



**Te Rākau
Whakamarumarū**

**Ministry of Civil Defence
& Emergency Management**

**World Conference on Disaster Reduction
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**Theme 5: Preparedness for effective response
“Integrated Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Response
Capability Development**

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Presentation purpose

- New Zealand's model of integrated risk management and its implementation
- Partnership between NZ and Pacific Island nations in developing a National Disaster Planning Framework, combining hazard and risk management with development of response capability



Introduction

Resilient communities have 2 characteristics:

1. Reduction of vulnerability through risk management
2. Capacity to respond to and recover from disasters

Centralised, externally applied solutions do not create resilient communities

Central government and communities have to work in partnership and in parallel

A dispersed model of disaster management is effective



The New Zealand model of dispersed disaster management

Involves:

- Responsibility & accountability with communities
- Supporting them with a coordinated multi-agency approach at the national level
- Working through existing institutions with their day to day responsibilities



Centralised

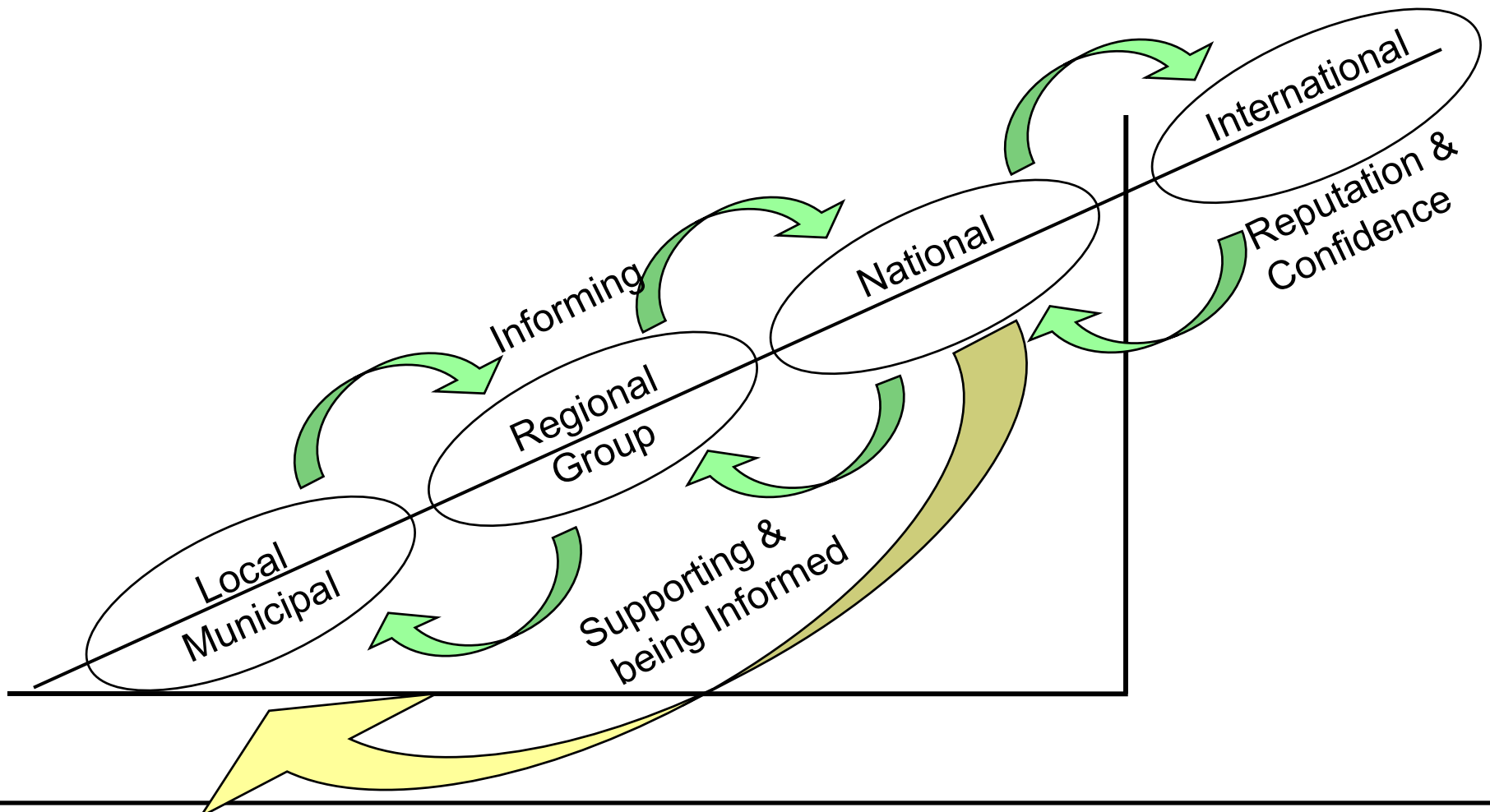
- Central government
- Command & Control
- Bureaucratic
- Silos & separate accountability
- Short-term risk averse
- Resource & response focused (preparedness & response)
- Traditional

Dispersed

- Local/Regional government
- Coordination and support
- Cross Agency, flexible
- Partnered & shared outcomes and responsibility
- Long-term reduction
- Hazards & risk focused (Reduction, Planning, Response & Recovery)
- Responsive to change



Dispersed Accountability Model





Roles in the dispersed accountability model

Local agencies:

- Planning & engagement with the community
- response on the ground
- provision of community support

Regional agencies:

- planning
- impact assessment & co-ordination of resources
- support for communities

Central (national) agencies:

- coordination of national support
- integrated impact assessment
- strategy, information and advice
- support packages for affected communities



The New Zealand context

Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002

Key drivers in NZ's disaster management approach:

- All-hazards
- Multi-agency, coordinated approach
- The 4Rs of reduction, readiness, response & recovery
- Community-centered, individual responsibility
- Not stand-alone organisational accountability
- Central level coordination, not management
- Integrated planning
- Comprehensive, linkage between hazard risk management with response capability and long term recovery

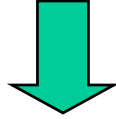


The NZ disaster management framework

Legislation



National Strategy



Guidelines



National Plan



Regional and local plans



National and regional structures



NZ disaster management structures

- **Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups**
Local government, fire, police, ambulance, health and utilities
- **Cluster groups**
Central government, non government, scientific, business & voluntary agencies
- **The Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management and a whole of government approach**



Partnership between NZ and Pacific Island nations

- Vulnerability of small island developing states (SIDS)
- SOPAC and CHARM (risk reduction)
- Need for disaster management and response capability development in the Pacific
- Linking risk reduction and capacity development
- A National Planning Framework for the Pacific



Creating Capacity

Build on existing institutions:

- Community
 - Local/provincial
 - National
 - Regional/international
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- Support through a coordinated planning framework
 - Integrate local, national and regional capability across agencies



National responsibilities

1. Demonstrable commitment from national govt
2. Appropriate risk management legislation
3. National office within appropriate govt dept
4. Require all govt depts to have a role
5. Coordination of international assistance



Two way approach – *top down* and *bottom up*

National level

- Leadership & direction
- National plan
- All national agencies involved – govt, emergency services, voluntary sector

Local level

- Local formal institutions given accountability
- Community agencies – villages, churches, schools, etc



Conclusions

Preparedness for effective response involves linkages between disaster reduction and response capacity development

Ability to achieve capacity is through coordinated national planning and response framework embracing national, local and community agencies

A parallel top down, bottom up approach is required