



**Ministry of Civil Defence
& Emergency Management**

Te Rākau Whakamarumarū

BRIEFING: Incoming Minister of Civil Defence

Date:	24 April 2017	Priority:	Routine
Security classification:	In-Confidence	Tracking number:	17/70

Purpose

We provide information relevant to your Civil Defence portfolio.

Recommended actions

The Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management recommends that you **note** the contents of this briefing.

Sarah Stuart-Black
Director CDEM

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Hon Nathan Guy
Minister of Civil Defence

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Background

1. Congratulations on your appointment as Minister of Civil Defence, we look forward to working with you. There are a number of big issues being worked on within the portfolio, which we will discuss with you in more detail over the coming weeks. In the meantime we provide an overview of the Civil Defence portfolio. We are keen to discuss your priorities for the portfolio.
2. This briefing is in three parts:
 - Part A outlines the current Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management (the Ministry) work programme and priorities.
 - Part B outlines what happens, and your role, in an emergency.
 - Part C outlines the civil defence emergency management framework.
3. The current Director Civil Defence Emergency Management is Sarah Stuart-Black (the Director). Your key contacts at the Ministry and the Ministry's organisational structure is shown at Appendix One.
4. The Ministry is a business unit of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. This strengthens the Ministry's involvement in the national security system.
5. The Ministry is a small agency of around 52 staff, supplemented by secondments and contractors as required, which:
 - provides advice to government on civil defence emergency management matters
 - identifies hazards and risks
 - develops, maintains and evaluates the effectiveness of the civil defence emergency management strategic framework
 - ensures coordination at local, regional, and national levels
 - promotes civil defence emergency management and delivers public awareness about how to prepare for, and what to do, in an emergency
 - supports civil defence emergency management sector capability development, planning and operations, including developing guidelines and standards
 - monitors and evaluates the performance of the 16 regional Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups (Groups)
 - maintains and operates the National Crisis Management Centre, including the maintenance of a duty team to activate the Centre, and issue warnings and public information, and
 - manages the central government response to, and recovery from, large scale emergencies resulting from geological (earthquakes, volcanic unrest, landslides, tsunami), meteorological (coastal hazards, floods, severe winds, snow) and infrastructure failure. At the national level the Ministry is the lead agency for these emergencies.
6. The Ministry has close links to a wide range of government agencies and portfolios (such as local government, social development, defence, health, building and housing, environment, police and fire services, science and research).
7. We can provide you with additional briefings on any of the topics covered in the Parts below, should you require further information.

8. We will provide your office with an overview of upcoming scheduled Ministerial engagements for the Civil Defence portfolio.

PART A – Current priorities and work programme

Current work programme – priorities

9. Below is an outline of key work for the Ministry. This does not cover every aspect of our work but is intended to give you an understanding of the breadth of day to day work. We will provide separate advice on the key decisions required from you in the coming weeks and months.
10. We have a Business Plan providing more detail on the work below and other work underway or planned, which we can provide you, if you wish.

National Recovery Office

11. The National Recovery Office was established for a fixed term in early 2017, following the implementation of amendments to the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, which created a statutory position of National Recovery Manager and the ability to give notice of transition periods.
12. The National Recovery Manager is Dave Brash. He is supported by a National Recovery Office, which comprises a small number of advisors and draws on resources from across the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and other government agencies, as necessary. The office draws on expertise from the Greater Christchurch Group within DPMC.
13. The National Recovery Office works alongside agencies delivering recovery activity for Kaikōura, Hurunui, Marlborough and Wellington. There is currently a national transition period in effect for Kaikōura, Hurunui, and the Wairau-Awatere ward of Marlborough, following the 14 November 2016 earthquake. The National Recovery Office focuses on facilitation and coordination by working across the recovery system to ensure all elements of it are connected and working toward recovery outcomes.
14. We will provide a separate briefing on the progress of the November 2016 Earthquake Recovery efforts. The National Recovery Office will also be involved in supporting recovery from the recent flooding in Edgecumbe, in which Minister Tolley has a role.

Public Education programme and campaign

15. The Ministry is currently undertaking a public education programme which provides simple, plain English advice to the public about the risks we face and the actions needed to be prepared. The programme focuses on those demographic groups in New Zealand who are identified as being poorly prepared, and thus at a higher risk of being adversely affected in an emergency, and aims to make preparedness real, relevant and easy.
16. Since the Kaikōura earthquakes the focus has been on the “drop, cover, hold” and “long or strong, get gone” message for earthquake and tsunami, as well as general disaster preparedness, across various media, including radio, television and social media.

Monitoring and alerting of hazards

17. The Ministry is undertaking a programme of work to enhance our ability to monitor and warn about hazards. The work under this programme involves:

- upgrading the current National Warning System and the Emergency Management Information System
 - establishing a Cell Broadcast Alerting system based on mobile phone technology
 - establishing a Common Alerting Protocol (standardised format and operational protocols for warnings across agencies via multiple channels) in New Zealand, based on an international standard
 - investigating an accreditation regime for smartphone apps to communicate official warnings, and
 - scoping the feasibility of a 24/7 monitoring, alerting and warning centre.
18. We will shortly provide you with a separate briefing on the Cell Broadcast Alerting system, as procurement decisions will be required in the next several weeks.

Technical Advisory Group

19. Following the Kaikoura earthquake in November 2016 and the Christchurch Port Hills fires in February 2017, Minister Brownlee sought Cabinet's agreement to establish a Technical Advisory Group to identify where improvements in New Zealand's Civil Defence structure could be made.
20. Cabinet approved the members of the Technical Advisory Group and terms of reference on 18 April. Minister Brownlee publicly announced the members and role of the group on 23 April. The Technical Advisory Group will be chaired by Roger Sowry, and the first meeting will be in the week beginning 22 May. The Director CDEM is a member of the Technical Advisory Group.
21. The Office of the Chief Executive of DPMC will provide secretariat support to the Technical Advisory Group.

National Disaster Resilience Strategy for 2017

22. The current national civil defence emergency management strategy will expire at the end of 2017 and therefore a new strategy (the National Disaster Resilience Strategy) is being developed. Having a strategy is a legislative requirement.
23. A draft paper advising Cabinet of the development of the new strategy has been prepared for consideration by the Cabinet Economic Growth and Infrastructure Committee. We will provide a separate briefing with more detail on the National Disaster Resilience Strategy.

Recovery framework for large scale emergencies

24. The Ministry is currently drawing on institutional knowledge, lessons learnt (including from the Canterbury earthquakes) and international experience to ensure that it is well positioned to provide timely, robust advice to government on the appropriate legislative, governance and/or financial arrangements to facilitate and expedite recovery from a range of types of large-scale emergencies.



Key ongoing work to fulfil the Ministry's functions

28. Below is a snapshot of key business as usual work for the Ministry to fulfil its functions under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (the Act). This does not cover everything but is intended to give you an understanding of the breadth of day to day work. This work sits alongside progressing our current priorities, and maintaining and improving our capability to respond to emergencies.

International work

29. The Ministry has an administrative arrangement with Emergency Management Australia, and a memorandum of cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the United States to strengthen emergency management cooperation. We have recently held bilateral and trilateral meetings to progress the current joint work programmes. We also support several bilateral relationships of the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
30. We are currently scoping a formal bilateral arrangement with Canada.
31. We act as the formal New Zealand representative on the Pacific Tsunami Warning System (consisting of 42 member states in the Pacific, focusing on tsunami monitoring and enhancement of tsunami mitigation) and we chair the Disaster Management and Preparedness and the Hazard Assessment and Reduction working groups of the System.
32. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the Ministry work together to deliver:
- Pacific disaster risk management programmes in Samoa, Tonga, Cook Islands, Tokelau and Niue.
 - A United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination team to support the United Nations to coordinate international assistance to a country devastated by an emergency (focus is on the Pacific and near Asia).
 - Pacific rapid response capability to respond to Pacific island countries.

Civil Defence Emergency Management Resilience Fund

33. The Ministry manages a contestable Crown fund of \$889,000 for projects across civil defence emergency management to enhance resilience. The programme requires constant attention to ensure projects are tracking appropriately. This years' most significant project addresses the response arrangements for the South Island Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups in relation to a large-scale Alpine Fault earthquake.

The National CDEM Plan and Guide, and supporting plans

34. The Ministry is working with all partner agencies and sectors with responsibilities under the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan Order 2015 to implement those arrangements, and develop further arrangements where necessary.
35. Reviews of the Wellington Earthquake National Initial Response Plan and the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Fuel Plan are well advanced. We are also

supporting the South Island Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups to develop an Alpine Fault Earthquake Initial Response Plan.

36. We are developing a recovery framework, incorporating guidance, capability development and the establishment of a professional forum for Recovery Managers.

Coordination and leadership of welfare services in emergencies

37. The Ministry supports government agencies and Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups to build capability and capacity to coordinate and deliver welfare services during and following emergencies.
38. The Ministry is the agency responsible at the national level for the co-ordination across welfare services sub-functions, and it appoints a National Welfare Manager to fulfil this function.
39. We also chair the National Welfare Coordination Group, a national-level cluster of government and non-government agencies, which is responsible for the strategic planning and coordination of welfare services before, during and following an emergency.

Lifeline utilities, infrastructure providers and business continuity

40. The Ministry actively works with lifeline utilities and infrastructure providers to ensure they meet their responsibilities for business continuity under the Act. This is via forums such as the New Zealand Lifelines Council, regional lifelines groups and sector coordinating entities.
41. We are currently working with the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment on [REDACTED] and a joint review of the National CDEM Fuel Plan and Oil Emergency Response Strategy.
42. We are also working with central government agencies to consider a more coordinated approach to business continuity management across government.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

43. The Ministry is the national focal point for New Zealand's implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Between now and June 2017 we will coordinate progress reporting required under the framework.
44. Development of the National Disaster Resilience Strategy 2017 (a Ministerial priority) is a key implementation tool to meet our obligations under the framework.
45. The next global meeting is being held in Cancun, Mexico, 22-26 May 2017. A number of staff from the Ministry will attend. There will be no Ministerial-level representation from New Zealand.

Hazard risk reduction and management

46. Risk reduction is managed through legislation and policy administered by a number of agencies. The Ministry works with agencies where changes to their legislation and policy provide an opportunity to reduce risk. Relevant legislation includes the Building Act 2004, Resource Management Act 1991, Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, and the Local Government Act 2002.
47. We analyse science research for suitable practice and policy advice. This includes large portfolios of work, including the Tsunami Risk Reduction Programme.
48. The Ministry conducts and supports central and local agencies in risk assessments and communications.

Exercises

49. The Ministry is involved in several programmes related to exercises to be ready for a real emergency.
50. We facilitate the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Exercise Programme and provide the secretariat for the programme's collective of civil defence emergency management stakeholders. The Programme facilitates a ten year programme of regular exercises and exercise planning. National Civil Defence Emergency Management exercises are held every second year, while regional Group exercises are held annually. We support the Group exercises through planning and participation, and we deliver an Exercise Writing and Management Course to local and central government agency personnel.
51. Exercise Tangaroa (a national tsunami exercise) was held in 2016. The next national exercise will be held in 2018, a likely theme is an Alpine Fault earthquake.
52. We play a key role in the Inter-Agency National Exercise Programme overseen by ODESC (Officials' Committee for Domestic and External Security Coordination).
53. Internationally, we co-chair the Exercise Pacific Wave team that plans and evaluates a series of Pacific-wide tsunami exercises for member states of the Pacific Tsunami Warning System (see par 18). The most recent Pacific Wave exercise was held in February 2017. The next exercise will be in 2018.

National Crisis Management Centre

54. The Ministry, on behalf of ODESC, is responsible for the general management, development, and maintenance of the National Crisis Management Centre in the basement of the Beehive.
55. A high level fit-for-purpose review of the National Crisis Management Centre is in progress.
56. We have an ongoing training programme to upskill Ministry staff in crisis management functions, along with supplementary support staff from other agencies.
57. Work is progressing on an alternative National Crisis Management Centre in Auckland, to be used in the event of a major earthquake in the Wellington area that makes the current facility unavailable due to damage or access issues, and/or the unavailability of staff in Wellington.

Training and capability for the civil defence emergency management sector

58. The Ministry supports Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups to lift their capability, based on recommendations identified in a nationwide capability assessment undertaken by the Ministry in 2015.
59. We are involved in several reviews to ensure that stakeholders have fit-for-purpose unit standards and qualifications. In particular this is to align civil defence emergency management sector courses to NZQA unit standards when possible.
60. We facilitate civil defence emergency management training through an Integrated Training Framework, a Controller Development Programme and an on-line learning management system.
61. We are reviewing the capacity and capability of 17 New Zealand Response Teams.

Communications and public information management

62. The Ministry is improving and maintaining the Public Information Management function within the Ministry and across Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups through ongoing management, training and capability building.
63. A national communications strategy is being prepared, incorporating digital, Public Information Management, Public Education, and external publications strands.

PART B – What happens in an emergency?

64. The Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (the Act) and the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan 2015 (the Plan) establish the structure for the management of civil defence emergencies.
65. The majority of emergencies are small and localised in their effects. Local authorities and Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups manage small-medium scale emergencies, with assistance from government agencies and lifeline utilities in the affected area. Each unitary authority, or local authorities within each region together, must establish a Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (Group) to manage hazard risks, support community preparedness and participation, and provide for emergency response and recovery. A map showing the 16 Groups is attached to this Part.
66. The principle is to “act locally, coordinate regionally, support nationally”.
67. A state of local emergency can be declared (usually by the council’s mayor or the chair of the Group) if the emergency exceeds either the capacity or geographic boundary of a single local authority.
68. A declaration means a suite of special powers (such as to close roads or enter premises) are available to authorities.
69. For large-scale emergencies an all-of-government response may be required. In these cases you would engage with many of your Ministerial colleagues. Depending on the type of threat, another Minister and their agency may lead a national response. The lead agency operates within the whole-of-government national crisis management arrangements. The Plan outlines the lead agencies for the national management of various hazards.
70. The Minister of Civil Defence is the lead Minister for emergencies created by geological or meteorological hazards or infrastructure failure; the lead agency at the national level is the Ministry, and the lead agency at the local level is the Group.
71. Examples of other lead agencies and legislation are:
 - biosecurity outbreak – Ministry for Primary Industries (Biosecurity Act 1993)
 - pandemic – Ministry of Health (Epidemic Preparedness Act 2006)
 - oil spills at sea – Ministry of Transport (Maritime Transport Act 1994), and
 - terrorism – New Zealand Police (Terrorism Suppression Act 2002).

National Crisis Management Centre

72. The National Crisis Management Centre may be activated by the lead agency at different levels of response, depending on the scale of the emergency (from monitoring the situation at the lower end through to managing a declared state of national emergency).

73. The National Crisis Management Centre is the coordination centre for gathering information, coordinating support to local responses and, in the event of a state of national emergency, controlling the response.

Statutory powers of the Minister of Civil Defence during an emergency

74. As Minister of Civil Defence, you have a number of powers under the Act, including:
- declaring a state of national emergency or a state of local emergency in particular circumstances, thus giving authorities access to powers under the Act for responding to the emergency;
 - directing the Director, Groups or any other person to act according to their statutory function where necessary during a state of emergency; and
 - appointing a Recovery Coordinator to undertake recovery activities in an area where a Group is overwhelmed and unable to ensure that recovery activities are being carried out.
75. In an emergency we will advise you on whether to declare a state of emergency. Without limiting your discretion, most emergencies are effectively managed locally without a declaration of a state of emergency. It is expected that you would only declare a state of emergency in exceptional cases.

Your role in an emergency

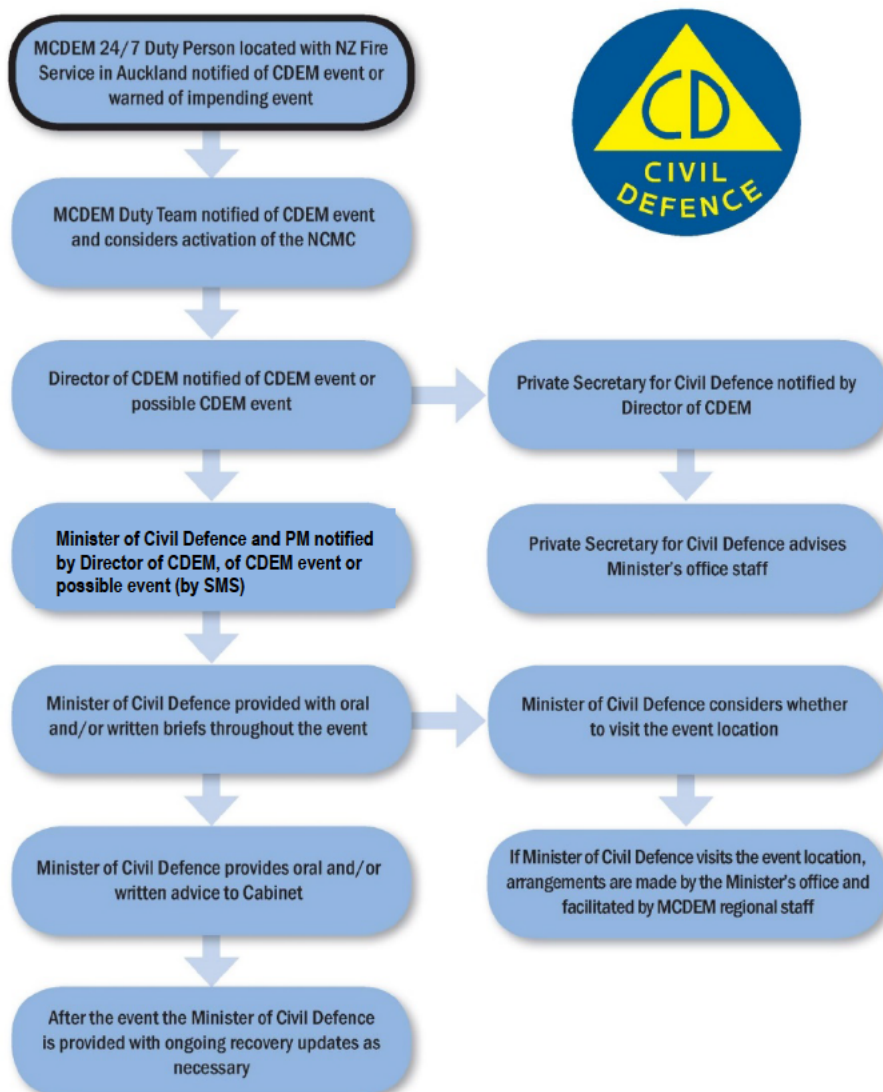
76. As Minister of Civil Defence, you do not have an operational role as part of the response or recovery from an emergency. Response and recovery is managed by Controllers and Recovery Managers of the relevant Groups and/or the Ministry.
77. Depending on the scale of the emergency, you may have a lead role in the Government's policy decisions in response. This includes briefing Cabinet on the consequences of the emergency and recommending financial assistance for response and recovery activities, or contributions to disaster relief funds.
78. You may also engage with the Cabinet Committee on National Security supported by the Officials' Committee for Domestic and External Security Coordination which provides coordinated advice on the activities of agencies responding to an emergency.
79. The Director Civil Defence Emergency Management (the Director) will engage with the media on operational issues and public education. You will be the government's spokesperson in a significant emergency – promoting key information and advice about what and what not to do, and assuring the public that everything possible is being done by authorities.
80. During an emergency, the Director will keep you regularly informed on the response and recovery being undertaken, and support your office for media statements and speeches as required. The Director will also directly brief the Prime Minister in the immediate response phase of an emergency.
81. Following a significant emergency, a Cabinet paper or oral item note is usually prepared for discussion at the next Cabinet meeting. A draft Statement to the House may also be prepared.

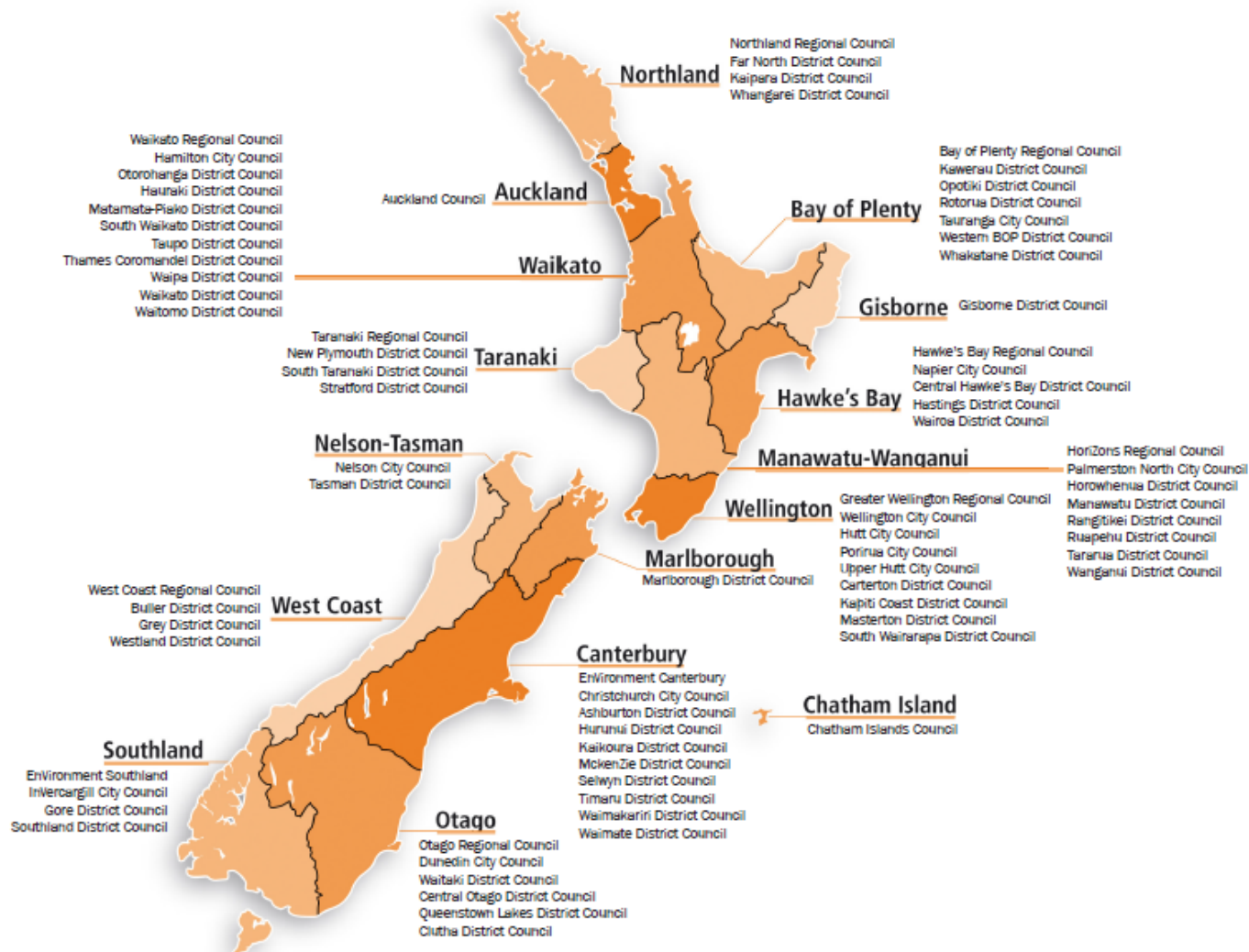
Notification procedures in the event of an emergency

82. The Ministry maintains 24/7 monitoring for possible civil defence emergencies.
83. Notification of an emergency or warning of a possible emergency is received by the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management's Duty Manager, who will inform the Director.

84. If the threat is significant (or is likely to attract media attention), the Director will inform you and the Prime Minister of the emergency or warning by telephone or text message as soon as possible after she is notified.
85. After contacting you, the Director will advise the Civil Defence Private Secretary of the emergency or warning, and that you have been informed. The Civil Defence Private Secretary will advise your office staff, in particular the press secretary and ministerial advisor. This enables your staff to prepare for media enquiries and to otherwise assist you.
86. The Director will also inform the Chief Executive of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, who might also then contact the Prime Minister. However, you should inform the Prime Minister immediately where there has been a significant emergency or where otherwise warranted.
87. The standard notification procedure for an emergency is set out below.

Notification procedure for a civil defence emergency event





Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups

PART C – The National Civil Defence Emergency Management Framework

Overview of framework

88. Civil defence emergency management sits within the broader national security framework which deals with ‘all hazards – all risks’. This means that whatever the threat - be it an earthquake, a pandemic, a biosecurity threat or terrorism, it is dealt with under the same framework. The national crisis management model is attached.
89. The vision for civil defence emergency management in New Zealand is have resilient communities, who are ready to survive an emergency and able to recover from it. Achieving this requires implementing the “Four Rs” of risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery. Implementation requires participation and commitment all parts of society, including central government, local government, emergency services, lifeline utilities, the private and not-for-profit sectors, individuals, and families.
90. Risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery is formalised in the:
 - Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002
 - National Civil Defence Emergency Management Strategy
 - National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan 2015, and
 - Guide to the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan, supporting plans, and a range of guidance materials.
91. New Zealand’s civil defence emergency management system is based on national, regional and local cooperation and coordination. Each unitary authority, or local authorities within each region together, must establish a Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (Group) to manage hazard risks, support community preparedness and participation, and provide for emergency response and recovery.
92. There are 16 Groups across New Zealand. While Groups provide a structure for the planning and coordination of efforts in the regions, delivery takes place at the local level. Civil defence emergency management relies upon communities being prepared and agencies at all levels having effective response and recovery processes.

The role of the Minister of Civil Defence

93. The Minister of Civil Defence has key statutory powers and duties to:
 - ensure a current National Civil Defence Emergency Management Strategy and National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan are in effect at all times
 - comment formally on the plans prepared by Groups before they are approved and adopted by the Groups
 - declare a state of national or local emergency in particular circumstances, giving access to a range of powers (for example, providing for evacuation, and restriction of access to areas)
 - direct the Director Civil Defence Emergency Management or any other person to act according to their statutory functions, and
 - authorise reimbursement for councils’ response costs and essential infrastructure recovery repairs up to \$2.0 million in a financial year (Cabinet approval is required for claims above this amount, or for any claims that are contentious or precedent setting). Civil Defence reimbursement expenses are funded under permanent legislative authority.

94. Your appropriation for civil defence emergency management sits within Vote Prime Minister and Cabinet, for which the Prime Minister coordinates overall planning and reporting.

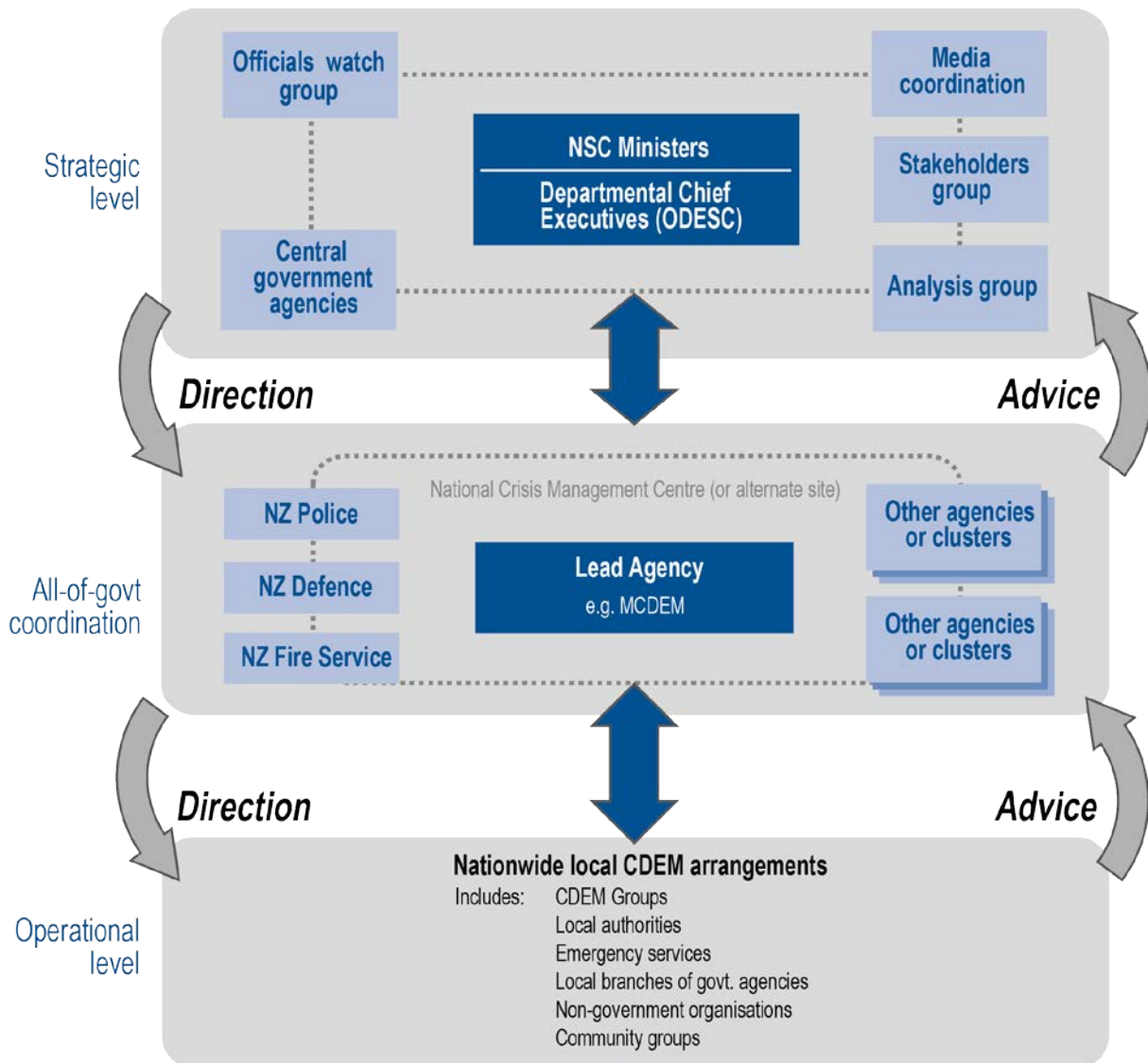
The role of the Director Civil Defence Emergency Management

95. The Act provides for the appointment of a Director Civil Defence Emergency Management who has a number of functions under the Act. These include:
- providing advice to the Minister of Civil Defence on civil defence emergency management matters
 - identifying hazards and risks of national significance
 - monitoring and evaluating the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Strategy
 - developing, monitoring and evaluating the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan
 - developing technical standards, guidelines and codes
 - monitoring the performance of the Groups
 - promoting civil defence emergency management, and
 - directing and controlling the resources available for civil defence emergency management during a state of national emergency.

National Crisis Management and the National Controller

96. The National Controller is David Coetzee. The National Controller is a statutory position that is held by the Director Civil Defence Emergency Management but normally delegated by the Director to a senior Ministry official. During a state of national emergency, the civil defence emergency management response will be managed by the National Controller.
97. The National Controller's role is to direct the response and to control and coordinate the use of resources made available under the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan. During a local emergency, the National Controller coordinates national resources to support the local response.
98. The National Controller also determines international assistance requirements (when needed) and coordinates offers of and requests for international assistance with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and other agencies.

National crisis management model

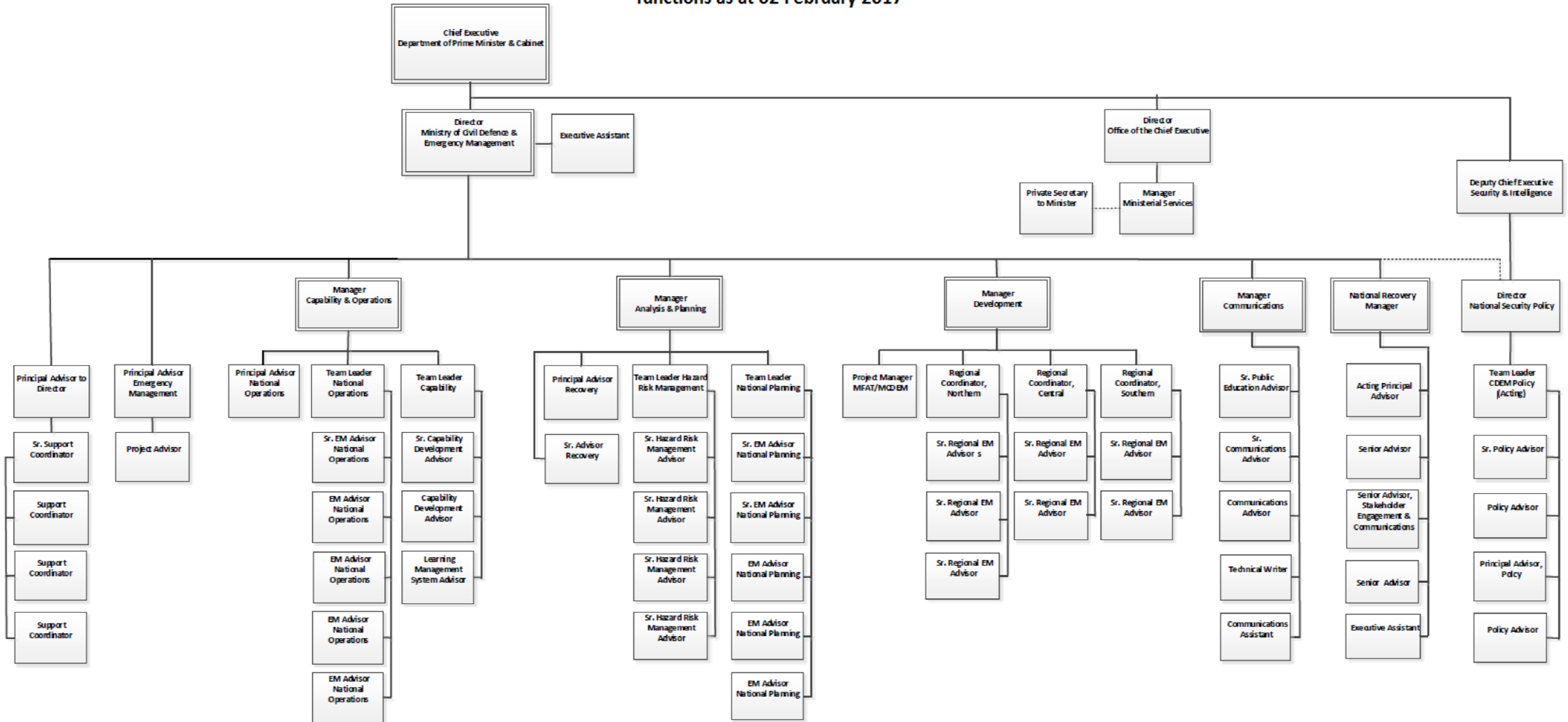


National crisis management model in an emergency for which The Ministry is the national lead agency.

1. The Prime Minister chairs the Cabinet National Security Committee. The Committee co-ordinates and directs national responses to major crises (domestic or international).
2. The Committee receives advice from, and directs, the Officials Committee for Domestic and External Security Coordination supported by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management and other agencies. In major crises, Watch-groups (groups of senior officials), are formed to oversee operations and advise the Committee.

Appendix One – Organisation structure and key contacts

Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management and related DPMC executive functions as at 02 February 2017



Key Contacts:

Andrew Kibblewhite, Chief Executive, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet [REDACTED]

Sarah Stuart-Black, Director Civil Defence Emergency Management [REDACTED]

David Coetzee, Manager Capability & Operations and National Controller [REDACTED]

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