



CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT IN NEW ZEALAND

John Hamilton

Director

Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management






Raoul Island

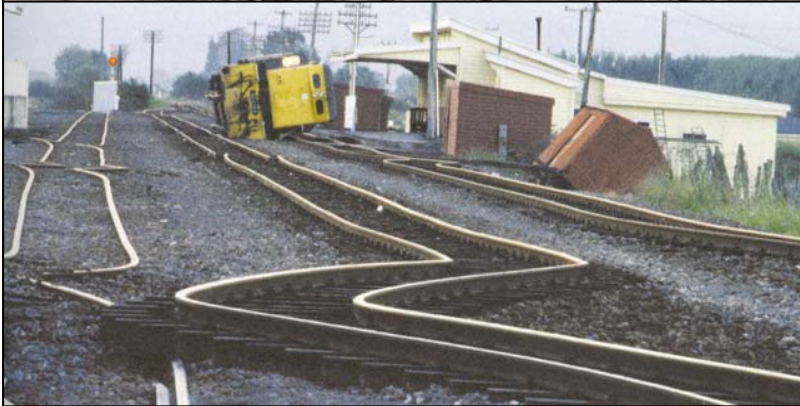


active in the past
300 years



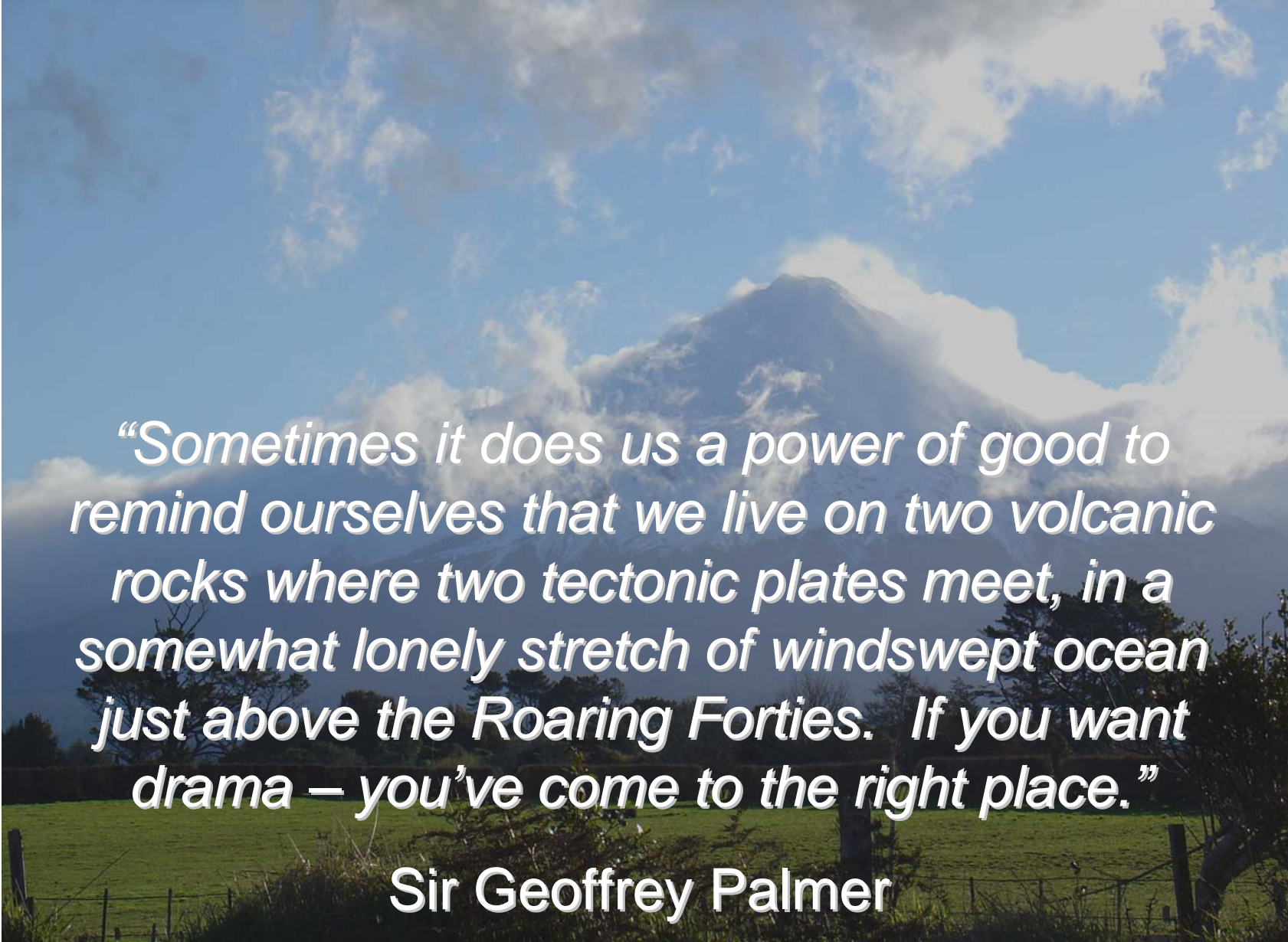
active in the past
10 000 years

0 100 km



Natural hazards pose dangers to all NZ

- 1855 Wairarapa EQ - 4 dead
- 1886 Mt Tarawera eruption – 153 d
- 1929 Murchison EQ – 17 dead
- 1931 Napier EQ - 256 dead (11,000 evacuees)
- 1938 Flood - Kopuawhara 21 dead
- 1979 Abbotsford Landslide
- 1987 Edgecombe Earthquake
- 1996 Mt Ruapehu volcanic eruption
- 2004 February Flood event
- 2007 Gisborne Earthquake



“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



Contemporary NZ Issues

Natural

Natural Hazard: flood, earthquake, volcano, storm, drought, wildfire, etc

Bio-security: plant and animal disease, foot & mouth, etc

Health Emergency: epidemic, SARS, H5N1

Technology

Infrastructure: accident, engineering failure, service outage, utility loss

Transport: aircraft, train, ship accident; road or bridge closure

Hazardous Materials: chemical leakage, marine oil spill, plume

Food: safety issues, quality, distribution, contamination, cumulative risk

Supply Chain: fuel interruption, energy distribution, shortages of imports

Human

Failings: accidents, negligence,

Malice: malevolence, criminal activity, arson, protest

Unconventional Attack: cyber-threat, hacking, service denial

Sovereignty: border violation, espionage, trans-national crime, poaching

Organized Threats: military, para-military, terrorism, asymmetric warfare



Security, Safety and Stability

These are fundamental roles for governments, but:

- Increasing array of new societal and systemic risks
 - Complex, unpredictable, and create apprehension
 - Multivariate, with complicated interdependencies
 - Public vulnerabilities are increasing
 - Precautionary principle still dominates planning
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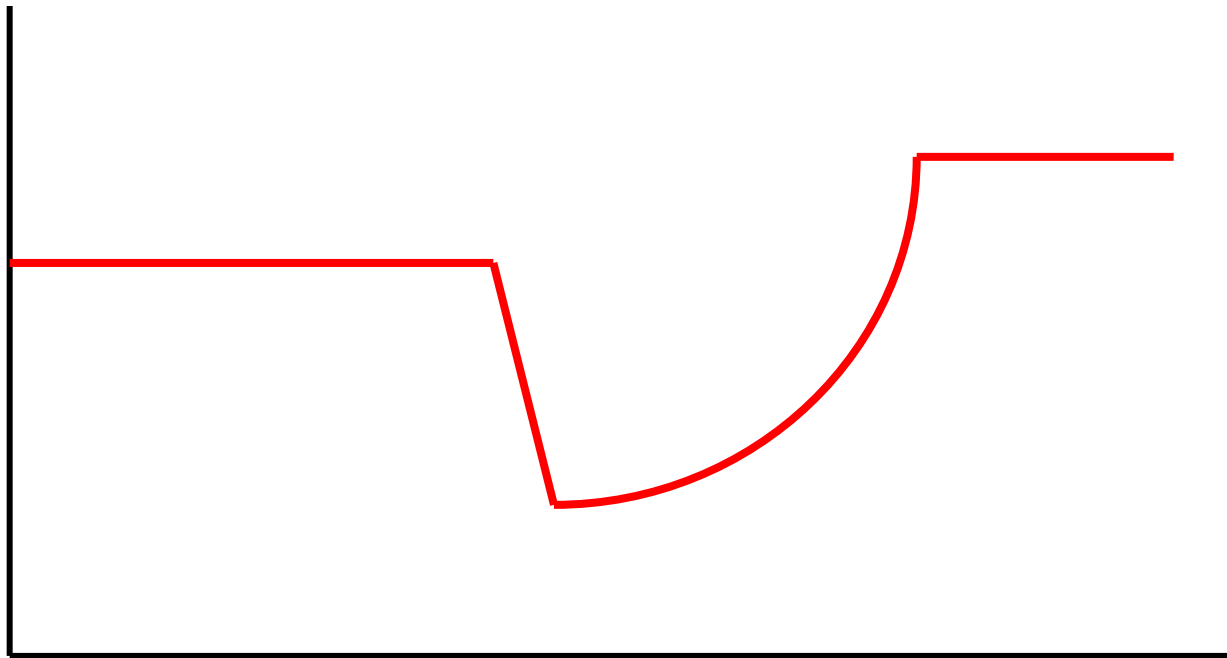


"RESILIENT NEW ZEALAND – COMMUNITIES
UNDERSTANDING AND MANAGING
THEIR HAZARDS"

"AOTEAROA MANAHAU – HE PŪIOIO NGĀ HAPORI,
HE MĀRAMA KI Ō RĀTOU
PŪMATE ME TE WHAKAHAERE"

VISION

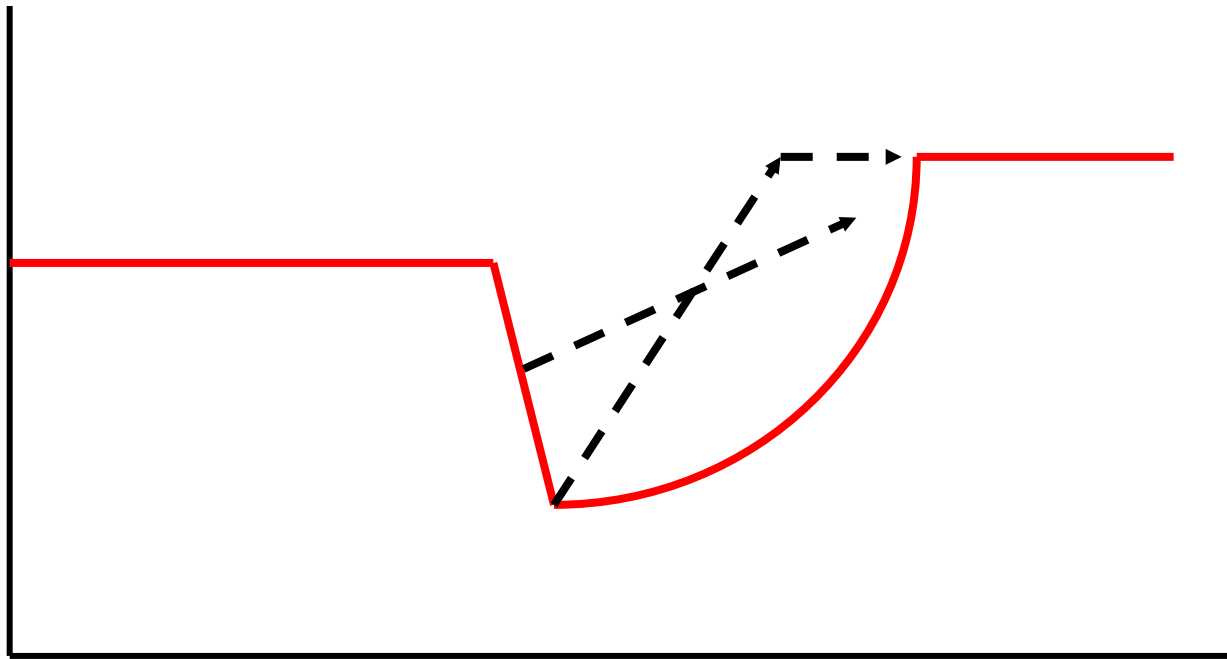
Resilience



Reduction, Readiness, Response, Recovery

- Approach acknowledges that some hazard risks (such as earthquake) cannot be totally mitigated.
- Based on risk management.
- Accommodates all hazards
- Uses concept of lead agencies

Resilience





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VISION



Some Indicators of Organisational Resilience

- Anticipates threats and consequences
 - Understands linkages and dependencies
 - Supply chain relationships
 - Response capabilities
 - Strong leadership
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Trends

Disasters and failures are growing in number, scale, complexity, consequences and costs

- “Normal” threats/hazards are being managed better
- Unusual problems are causing larger impacts
- Failures more easily cascade across sectors & widen
- Problems often occur through multiple co-incidences

The security overheads are increasing



Conclusions

New Zealand's experience in the past two decades has convinced us of the importance of:

- having systematic approaches to analysing hazards & threats
 - developing a comprehensive framework for resilience based on 4Rs
 - confidence in dealing with the likely emergencies
 - success in managing the BIG ONE will depend on leadership and management, systems thinking, innovation and adaptability and co-ordination of resources and activities
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