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Theme 5: Preparedness for effective response
“In 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centralised</th>
<th>Dispersed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central government</td>
<td>Local/Regional government</td>
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<tr>
<td>Command &amp; Control</td>
<td>Coordination and support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureaucratic</td>
<td>Cross Agency, flexible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silos &amp; separate accountability</td>
<td>Partnered &amp; shared outcomes and responsibility</td>
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<td>Short-term risk averse</td>
<td>Long-term reduction</td>
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<td>Resource &amp; response focused (preparation &amp; response)</td>
<td>Hazards &amp; risk focused (Reduction, Planning, Response &amp; Recovery)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traditional</td>
<td>Responsive to change</td>
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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

• 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