



## CDEM Resilience Fund project application form

This form provides the minimum of information for the application; a detailed project plan should be developed to inform this application and may be attached.

<b>Project title</b>		Rapid Relief Planning
<b>Date of application</b>		5/3/2018
<b>Details on application</b>		
<b>Applicant</b>		HBCDEM Group
<b>CDEM Group/s affected</b>		All
<b>Other local authorities, Groups or organisations supporting this proposal</b>		East Coast LAB, AF8 & WENIRP projects Marlborough CDEM Group Wellington CDEM Group Northland CDEM Group Southland CDEM Group Ministry of Education MCDEM
<b>Project description</b>		
<b>Executive summary</b> [200 words maximum description.]		
<p>Most lives are saved in the immediate aftermath of a crisis, like a large earthquake or tsunami. This is when time is of the essence and it is critical that emergency relief operations get under way quickly. Rapid relief planning is the immediate provision of resources and assistance to ease the suffering of those impacted by an emergency. It is a sub set of initial response planning and involves all CIMS functions. Rapid relief is activated following a large-scale rapid onset emergency, is based on likely impact, and does not wait for specific needs to be assessed.</p> <p>Currently CDEM arrangements are generally fit for purpose for responding to large events where the majority of people are able to shelter in place: these arrangements focus on provision of goods and services following a registration and needs assessment process.</p> <p>We have however not adequately planned for events where large numbers of people are affected and displaced – think 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami. These ‘mega events’ can be characterised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mass evacuations</li><li>• Large numbers of fatalities and injuries</li><li>• Large numbers of people displaced for extended periods of time or permanently</li><li>• Widespread devastation, significant damage to buildings and infrastructure</li><li>• Completely overwhelms New Zealand’s capacity to cope and requires international assistance.</li></ul> <p>Initial response plans are being developed to address these events. And whilst these plans (such as WENIRP) include a ‘no-regrets’ approach to the deployment of relief supplies we do not have a clear and collated picture of the specific needs these events would result in.</p> <p>This project proposes to scope out the issues and likely need for guidance on rapid relief planning in New Zealand. (refer Appendix 1)</p>		



**Challenge / Opportunity** [200 words maximum description.]

The Natural Hazard Resilience Challenge has identified several 'mega event' challenges currently facing New Zealand, including the Hikurangi Margin earthquake and tsunami, major fault ruptures and volcanic hazards.

Several scenarios could create unprecedented relief and welfare need which are time critical, delays could result in a humanitarian crisis unfolding. We would struggle to meet basic needs and solutions not seen in living memory in New Zealand might have to be adopted. We also don't have a clear idea of what solutions would work in a New Zealand context. The Hikurangi scenario has the potential to displace 49,000 people in Napier alone. Each of the projects will identify social impact and to varying extents address rapid relief. Each project requires consideration of impact on and potential support from other regions.

New Zealand's commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction seeks to achieve 'understanding disaster risk' and 'enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response'. This project seeks to better understand the issues of rapid relief for mega events. Such an approach could lead to:

- Development of principles and framework for rapid relief planning to ensure efficiency and consistency of approach which will be critical as a coordinated national / international response will be required.
- Provide a mechanism to engage with national and international agencies who don't usually engage with CDEM at a regional level or in an existing forum.
- Determine research priorities for rapid relief planning.
- Outline rapid relief arrangements common to all 'mega events'.

The project will scope out the issues and the need for guidance on rapid relief planning, by:

1. Reviewing literature currently available, assessing current plans (national and international) and identifying knowledge gaps.
2. Running a workshop with stakeholders to determine how we could develop a coordinated approach to improving our rapid relief capability.
3. Based on the findings above produce a report which reviews the issues, overseas examples, and suitable guidance currently available for best reference. It will also assess the need or otherwise for a New Zealand-specific best practice guide, and identify detailed recommendations for future work.

Work will be carried out in consultation with the AF8, Wellington earthquake planning (both WENIRP and WREP) and Hikurangi projects to ensure rapid relief planning is drawing on the work of these associated projects, and is also informing them.

*It should be noted that the outcome of this project could be the identification of a further project.*

**Alignment with identified goals and objectives identified in the CDEM sector** [200 words maximum description.]

The National Civil Defence Emergency Management Strategy sets out the overall direction for CDEM in New Zealand and this project aligns with Goal 3 - Enhancing New Zealand's capability to manage civil defence emergencies as currently there is a gap in our capability to adequately respond to the needs of people in 'mega events'.

Significantly relates to delivery of welfare services (as per the arrangements and objectives as laid out in the National CDEM Plan 2015).

Aligns strongly with theme of 'Promoting and enabling consistency' as it would enable a consistent approach to rapid relief planning across the sector.

Aligns closely with theme of 'Promoting and enabling the sharing of data' as it would bring together stakeholders to share knowledge and improve coordination.

Aligns strongly with Sendai Framework priorities and contributes towards global targets.

**Dissemination of benefits to sector** [200 words maximum description.]

The project will rely on sector consultation to understand the current state (arrangements, stakeholders, work completed including the associated work streams of the AF8/WENIRP/Hikurangi projects). Benefits will include:

- Common understanding of current arrangements, work done and work being planned.
- A better understanding on the need for coordinated approach to rapid relief planning across the sector leading to a more efficient use of resources.
- Linking of current catastrophic event planning – currently separated by CDEM Group. Spreading of resource and burden of planning.
- Agreed approach to further future work.
- Trickle down benefits for small to large emergency response planning.
- Improving response capability potentially leading to improved outcomes for people affected by emergencies in NZ.

**Project design**

Project manager	Alison Prins, HBCDEM Group
Other project members	
External providers/contractors	Subject to funding

**Deliverables**

Milestones	Date for completion	Cost
1. Development of current state	March 2019	\$12,000
2. Workshop held	April 2019	\$15,000
3. Report released	June 2019	\$13,000
Budget allows for project management consultant, travel, workshops and associated costs such as project consumables, printing, etc		\$40,000

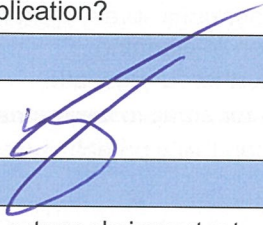
**Identified risks**

Risks	Suggested management
1. Lack of buy in to coordinated approach / seen as duplication of IRPs.	Engaging key stakeholders early.
2. Creating expectations for phase 2 project which may not be funded.	Clearly defining scope of this project and potential limitations. If identified clearly articulating benefits for phase 2 project in order to maximise chances of future funding.
3. Capability / capacity to complete the project	Hire an external contractor to establish current state, organise workshop and develop subsequent work. Allow adequate time to develop current state.
4. Not knowing what we don't know	Developing an engagement plan to help establish who has knowledge to ensure we have the best chance of capturing current state.

**Funding request and use**

CDEM resilience fund contribution	In kind staff time for project leadership, and assistance in developing and reviewing the project outcomes.
Local authority/organisation contribution	In kind staff time for project leadership, and assistance in developing and reviewing the project outcomes.



Other sources of funding or support	Advice and support will be provided through East Coast LAB, WENIRP and AF8		
Budget <i>[Please supply spreadsheet]</i>	See budget details in deliverables. The majority of the budget is to employ a consultant to do review, facilitate workshop, prepare findings and complete report.		
Applies if application exceeds \$100,000 over the life of the project	Do you wish to attend a hearing in support of this application?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Application confirmation</b>			
Approval of Chief Executive			
<b>CDEM Group comment</b>			
Fully support this project. Rapid Relief Planning is an extremely important piece of work to be undertaken to assist in understanding the needs of people impacted by an emergency and where the priorities are for resource allocation. This is a collaborative project that will draw on national and international research.			

## Appendix 1 About Rapid Relief Planning – more info

**Rapid relief is the immediate provision of resources and assistance to ease the suffering of those impacted by an emergency.** It is a sub set of initial response planning and involves all CIMS functions, it will be activated based on likely impact, not assessed need for sudden impact events. Effective rapid relief planning could lessen the impact and help to mitigate an unfolding humanitarian disaster.

### Humanitarian disaster

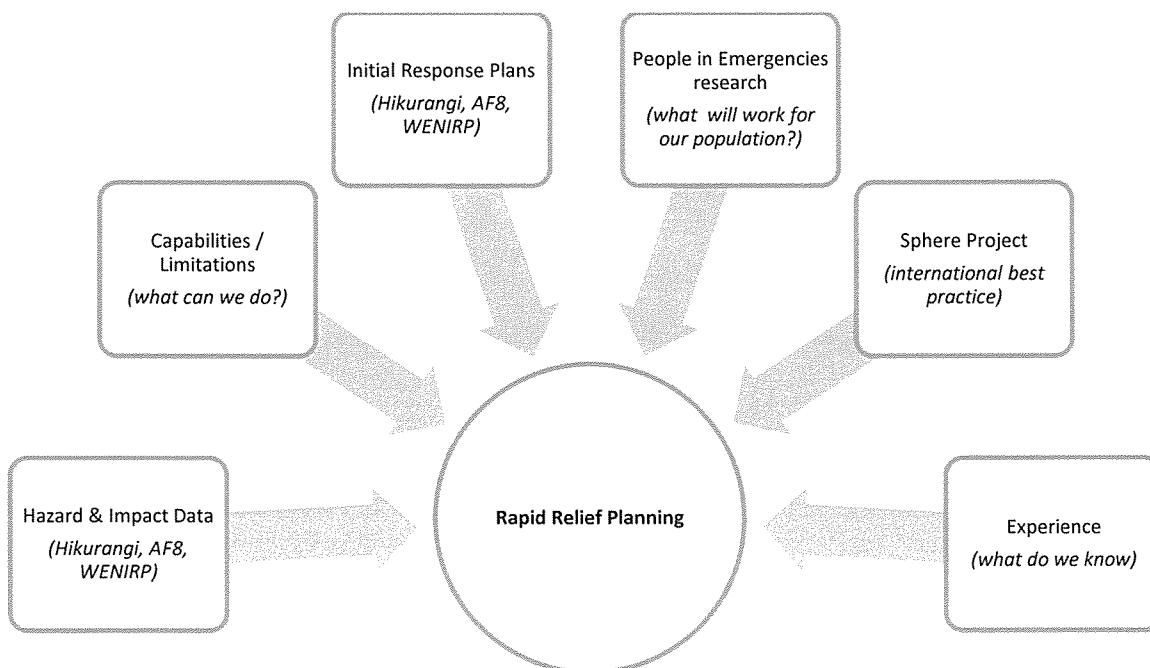
A humanitarian disaster occurs when the human, physical, economic or environmental damage from an event, or series of events, overwhelms a community's capacity to cope.

*World Vision International*

### Rapid Relief Planning involves .....

- Triggers for activating rapid relief
- Principles for rapid relief provision
- Identification of priorities
- The identification of resources and assistance needed in the initial hours / days of an emergency
- Identification of what / how much / when / where resources will be pre-positioned or procured and arrangements for this (regional, national, international)
- Identification of welfare sub function rapid relief issues
- Identification of agency roles and responsibilities (regional, national, international),
- Transition to planned response

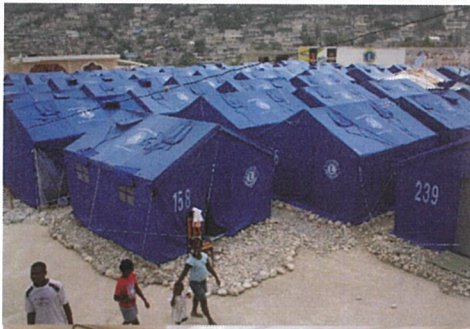
There is a lot of information and experience nationally and internationally responding to large scale humanitarian crises. The Sphere Project is a great example. Rapid relief planning would be informed by various elements and require a collaborative approach.



Examples of rapid relief issues....

**How would we shelter thousands of displaced people?  
New Zealand?**

**What would be acceptable?  
How would people behave?  
How do we 'sell' this concept in a  
'developed' country like NZ?**



**What would be on the international shopping list?**



**How do we meet minimum standards?  
How quickly do we need to / can we do so?  
What are consequences of not doing so?  
What do the minimum standards mean in the NZ  
context?**



**The Sphere Project**

*Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards  
in Humanitarian Response*

**What does the supply chain look like?  
What limitations / options / contingencies do we have?**

