

- Unhealthy lifestyles such as smoking, lack of exercise, poor nutrition and obesity contribute to poor health outcomes. For the Hawke's Bay as a whole, more people smoke and are obese than the national average (particularly among Māori and Pacific people).

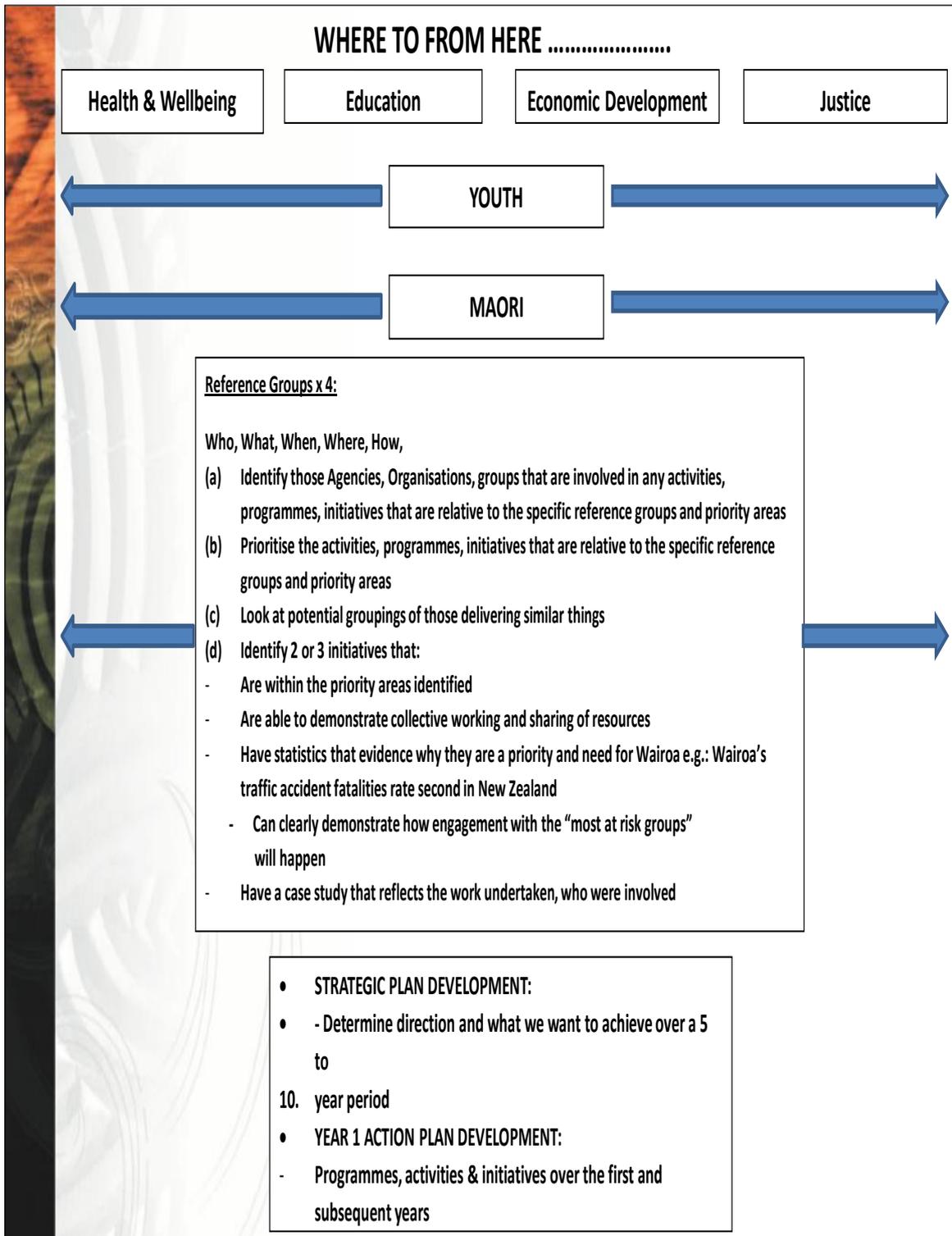
Section 6: Housing and Community Infrastructure

- At the 2006 Census, 53.4% of households in the District owned their home, compared with 54.5% nationally. Homeownership is higher in the Wairoa Township than rural areas.
- Fewer than 43% of Māori owned their homes in 2006.
- Affordable housing (home ownership) remains a problem; young couples on low incomes in particular have difficulty obtaining and servicing a mortgage.
- Some iwi and whanau are interested in building on Māori land if lending security issues, legal barriers and local regulations can be overcome.
- With more young Māori households on low incomes, the demand for rental housing is likely to increase.
- An increasing portion of elderly people and kaumātua have little or no savings or assets at retirement, and are reliant solely on New Zealand Superannuation. They will require additional support and assistance from local services.
- Rising unemployment, low incomes and elderly in financial stress will place growing demand for State and community housing. Government finances are tight, and the District Council does not plan to provide more housing.
- In recent years, District residents have called for improvements in different aspects of community infrastructure including better footpaths, street lighting, and parking in Wairoa; wandering stock and dogs, upgrading of drains and culverts, and poor refuse and telecoms facilities in rural areas; and better protection of native bush and waterways from environmental damage.

Reference:

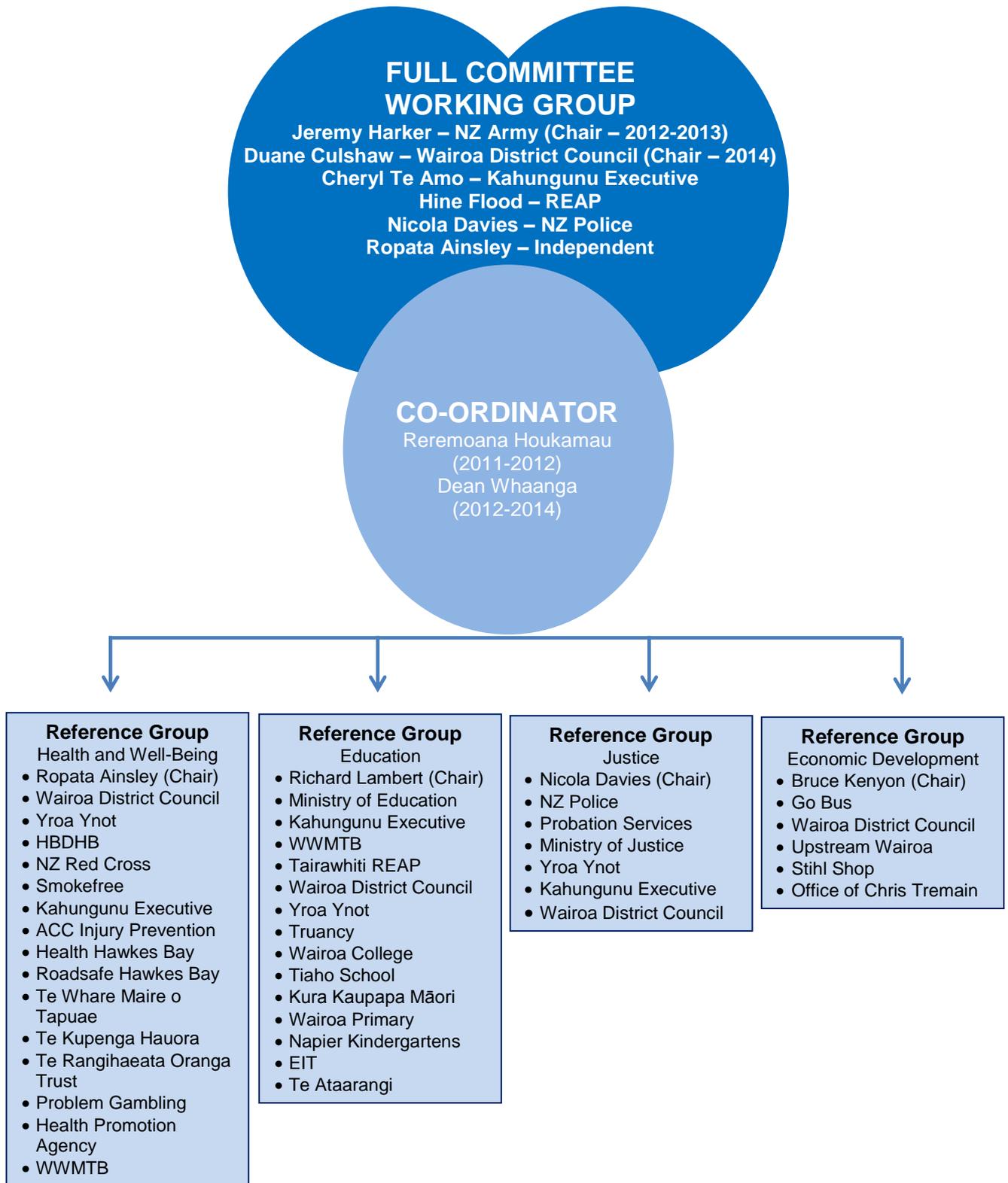
Wairoa District Social Development Project; Background Paper: Wairoa Social Profile and Trends – prepared for the Wairoa Community Development Trust by Dr Terrence Loomis

WHERE TO FROM HERE...



This shows how we identified the four key areas that we needed to focus on Te Wairoa He Hapori Haumaru, our Safe Community Organisation on. They were identified at a hui where guidance was sought from the Wairoa community on what areas they thought were critical to making Wairoa a Safe Community. The four key areas were Health and Well-Being, Economic Development, Justice and Education. These then became the foundations of our reference groups. The hui also identified that all these areas had an impact on Wairoa youth and Māori. So each reference group is cognisant of this when they are developing or supporting programmes.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



This diagram is the Te Wairoa He Hapori Haumarū new governance structure. This was developed to enhance the speed of decision making, while still maintaining transparency, communication and collaboration across the reference groups through to the stakeholders and our community.

CO-ORDINATORS ROLE

POSITION

Co-ordinator Te Wairoa He Hapori Haumarū

HOURS OF WORK

15 hours per week

OBJECTIVES

The Co-ordinator is tasked with maintaining a communication strategy with all reference groups. The co-ordinator will continue to support all initiatives within the Wairoa community that requires coordination between the stakeholders and the working group;

The Co-ordinator is tasked with maintaining a conduit between SCFNZ Pac Pacific Partners, the organisation and local reference groups;

The Co-ordinator is to facilitate regular meetings with all reference groups to discuss and develop initiatives utilising the Pan Pacific Safe Communities model; and

The Co-ordinator is to compile and research, as directed by the appropriate reference groups, appropriate ways to assist groups in meeting requirements of the Result Based Accountability model.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The Co-ordinator will be accommodated and administratively supported by an umbrella organisation – yet to be decided.

Funding for the Co-ordinator position may be sourced from multiple sources* to finance the following:-

- Salary (15 hrs/week)
- Stationery
- Travel (regional and national Safe Communities meetings, forums, conferences) - this may include accommodation and incidentals.
- Vehicle – to be negotiated
- Mobile phone, landline, telephone services
- Administration (including computer, software, printing services)
- Internet services
- Office space

* Funding can be sourced from ACC for the first 5 years of an accredited Community. The amount of support is based on populace volume being served.

JOB DESCRIPTION

Position:	Co-ordinator
Term of Position:	One year fixed term (renewable for minimum of 5 years)
Purpose:	To co-ordinate all activity of Te Wairoa He Hapori Haumarū enabling good reporting and cohesive connection with Pan Pacific Safe Communities - nationally and regionally
Tasks:	<p>Maintain networks with Stakeholders and reference groups</p> <p>Report to SCFNZ organisation as required of accredited Safe Communities.</p> <p>Carry out administrative support as required by the Organisation.</p> <p>Co-ordinate venues for meetings not already hosted. And provide schedule of meetings as required.</p> <p>Maintain copies of the minutes and agendas of all meetings of reference groups.</p> <p>Maintain relationship with neighbouring Safe Communities co-ordinators and share initiatives</p> <p>Support cross region projects after consultation with reference groups</p> <p>Participate in SCFNZ webinars as they become available.</p> <p>Monitor budget and expenditure</p> <p>Assist in the development of new initiatives*</p>
Accountable to:	Chairperson of Te Wairoa He Hapori Haumarū Manager of umbrella organisation (yet to be decided)

* This may be a shared or standalone position

Criteria 2 – Programme Reach

The range and reach of community safety programmes operating throughout your community / region, including an indication of extent to which they are based on proven or promising intervention

There are a variety of safety initiatives and programmes within the Wairoa community, including the outer regions of the district. These programmes reflect the demographic characteristics of the Wairoa community. Whilst some programmes are short term, one-off initiatives, many other programmes have long term goals that will ultimately benefit the community for self-development and growth. The success behind these programmes is undoubtedly the collaborative nature of the Wairoa community, including the outer regions (Mahia, Waikaremoana, Raupunga, etc). This collaboration allows successful monitoring of programmes to ensure that the needs of Wairoa are foremost in the minds of the organisations behind the many initiatives.

The list portrayed in the community profile (www.safecommunities.org.nz/sc/wairoa) demonstrates the wide range of safety initiatives covering the road environment, rural and workplace safety, home safety, school safety, sports and leisure environments, as well as interpersonal violence and suicide prevention. The community programme is by no means exhaustive or complete, but merely illustrates the magnitude of the subjects of safety, injury and crime prevention. To fulfil Criteria 2, requirements of the application for accreditation as a Pan Pacific Safe Community, suitable examples have been chosen to reflect the four reference groups, namely Economic Development, Education, Justice and Health and Well-being.

Criteria 3 – Priority Setting

Demonstration of programmes that target and promote safety for high risk / vulnerable groups and environments

For this application, the particular high risk groups and environments, which have been identified as priorities across all the reference groups include youth and Māori.

Please refer to the Appendices for more contextual information regarding the identified projects/programmes for this application. It must also be stated that just because a particular project/programme has not been singled out in this application as a case study, does not detract from the strength and importance of other initiatives.

Economic Development Reference Group (Criteria 2 and 3)

Criteria 2 – Project 1: Completing a business survey and environment scan						
Project Name	What it addresses	Target Group	Length of Operation	Reach of Project	Results	Partners
Wairoa Business Survey and Environmental Scan	The Survey will seek to ascertain where Wairoa businesses are doing well, where they may need some assistance and what obstacles are identified hindering economic growth in their areas of business.	Local Business owners and operators	The Survey will be completed by the end of 2012 and reported on.	The survey along with personal visits from the delivery group endeavors to give every business in Wairoa the opportunity to fill in a survey or feedback information verbally	The survey is expected to deliver some key messages around doing business in Wairoa, positives, difficulties, and growth opportunities allowing the WDC and the Wairoa Horizons Trust to assist and develop a District Wide Economic Development Strategic Plan focused on supporting sustainable economic growth. In turn helping to lift the average standard of living through job and wealth creation.	Te Mātārae o Te Wairoa Trust (The Wairoa Horizons Trust), Wairoa District Council Wairoa Business Community
<p>Criteria 3 – Project 1: Completing a business survey and environment scan</p> <p>Currently the business environment in Wairoa is unsteady particularly in the retail sector due to a number of factors, some of these are global phenomenon and others are local influences. The survey has been designed to ascertain what is stifling our business sector what the barriers are and what we can do to remove some of these.</p> <p>A slowing or stagnant business sector affects an entire community from job losses to town well-being identifying the Districts strengths and opportunities and assisting our business community to grow will offer the whole community more choices.</p>						
<p>Project 1: Supporting Documentation</p> <p>1A) Business Survey 1B) Business Survey Report</p>						

Economic Development Reference Group (Criteria 2 and 3)

Criteria 2 – Project 2: Establishing a business action group						
Project Name	What it addresses	Target Group	Length of Operation	Reach of Project	Results	Partners
Establishing a business action group	The project will address the lack of a cohesive commerce promoting entity in Wairoa which in turn has created a lack of communication between business owners/operators and the local council body. There are no support frameworks for business No cohesive approach to promotion and events in the Wairoa township encouraging local and visitor spend in the Town	The greater Wairoa Business Community Wairoa Township Businesses and interested service groups and individuals	Established by the end of 2012 and ongoing for the foreseeable future.	Initially all Wairoa businesses but the community in its entirety will be affected through the projects undertaken by the group.	The development of a business action group will provide networking opportunities and support for businesses in the district. It will facilitate further opportunities, products and services to improve the success of Wairoa business. It will also act as an advocate for the business sector. The groups aims will include creating a vibrant, healthy central town environment encouraging business through cohesive promotion improving the local economy	The Wairoa Horizons Trust Wairoa District Council, The Wairoa Business Community Business Hawke's Bay.
Criteria 3 – Project 2: Establishing a business action group						
Due to the lack of networking amongst local business owners and operators there has grown a sense of 'Going it alone' Up skilling and peer review is absent and too expensive for many of our business to attend out of town. The Business Action Group will create an environment where these owner operators can come together for training opportunities, target skills and training requested by the business sector with the key goal of growing capacity which in turn should create the need for more staff and attract more business to Wairoa. Creating a more sustainable business environment, creating sustainable employment, Creating a safe vibrant environment for people to undertake business..						
Project 2: Supporting Documentation						
2A) Upstream Wairoa Inc profile document						

Economic Development Reference Group (Criteria 2 and 3)

Criteria 2 – Project 3: Create a series of events and workshops to promote business in Wairoa						
Project Name	What it addresses	Target Group	Length of Operation	Reach of Project	Results	Partners
Wairoa Business Week	The project will address the lack of access our business community and potential business community has to relevant events, workshops and trainings delivered in Wairoa	The current Wairoa Business Community and potential business owner operators.	Inaugural Business Week staged by the end of 2013	Initially all of the Wairoa business community and any business based outside of the region with a vested interest in business in Wairoa. Potential investors and business start ups	The Wairoa Business Week aims to promote the advancement of economic growth in the region in a positive, forward-thinking environment. Identifying growth potential and developing these ideas into actions.	The Wairoa Horizons Trust, Wairoa District Council, The Wairoa Business Community, Business Hawke's Bay.
<p>Criteria 3 – Project 3: Create a series of events and workshops to promote business in Wairoa</p> <p>Wairoa Business Week is a business experience designed to encourage and stimulate communication between business sectors in Wairoa to create positive action towards the district's economic development.</p> <p>It will also encompass our local youth and expose them to the vast opportunities available in the global business world.</p> <p>The Wairoa Business Week will also explore the emerging opportunities for Māori in business while providing the Wairoa business sectors the opportunity to access local resources and specialists without leaving the district.</p> <p>The week will also investigate the positives and negatives of the current proposals around local government restructuring.</p>						
<p>Project 3: Supporting Documentation</p> <p>3A) Wairoa Business Week Brochure 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E, 3F, 3G) Newspaper article support</p>						

Education Reference Group (Criteria 2 and 3)

Criteria 2 – Project 1: Te Wairoa Reorua 2040 / Bilingual Wairoa 2040						
Project Name	What it addresses	Target Group	Length of Operation	Reach of Project	Results	Partners
Te Wairoa Reorua 2040 / Bilingual Wairoa 2040	Te Reo Māori is the heritage language of many of those living in Wairoa, therefore, the aim is to support these initiatives to assist this right to be realised and the use of Te Reo Māori to grow within its own rohe (district). The Te Wairoa Reorua 2040 initiative will enable Māori, English and other languages to be valued and kept alive in and around Wairoa.	Community organisations, schools (Yr 1-13) and businesses	Ongoing – 2040	The whole community of Wairoa, by actively promoting the positive use of te reo Māori in a bilingual environment.	<p>Annually displaying bilingual flags over the Wairoa bridge for a period of 5-6 weeks</p> <p>Providing expertise in workplace environments to promote te reo Māori as a bilingual tool</p> <p>Providing training for those within the Wairoa community to use te reo Māori in working situations, ie Glengarry Rest Home</p>	<p>Te Kura Motuhake o Te Ataarangi</p> <p>Ngā Kohanga Reo o te Rohe o Te Wairoa</p> <p>Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Ngāti Kahungunu o Te Wairoa</p> <p>Wairoa Taiwhenua</p> <p>Wairoa District Council</p> <p>Human Rights Commission.</p>
<p>Criteria 3 – Project 1: Te Wairoa Reorua 2040 / Bilingual Wairoa 2040</p> <p>As previously mention te reo Māori is the heritage language within the Wairoa community. The international Language Planning Research suggests that there are five main areas that account for language health – language usage, status, acquisition, corpus (collection of writings) and awareness. By taking these into account and by continuing to maintain a pro-active stance, a bilingual Wairoa would mean a strong use of te reo Māori in most homes, shops and offices having the capability to provide a te reo Māori service, schools delivering their curriculum in te reo Māori, te reo Māori used in the street in day-to-day conversations; and work places requiring and using te reo Māori competencies to ensure a safer community</p>						

Te Wairoa: He Hapori Haumarū – Pan Pacific Safe Community

Education Reference Group (Criteria 2 and 3)

Criteria 2 – Project 2: Driveway Run Over – Kahungunu Executive ki Te Wairoa (Cheryl Te Amo – Injury Prevention and Car Seat Co-ordinator)						
Project Name	What it addresses	Target Group	Length of Operation	Reach of Project	Results	Partners
Driveway Run Over Developed by Safekids New Zealand	Raising awareness with parents, caregivers and the Wairoa community. 2000-2010 Wairoa District – 3 fatalities	Parents, caregivers and the Wairoa community	Ongoing	Māori providers Health Service providers:- Whānau Ora, Well Child, Tamariki Ora, Plunket service, Public Health units, Primary Health Organisations and B4 school teams, family support service, maternity services and district nurses Pacific Peoples providers Refugee and new immigrant services:- Refugees As Survivors facilitators and Asian network facilitators Social support services:- Family/whānau and community services such as Family Start workers and REAP facilitators	Safekids Campaign Report 2011-2012 By targeting communities that are at high risk of child driveway run overs, our 2011-2012 campaign messages have gained the support from families, the media, communities and the government Parents, caregivers and drivers showed an increase in awareness of the dangers by cars in home driveways and the willingness to make changes to remove this danger The media came on board to support our cause with \$32,000 of driveway run over prevention radio advertisements booked and the actual value returned was estimated at \$600,000	Safekids New Zealand Kahungunu Executive ki Te Wairoa Safekids Coalition (Hawke's Bay) HBDHB ACC NZ Fire Service Plunket HBRC (Road Safe) Hastings District Council HB Māori providers and Foot Steps New Zealand Police (Wairoa) Local Safe Communities coalition

Te Wairoa: He Hapori Haumaruru – Pan Pacific Safe Community

				<p>Early Childhood Educators:- Home-based (HIPPI, PAFT, Barnadoes) and educators based at learning centres such as kindergarten, kohanga reo, Pacific language nest, play groups and play centres</p> <p>Injury Prevention Practitioners:- Local Government and community safety advisors, Road Safety co-ordinators, Car Seat Technicians and ACC consultants</p> <p>Adult Education Series:- Parent educators and workplace educators</p> <p>New Zealand Police:- Community policing teams, Police Education Officers and other police teams</p> <p>Wairoa community</p>	<p>Safekids Coalitions and community partners across the country organised events that extended the reach of the campaign to all District Health Board (DHB) areas</p> <p>Safekids influenced key stakeholders, such as Housing New Zealand, NZAA, Coroners and local councils, to address key environmental factors that affect driveway safety</p> <p>The campaign has positioned Safekids as experts and the champion for driveway run over injury prevention in New Zealand</p> <p>Feedback <i>“I’ve slowed down when I’m reversing”</i> <i>“I watch my father reverse when he’s at my house in case he hits any of the neighbours, and I make everyone park behind the gate and on the road when the children are playing in the yard”</i></p>	
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Te Wairoa: He Hapori Haumarū – Pan Pacific Safe Community

					<p><i>"we take extra care to know where the children are when getting into the care. Also we have another parent present if children are playing outside"</i></p>	
<p>Criteria 3 – Project 2: Driveway Run Over – Kahungunu Executive ki Te Wairoa (Cheryl Te Amo – Injury Prevention and Car Seat Co-ordinator)</p> <p>Ongoing project – raising awareness in the Wairoa community</p> <p>Pre-School – ongoing</p> <p>Kohanga – ongoing</p> <p>Primary schools – ongoing</p> <p>Wairoa College students – ongoing</p> <p>Wairoa Safe Communities – ‘street parties’</p> <p>Kahungunu Executive ki Te Wairoa (Health Team promotion days, Wairoa, Pāhauwera, Māhia and Lake Waikaremoana) – ongoing</p> <p>Rakaipaaka Day (Nuhaka Community Day Out) – annually</p> <p>Wairoa Local A&P Show – annually</p>						

Te Wairoa: He Hapori Haumarū – Pan Pacific Safe Community

Justice Reference Group (Criteria 2 and 3)

Criteria 2 – Project 1: CACTUS (Combined Adolescent Challenge Training Unit and Support) – Getting to the Good on the Inside						
Project Name	What it addresses	Target Group	Length of Operation	Reach of Project	Results	Partners
CACTUS	<p>Wairoa Police and the community identified that youth were responsible for committing a substantial amount of crime in Wairoa (33%).</p> <p>There was no means of organisation that was addressing this problem</p>	Wairoa youth (aged 13-18 years)	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>CACTUS runs in Terms 1 and 3</p>	<p>Regardless of background or school the children involved in CACTUS are from a mix of socio-economic demographic.</p> <p>The programme also reaches into the community and the parents / caregivers of those children participating.</p>	<p>Since the inception of CACTUS in January 2008, youth offending has decreased to 13%. Nuisance offending (damaged letterboxes, graffiti) in Wairoa has decreased.</p>	<p>NZ Police</p> <p>Wairoa College</p> <p>Parents / Caregivers</p> <p>Wairoa Lighthouse Lions</p> <p>NZDF</p> <p>DIA</p> <p>NZ Fire Service</p> <p>Local businesses</p> <p>Community volunteers</p> <p>Young Achievers Trust</p>
<p>Criteria 3 – Project 1: CACTUS (Combined Adolescent Challenge Training Unit and Support) – Getting to the Good on the Inside</p> <p>As previously mentioned, youth were responsible for 33% of all offending pre-CACTUS. By challenging these youths physically and mentally both individually and as a team, they have broken down stereotypes and shared an experience that has built respect within themselves and from the community. Involving parents / caregivers also ensure that these qualities are resonated at home and throughout the community.</p>						

Justice Reference Group (Criteria 2 and 3)

Criteria 2 – Project 2: Family Violence Wairoa						
Project Name	What it addresses	Target Group	Length of Operation	Reach of Project	Results	Partners
Family Violence	Wairoa has one of the highest rates of family violence in New Zealand. Police in Wairoa are now seeing a third generation of family violence offenders going through the court process.	All ages Youth, community wide problem.	Ongoing	The whole community of Wairoa, to actively prevent the incidents of family violence, by establishing pro-active support services in Wairoa and more community based education programmes.	The result would be a significant reduction in the number of family violence assaults that Police attend to, or occur in the community.	Police WINZ KE HBDHB, including maternity, mental health, acute ward, CAFS / CAMS Housing NZ CYFS Probations Relationships Aotearoa WYST

Criteria 3 – Project 2: Family Violence Wairoa
 As previously mentioned family violence is a major concern to the community of Wairoa. Police have developed a community response to this problem by involving relevant agencies in town to help educate and prevent the occurrence of family violence, the community needs to own this problem, not just Police. Often there are other issues leading up to the incident that Police get called to, by working collaboratively with other agencies we can resolve these issues before they become a violence related issue, to ensure a safe community.

Justice Reference Group (Criteria 2 and 3)

Criteria 2 – Project 3: Truancy						
Project Name	What it addresses	Target Group	Length of Operation	Reach of Project	Results	Partners
Truancy	<p>Ongoing issues of truancy in the community.</p> <p>This issue is separate from absenteeism in that truancy is an unjustified absence all day.</p> <p>The community impact of having to deal with truant students who have become disengaged with their education.</p> <p>Attendance and engagement in school improves employment, social and life chances and reduces the development of anti-social behaviour and youth offending.</p>	<p>All schools, all ages</p> <p>Community</p> <p>Whanau</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>Extends beyond returning a learner back to school. Looks at all factors contributing to a learners unjustifiable absence or non-enrolment and identifies what school, family, community and social service support is required to sustain attendance by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • responding to the needs and aspirations of learners • ensuring strong collaboration between all involved • identifying the root cause of the truancy and implementing strategies to address them • strengthen data collection and analysis 	<p>Increase in attendance and positive attitude changes towards school attendance.</p> <p>Reduction in youth offending.</p> <p>Increase in pro-social behaviour.</p>	<p>Police</p> <p>Parents / Caregivers</p> <p>WYST</p> <p>KE</p> <p>Yroa Ynot</p> <p>HBDHB</p> <p>RTL B</p> <p>CYFS</p> <p>WINZ</p> <p>Schools including Frasertown, Mohaka, Nuhaka, Ohuka, Putere, Ruakituri, St Josephs, Te Māhia, Wairoa Primary, Wairoa College, Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Waikaremoana</p>

Criteria 3 – Project 3: Truancy
 The Ministry of Education is committed to lifting achievements for all learners, particularly Māori and Pacifica learners who are current underserved by the education system. The attendance service outlined above is a re-designed approach to support schools to manage attendance effectively. By building on local knowledge of what works in each community and what works for Māori and Pacifica and throughout the community, the attendance service builds a connected service for learners, schools, parents – whanau, iwi, the community and social services.

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Health and Well-Being Reference Group (Criteria 2 and 3)

Criteria 2 – Project 1: Mentoring – Yroa Ynot						
Project Name	What it addresses	Target Group	Length of Operation	Reach of Project	Results	Partners
Mentoring		Years 7-9	School Terms 1-4	This project has been in existence for 3 years, with the structure of the mentoring programme being a one-on-one 'buddy system', where there has been a match of mentee and mentor, with a high emphasis on the students' needs. Whānau engagement was through an initial meeting to gain an understanding of the programme, the commitment required and expectations. Parental consent has been a vital component of the programmes' success, giving a clear correlation of commitment by the school, student, whānau and the programme.	Increased confidence Better self-esteem Faced new challenges Built positive relationships Achieved set goals Collaboration between community, schools, and organisations Better time management Building young people's strengths and developing their weaknesses Mentors increased understanding of young people's needs and pressures Better whānau connections	Wairoa College Yroa Ynot REAP Wairoa District Council Tairāwhiti REAP Wairoa district schools Strengthening Families
Criteria 3 – Project 1: Mentoring – Yroa Ynot						

Health and Well-Being Reference Group (Criteria 2 and 3)

Criteria 2 – Project 2: BreathAlize – Youth Alcohol Awareness Expo						
Project Name	What it addresses	Target Group	Length of Operation	Reach of Project	Results	Partners
BreathAlize	<p>The Wairoa community has a high rate of drink driving related accidents with a number of these been youth related.</p> <p>“We are not here to say that alcohol is a bad thing, we are simply providing information and facts to encourage healthier and safer decision making, when it comes to alcohol and driving”.</p>	<p>Year 11-13</p> <p>Adults</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>Ongoing</p>		<p>Key messages were taken away and considered.</p> <p>Reduction in drink driving statistics in the Wairoa district.</p> <p>To potentially save another life through the information provided.</p> <p>Healthier and safer decision-making.</p> <p>People left the Expo with a greater knowledge of the consequences of drink-driving.</p>	<p>Yroa Ynot</p> <p>Kahungunu Executive</p> <p>Wairoa Police</p> <p>Alan Pickering – Undertaker</p> <p>St Johns Ambulance</p> <p>Red Cross</p> <p>Ron Wesley</p> <p>Wairoa District Council</p> <p>Tairāwhiti REAP</p> <p>Roadsafe Hawkes Bay</p> <p>Maanaki House</p> <p>Amberly Meredith</p> <p>WWMTB</p> <p>WWAG</p> <p>NZ Fire Service</p>
Criteria 3 – Project 2: BreathAlize – Youth Alcohol Awareness Expo						

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Criteria 4 – Data Analysis and Strategic Alignment

Analysis of available safety (injury, violence, crime and perception) data for your community / region and how they align with established national / state / regional priorities and action plans

NATIONAL / REGIONAL / LOCAL PRIORITIES	REFERENCE GROUP	GAP IDENTIFIED	TARGET	COMMENTS
Health targets	Health and Well-Being	Wairoa people have not been made aware of gambling harm minimisation and the impact it could have on whānau.	Working with different age groups within the community.	A day event on 31 August 2013 at the Wairoa Community Centre.
Health services delivered better	Health and Well-Being	No fire awareness and intervention prevention practitioner.	Vulnerable youth Local schools	In progress. Practitioners identified and support from NZ Fire Service being provided.
Welfare reform / joint social sector outcomes	Health and Well-Being	A high level of alcohol abuse within the community.	Year 11 and above	An impactful programme to raise awareness of alcohol abuse and positively decrease alcohol related incidents within the community.
Youth skills to contribute to their and NZ's future	Education	No youth representation in Local Governance.	Youth	Yet to progress.
Youth skills to contribute to their and NZ's future	Education	No continuity to the current CACTUS programme.	Youth	Establishment of a Limited Services Volunteer academy involving support from all emergency services organisations.
Youth skills to contribute to their and NZ's future	Education	No youth in community development	Youth	“Keeping It Real” workshop held stimulating concept of youth participation. Continuation needs development.
Youth skills to contribute to their and NZ's future	Education	Stimulation of willing participants to improve youth well-being and development.	School Year 7-9	This programme is carried out over the school terms. It has been active over the last 3 years. There is the desire to extend it into a wider audience.
Regular participation in Early Childhood Education	Education	A drive to encourage participation in pre-school education.	Pre-school children	The street party model is being used to promote participation by parents and children to consider local options for ECE.

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Māori achieving education success as Māori	Education	A diminished language understanding and use.	All ages	An objective of 75%-100% dual language capability for Wairoa.
Māori achieving education success as Māori	Education	Low levels of relevant local Māori knowledge.	Youth	A programme of kaumātua delivering local information is purported to have commenced. No further information available.
Community crime prevention initiatives	Justice	No rehabilitation activity for re-introducing offenders into social norms and employment.	All ages	Development of a 12 week programme for taking offenders to long term employment within Wairoa. Still being investigated.
Safer community crime prevention initiatives	Justice	Learner and Restricted Licence drivers are not progressing through classes as in other areas of the country.	Youth 15-21	Introduce a drive testing programme. Seek support of other areas which are hampered in the process. Provide support to drivers and improve process where possible.
Supporting local effort to reduce alcohol related crime	Justice	High instances of alcohol related incidents within the community.	Adults and youth	Establish an Alcohol Education Centre. Yet to progress.

Local data used to inform community safety / injury prevention strategies is derived from multiple organisations and sources including:-

- Police
- Transport
- Health
- ACC
- Fire
- Education
- Community surveys

Criteria 5 – Evaluation

Outline of expected impacts and how they are being measured or evaluated

Results Based Accountability (RBA)

As part of the ongoing work programme, the RBA evaluation framework is being investigated by Safer North to assess relevance. In 2013, the Safer Wairoa (Te Wairoa He Hapori Haumarū) co-ordinator attended a RBA workshop. RBA is a structured and disciplined way of thinking and planning collaborative action to improve the well-being of population (eg youth or people within a geographic area) and / or the performance of specific programmes, service system or service types (eg a youth mentoring programme or a system of social services within a specific area). RBA provides a simple framework that:-

Helps develop common, plain language and a common understanding between partners to enable them to work towards common goals.

Focuses on results / outcomes and encourages 'no cost and low cost' solutions.

Is a collaborative tool and suits the complexity of the social services sector.

It is designed to quickly move us from talking about results / outcomes to taking action to achieve them. Therefore, RBA is a tool and a change agent. Developed by Mark Friedman,, an American public policy expert and described in his book – "*Trying Hard is Not Good Enough*" (Friedman, 2005).

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Economic Development Reference Group

Project	What did we do	How well did we do	Who is better off	Who is better off (cont)
Business survey	With the support of the Wairoa District Council, a mail survey of the district was undertaken. A consultant was contracted to understand and analyse the information received.	The consultant was able to produce a comprehensive Wairoa Business Survey report.	The business district of Wairoa will gain much information about the trends and opinions of the district with relation to Economic Development planning. A good indicator for local authority development strategy. Additional clarity for emerging Economic Development Trust, Te Mātārae o Te Wairoa Trust.	
Establishing a Business Action Group	Established Upstream Wairoa Inc to promote a Wairoa business approach to the face of the town/district.	Upstream Wairoa Inc has proven to be a good conduit for the fostering of networking and mutual co-operation for the benefit of the district.	The Wairoa business sector. The community in the increase of interest bringing investment opportunity generated by the Business Action Group.	The community should the action group adopt a pragmatic approach to the improvement of the business profiles.
Wairoa Business Week	This weeklong event attracted an opportunity for businesses, developers and organisations to showcase their models and stimulate local inertia for local development projects.	This week provided a positive overview of opportunity that Wairoa has yet to visit. It gave insight on what neighbouring organisations are developing. The week had a positive impact on local aspirations. The opportunity to share and co-ordinate resources locally was seen as helpful.	The business sector of Wairoa benefitted considerably. The community potential in traditional and other industries would draw optimism for job opportunities for the 20-40 age group. This would translate to an improvement of well-being in the district.	The community would be more optimistic about their quality of life and opportunities that would be available for the next generation.

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Education Reference Group

Project	What did we do	How well did we do	Who is better off	Who is better off (cont)
Te Wairoa Reorua 2040 / Bilingual Wairoa 2040	Established a strategy with timeline. Sought feedback from Māori community about a flag project to promote bilingualism. Established a domestic audience, as well as local identity within the region. Provided avenues for enabling use of Māori language in the workplace.	The true impact will be in 2040, however, the journey will be commensurate to the demographics of the district and their willingness to take this to completion.	The entire community is seen to gain when considering Wairoa's unique demographics.	
Driveway Run Over	Developed an awareness programme that will highlight specific actions to prevent child run over on the driveway.	This is an ongoing programme, which has won favour with caregivers and the community at large.	Immigrant populace in Wairoa, caregivers and the community benefit from this programme. This of course translates to the health and well-being of the community at large.	
Street Party Events	A Chamberlain Avenue 'Street Party' was for the purpose of bringing the neighbourhood closer together. The Clyde Domain 'Street Party' was ECE based to highlight the drive to achieve 60 new enrolments by 2016. The Raupunga 'Street Party' was also ECE based with the country venue.	This event continues to unite the communities within the Wairoa district. The collaborative co-operation between organisations has benefitted all sectors of the community.	The communities of the entire region will benefit. ECE focus will promote Central Government education priorities, whilst parents and caregivers will have a clear understanding of their ECE options.	

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Justice Reference Group

Project	What did we do	How well did we do	Who is better off	Who is better off (cont)
CACTUS	In co-operation with the NZ Police and Wairoa College, this is a physically challenging programme which would increase the participants self-esteem and promote community mindedness.	It has become clear that many of the participants have excelled in the programme and furthermore have continued to support subsequent programmes.	There has been a significant decrease in the youth offending statistics. They have raised support from the community for this programme. There has been a new found pride in having participated, completed and for supporting this programme from youth.	The community has a better appreciation of youth within the community. A follow-up programme is being investigated.
Family Violence	Established violence awareness education programmes. Increase active support services within the community..	A closer relationship with organisations not necessarily directly involved with the project, but influential in the processes leading up to a violent outcome. A variation of solution based initiatives between multiple organisations.	The community will be more aware and able to carry out immediate short term actions that will minimise this type of violence. The children of violent families will know how best to stay safe in the home.	In the long term, it will result in a change of mindset towards family violence which will result in a safe home environment for all the family for future generations.
Truancy	The further introduction of a Truancy Officer to support education establishment within Wairoa.	This has resulted in quick response to truancy issues within the community. A promotion of the need for successful achievement in education with parents and caregivers.	The underachieving youth being directed to other educational options to increase their opportunities for the future.	The community has a raised awareness of the need for youth to attend school.

Health and Well-Being Reference Group

Project	What did we do	How well did we do	Who is better off	Who is better off (cont)
Mentoring	Assigned a member of the community to provide a mentoring approach to the youth development.	This programme is into its third year. A strong foundation for youth to make qualified decisions into their adult life.	Youth development will always be long term outcomes. It fills the gaps in youth development that had traditionally be filled in the home.	In the long term, it is hoped that the mentee will support the programme to become mentors.
BreathAlize	An expo highlighting the organisation and awareness programmes being promoted by local health groups. The highlighting of the effects and outcomes of drink driving to young drivers.	It is believed that the event clearly delivered some important messages to the participants, nonetheless the costs and effects of accidents and furthermore the impact upon the community. This could have been better subscribed by the wider adult populace.	The community in general benefits by a more responsible driver amongst the youth who attended the expo. The community could have been better served by the attendance of recidivist offenders that frequent the local roads.	

Criteria 6 – Communication and Networking

Demonstration of community engagement with relevant sectors of your community / region and ongoing participation in local, national and Pacific Safe Communities networks is required

- Participation and scholarship (Interim Co-ordinator – WWMTB) for the World Safety conference in October 2012.
- Participated in the Awarding Ceremony of the Hastings Safe Community.
- Subscription to the IPNANZ newsletter.
- Participated in the Regional Co-ordinators working group meeting (September 2013)
- Participated in the Safe Napier annual workshop (September 2013) – two representatives from Wairoa.
- Meeting with Mike Mills of Safe Community Tauranga (September 2013)
- Participated in three Safety Webinars.
- Participated and attended A Safer Tairāwhiti meeting in Gisborne (December 2013) – two representatives from Wairoa.