Outline

• Introduction
  – The New Zealand setting and hazardscape

• The framework
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  – Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) framework

• Capacity building initiatives
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  – CDEM Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
  – National CDEM Exercise Programme
  – National warning and public alerting system
  – Public education
  – Reviews of NZ response to the tsunami threat from Samoan earthquake
New Zealand Hazardscape

New Zealand has a broad range of hazards:

“sometimes it does us a power of good to remind ourselves that we live on two volcanic rocks where two tectonic plates meet, in a somewhat lonely stretch of windswept ocean just above the Roaring Forties. If you want drama – you’ve come to the right place”

Sir Geoffrey Palmer
New Zealand Hazardscape

  - A contemporary summary of NZ’s hazardscape
    - Discussing 17 of our most significant hazards, including geological, meteorological, biological, technological, and social hazards.
  - A non-statutory document aimed at informing
    - Informing policy makers, hazard managers and their advisors in carrying out hazard and risk management.
  - Providing general information on the current management of hazards
    - Through a focus on reduction and readiness initiatives
  - Available from www.civildefence.govt.nz
Legislative Framework for hazard and risk management

- Risks are treated through:
  - Strategies addressing sustainability
  - Legislation
  - Regulations; codes; good practice guidelines, such as the Australian and New Zealand Risk Management Standard
  - Integrated planning
- Key legislation influencing and promoting integrated environmental management and risk reduction
  - Resource Management Act 1991
  - Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
  - Building Act 2004

- Resource Management Act 1991
  - Administered by the Ministry for the Environment
  - Promoting sustainable management of natural and physical resources
  - Both regional councils and territorial authorities have responsibilities to avoid or mitigate natural hazards
  - Regional councils identify significant environmental issues, and provide policy and certain regulatory controls.
  - Territorial authorities are the principal consent authorities (through district plans) for subdivision and land-use approvals.
Legislative Framework for hazard and risk management

- **Building Act 2004**
  - Administered by the Department of Building and Housing
  - Provides the means for ensuring the safety and integrity of structures
  - Covers the performance requirements for the construction of buildings
  - Sets out specific criteria to which buildings and structures must conform
  - Requires the consideration of the nature of the land on which a building is to be built, as this may influence its structural requirements.

- **Other legislation addresses specific aspects of hazard and risk management, such as:**
  - Soil Conservation and Rivers Control Act 1941
  - Earthquake Commission Act 1993
  - Maritime Transport Act 1994
  - Health Act 1956
  - Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006
  - Fire Service Act 1975
  - Local Government Act 2002
  - Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992
Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Act 2002

National CDEM Strategy
- Provides the vision, goals and objectives.

National CDEM Plan
- Came into force in July 2006. To be reviewed in 2010.
- Specifies what to do and who should do it.

The Guide to the National CDEM Plan
- Came into force in July 2006. Recently revised in June 2009.
- A living document. Provides how to do it.
Civil Defence Emergency Management Framework

- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
  - Promoting sustainable management of hazards
  - Establishing a structure to enable cooperative planning, response and dispersed accountability
    - Requiring the formation of regional CDEM Groups, and the maintenance of a CDEM Group plan.
  - Specifying the roles, functions and responsibilities of CDEM organisations
  - All-hazards, all-risks, multi-agency, integrated, and community-focused approach

- National CDEM Strategy
  - Establishes vision of a ‘Resilient New Zealand’
  - Seeks comprehensive and integrated approaches to hazard risk management
  - 4Rs approach: reduction, readiness, response, recovery (c.f. PPRR)
  - Links to other national strategies and community plans
• **4Rs - Reduction, Readiness, Response, Recovery**
  – Risk reduction aims to avoid creating further risk and to mitigate existing risk.
  – Readiness, response and recovery arrangements recognise that hazard events will occur and that not all risk can be reduced.
  – Good preparation and response management can lessen impacts.
  – Recovery presents opportunities to reduce risks for the future.

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Civil Defence Emergency Management Framework

Dispersed accountability

[Diagram showing the relationship between local, regional, and national levels with arrows indicating information flow and accountability]

[Logo: Civil Defence]

[Logo: The Department of Internal Affairs]
• **Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management**
  - Provides strategic policy advice on New Zealand’s capability
  - Ensures the establishment of CDEM structures to provide capability
  - Provides support to CDEM sector stakeholders
  - Ensures a co-ordinated approach across the 4Rs
  - Manages central government response and recovery functions for large scale events
  - Promotes and raises national public awareness of CDEM
  - Works with other government agencies

**CDEM Groups** comprise:
- Regional council
- Territorial authorities
- Emergency services
- Health organisations
- Welfare agencies
- Lifeline utilities
Civil Defence Emergency Management Framework

- **CDEM Group functions**
  - Implements risk reduction
  - Participates in multi-agency planning
  - Maintains capability and capacity for effective CDEM
  - Manages response and recovery functions for local events
  - Promotes and raises public awareness of CDEM

Capacity Building Initiatives

- CDEM Competency Framework
- CDEM Monitoring and Evaluation Programme
- National CDEM Exercise Programme
- National warning and public alerting system
- Public education
- Reviews of NZ response to the tsunami threat from Samoan earthquake
CDEM Competency Framework

• Background
  – Published in June 2009 (Stage One)
  – Audience: all people who perform a role in CDEM in NZ (full-time, part-time, paid, unpaid, local, national).
  – Supports the responsibility of CDEM Groups for ensuring personnel involved in CDEM are adequately trained and competent.
  – Supports the monitoring and evaluation of organisations and persons who have statutory responsibility under the CDEM Act 2002.

CDEM Competency Framework

– Eight key areas of competency
– Each key area comprises a set of competencies
– Each competency is described by a set of indicators
– Indicators are grouped according to three levels of proficiency:
  • All practitioners
  • Supervisory / Experienced
  • Advanced expertise / Significant leadership
Stage Two of the project

- Role mapping
  - Identifying the specific skills, knowledge and attributes required to perform an individual role. (sits beneath the indicator level)
  - The level of detail is necessary for the development of skills-based training and education.

- Evaluation of training and education
  - Reviewing existing professional development opportunities against the Framework.
  - Identifying gaps that need to be addressed.
CDEM Competency Framework

Key Area
A group of competencies

Competency
A specific area of performance (what a person needs to be able to do)

Indicators
What a person needs to demonstrate in order to be assessed as competent

Skills, Knowledge & Attributes

Summary

Monitoring and Evaluation Programme

• Background
  – Aims of the Programme
    • To measure the capability of individual organisations involved in CDEM
    • To get a snapshot of national capability
    • To encourage a monitoring and evaluation culture
  – Following international examples
    • UK National Capabilities Survey
    • US Capability Assessment for Readiness
    • RSA Disaster Management Assessment Tool
  – Two main parts of the Programme
    • CDEM Capability Assessment Tool
    • National Capability Assessment
Monitoring and Evaluation Programme

• **CDEM Capability Assessment Tool**
  – A standard measurement of CDEM capability for New Zealand
  – Nationally-consistent performance criteria
  – Covers questions of compliance, performance and outcomes
  – Qualitative, flexible assessment
  – Allows ‘any time’ self-assessments for organisations to check their compliance with the CDEM Act, and their performance in doing so.
  – See [www.civildefence.govt.nz](http://www.civildefence.govt.nz)

Monitoring and Evaluation Programme

• **National capability assessment**
  – Will be undertaken every three years
  – All agencies with responsibilities under the CDEM Act 2002
  – Results in a ‘National Capability Assessment Report’
  – Will report trends, strengths, weaknesses, gaps in CDEM capability
  – First national capability assessment
    • Launched in October 2009
    • CDEM Groups have just over 1 year to complete an assessment (due by December 2010)
    • National agencies (government departments, emergency services, lifeline utilities) to be included in 2010
Monitoring and Evaluation Programme

- **Process for CDEM Group capability assessment**
  - **Step 1: Quantitative assessment**
    - Each territorial authorities within the Group completes an assessment
    - The CDEM Group also completes an assessment (for Group-wide functions)
    - All of these assessment results are combined to form a Group-wide self-assessment picture
  - **Step 2: Qualitative assessment**
    - 3-person interview panel (Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management)
    - Interviewing key people in the Group (as many as possible)
    - Reviewing plans
  - **Step 3: A Capability Assessment Report**
National Exercise Programme

- National Exercise Programme
  - The means of testing operational capability of CDEM sector
  - Co-ordinated by Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management
  - Representation from 16 CDEM Groups and National Engineering Lifelines Committee
  - 10-year exercise schedule, reviewed and updated every year
  - Four tier approach – recognises that exercising needs to occur at all levels of the CDEM structure

Four-tier approach
- Tier 1: local exercise (individual organisation)
- Tier 2: Group exercise (within CDEM Group)
- Tier 3: Inter-Group exercise
- Tier 4: National exercise
  - Exercise CAPITAL QUAKE in 2006 (earthquake)
  - Exercise RUAMOKO in 2008 (volcano)
  - Exercise Tangaroa in 2010 (tsunami)
National Warning and Public Alerting System

External Monitoring

- GNS Science
  - Earthquake
  - Volcano
  - Landslide
- PTWC
  - Tsunami
- Airways
  - Tsunami
- Metservice
  - Weather
  - Tsunami
- CDEM Grps
  - Local Hazards

National Warning

- MCDEM Duty Team
National Warning and Public Alerting System
Public Education

- **Get Ready Get Thru campaign**
  - Dedicated website [www.getthru.govt.nz](http://www.getthru.govt.nz)
    - In english and 7 other languages (Maori, Chinese, Hindi, Korean, Samoan, Tongan, Arabic)
  - TV & radio commercial advertising
  - Disaster Awareness Week in October
  - **What’s the Plan Stan?** school resource

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Public Education

- **What’s the Plan Stan?**
  - First launched in 2006. Aimed at primary and intermediate school kids.
  - Recently revised to align with the new New Zealand Curriculum (2010).
  - Resources
    - A handbook for teachers, containing unit plans and activities.
    - A CD-ROM for teachers and students, containing stories, interactive games and research material.
    - A dedicated website [www.whatstheplanstan.govt.nz](http://www.whatstheplanstan.govt.nz)

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Hon John Carter
Minister of Civil Defence
Recent Internal and External Reviews

- **Samoan earthquake of 30 September 2009, M8.0**
  - The CDEM response to the tsunami threats needed improvement

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**Recent Internal and External Reviews**

- **Internal review**
  - Conducted by the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management
  - Key areas: National Warning System, National Crisis Management Centre processes and procedures, provision of scientific advice, coordination and communication with CDEM Groups, and public information management
  - 20 recommendations being implemented

- **External review**
  - Focused on aspects of public information management, to be better aligned with warning system