



# Emergency Management Otago

Te Rākau Whakamarumarū Ōtākou

## OTAGO CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT JOINT COMMITTEE AGENDA

**Thursday 15th September 2022 3.00pm**

### **Members**

Aaron Hawkins	Mayor, Dunedin City Council (Chair)
Andrew Noone	Chairperson, Otago Regional Council (Dep Chair)
Tim Cadogan	Mayor, Central Otago District
Bryan Cadogan	Mayor, Clutha District Council
Jim Boulton	Mayor, Queenstown Lakes District
Gary Kircher	Mayor, Waitaki District Council

### **In Attendance:**

Sandy Graham	Chief Executive, Dunedin City Council
Sanchia Jacobs	Chief Executive, Central Otago District
Sarah Gardner	Chief Executive, Otago Regional Council
Steve Hill	Chief Executive, Clutha District Council
Mike Theelen	Chief Executive, Queenstown Lakes District
Alex Parmley	Chief Executive, Waitaki District Council
Matt Alley	Manager, CDEM
Simon Chambers	Regional Emergency Management Advisor, NEMA
<i>Kelly Taylor Covey</i>	<i>Minute Taker</i>

## 1. Apologies

Bryan Cadogan

## 2. Attendance

## 3. Confirmation of Agenda

## 4. Confirmation of Minutes

### Recommendation

*That the minutes of the meeting held on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022 be received and confirmed as a true and correct record.*

## 5. Action Items

Meeting	Actions	Action By	Status
23.09.21	Speak with other relevant Runanga regarding iwi representation on Joint Committee.	Matt Alley	In Progress
31/03/22	Matt to organise briefing on for elected members across the region on partnership agreement, prior to the next Joint Committee meeting.	Matt Alley	In Progress

### Action Points:

1. This has been discussed with Ngai Tahu who are discussing the most acceptable approach with Mana Whenua, this remains a work in progress.
2. Presentations to Council's have occurred at all Councils will all passing resolutions in support with the exception of Dunedin City Council.

## 6. Items of Business

### 6.1 Manager's Report

### 6.2 Appointment of Local Controller – Dunedin City

## 7. Closure



# Emergency Management Otago

Te Rākau Whakamarumarū Ōtākou

## Minutes of the Otago Civil Defence Emergency Management Joint Committee Meeting held on 30 June 2022 at 3.00 pm in the Council Chambers and via Zoom

### Membership:

Aaron Hawkins	Mayor, Dunedin City Council (Chair)
Andrew Noone	Chairperson, Otago Regional Council (Deputy Chair)
Tim Cadogan	Mayor, Central Otago District
Bryan Cadogan	Mayor, Clutha District Council
Jim Boulton	Mayor, Queenstown Lakes District
Gary Kircher	Mayor, Waitaki District Council

### In Attendance:

Sandy Graham	Chief Executive, Dunedin City Council
Sanchia Jacobs	Chief Executive, Central Otago District Council
Pim Borren	Interim Chief Executive, Otago Regional Council
Steve Hill	Chief Executive, Clutha District Council
Mike Theelen	Chief Executive, Queenstown Lakes District
Alex Parmley	Group Manager, Waitaki District Council
Matt Alley	Regional Manager, CDEM
Simon Chambers	Regional Emergency Management Advisor, NEMA
Glenn Mitchell	CDEM
Kelly Taylor	Minute Taker

### 1. APOLOGIES

Sandy Graham, Jim Boulton, Mike Theelen, Aaron Hawkins, Alex Parmley were all apologies and Sanchia Jacobs was an apology for lateness.

*The apologies were accepted.*

*Moved: Andrew Noone*

*Seconded: Gary Kircher*

*CARRIED*

### 2. ATTENDANCE

Andrew Noone (Chair), Tim Cadogan, Gary Kircher, Steve Hill, Matt Alley, Pim Borren, Rochelle Faimalo, Awhina McGlinchey, Nadia Wesley-Smith, Oliver Varley, Keryn Robertson, Karen Beattie, Derek Shaw, Ewan Graham, Dan Andrew, Kelly Taylor (minute taker).

### 3. CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

There were no changes to the agenda.

### 4. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

*The minutes of the meeting held on 31st March 2022 were received and confirmed as a true and correct record.*

*Moved: Andrew Noone*

*Seconded: Tim Cadogan*

*CARRIED*

### 5. ACTION ITEMS

It was noted that Item 1 on the Action Items list, the issue of representation on the committee for iwi partners, was still in progress. Matt Alley advised that this was still with Ngai Tahu at the moment, who were currently discussing the most acceptable approach with Mana Whenua.

Matt advised that Item 2, relating to the socialisation of the partnership agreement, was in progress. Five councils have supported the arrangement, with just DCC remaining to go.

### 6. ITEMS OF BUSINESS

#### 6.1 Manager's Report

Matt Alley spoke to the report.

He noted that they were currently recruiting for the three additional roles for the group forecast in the 22/23 Annual Plan.

In regard to Readiness and Response, he advised that availability of training and bandwidth of staff had been a challenge due to Covid and winter-related illness, but noted that if an emergency did arise, there were still staff who were able to do the roles, but some of these were just not fully trained.

He noted that there had been concerted effort for Otago Gets Ready during May, particularly in the Waitaki area. The target now was to increase subscription up to 10,000 across the region by end June next year. He noted also that the best conversion rates are from online, particularly social media, and that more traditional approaches such as newspaper advertising were no longer proving effective.

Matt also discussed the Financial Report, noting that it was underspent by 5%.

A question was asked as to whether any of the Councils had had a Civil Defence emergency so far since lockdowns had begun, and Matt responded that there had not been any to date.

#### **Recommendation**

*That the Joint Committee:*

1) **Receives** the report.

*Moved: Tim Cadogan*

*Seconded: Bryan Cadogan*

*CARRIED*

## 6.2 NEMA Update

Rochelle Faimalo spoke to the report and invited questions from the Committee.

She noted that the Trifecta programme was still underway and advised that there will be an opportunity to provide feedback through the consultation process later this year. She also noted that there was a new Minister for Emergency Management, Kieran McNulty, and that NEMA will be doing their best to continue to strengthen the relationship.

The Minister would be looking to come around to visit Councils where possible and it was queried whether it would be worth putting an invite out to him for the Mayoral Forum, as it was felt it would be good for all mayors to have a conversation with him.

### Recommendation

*That the Joint Committee:*

1) **Receives** the report.

*Moved: Andrew Noone*

*Seconded: Gary Kircher*

**CARRIED**

## 6.3 Otago CDEM Partnership Agreement

It was noted that each of the Councils absent today from the meeting had passed motion in support of the agreement.

## 6.4 Appointment of Local Controller – Central Otago District Council

There was brief discussion about the memo from Matt Alley regarding an appointment to the position of local controller for the Central Otago District.

### Recommendation

*That the Joint Committee:*

1) **Appoints** Dylan Rushbrook to the role of Local Controller for the Central Otago District.

*Moved: Bryan Cadogan*

*Seconded: Tim Cadogan*

**CARRIED**

## 7. CLOSURE

There was no further business and Andrew Noone closed the meeting at 3.16pm.

### Actions:

Meeting	Actions	Action By	Status
23/09/21	Speak with other relevant Runanga regarding iwi representation on Joint Committee.	Matt Alley	In progress
31/03/22	Matt to organise briefing on for elected members across the region on partnership agreement, prior to the next Joint Committee meeting.	Matt Alley	In progress



## **Item 6: Group Managers Report**

**To:** Otago CDEM Joint Committee  
**From:** Matt Alley, Manager  
**Date:** 15<sup>th</sup> September 2022

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### **Introduction:**

The past eight weeks have seen the team fully engaged in supporting councils with the impacts of weather events both in Otago and on the West Coast.

Three weather events in quick succession have proved an excellent opportunity to refine our processes and procedures whilst defining areas of improvement.

Our regional approach to emergency management has again proven is worth with CDEM staff deployed from Central Otago to assist their coastal colleagues.

The Coordination Executive Group met on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September and have nominated Steve Hill (CE – Clutha DC) as the chair. Phil Marsh from Fire and Emergency NZ will remain as the deputy.

### **Item 6.1.1 Staffing**

Three staff have resigned since this committee last met;

Oliver Varley	Upper Clutha Emergency Management Advisor
Keryn Robertson	Readiness and Response Advisor
Brendon Smith	Clutha Emergency Management Advisor

All three resigned stating different reasons and are indicative of the current staff retention issues local government is facing.

Dan Andrew has since been appointed into the team leader – central position from his advisor role in Queenstown Lakes.

At the time of writing this report we are actively recruiting for six roles that include:

- Team Leader – Coastal
- Planning and Projects Advisor
- Readiness and Response Advisor
- Emergency Management Advisor – Clutha
- Emergency Management Advisor – Upper Clutha
- Emergency Management Advisor – Queenstown Lakes

These six vacancies put the team at 65% capacity which is impacting some work program delivery.

## Item 6.1.2 Partnership Agreement

All councils with the exception of the Dunedin City Council have passed resolutions supporting this agreement.

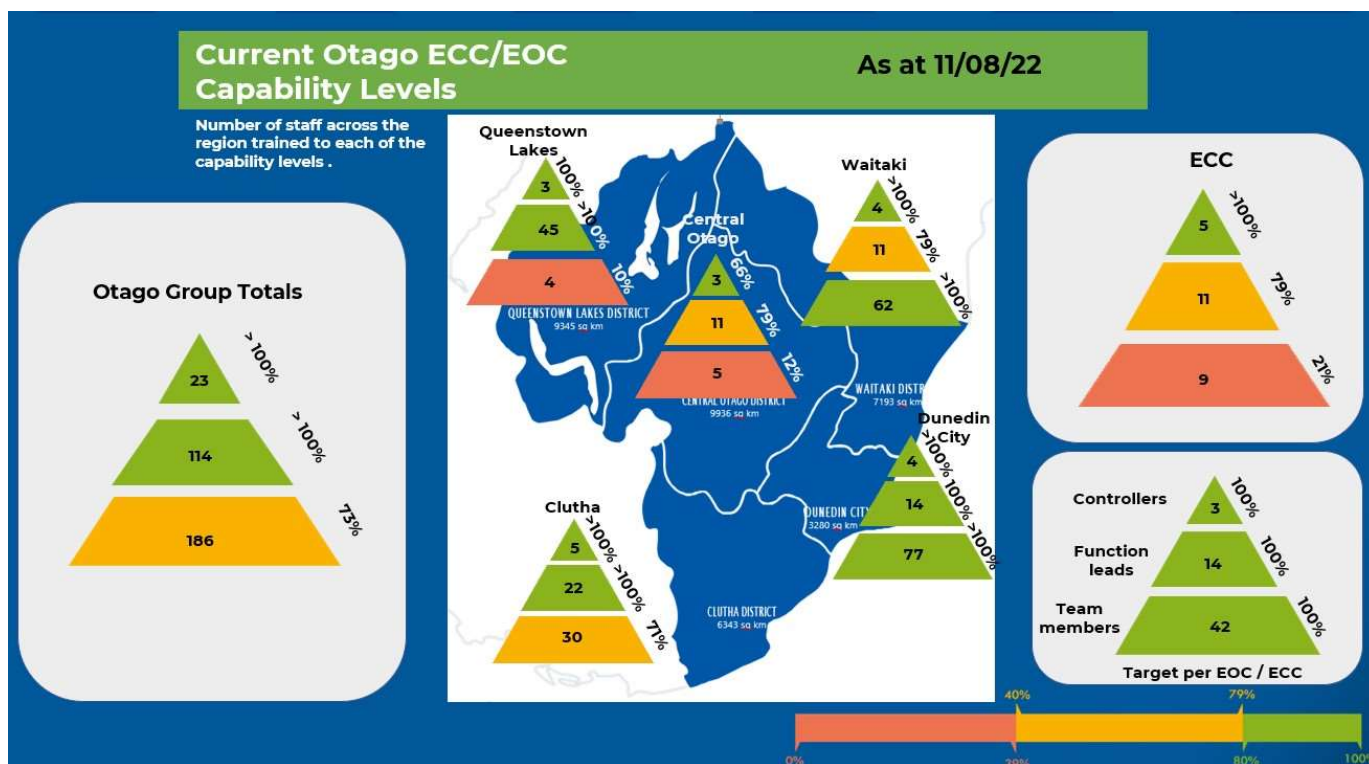
This document has been circulated to all Mayors and Chief Executives for signing.

## Item 6.1.3 Readiness and Response Update

Four of the five districts held Incident Management Team training in July with Moorebrook. Additionally, two Coordinated Incident Management System courses and an Operations Function course were held in June. Nine ITF Foundation training courses and 19 D4H training sessions have also been held. Work is underway to refine D4H training to focus on each Coordinated Incident Management System function team and their specific D4H activity.

National Emergency Management Agency training funded training has an allocation of \$79,000 for the 2022 calendar year. To date nearly 28,000 has been spent, with an additional 24,000 forecast in October / November.

This fund has been under utilised this year due to access to training as a result of Covid settings.



## Lifelines

The Otago Lifelines group met online in July. With Mayor Jim Boulton standing down in this year's election there is a need to elect a new chair for this group.

A key project being undertaken under the AF8 Project umbrella is Priority Routes identification. This will involve a collection of what we believe is largely readily available data from councils on such things critical facilities communities need access to, and vulnerabilities in the road access to these facilities.

We continue to assist the national lifelines group in planning for the national forum which is being hosted in Queenstown in September.

## **Item 6.1.4 Resilience Update**

### **Community Engagement Framework**

The CDEM team have been undertaking a review of our Community Engagement Framework.

Although this work was not planned for at the start of the year, we utilised the opportunity that COVID settings created, particularly our inability to engage with communities during red traffic light restrictions.

The benefits of this framework are as follows:

1. Creation of a regionally consistent set of resources to assist in community engagement and delivery for district staff.
2. Provided visibility of this workstream including a deeper understanding into workforce requirements for delivery
3. Better alignment with the National Disaster Resilience Strategy
4. Enables better horizontal integration between the group office, the ORC natural hazards team and the district staff particularly in planning joint engagements and work plans.
5. Flexibility to create bespoke solutions to meet individual community needs.

As part of this process, we will be renewing 62 existing community response plans. We have reviewed the value of these plans as they exist in their current format. We have landed on a solution that see these documents being utilised as a resilience guide to identify the particular hazardscape that a community faces, rather than a response plan.

Community response plans still exist but are covered in a separate document that is owned by the respective community group.

The Community Emergency Hub Guide and Response plans are being reviewed by the CEG Liaison Group currently.

### **Rural Advisory Group (RAG)**

RAG continues to be well engaged and meeting every three weeks, looking at what resilience looks like for the rural community.

### **Welfare Coordination Group (WCG)**

The next WCG meeting will be the Otago Welfare Forum on the 19 October 2022.

This is being held at Puketeraki Marae, with a focus on manaakitanga and what the Emergency Management sector can learn from mana whenua.

### **Activations**

EOC in Waitaki, Dunedin have been activated recently for flooding events, and although some communities were cut off, and there were some short-term evacuations, no major welfare concerns were noted.

### **Planned activity for next quarter**

ITF Welfare Function training that was planned for early August was postponed due to flooding events this will be rescheduled.

Focus on Resilience Guides will be a significant task for this quarter.



## **Item 6.1.5 Stakeholder Engagement Update**

### **2022 EMO preparedness survey**

The survey results have been received (attached for your information).

850 residents across Otago participated in the survey with a spread of urban & rural, male & female and age groups participating.

Of note is an increase in those who have an emergency kit and household plan in place and the number of respondents who have an understanding of risks and the impacts these may cause.

Whilst the percentage of people who have stored water has stayed the same, the number of days they are prepared for has increased from three to seven.

We are currently evaluating the results of the survey and this will inform the public education activities over the next two years.

### **Shakeout 2022**

New Zealand's national earthquake drill and tsunami hikoi is taking place on October 27<sup>th</sup> at 0930. Individuals, families, schools, ECE's and businesses are encouraged to sign up to participate.

To date (August 8<sup>th</sup>) there are 15,083 (6%) people across Otago registered and Council comms teams have been provided the information to support the promotion of the campaign.

### **Clued Up kids**

Clued up kids has been successfully run in both Clutha and Waitaki districts in the past quarter.

Around 600 children attended these sessions and were taught about earthquakes and emergency preparedness.

The event enables kids through safety messages and engaging educational experiences to help them in all manner of situations - from what to do in an earthquake through to how important safety on our roads can be.

### **South Island Public Information Management (PIM) Forum**

EMO are organising a PIM forum to be held in Dunedin on 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> November. All PIM team members and some external agencies across the South Island will be invited to attend and we have the support of Group Managers across the motu.

Radio Broadcasting association and Radio NZ will be in attendance and Otago print and broadcasting media will be invited to attend those sessions.

Speakers include Andrew Holden (NZTE), Anthony Frith (NEMA), Matt Alley (EMO), Michele Poole (FENZ).

## Item 6.1.6 2022 – 2023 Annual Plan

The 2022 – 2023 Annual plan is attached to this report for your reference.

This plan looks to deliver on key areas of activity identified in the Otago Group Plan 2018 – 2028.

The three main areas of focus are:

- Managing Risk
- Effective response to and recovery from emergencies
- Enabling, empowering and supporting community resilience.

We will be monitoring 9 key metrics closely (linked to the focus areas above) to understand the impact of the work we are undertaking.

Six of the nine metrics are covered below:

Managing Risk		
People who have an emergency kit (stored food, water, a radio, batteries and a torch)	People who have an emergency plan for when they are at home	Have at least 3 litres of water stored per person per day for seven days
Preparedness Survey 2018 -29% <b>2022- 57%</b>	Preparedness Survey 2018 - 41% <b>2022 - 48%</b>	Preparedness Survey 2018- 57% (3 days) <b>2022 – 57% ( 7 days)</b>

Enabling Empowering and supporting community resilience		
Number of residents who have a good understanding of risks and effects of disasters in their area	Increase in groups registering in National Shakeout and tsunami hikoi campaigns	Number of people subscribing to Gets Ready Alerts platform
Preparedness Survey <b>2022 - 97%</b>	2021 – 29,189 <b>2022 – 15,847 (10/8/22)</b>	10,000 subscribers <b>5009 subscribers YTD</b>

The remaining three metrics relate to:

- Appropriate number of coordination and operation centre staff that are trained and capable - as per the info graphic in the training and capability update.
- Coordination and operational facilities have the appropriate resilience and functionality - ECC and EOC assessments to be covered in the next CEG report).
- Annual recovery workshops are supported and well attended – this will be measured via attendance statistics from year to year.

### Item 6.1.7 Financial Report (July 2021 – June 2022)

<u>21 / 22 Annual Budget</u>	<u>21 / 22 Final</u>	<u>Tracking</u>
\$2,759,065	\$2,655,821	-4%

The 4% underspend has been as a result of a number of staff vacancies that were carried over 5 months.

Events and activities have also been cancelled due to COVID restrictions that have also had financial implications.

The Emergency Management reserve (-\$101,655) remains in deficit due to the 2020 COVID response.

#### **Recommendations:**

**That the Joint Committee receives this report.**



Emergency  
Management Otago  
Te Rākau Whakamarumarū Ōtākou

# COMMUNITY RESILIENCE GUIDE

## MOSGIEL - TAIERI



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## Introduction

# Area Overview Map

The goal of this Community Resilience Guide is to strengthen the resilience of Otago by managing risks, being ready to respond to and recover from emergencies, and by enabling, empowering, and supporting individuals, organisations, and communities to act for themselves and others, for the safety and wellbeing of all.

## Communities and hapū

### Understand your risk

Seek to build a collective understanding of your risks: the hazards or disruptions you could face, your collective exposure of people, animals, property, and assets, and your vulnerabilities – how these could be adversely affected.

### Reduce your risk factors

Consider ways to reduce your community's exposure or vulnerabilities – it needn't cost money, but there may be options if it does.

### Keep the long-term in mind

Consider the longer-term changes in your environment, for example, the impact of climate change, and what you can do about them.

### Benefit today, benefit tomorrow

Try to find risk reduction, readiness, and resilience solutions that have an everyday benefit to your community. As well as being prepared for tomorrow, you'll have a richer community today.

### Learn about response and recovery

Understand how response to and recovery from emergencies will work in your city or district.

### Understand your collective resources

Think about what resources you have, now or in an emergency, and how you could put them to work.

### Make a plan and practice it

Community response and recovery planning helps communities understand how they can help each other after a disaster. Ask your local emergency management office for help if you need it, and practice any plans, as much as you can.

### Organise community events

Communities who know each other are stronger communities – in good times and in bad.

# 3 THINGS TO MAKE SURE YOU ARE READY

## Step 1 - Plan

A household emergency plan will help protect what matters most - you, your loved ones, and your pets. It includes knowing the best way to leave your home in an emergency, where to meet and how to contact one another if separated.



## Step 2 - Create

Whether you're just starting out or you're a preparedness pro, gathering your emergency supplies is easy. A good rule of thumb is to have supplies for about seven days. You'll be surprised at how much you already have.



## Step 3 - Connect

In an emergency or disaster situation you'll need to know how to get information and how to connect with people around you in your community. Now is a good time to connect so you'll be ready if it occurs.



## *Household Emergency Plan*

Plan to look after yourself and your loved ones for at least seven days or more.

Many emergencies will affect essential services and possibly disrupt your ability to travel or communicate with each other. You may be confined to your home or forced to evacuate your neighbourhood. In the immediate aftermath of an emergency, emergency services will not be able to get help to everyone as quickly as needed. This is when you are likely to be most vulnerable. So, it is important to plan to look after yourself and your loved ones for at least seven days or more in the event of an emergency.

Get your family or household together and agree on a plan. A functional emergency plan helps alleviate fears about potential emergencies and can help you respond safely and quickly when an emergency happens. You can get a copy of a household emergency plan by downloading it from [www.getready.govt.nz](http://www.getready.govt.nz), or complete the Household Emergency Plan on the next page.

**IF LIFE OR PROPERTY IS THREATENED, ALWAYS DIAL 111**

### *Your plan will help you work out:*

- What you will each do in the event of emergencies such as an earthquake, flood, or storm
- How and where you will meet up during and after an emergency
- Where to store emergency survival items and who will be responsible for maintaining supplies
- What you will each need to have in your getaway kits and where to keep them
- What you need to do for members of the household, family, or community with a disability or special requirement
- What you will need to do for your pets, domestic animals, or livestock
- How and when to turn off the water, electricity, and gas at the main switches in your home or business
- Turn off gas only if you suspect a leak, or if you are instructed to do so by authorities. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on and it may take them weeks to respond after an event
- Which local radio stations to tune in to for information during an event
- How to contact your local council's emergency management office for assistance during an emergency





## STUCK AT HOME

In most emergencies, it's best to stay in your own home if it is safe to do so. But that may mean being without power and water or any way to get supplies for three days or more.

Do you have enough food? What about family members who need medication? Do you have enough food for pets to get through too?

### Light up

Your emergency supplies don't have to be in a kit, but you might have to find them in the dark. Make sure everyone knows where the torches and batteries are.

### Fridge first

If the power goes out, eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

### Know your neighbours

Get to know your neighbours. In an emergency, they may need your help or you may need their help, and you may be able to band together to get through.

### Top tip

Keep up to date with emergency information by listening to a radio (get one with batteries) and checking your local council and/or Emergency Management Otago group's websites and social media. Follow the official instructions and emergency services.

## CAN'T GET HOME

In an emergency, public transport may not be able to operate, roads may be closed, and streets or neighbourhoods might be blocked off.

If you can't take your normal route home, how will you get there? Who will you go with? Where will you meet up if your street is a no-go zone?

### Second meeting place

Agree on a meeting place if you can't get home. It might be the school, a friend's place, or with whānau.

### Travel together

If you work away from home, find workmates who live in your area. In an emergency, you could travel together.

### Pack a getaway bag

Have a getaway bag at work or in your car, with walking shoes, warm clothes, some snack food and a bottle of water. A torch, batteries and radio are useful too.

### Top tip

Give the school or day care a list of three people who can pick the kids up if you can't get there.

## What would you do?

# HAVE TO EVACUATE



In an emergency, some houses, streets, and neighbourhoods may not be safe to stay in and you may have to leave home in a hurry.

If your street was evacuated, where would you go? What would you take? What about pets? Do you have neighbours who might need your help?

### Pack a getaway bag

Have a getaway bag ready for everyone in your family with warm clothes, a bottle of water, snacks, copies of important documents and photo ID. Remember any medications you might need and keep your first aid kit, torch, radio, and batteries somewhere you can grab them in a hurry.

### Decide where to go

Decide where you will go (and make sure everyone in your family knows in case you're not all together). Your evacuation place will probably be with friends or family, so make sure they know your plans.

### Check your zone

If you live in a tsunami zone, make sure your evacuation place is outside of the zone (check with your council for zone maps).

### Top tip

If you must leave home, take your pets with you. If it's not safe for you, it's not safe for them. Make sure your evacuation place will take your pets or have the contact details for kennels, catteries, and pet friendly motels.

What would you do if the power was out for days? How will you see, cook, keep warm?

Power cuts could affect EFTPOS and ATM machines, so make sure you have some cash at home, or enough supplies to see you through three days or more.

### Light up

Make sure you have torches and batteries, either in your emergency kit or somewhere everyone can find them in the dark.

### Stay tuned in

Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.

### Stock up

Have a stock of food that doesn't need to be cooked (canned is good) or something to cook your food on (BBQ, camp stove). Don't forget food for babies and pets.

### Fridge first

If the power goes out, eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency kit.

### Top tip

Talk to your neighbours about what they'll do if the power is out. You might find they have a gas BBQ and you have enough food to share (or the other way around).

## NO POWER

## NO WATER

Imagine having no water for three days or more. How would you wash, cook, clean? What would you drink?

### Bottling water

Keep your empty water, juice and fizzy drink bottles, give them a good clean and fill them with water – you need three litres of water for each person for each day that you are without water. Don't forget to store water for babies and pets too.

### Long term water storage

You can keep stored drinking water for up to a year if you add non-scented household bleach (half a teaspoon for every ten litres of water and don't drink for at least half an hour after mixing).



### Stay fed and washed

Remember to store water for cooking and cleaning as well. You can use the water in your hot water cylinder but store some extra in large plastic containers.

### Top tip

You can also fill plastic ice cream containers with water and keep them in the freezer. These can help keep food cool if the power is off and can also be used for drinking.

## NO PHONE OR INTERNET

If the phone and internet lines were down, how would you keep in touch, arrange to meet up, keep up with news and weather alerts?

In most emergencies, it's best to stay in your own home, so make your home your meeting place and have an alternative in case you can't get there.

### Plan a meeting point

Talk to your family about how you will get in touch and where you will meet up in an emergency if the phone lines and/or internet are down.

### If you have kids

If you have kids, make sure you know the school/day care's emergency plans and give the school the names of three people who could pick the kids up if you can't get there.

### Stay tuned in

Have a solar or battery powered radio so you can keep up with the latest news and alerts. Know which radio stations to tune in to for information during an emergency.

### Out of town contact

Have an out of town contact that everyone knows about (sometimes when local phone lines are down you can still reach people outside your area). Get everyone to check in with your out of town contact by text or online messaging in an emergency if you can.

### Keep a list

Keep a written list of important phone numbers.

### Top tip

In an emergency phone lines can become overloaded quickly. Keep them clear so emergency calls can be made and, if you can, use text or online messaging to keep in touch.



## What would you do?

# CARING FOR PETS AND LIVESTOCK

If you have pets, domestic animals, or livestock, include them in your emergency planning.

- Attach a permanent disc to your pet's collar that clearly states your phone number, name and address. Microchip your pets.
- Ensure you have a carry box, towel or blanket, emergency food, a lead and muzzle as part of your pet's emergency getaway kit. Put your name, phone number and address on the box.
- In the event of an evacuation take your pets with you if you can safely do so. Take their vaccination records and essential medications with you as this will help your pet be re-housed if necessary.
- Welfare or evacuation centres generally will not accept pets except for service animals such as guide dogs. Some communities have established sheltering options for pets.
- Make in-case-of-evacuation arrangements with friends or relatives outside your neighbourhood or area.
- Keep a list of "pet-friendly" hotels and motels and their contact details in case you have to evacuate your home or neighbourhood.
- If you have domestic animals (such as horses, pigs or poultry) or livestock, know which paddocks are safe to move livestock away from floodwaters, landslides and power lines. In the event of an evacuation, ensure you have a plan in place so that they will be secure and have food, water and shelter. The responsibility for animal welfare remains with the owner.
- Check with your council about local arrangements for assisting with domestic animal issues.





## Who is this plan for?

### Household members

Name:	Contact Details:
Name:	Contact Details:
Name:	Contact Details:
Name:	Contact Details:

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### Does anyone have special requirements?

Will anyone in your household need assistance to evacuate, or while stuck at home during an emergency? Does anyone rely on mobility or medical devices or other special equipment? Does anyone rely on prescription medicine? Do they have supplies to last three days or more or alternatives if power is not available?

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### Any babies or young children?

Do you have nappies, formula, etc. to last three days or more if shops and roads are closed? Do you have supplies in a grab bag in case you need to leave in a hurry as well?

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### Any pets?

Your animals are your responsibility, so make sure you include them in your emergency planning. Do you have food and water to last three days or more? Do you have cages or carriers to transport them and keep them safe? Do you have someone to collect and look after your animals if you can't get home?

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### Anyone else who might need help?

Are there any friends, family or neighbours who might need your help to get through an emergency at home or to evacuate?

Name:	Contact Details:
Name:	Contact Details:
Name:	Contact Details:





## If we are stuck at home

### Do we have emergency supplies

Food and drink for three days or more (for everyone including babies and pets)? Torches, a radio, and batteries for both? First aid/medical supplies? They don't all need to be in one big box, but you may have to find them in the dark.

Make detailed notes on where these items are stored

---

### Do we know how to turn off water, power and gas?

Only turn these off if you suspect a leak or damaged lines or if you are instructed to do so by authorities. If you turn the gas off, you will need a professional to turn it back on.

Details on how to turn off the water, power and gas

---

## If we have no power

What will you need to do if there is no power? How will you cook, stay warm, see at night (do not use candles as they are a fire hazard)? Do you have spare cash in case ATMs are not working? Do you have enough fuel in case petrol pumps are not working?)

Make notes on what your household needs to do

---

## If we have no water

What will you need to do if there is no water? Do you have enough drinking water stored (three litres per person per day for three days or more)? Do you have water for your pets? What will you cook and clean with? What will you use for a toilet?

Make notes on what your household needs to do

---

## If we have to leave in a hurry

### Do we have grab bags?

Does everyone have grab bags\* in case you need to evacuate? At home, at work, in the car?

\* A small bag with warm clothes, a torch, radio, first aid kit, snack food and water.

Make detailed notes on where the grab bags are stored





## *Emergency Kit*

In most emergencies you should be able to stay in your home. Plan to be able to look after yourself and your household for at least seven days or more. Assemble and maintain your emergency survival items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit in case you need to leave in a hurry. You should also have essential emergency items in your workplace and in your car.

## *Getaway Kit*

Everyone should have a packed getaway kit in an easily accessible place at home and at work which includes:

- Torch and radio with spare batteries
- Any special needs such as hearing aids and spare batteries, glasses, or mobility aids
- Emergency water and easy-to-carry food rations such as energy bars and dried foods
- First aid kit and essential medicines
- Essential items for infants or young children such as formula and food, nappies and a favourite toy
- Change of clothes (wind/waterproof clothing and strong outdoor shoes)
- Toiletries – towel, soap, toothbrush, sanitary items, toilet paper
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Face and dust masks
- Remember to take all your pets with you including pet supplies

## *Top Tip*

Keep strong black garbage bags and kitty litter in your response bag. You can put the black bag and some kitty litter in it then place into your toilet or a bucket and use as emergency toilet if you have no flushing toilet available.

# EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

In an emergency, you could be stuck at home for three days or more. You probably have most of these things already, and you don't have to have them all in one place, but you might have to find them in a hurry and/or in the dark. Make a plan (page 31) to work out what you will need to get your family through.

### Basic supplies to have at home:

- Water for three days or more - make sure you have nine litres of water for every person. (Save large fizzy and juice bottles, give them a good clean and overfill them with water from the tap, replace every 6 months.)
- Long lasting food that doesn't need cooking (unless you have a camping stove or BBQ), and food for babies and pets.
- Toilet paper and large plastic buckets for an emergency toilet.
- Dust masks and work gloves.

### Basic supplies to have in a bag in case you have to evacuate

- Torches and batteries
- Radio – wind up or with batteries
- Hand cleaner
- Cash
- Copies of important documents (online or paper)
- Walking shoes, warm clothes, raincoat and hat
- First aid kit and prescription medicine
- Water and snack food (remember babies and pets too)

# HOW TO STAY IN TOUCH

- **In a power outage**, analogue phones on a copper wire network only will continue to operate (Fibre Optic networks will fail).
- Cell phone communications can become easily overloaded in a crisis. **Texting** is a better way to communicate with friends and family.
- **Use your car** to listen to radio broadcasts if you do not have a battery-operated radio.
- **Use your car** for charging your cell phone/computer. A 12-volt charger is required for this. Make it part of your kit or keep one in the car.

### Telephone Tree

- A phone tree is a network of people organised in such a way that they can quickly and easily spread information amongst each other.

### CONNECT WITH YOUR NEIGHBOURS

Communities that recover best from emergencies are those that have good social networks.

Connect with a few people on your street so in an emergency you can:

- Check on your neighbours if you are evacuating to ensure they are also aware of the situation
- Remember to take all your pets with you.
- Make sure everyone is looked after, especially those who might need extra help
- Share resources and skills to help each other – three families cooking on one BBQ uses a lot less gas than three families cooking by themselves
- Recover faster with less chaos or duplication of effort
- Even better, you'll be helping build a friendlier, more resilient community every day of the year

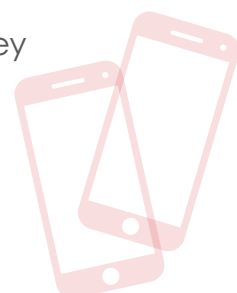
Start with a simple smile and introduction. The first step is always the hardest! Then suggest a few of you exchange contact details in case of an emergency.

### HOW TO STAY IN TOUCH

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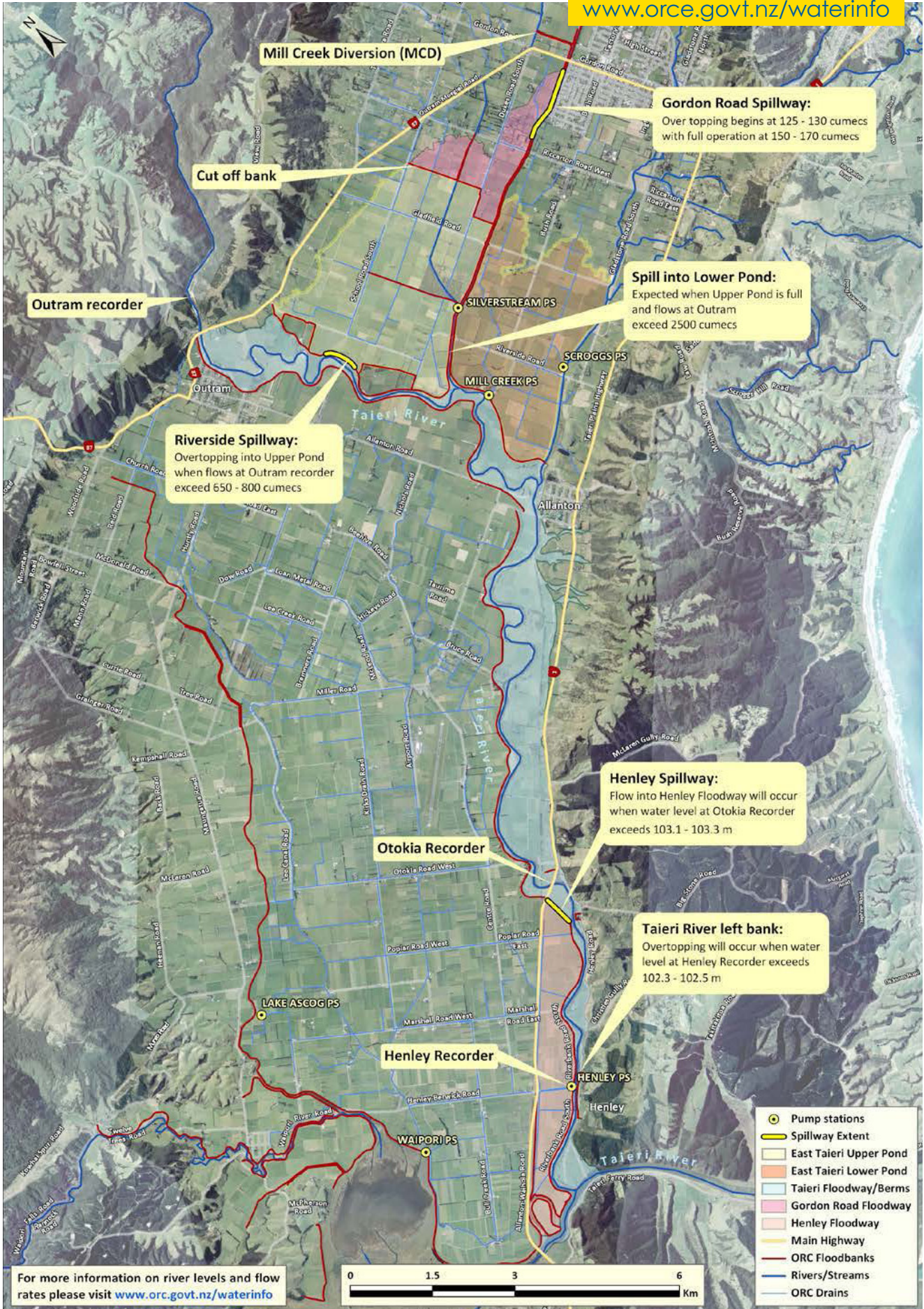
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# HAZARD MAP

[www.orc.govt.nz/waterinfo](http://www.orc.govt.nz/waterinfo)



## KEY HAZARDS - FLOODING

### General info:

Floods are the most common Civil Defence emergency in Otago. Our communities often experience flooding from rivers and streams. We can also get significant surface flooding after intense localised rain - for example in a thunderstorm. Flooding occurs at any time of the year. During major coastal storms, the sea can cause flooding of low-lying areas all along Otago's coast.

Floods can cause injury and loss of life, damage to property and infrastructure, loss of stock, and contamination of water and land.

Floods are usually caused by continuous heavy rain or short, intense thunderstorms. Treat all flood water as dangerous.

### Potential Local Impacts

The catchment areas for the Silver Stream, the Taieri River and the coastal hills consist of steep terrain that in significant rainfall events can contribute to the waterways rising rapidly. You can view information about current river flow and water levels at the Otago Regional Council water monitoring website.

[www.orc.govt.nz/managing-our-environment/water/water-monitoring-and-alerts](http://www.orc.govt.nz/managing-our-environment/water/water-monitoring-and-alerts)

### Gordon Road Spillway:

Overtopping starts when the flow at the Gordon Road recorder reaches about 125-130cumecs and extensive overtopping over the full length of the spillway occurs when the flow exceeds 150cumecs. See map on page 8.

### Henley Area:

Flow into the Henley floodway (between the Taieri River and SH1) will occur when the water level at the Otokia recorder exceeds 103.1-103.3m. Overtopping of the Taieri River right bank (Henley Township) will occur when the water level at the Henley recorder exceeds 102.3-102.5m

### Urban Areas:

When there are significant and extreme rainfall weather events storm water systems may exceed capacity causing localised surface flooding.

## KEY HAZARDS - FLOODING

### FYI:

- Cumec = cubic metres per second, that is, how much water is flowing.
- Which side of the river? The right or the left side of the river is as you would see it by looking downstream.

### Recommended Actions

- It may not be safe to return home even after floodwaters have receded.
- Help others, if possible, particularly those who require special assistance.
- Do not attempt to drive or walk-through floodwaters unless it is your only escape route.
- Avoid drinking or preparing food with tap water until you are certain it is not contaminated. If in doubt, check with your local council or public health authority.
- Look for and report broken utility lines to appropriate authorities.
- If your property is damaged, take notes and photographs for insurance purposes.
- If you rent your property, contact your landlord and your contents insurance company as soon as possible.

### Weather

Check out what the weather is doing in your part of the region by keeping up to date with the latest information from MetService. [www.metservice.co.nz](http://www.metservice.co.nz)

### Rain and river

For up-to-date rainfall and river flow data check out the Otago Regional Council's Water Info website. [www.water.orc.govt.nz/WaterInfo](http://www.water.orc.govt.nz/WaterInfo)

### Rain and river

Keep an eye on the latest road information by keeping up to date with road closures in your area. [www.nzta.govt.nz/traffic-and-travel-information](http://www.nzta.govt.nz/traffic-and-travel-information);

## KEY HAZARDS - EARTHQUAKE

### General info:

Large earthquakes can injure and sometimes kill people, and damage or destroy property and lifelines utilities.

Earthquake hazards include ground shaking, land deformation, and liquefaction.

**Ground shaking** is the shaking of the ground during an earthquake. and is one of the main causes of earthquake damage to buildings and lifeline utilities.

**Land deformation** is changes to the ground surface, such as swelling, sinking, or cracking. Land deformation can damage buildings, structures and lifelines utilities, cause landslides and change the risk of flooding as the ground moves.

**Surface fault rupture** is the ripping and warping of the ground surface along a fault as the ground on one side moves sideways and/or up relative to ground on the other side. This only happens in moderate to large earthquakes (larger than about magnitude 6.5) where the fault movement is large enough to come all the way up to the ground surface.

**Liquefaction** is a process where loose soils below the groundwater level substantially lose strength and stiffness, in response to earthquake shaking. This causes the soil to behave like a pressurised liquid. In some cases, this soil/water mixture is ejected up to the ground surface.

A large, damaging earthquake could occur at any time, and can be followed by aftershocks that continue for days or weeks.

[www.geonet.org.nz](http://www.geonet.org.nz)

### Potential Local Impacts

Being prepared helps to reduce damage to your home and business as well as help you to survive.

- There are a number of local fault lines in the Dunedin area including the Akatore Fault System, just off the Dunedin coastline and the Alpine Fault running along the length of the Southern Alps have the potential to cause earthquakes severe enough to damage and disrupt infrastructure including buildings, roads and bridges as well as services such as power, communications, water and sewerage.
- An earthquake will severely limit emergency services' ability to respond to calls for assistance. Scientists believe the likelihood of a major earthquake occurring on the Alpine fault is quite high within the next 20 years.

## Recommended actions

- You can reduce the impacts of earthquakes by making sure objects that can fall, damage and hurt are either placed somewhere else, or fixed and fastened.
- Make and practise your emergency plan, have a grab bag and emergency supplies.
- Drop, Cover and Hold is the right action to take during an earthquake. It stops you being knocked over, makes you a smaller target for falling and flying objects, and protects your head, neck and vital organs.
- Practise Drop, Cover and Hold at least twice a year. You can do this when the clocks change for daylight savings and take part in New Zealand's annual ShakeOut drill.
- In a major earthquake, masonry and glass falls off buildings and into the streets. If you are inside, Drop, Cover and Hold – do not run outside or you risk getting hit by falling bricks or concrete and glass.
- If you are outside, move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and power lines, then Drop, Cover and Hold. Stay there until the shaking stops.
- It is important to recognise the natural warning signs of a tsunami and remember, if an earthquake is Long or Strong, Get Gone.
- Expect aftershocks. Each time you feel one, drop, cover, and hold. Aftershocks can occur minutes, days, weeks, months and years following an earthquake.

**For more information visit:**

[www.eqc.govt.nz](http://www.eqc.govt.nz)



**DROP**



**COVER**



**HOLD**



# KEY HAZARDS - TSUNAMI

## General info:

A tsunami is a series of waves generated after a large disturbance of the sea caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or underwater landslides. The source of the disturbance may be close to the New Zealand coastline or across the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

A near-source tsunami is generated close to the coastline. The water level will fall rapidly past the low tide mark and then quickly return. If this happens, there won't be enough time to issue a warning.

An earthquake centred on the Puysegur Trench, off the coast of Southland, could trigger a near-source tsunami which may affect coastal communities south of Otago Peninsula.

A distant source tsunami may start as far away as South America, taking much longer to reach New Zealand and affecting more of the coastline. National warnings will be issued by the National Emergency Management Agency and Emergency Management Otago.

These warnings are sent to the police, Emergency Management, and emergency management organisations. Warnings are also broadcast to the public on radio and television. Some communities have sirens that may go off when this event happens.

Distant source tsunami may affect coastal communities in Otago. People living near the mouth of rivers such as the Taieri and Clutha could also be affected as a tsunami wave can travel up a river.

Tsunami can threaten lives, property and essential services.

## Tsunami Warnings

Warning messages and signals about a possible tsunami can come from several sources – natural, official or unofficial.

### Natural warnings

For a local source tsunami which could arrive in minutes, there won't be time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.

### Official warnings

Official warnings are only possible for distant and regional source tsunami. Official warnings are disseminated by National Emergency Management Agency & Emergency Management Otago to the national media, local authorities and other key response agencies. Your local council may also issue warnings through local media, siren and other local arrangements.

## EVACUATION ZONE GUIDE - <https://www.otagocdem.govt.nz/hazards/tsunami>

**RED:** Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a beach and marine threat with wave height of 0.2 metres and above.

**ORANGE:** Evacuate if you feel a long or strong earthquake or after an official warning for a wave height 1-3 metres

**YELLOW:** Evacuate after an official warning for a wave height more than 3 metres.

### Unofficial or informal warnings

You may receive warnings from friends, other members of the public, international media and from the internet. Verify the warning only if you can do so quickly. If official warnings are available, trust their message over informal warnings.

### Recommended Actions

- For a local-source tsunami which can arrive in minutes, there is not enough time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.
- Remember, LONG or STRONG, GET GONE: If you are near the coast and experience any of the following:
  - Feel a strong earthquake that makes it hard to stand up, or a weak rolling earthquake that lasts a minute or more.
  - See a sudden rise or fall in water level.
  - Hear loud and unusual noises from the water.
- Move immediately to the nearest high ground or as far inland as you can, out of tsunami evacuation zones. Do not wait for official warnings.
- Walk, run or cycle, if you can. This reduces the chances of getting stuck due to damaged roads or traffic congestion.
- Emergency Management Otago has evacuation zones which you can find here: <https://www.otagocdem.govt.nz/hazards/tsunami>
- Make sure you know where to go, whether you are at home, at mahi/work or out and about.
- Plan evacuation routes from your whare/home, farm, kura/school, wāhi mahi/ workplace, or any other place you frequently go, that is in a tsunami evacuation zone.
- Once you have evacuated, follow official advice from your local Civil Defence Emergency Management Group about when it is safe to return to tsunami evacuation zones. Do not return until an official all-clear message is given by Civil Defence Emergency Management. Tsunami activity will continue for several hours and the first wave may not be the largest.

# KEY HAZARDS - MAJOR STORM/SNOW STORMS

## General information:

A storm is a weather system with strong winds. It will be likely to cause heavy rain and can also bring hail, lightning, tornadoes, heavy swells, coastal inundation and storm surges.

Storms can make driving dangerous. They can also cause road damage, power supply disruption and damage to buildings. As a result, storms can isolate communities and cut off communications and power supply.

Storms can last for days or can be short-lived. Thunderstorms exist for no more than one or two hours.

A **tornado** is a narrow, violently rotating wind column, extending downwards to the ground, from the base of a thunderstorm. Every year, a few tornadoes are observed in New Zealand. They can cause severe localised damage, injuries and death. They are usually around a few tens of metres wide, have tracks a few kilometres long, and exist for just a few minutes.

A **cyclone** is a large storm that develop in the tropics. Cyclones are also called hurricanes or typhoons. A cyclone has a wind-speed of more than 120 kilometres per hour. Cyclones usually weaken as they meet the cooler sea temperatures around New Zealand, These "ex-tropical cyclones" remain dangerous storms, and cause major damage in New Zealand.

A **snowstorm** is a very heavy snowfall, sometimes accompanied by strong winds that can create blizzard-like conditions and severe wind chill. Snowstorms can make driving dangerous. On mountains, snowstorms can increase the risk of avalanches, which can fall onto roads and ski fields.

**Severe weather warnings are issued by the MetService and available through the broadcast media, by email alerts, and online at [www.metservice.com](http://www.metservice.com)**

## Potential Local Impacts

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## Recommended Actions

- Listen to advice provided by your Emergency Management Otago and emergency services and follow any instructions.
- Secure your whare/home and critical buildings by closing windows and shutters, if you have them. Pull curtains and blinds over windows. This can prevent injury from flying glass if the window breaks.
- Close all interior and external doors. Closed doors will help prevent damaging winds from entering rooms.
- Take extreme care with items that may conduct electricity if your whare/home is struck by lightning:
  - Using electric lights is safe, but unplug appliances and avoid using the telephone or any other electrical appliance, especially television sets.
  - Turn off air conditioners and heat pumps, which can be overloaded by power surges from lightning.
  - If you live in an old house with metal plumbing, avoid using bathtubs, water taps and sinks as these may conduct electricity.
  - Use battery-powered radios and water from your emergency supplies.
- Stay up to date with the latest information and updates from MetService.
- Postpone outdoor activities if a snowstorm is imminent.
- If you are outside, seek shelter.
- Bring pets inside. Move domestic animals and stock to shelter.
  - Make sure there is good ventilation and that your animal can freely move away from any external heat sources. Keep animals away from coming in contact with heat sources, such as fires, to reduce the risk of burns.
  - Do not keep your animal in a garage or room with running vehicles or unflued gas heaters. Even small amounts of carbon monoxide will kill them.
- At home, check fuel supplies for heating, wood burners, gas heaters, generators and barbeques.
- If you are caught in your car or truck during a snowstorm, stay in your vehicle. Run the engine every ten minutes to keep warm. Drink fluids to avoid dehydration. Open the window slightly to avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Make yourself visible to rescuers by tying a brightly coloured cloth to your radio aerial or door and keeping the inside light on.
- If you have to travel, make sure you are well prepared with snow chains, sleeping bags, warm clothing and essential emergency items that you will find in your Emergency Items.

## KEY HAZARDS - LAND INSTABILITY

### General info:

A landslide is the movement of rock, soil and/or vegetation, down a slope. There are many different types, and they can range in size from a single boulder in a rock fall, to a very large avalanche of debris with huge quantities of rock and soil that spreads across many kilometres. They are common in both rural and urban settings.

Landslides are commonly classified by the material involved (e.g., rock, debris, soil or mud) and the way they move (e.g., fall, topple, slide, spread, or flow). All these types of landslides may occur in New Zealand. Listed below are some classical examples of different landslide types.

- Rockfall - individual rocks that detach and rapidly fall from steep slopes and cliffs.
- Debris Avalanche - a shallow flow of rock and debris that detach from steep slopes and cliffs fall from steep slopes and cliffs to form an avalanche. T
- Debris Flows - rapid surging flows of saturated debris that occur in channels. They are often triggered by heavy rainfall or rapid snowmelt.
- Slides - landslides that occur when a zone of weakness separates the slide material from more stable underlying material. They can be rotational or translational.

Landslides can occur without any trigger but are most commonly associated with heavy rainfall and earthquakes. Human activities including mining, construction, removal of trees and vegetation, steep roadside cuttings or leaking water pipes can also cause or increase the likelihood of landslides.

Some landslides move rapidly, while others are slow and gradual, causing damage to property and infrastructure, but rarely injuring people.

### Potential Local Impacts

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## Recommended Actions

Landslides can occur without any warning signs. Be aware of the potential for landslides, particularly in the weeks after potential triggering events, such as heavy rainfall, earthquakes, and previous landslides.

### Some warning signs before landslides occur:

- Small slips, rock falls, and sinking land, at the bottom of slopes.
- Sticking doors and window frames, which may mean the land is slowly moving under the house.
- Gaps where window frames are not fitting properly.
- Steps, decks, and verandas, moving or tilting away from the rest of the house.
- New cracks or bulges on the ground, road, footpath, retaining walls and other hard surfaces.
- Tilting trees, retaining walls, or fences.

If you see a landslide, move quickly out of its path and stay away from it. It is important to recognise the warning signs and act quickly.

If you learn or suspect that a landslide is occurring, or is about to occur in your area:

- Evacuate immediately if it is safe to do so. Seek higher ground outside the path of the landslide. Getting out of the path of a landslide or debris flow path is your best protection.
- If you cannot leave safely, move out of the path of the debris. The side of your house furthest from the landslide is likely to be the safest location within the property.
- Take your pets with you, and move livestock to safe paddocks, if you can do so without endangering yourself.
- Alert your neighbours. They may not be aware of the potential hazard. Advising them of a threat may save their lives. Help neighbours who need assistance to evacuate if you can do so without putting yourself in danger.
- Contact your local council or technical expert. Local council engineers or other geotechnical engineers are the people best able to assess the potential danger.

**For more information visit:** [www.eqc.govt.nz](http://www.eqc.govt.nz)

# KEY HAZARDS - PANDEMIC

## General info:

An epidemic occurs when a disease infects many people at the same time. A pandemic is the spread of an epidemic between many countries.

A pandemic can impact all services as many people would need to stay away from others and businesses may be temporarily closed by health officials to stop the disease spreading. Emergency services, food distribution, power and telecommunications would all be affected during a pandemic.

## Potential Local Impacts

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- Donec gravida ipsum blandit nisl sodales rhoncus.
- Duis venenatis erat id lorem consequat faucibus eu eget ipsum.
- Curabitur eu nunc varius, interdum dolor at, facilisis risus.
- Sed eu nisl at tortor aliquet auctor nec eget dolor.

## Recommended Actions

- Follow instructions and advice of health officials.
- Cover your mouth when coughing or sneezing. Do so into the crook of your elbow rather than your hand. Use tissues, dispose of them properly, and then wash your hands.
- Wash your hands after coughing and sneezing, wiping children's noses, preparing food, and eating, going to the toilet, or looking after sick people. Do so for at least 20 seconds - with soap or alcohol gels and, if possible, warm water, and dry thoroughly before preparing or eating food.
- Maintain a personal space from those who may be ill to avoid infection.
- Stay home if you become ill.
- Make a plan with family and friends that includes:
  - who will help with food and supplies if you and your household are ill
  - who will look after your extended family if they don't live nearby (for example, who could deliver groceries or meals to sick family members)
  - who would look after your children/ dependents if they need to stay at home and you must go to work.
- Think about whether you could work from home and what you would need to do this.
- Learn more about infectious disease prevention and control.

For more information visit: [www.moh.govt.nz](http://www.moh.govt.nz)

### List key contacts

Have key contact numbers in a place that is easy to find (for example, on the fridge door).

### Include the phone numbers of:

- the people living nearby who you could call if you needed help
- your doctor
- HealthLine (freephone: 0800 611 116)
- your workplace.

### Build up your emergency supplies

- Keep at least a week's supply of food, tissues, and your usual medicines so you don't need to make trips out in public.

### If you have an existing medical condition make sure that you:

- don't run out of your regular medications
- take medications to keep any medical condition under control.





# KEY HAZARDS - FIRE/WILDFIRE

## General info:

Rural property owners face a higher risk of wildfire than city dwellers.

If a fire starts, it may not be detected as quickly, and emergency services take longer to respond due to the greater travel distances.

For information relating to fire danger, fire season status, and requirements for fire permits visit: <https://fireandemergency.nz/>.

## Potential Local Impacts

- Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.
- Donec gravida ipsum blandit nisl sodales rhoncus.
- Duis venenatis erat id lorem consequat faucibus eu eget ipsum.
- Curabitur eu nunc varius, interdum dolor at, facilisis risus.
- Sed eu nisl at tortor aliquet auctor nec eget dolor.

## During a fire:

- Crawl low and fast to escape smoke. 'Get Down, Get Low, Get Out.'
- Shut doors behind you to slow the spread of fire
- Meet at the planned meeting place
- Once out, stay out, never go back inside
- Phone (111) Fire and Emergency New Zealand from a safe phone

## Tell Fire and Emergency New Zealand:

1. House number
2. Street
3. Nearest intersection
4. Suburb and City
5. Rapid ID number if you have one

## Recommended Actions

If you see smoke or fire and believe there's a risk to people or property, call 111 and ask for 'Fire' immediately. If you're not sure whether it's a real emergency or not, call 111 and ask.

When in doubt, call 111

## Smoke alarms

Install smoke alarms and test them every month.

## Escape plan

Design an escape plan for you and your family to get out of the house and off the property. Test it regularly.

## **Access**

Make sure your driveway clearance is at least four metres wide and four meters high. Ensure there is adequate turning space for fire trucks and easy access to water.

## **Landscaping**

Keep the grass near your home green and mown. Select plant species that are more fire resistant.

## **Home maintenance**

Fires can start when embers get on your roof and under your house. Clean your gutters and make sure there is nothing flammable beneath the house.

## **Signs**

Make it easy for emergency services to find you by making sure your RAPID rural property identification number is on your signpost and clearly visible from the road.

## **Fire extinguishers**

Install dry powder extinguishers near heat and fuel sources in your home and out buildings.

## **Sprinklers**

Sprinklers are the fastest way to put out a fire. Consider installing a sprinkler system in your home. Modern sprinklers can be easily installed by a plumber and are less expensive than you might think.

## **Water source**

Ensure there is access to an adequate supply of water for fire trucks. Make sure your garden hose is connected and is long enough to reach around the house.

## **Firewood**

Store your firewood and other flammable material away from the house.

## **Fuel**

Safely handle and store liquid fuels and gas.

## **Machinery**

Make sure your machinery and equipment is properly maintained and in good working order. Check there are no birds' nests in or around your machinery — they are a common cause of machinery fires.

## **Ash**

Dispose of ash in a metal container or wet down with water. Ashes can stay hot enough to start a fire for up to five days.

**For more information visit:** <https://fireandemergency.nz>

# COMMUNITY RESPONSE

GROUPS AND COMMUNITY  
EMERGENCY HUBS

Community Response Groups are locals who come together there during and after an emergency to support the local community. They may do this by setting up Community Emergency Hubs so people can come together to help their community.

In an emergency, it is vital communities come together to support and help each other.

## What is a Community Emergency Hub?

A Community Emergency Hub is a place for the community to come for information, reassurance, to have a hot drink, and to meet with each other and talk.

Community Emergency Hub may be opened by members of the community to support people who have been affected by the event.

Using their discretion, a Community Response Group can open a Community Emergency Hub to meet their local needs.

Community Emergency Hubs are not for overnight stays or delivery of a formal welfare response. If required, the district Emergency Operations Centre will open a Civil Defence Centre (CDC) to provide for formal emergency welfare support.

Community Emergency Hubs	Civil Defence Centres
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entirely owned and led by the local community within guidelines set by Emergency Management Otago.</li> <li>Community resourced.</li> <li>Local community focused</li> <li>In communication with the local Emergency Operations Centre or Incident Control Point.</li> <li>Not for overnight stays.</li> <li>Run by members of the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established and run by the Emergency Operation Centres</li> <li>Provides government and support agencies a facility to offer services</li> <li>Provides the formal and official welfare response</li> <li>May be established as emergency shelter if appropriate for the emergency.</li> <li>Staffed by trained and vetted personnel</li> </ul>



### Volunteering NZ ([volunteeringnz.org.nz](http://volunteeringnz.org.nz))

Volunteer in your community. Volunteering New Zealand is an association of volunteer centres and national organisations with a commitment to volunteering.



### Neighbourhood Support ([neighbourhoodsupport.co.nz](http://neighbourhoodsupport.co.nz))

Join a Neighbourhood Support Group on the Neighbourhood Support website or calling 0800 463 444.



### New Zealand Red Cross ([redcross.org.nz](http://redcross.org.nz))

Joining as a member and volunteering is at the core of the New Zealand Red Cross and has been for over 100 Years.

Through volunteering, you can build valuable skills and assist people in their time of greatest need.



### Community Response Groups ([www.otagocdem.govt.nz](http://www.otagocdem.govt.nz))

Join a local Community Response Group to support your local community when emergencies happen

Contact Emergency Management Otago to find out more about how to get involved



# GET EMERGENCY ALERTS WHEN YOU NEED THEM MOST

JOIN TODAY TO RECEIVE EMERGENCY ALERTS 

[otago.getsready.net](http://otago.getsready.net)

# KEY INFORMATION SOURCES

## Facebook:

- DnEmergency
- DunedinCityCouncil
- OtagoCDEM

## Twitter:

- @DnEmergency
- @DnCityCouncil
- @OtagoCDEM

## Websites:

- [www.dunedin.govt.nz](http://www.dunedin.govt.nz)
- [www.otagocdem.govt.nz](http://www.otagocdem.govt.nz)
- [www.orc.govt.nz](http://www.orc.govt.nz)
- [www.metservice.com](http://www.metservice.com)

## Smart phone applications:

- Red Cross 'Hazards' app
- My Little Local
- MetService

## Radio:

- More FM (97.4FM)
- The Hits (89.4FM)
- Otago Access Radio (105.4FM)
- Radio Live (96.6FM)
- Newstalk ZB (1044AM)
- Radio New Zealand National (101.4FM & 810AM)
- Radio Dunedin (95.4FM, 106.7FM & 1305AM)
- Local TV Channel 39

## Two-way radio:

- NZ UHF PRS Channel 15
- Community to communicate amongst itself to address immediate issues/problems

## Emergency Services

### New Zealand Police

[www.police.govt.nz](http://www.police.govt.nz)

### Fire and Emergency New Zealand

[www.fire.org.nz](http://www.fire.org.nz)

### St John Ambulance

[www.stjohn.org.nz](http://www.stjohn.org.nz)

## Emergency Management

### Emergency Management Otago

[www.otagocdem.govt.nz](http://www.otagocdem.govt.nz)

### National Emergency Management Agency

[www.civildefence.govt.nz](http://www.civildefence.govt.nz)

### Be Prepared

[www.getready.govt.nz](http://www.getready.govt.nz)

## Local Council

### Dunedin City Council

03 477400

[www.dunedin.govt.nz](http://www.dunedin.govt.nz)

### Otago Regional Council

03 474 0827

[www.orc.govt.nz](http://www.orc.govt.nz)

## In an Emergency If life or property is threatened, call 111.

Only call 111 in an emergency.

Do not call 111 for information and advice.

Calling 111 unnecessarily may put others who are in a genuine emergency situation at risk.













**Emergency  
Management Otago**  
Te Rākau Whakamarumarū Ōtākou

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**Emergency Management Otago**

 Phone **0800 474 082**

 Web **[www.otagocdem.govt.nz](http://www.otagocdem.govt.nz)**

 Facebook **OtagoCDEM**

# Emergency Preparedness Survey

Emergency Management Otago

July 2022



# Executive Summary

Emergency Management Otago (EMO) is the authority responsible for the emergency response throughout the Otago region. EMO commissioned a survey to understand community preparedness amongst residents residing in the Otago region. This study is based a total of n=850 responses and the discussion provides a summary of the main results.

## HAZARD AND RISK

Sixty one percent of respondents said they had experienced a significant emergency in New Zealand (cf. 2018, 47%). When asked what natural hazards respondents are aware of, earthquakes (79%) and flooding (62%) are most commonly cited which is consistent with the 2018 results.

Earthquakes are perceived to be the natural hazard with the greatest side-effects, with respondents consistently indicating that an earthquake would have an effect on respondents personally and/or on their surrounding infrastructure.

The majority of respondents were able to cite the correct action during an earthquake (drop, cover, hold, 80%).

## PREPAREDNESS FOR AN EMERGENCY

Forty eight percent of respondents have a household emergency plan while 47% did not. Fifty four percent of respondents indicate that their whānau are prepared for seven days if an emergency occurs, 57% state they are personally prepared, and 20% say their community is prepared.

When asked about preparation barriers thirty percent of respondents state 'there was only so much they can do to prepare'. Fifty six percent of respondents say they will likely make further preparations for an emergency (cf. 2018, 45%).

Forty nine percent of respondents say their business or workplace is prepared for an emergency (cf. 2018, 36%) and 32% of respondents say they are aware of the tsunami evacuation maps. Of those who are aware of the maps, 79% have reviewed them (cf. 2018, 78%).

Over half (56%) of respondents are likely to volunteer at a community emergency hub during an emergency.

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Sixty five percent of respondents will use the Emergency Management Otago website to source information on how to prepare for an emergency (cf. 2018, 44%), while 78% of respondents indicate they will use emergency mobile alerts for information during an emergency.

Thirty four percent of respondents have seen or heard advertising on TV or radio regarding emergency preparedness (cf. 2018, 58%).

Seventy four percent of respondents have seen the Long or Strong, Get Gone advertisement while 81% of respondents have seen the Drop Cover Hold advertisement. Thirty two percent of respondents are aware of the Get Ready advertisements.

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# Project Overview

# Summary

## BACKGROUND

Otago Civil Defence Emergency Management Group, more commonly known as Emergency Management Otago (EMO) is responsible for the emergency response for the Otago region. To better understand community preparedness across Otago, EMO commissioned Versus Research to complete a survey of the region's residents.

This study was first completed in 2018 using a mixed method approach (telephone and online) to establish initial baseline measures. The survey was completed again this year with the aim to identify changes since 2018. Specifically, the survey reviewed residents' awareness of natural hazards and risks, the effects of these risks, preparedness for an emergency, and awareness of EMO's communications.

## METHOD AND SAMPLE

Responses for this study were collected via a quantitative survey. Respondents were either invited to participate via an online panel or via a link distributed through EMO's and partner's communication channels.

The final sample size for the survey is n=850 completed responses.

District quotas were used to ensure the area distribution was comparable to that of 2018. The table below shows the number of responses collected at an area level.

	Number of responses
Central Otago	n= 150
Clutha	n= 150
Dunedin	n=250
Waitaki	n= 150
Queenstown Lakes	n= 150

## MARGIN OF ERROR

A total of n=850 responses yields a maximum margin of error of 3.36% at the 95% confidence interval. This means that if the observed result for a total sample of n=850 is 50% (maximum margin of error), there is a 95% chance that the population result will fall between 46.64% and 53.36%.

## WEIGHTING

Age and gender weightings have been applied to the final data set. Weighting used to ensure that specific demographic groups are neither under, nor over, represented in the final data set, and means each group is represented as it would be in the population. The table below outlines the weighting proportions used in this study. These proportions have been taken from the 2018 Census data.

	Number of responses
Male 18-29	12%
Female 18-29	12%
Male 30-44	11%
Female 30-44	12%
Male 45-64	16%
Female 45-64	16%
Male 65+	10%
Female 65+	11%

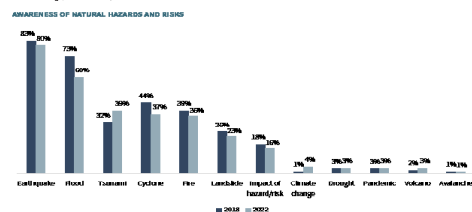


# Notes on Reporting

HAZARD AND RISK AWARENESS

## Awareness and Knowledge

Respondents were asked which natural hazards and risks they were aware of. Eighty percent of respondents cited earthquakes (cf. 2018, 85%), 69% of respondents noted flooding (cf. 2018, 73%), and 59% of respondents noted tsunamis (cf. 2018, 52%). With the exception of tsunamis, climate change, and volcanoes, recall of these hazards and risks has decreased since 2018.



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The findings for this study are presented in three sections: Hazard and Risk Awareness, Preparedness for an Emergency, and Information and Communication.

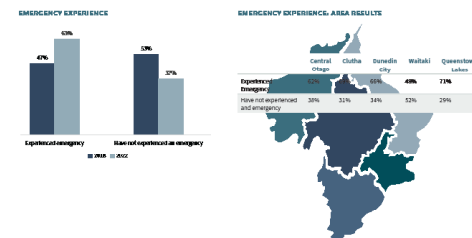
All results are shown at a total level and are displayed in charted format. Where applicable, 2018 results are also shown. Where the result is significantly different to the 2018 result, this is indicated by a box around the 2022 figure.

Proportions lower than 3% have not been labeled on some charts due to the overlapping of labels making it difficult to read.

HAZARD AND RISK AWARENESS

## Personal Experience

Sixty three percent of respondents indicated that they had experienced an emergency. This is an increase of 16% when compared to 2018 (47%). Conversely, thirty seven percent of respondents indicated they had not experienced an emergency (cf. 2018, 53%).



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Each question is broken down and shown at an area level in a tabulated format. These tables have had significance testing applied to them. An upward arrow beside a figure means that the result is significantly higher than the total level result, while a downward arrow indicates that it is significantly lower than the total level result.

At the end of each section a summary of the findings for different demographic groups is also included. These findings note the significant differences only, not all the demographic results.

It should be noted that due to rounding and multiple choice questions, not all percentages add to 100%.



# Sample Overview

# Sample Structure\*

Over two thirds (68%) of respondents identified as female (cf. 2018, 61%) while 37% of respondents were aged 45-64 years (cf. 2018, 40%). There are a greater proportion of respondents aged 30-44 years in the 2022 sample than in 2018, and also fewer male respondents. Eighty seven percent of respondents identified as New Zealand European, 95% have English as their first language.

## GENDER

	2018	2022
Male	39%	32%
Female	61%	68%

## AGE

	2018	2022
18-29	13%	11%
30-44	25%	34%
45-64	40%	37%
65+	22%	18%

## LANGUAGE

	2018	2022
English as first language	-	95%
Other first language	-	5%

## AREA

	2018	2022
Central Otago	18%	18%
Clutha	18%	18%
Dunedin City	29%	29%
Waitaki	18%	18%
Queenstown Lakes	18%	18%

## ETHNICITY

	2018	2022
New Zealand European	-	87%
Māori	-	3%
European	-	3%
Asian	-	2%
Pacific Islander	-	1%
Australian	-	1%
Latin American	-	1%

\*Please note that these results are unweighted. Language and ethnicity question were not included in 2018.

# Sample Structure\*

Sixty eight percent of respondents resided in an urban area (cf. 2018, 66%) while 32% of respondents resided in a rural area (cf. 2018, 34%). The majority of respondents owned their home (77% cf. 2018, 80%), while 21% rented (cf. 2018, 18%). Forty one percent of respondents have resided in their community for more than ten years (cf. 2018, 42%), while 39% of respondents were a couple with no children at home (cf. 2018, 43%). When compared to the 2018 sample, the 2022 sample contains a comparable rural to urban split but has a greater proportion of respondents who have children in their household.

## URBAN OR RURAL

	2018	2022
Urban	66%	68%
Rural	34%	32%

## RENT OR OWN

	2018	2022
Rent	18%	21%
Own	80%	77%

## TENURE IN COMMUNITY

	2018	2022
Less than one year	9%	10%
One to five years	31%	27%
Five to ten years	17%	21%
More than ten years	42%	41%

## HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

	2018	2022
Living alone	12%	13%
Couple, no children at home	43%	39%
Family, mainly pre-school and school aged children at home	25%	31%
Family, mainly adult children at home	13%	9%
Flatting/living with non-family members	5%	6%

\*Please note that these results are unweighted.

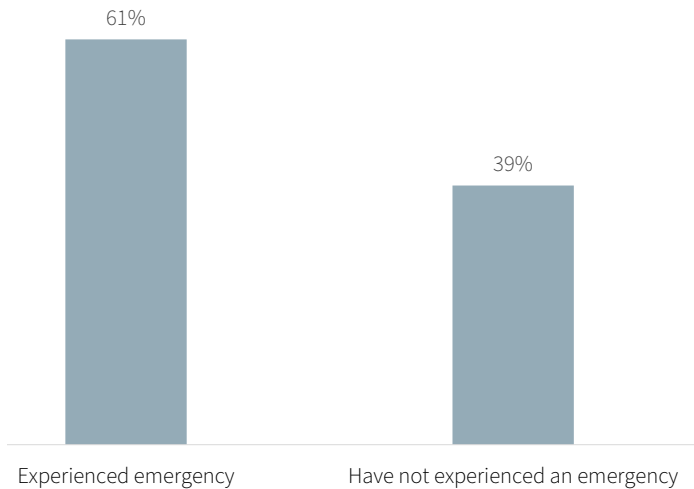


# Hazard and Risk Awareness

# Personal Experience

Sixty one percent of respondents indicate that they have experienced an emergency in New Zealand, while 39% of respondents said they have not experienced an emergency. Queenstown Lakes district (68%) has the greatest proportion of respondents who have experienced an emergency in New Zealand, while Waitaki has the fewest respondents (55%).

## EMERGENCY EXPERIENCE



**Emergency Type**  
Flood 36%, Earthquake 32%, Storm 27%, Vegetation fire 7%, Landslide 5%, Tsunami 3%,

## EMERGENCY EXPERIENCE: AREA RESULTS

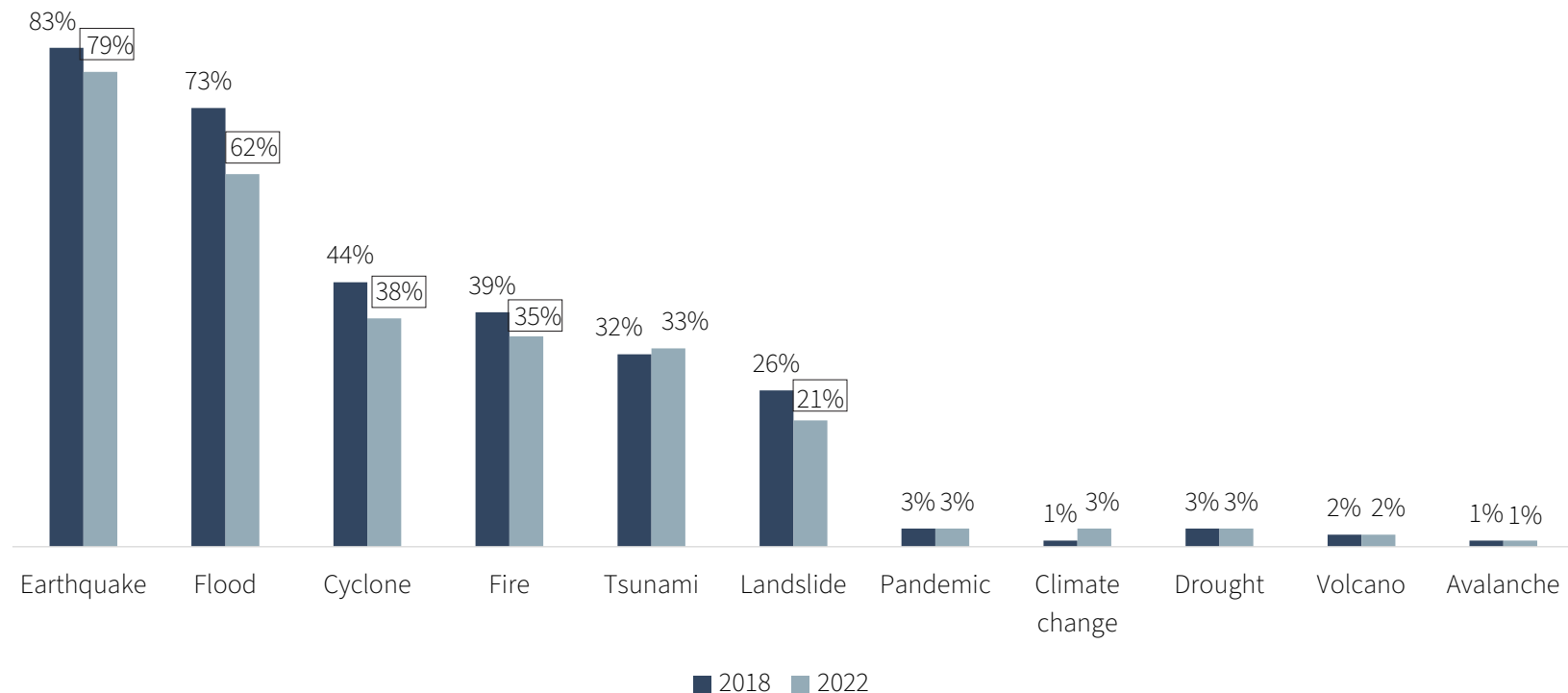
	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Experienced an emergency in NZ	54%	63%	63%	55%	68%
Have not experienced an emergency in NZ	46%	37%	37%	45%	32%

*Q: Have you experienced any of the following emergencies in New Zealand previously which had a direct impact on you or your household?*

# Awareness and Knowledge

Respondents were asked which natural hazards and risks they were aware of. Seventy nine percent of respondents cite earthquakes (cf. 2018, 83%), 62% of respondents note flooding (cf. 2018, 73%), and 38% of respondents note cyclones (cf. 2018, 44%). With the exception of tsunamis, top of mind recall of the key hazards and risks has decreased since 2018.

## AWARENESS OF NATURAL HAZARDS AND RISKS



Q: Please list the natural hazards and risks you are aware of that could cause an emergency that would directly affect you and your family?

# Effects

Respondents in Dunedin City (88%) and Queenstown Lakes (89%) are more likely to recall earthquakes as a natural hazard or risk, while both Dunedin City (47%) and Waitaki (52%) respondents are more likely to cite tsunamis.

## AWARENESS OF NATURAL HAZARDS AND RISKS: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	70%	69%	88% ↑	75%	89% ↑
Flood	59%	77% ↑	62%	58%	52%
Cyclone/severe weather	34%	33%	46%	35%	39%
Fire	40%	30%	35%	29%	42%
Tsunami	4% ↓	26%	47% ↑	52% ↑	24%
Landslide	16%	9% ↓	33% ↑	13%	26%
Impact of hazard or risk	19%	11%	10%	13%	18%
Pandemic	2%	3%	5%	2%	3%
Climate change	2%	1%	5%	5%	1%
Drought	2%	1%	1%	4%	6%
Volcano	1%	0%	4%	1%	1%
Avalanche	2%	0%	0%	1%	4% ↑

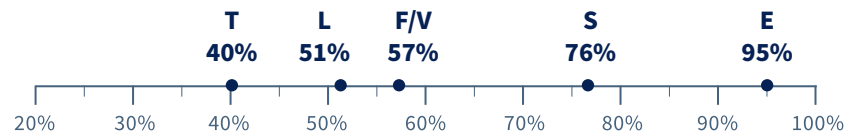


# Effects

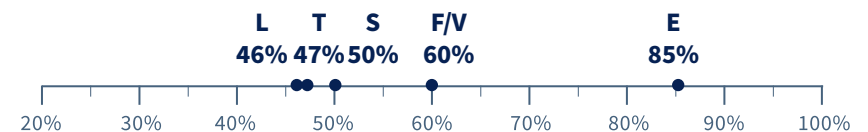
Respondents were asked which natural hazard or risk would impact a range of personal circumstances (i.e. damage to home, evacuation etc.). Across each measure, the greatest proportion of respondents perceive earthquakes to have a personal impact. This is consistent with the results seen in 2018 (not shown). Though respondents appear less concerned with tsunamis, when compared to 2018 the proportion of respondents who think tsunamis will personally affect them has either increased or remained the same across each measure.

## PERSONAL EFFECTS OF NATURAL HAZARD OR RISK

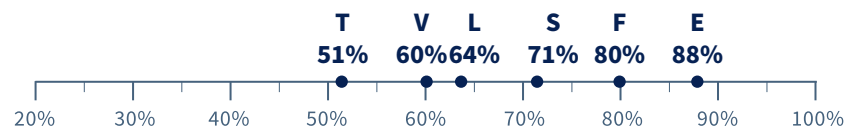
### Damage your home



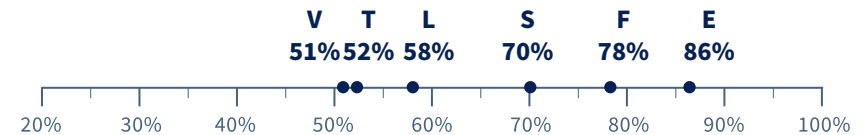
### Cause to evacuate



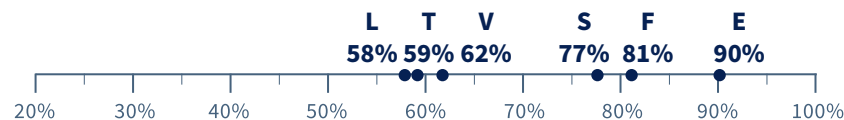
### Trap you at home or prevent you reaching home



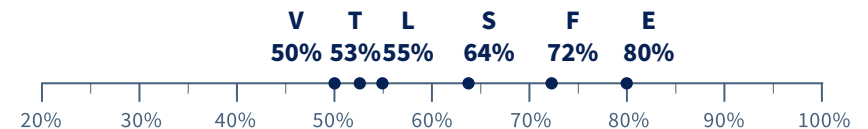
### Prevent you getting to the shops



### Close schools



### Close your workplace or stop you from getting to work



E = Earthquake F = Flood T = Tsunami L = Landslide S = Storm/Cyclone V = Vegetation fire

Q: For each of the following, please select which natural hazard you feel are most likely to cause that impact. You can select more than one.

# Effects

Across all personal effects, respondents from Dunedin City are more likely to think that these will be caused by a wider range of hazards or risks, while Waitaki residents appear to have a greater focus on the threat of a tsunami. There are no significant differences observed amongst respondents from Queenstown Lakes. Complete area data for these measures can be found in the appendix.

## PERSONAL EFFECTS OF NATURAL HAZARD OR RISK: AREA RESULTS

### Central Otago:

Cause to evacuate: Vegetation fire 70%

### Waitaki:

Damage to home: Tsunami 61%

Cause to evacuate: Tsunami 63%

Trap you at home: Tsunami 68%

Prevent you from getting to the shops: Flood 87%,  
tsunami 74%

Close schools: Flood 91%, tsunami 81%

Close your workplace: Tsunami 73%

### Dunedin City:

Damage to home: Landslide 67%

Cause to evacuate: Flood 69%, landslide 65%, storm  
64%, tsunami 62%.

Trap you at home: Landslide 77%, tsunami 65%

Prevent you from getting to the shops: Landslide  
74%, tsunami 64%

Close schools: Tsunami 75%, vegetation fire 70%

Close your workplace: Storm 76%, landslide 70%,  
tsunami 69%,

### Clutha:

Trap you at home: Flood 92%

Prevent you from getting to the shops: Flood 92%

Close schools: Flood 90%

### Queenstown Lakes:

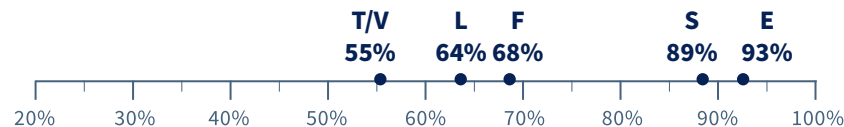
*No significantly higher findings noted.*

# Effects

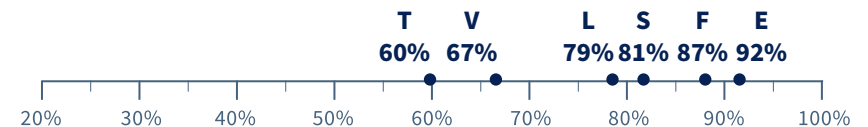
When looking at the impact of natural hazards or risk on infrastructure, earthquakes have the highest mention amongst respondents. This result is consistent with 2018. Concurrently, vegetation fires are perceived to have less impact on infrastructure, and the proportion of respondents who perceived this to be a risk has decreased across most of the measures when compared to 2018.

## INFRASTRUCTURE: EFFECTS OF NATURAL HAZARD OR RISK

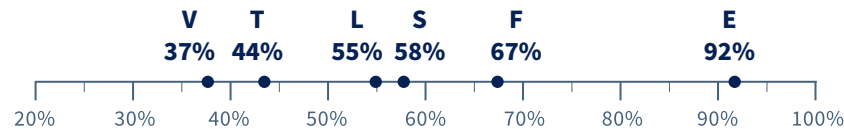
### Cut electricity



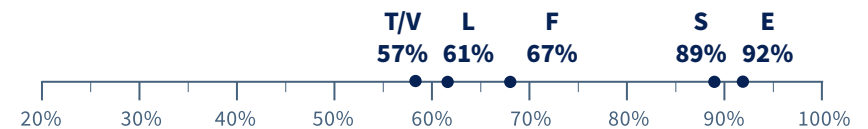
### Block roads/disrupt your travel



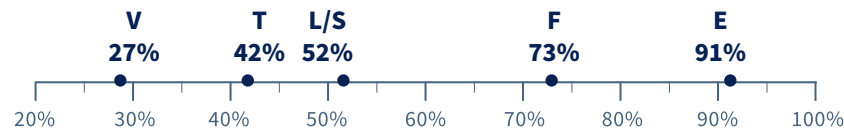
### Cut your water supply



### Disrupt phone and Internet services



### Damage your sewerage system



E = Earthquake F = Flood T = Tsunami L = Landslide S = Storm/Cyclone V = Vegetation fire

Q: For each of the following, please select which natural hazard you feel are most likely to cause that impact. You can select more than one.

# Effects

Similar to personal effects, respondents from Dunedin City are more likely to think that infrastructure disruptions will be caused by a wider range of hazards or risks, while Waitaki respondents appear to have a greater focus on storms, tsunamis, and floods. There are no significant differences observed amongst respondents from Queenstown Lakes or Central Otago. The full area data for these measures can be found in the appendix.

## INFRASTRUCTURE EFFECTS OF NATURAL HAZARD OR RISK: AREA RESULTS

### Central Otago:

*No significantly higher findings noted*

### Waitaki:

Block roads/disrupt your travel: Flood 94%,  
tsunami 79%

Disrupt phone and Internet services: Tsunami 73%

### Clutha:

Block roads/disrupt your travel: Flood 96%

### Dunedin City:

Cut electricity: Tsunami 70%

Block roads/disrupt your travel: Flood 92%, storm  
90%, landslide 88%, tsunami 76%

Cut your water supply: Landslide 76%, tsunami 59%

Disrupt phone and Internet services: Storm 94%,  
landslide 74%, tsunami 71%

Damage to your sewerage system: Landslide 70%,  
storm 66%, tsunami 60%

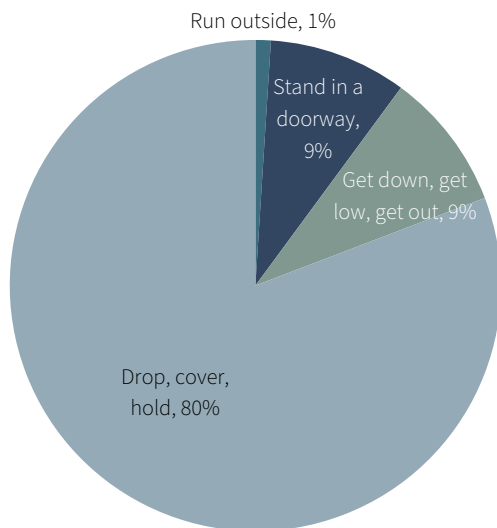
### Queenstown Lakes:

*No significantly higher findings noted.*

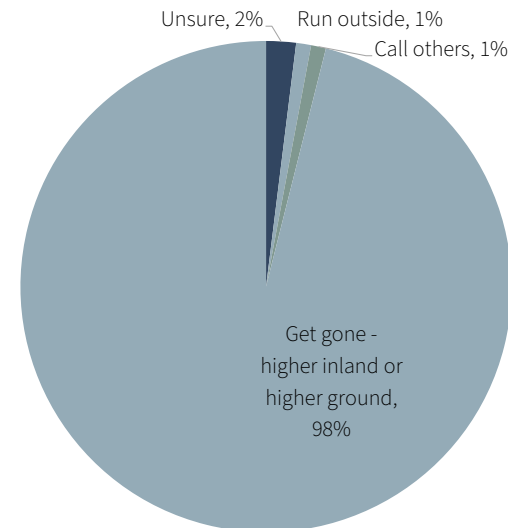
# Awareness and Knowledge

Respondents were presented with a list and asked to identify the correct action to take during an earthquake. Eighty percent of respondents say drop, cover, hold is the correct action, while 9% (each) state that get down, get low, get out or stand in the doorway are the correct actions. If near the coast during an earthquake, 98% of respondents know that going higher inland or to higher ground is the correct action to take.

## CORRECT ACTION DURING AN EARTHQUAKE



## CORRECT ACTION IF NEAR THE COAST DURING AN EARTHQUAKE



*Q: Which ONE of the following statements do you believe is the correct action to take while an earthquake is happening and you can feel shaking?*

*Q: If you are near the coast, which ONE of the following do you believe to be the correct action to take immediately after you feel a long or strong earthquake?*

# Awareness and Knowledge

At an area level, fewer Waitaki respondents are able to recall the correct action during an earthquake (73%), and though results are relatively consistent across all areas, Queenstown Lakes has the lowest proportion of respondents who are able to articulate the correct action if near the coast during an earthquake (92%).

## CORRECT ACTION DURING AN EARTHQUAKE: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Drop, cover, hold	81%	76%	84%	73%	81%
Get down, get low, get out	5%	14%	6%	11%	9%
Stand in a doorway	12%	8%	8%	14%	6%
Run outside	2%	0%	1%	2%	1%
Unsure	0%	2%	1%	0%	3%

## CORRECT ACTION IF NEAR THE COAST DURING AN EARTHQUAKE: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Get gone - head inland or to higher ground	98%	98%	96%	97%	92%
Call others	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Run outside	0%	0%	0%	0%	3% ↑
Unsure	0%	2%	3%	1%	2%

# Demographic Analysis

## EXPERIENCE WITH AN EMERGENCY IN NEW ZEALAND

- Respondents with English as their second language are less likely to have experienced any form of emergency in New Zealand with only 26% having experienced this.

## AWARENESS OF NATURAL HAZARDS

- Respondents over the age of 65 years are much less likely to think of a tsunami (17%) when asked about natural hazards and risks.
- Respondents with English as their second language are much more likely to think of volcanoes (14%) as are Pasifika respondents (26%).

## CORRECT ACTION DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

- Pakeha respondents are much more likely to know the correct action during an earthquake (83%), while Māori respondents are more likely to say get down, get low, get out (33%) is the correct action.
- Respondents with mainly pre-school and school aged children at home are more likely to state that stand in the doorway (16%) is the correct action to take during an earthquake.
- Those who have not been involved in any form of emergency in New Zealand are less likely to say the correct action during an earthquake is to drop, cover, hold (73%).

## CORRECT ACTION DURING AN EARTHQUAKE IF NEAR THE COAST

- Respondents aged 30-44 years are less likely to say the correct action if they are near the coast during an earthquake is to get gone (93%).
- Respondents with English as their second language are more likely to be unsure what the correct action is (8%).
- Six percent of Asian respondents think the correct action if they are near the coast during an earthquake is to head to the coast and watch the waves, and a further 8% of Asian respondents think the correct action is to call others to let them know what is happening. Twenty four percent of Pasifika respondents are unsure what the correct action is.
- Respondents who are living alone are more likely to say that the correct action is to call others (5%).



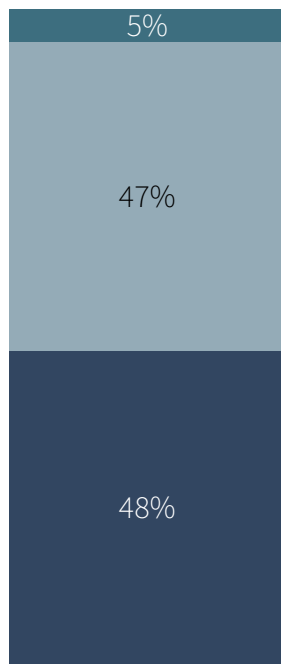
# Preparedness for an Emergency



# Emergency Plan

Forty eight percent of respondents indicate that they have a household emergency plan, while 47% say they did not. A further 5% of respondents are unsure whether or not they have a household emergency plan. Area findings show that Central Otago has the highest proportion of respondents with a household emergency plan (57%), while Queenstown Lakes has the lowest proportion (36%).

## HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLAN

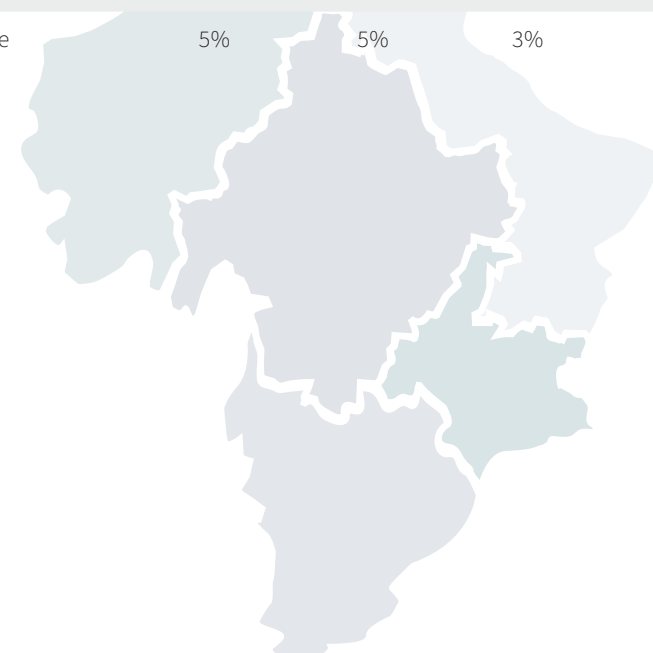


2018\*  
41%

■ Yes ■ No ■ Unsure

## HOUSEHOLD EMERGENCY PLAN: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Yes	57%	52%	43%	52%	36%
No	38%	43%	54%	41%	56%
Unsure	5%	5%	3%	7%	8%

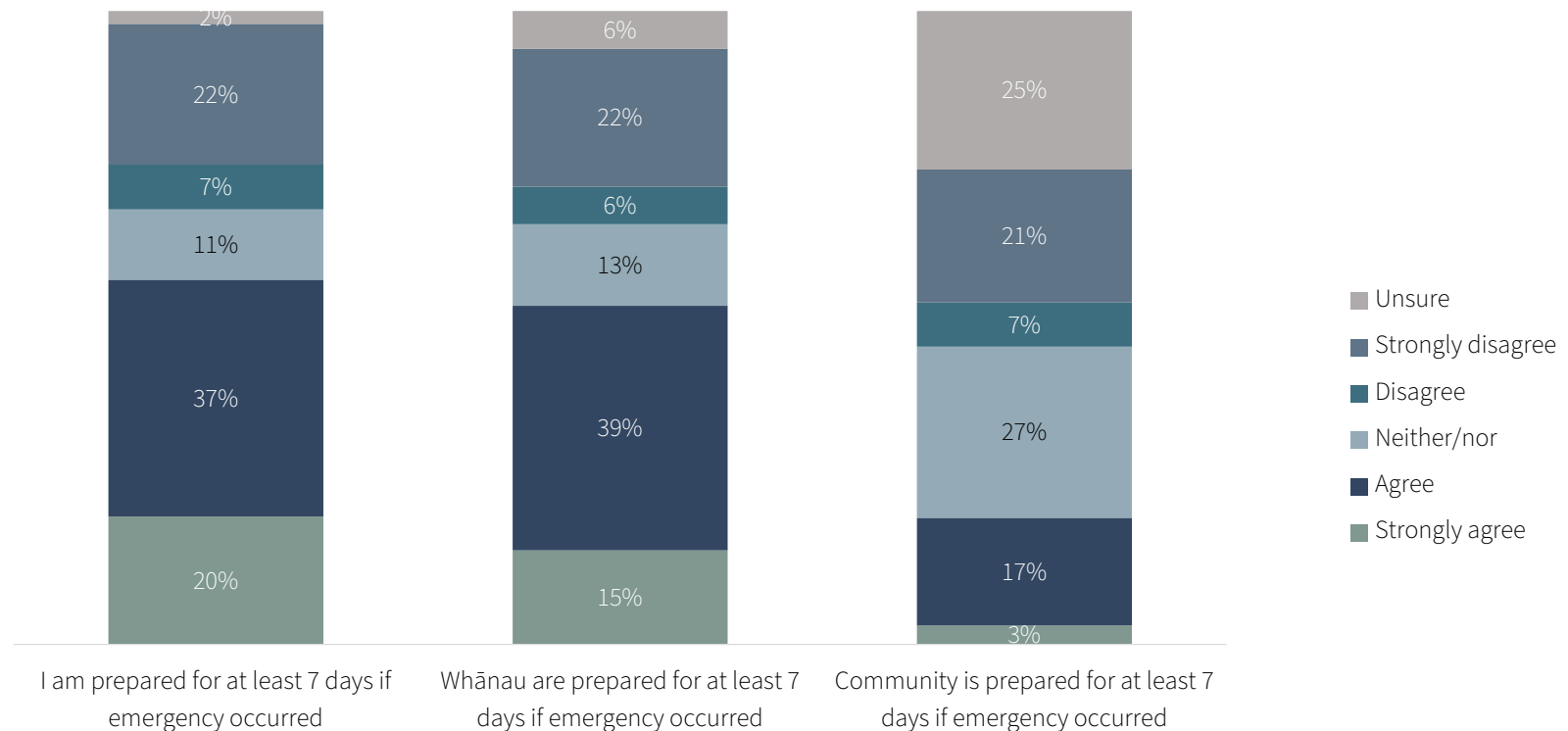


Q: Do you have an emergency plan for your household?  
\*In 2018, this question asked if respondents had made a plan about what to do if they are at home.

# Preparedness

Fifty seven percent of respondents agree (37%) or strongly agree (20%) that they are prepared for at least seven days if an emergency occurs, while 29% of respondents disagree with this. Fifty four percent of respondents agree (39%) or strongly agree (15%) that their whānau are prepared for at least seven days if an emergency occurs, while 28% of respondents disagree with this. Concurrently, one fifth of respondents agree (17%) or strongly agree (3%) that their community is prepared for at least seven days if an emergency occurs, while a further 25% of respondents are unsure.

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS



Q: For each of the following, please indicate how much you agree or disagree.

# Preparedness

While the area results show no significant differences between the districts, respondents from Waitaki appear to have higher levels of preparedness for both themselves and their whānau for at least 7 days. However, when it comes to the preparedness of the wider community respondents from Central Otago and Clutha think that their communities have higher levels of preparedness. Full area data for these measures is shown in the appendix.

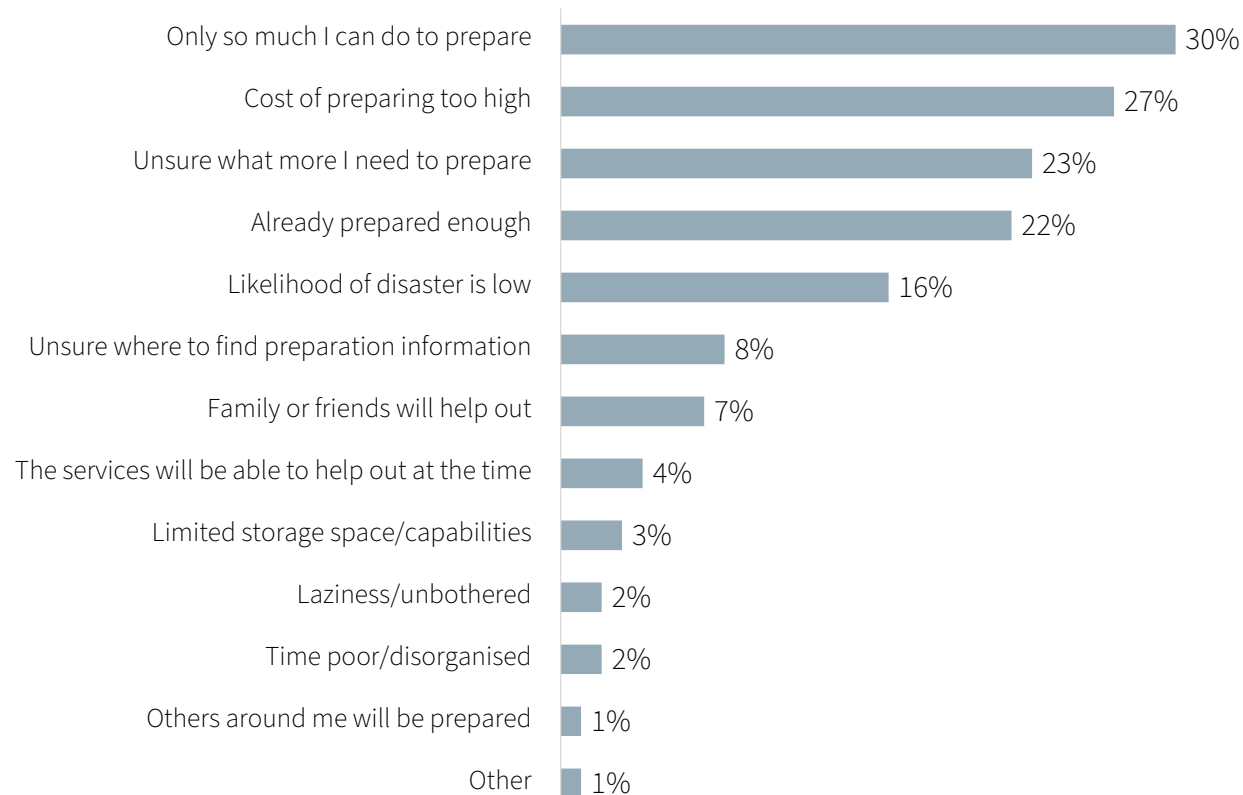
## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS: AREA RESULTS (AGREE/STRONGLY AGREE)

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
I am prepared for at least 7 days	58%	62%	47%	72%	54%
Whānau is prepared for at least 7 days	59%	56%	44%	63%	50%
Community is prepared for at least 7 days	24%	25%	17%	17%	19%

# Preparedness

Respondents were asked what stopped them from being sufficiently prepared for an emergency. Acknowledging there is only so much that can be done to prepare is the most common barrier (30%), followed by the cost of preparing (27%), and a lack of clarity around what more is needed to prepare (23%).

## BARRIERS TO BEING SUFFICIENTLY PREPARED



Q: What barriers do you have that prevent you from being prepared?

# Preparedness

At an area level there are very few significant differences with regards to the barriers to preparedness. In saying this, there are slightly higher mentions of cost amongst residents from Dunedin City or Queenstown Lakes, while Clutha residents appear to be more unsure about what more they can do to prepare.

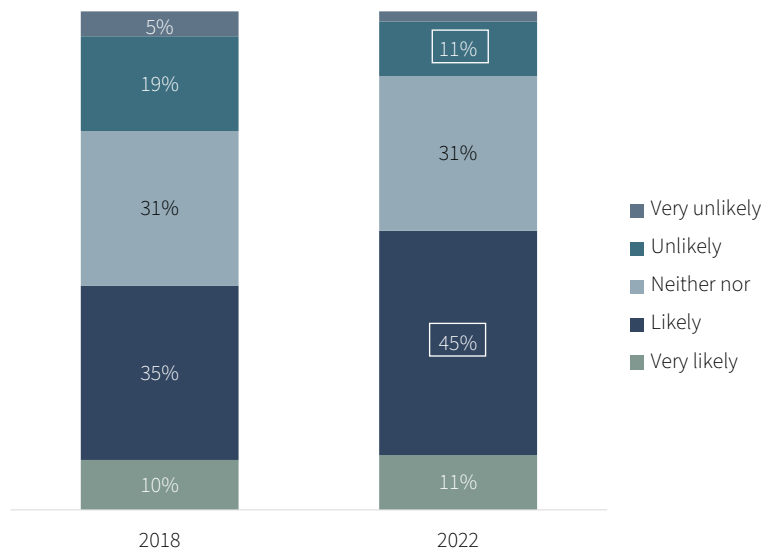
## BARRIERS TO BEING PREPARED: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Only so much I can do to prepare	34%	29%	25%	33%	32%
Cost of preparing is too high	21%	24%	30%	25%	34%
Unsure what more I need to do to prepare	16%	31%	24%	21%	22%
Already prepared enough	33%	24%	16%	27%	12%
Likelihood of a disaster is low in this area	14%	15%	18%	18%	11%
Unsure where to find preparation information	4%	7%	13%	6%	8%
Family or friends will help out	2%	3%	9%	12%	5%
The services will be able to help out at the time	3%	2%	7%	2%	3%
Limited storage space/capabilities	0%	0%	6%	0%	6%
Laziness/unbothered	2%	1%	5% ↑	0%	2%
Time poor/disorganised	1%	3%	3%	0%	5%
Others around me will be prepared	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%

# Preparedness

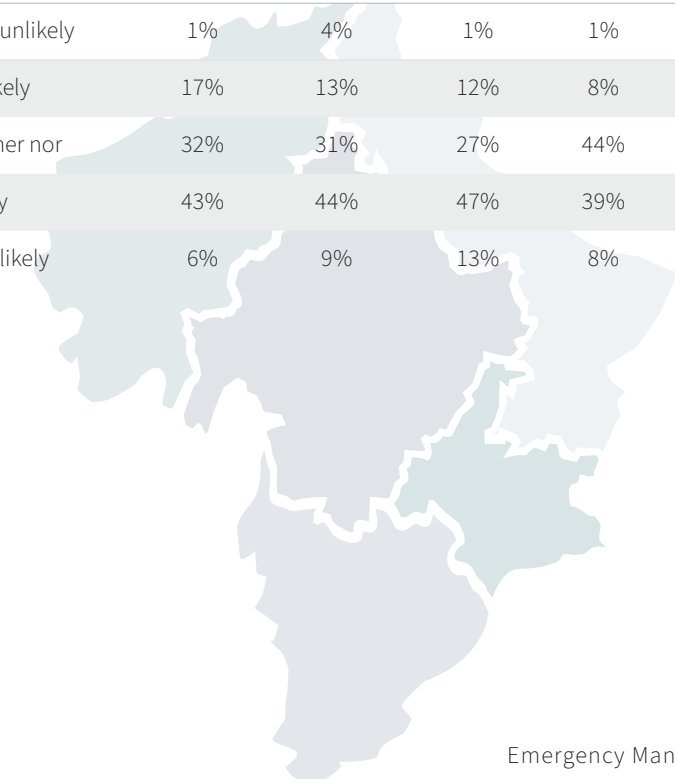
Fifty six percent of respondents are likely (45%) or very likely (11%) to prepare further for an emergency. This is an increase of 11% compared to 2018 (45%). Thirty one percent of respondents say they are neither likely nor unlikely to prepare further (cf. 2018, 31%), while 13% say they are unlikely (11%) or very unlikely (2%) to do so (cf. 2018, 24%). Seventy three percent of Queenstown Lakes respondents state they are likely (53%) or very likely (19%) to make further emergency preparations, which is comparably higher than other areas.

## LIKELIHOOD TO FURTHER PREPARE FOR AN EMERGENCY



## LIKELIHOOD TO FURTHER PREPARE FOR AN EMERGENCY: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Very unlikely	1%	4%	1%	1%	2%
Unlikely	17%	13%	12%	8%	7%
Neither nor	32%	31%	27%	44%	20%
Likely	43%	44%	47%	39%	53%
Very likely	6%	9%	13%	8%	19%

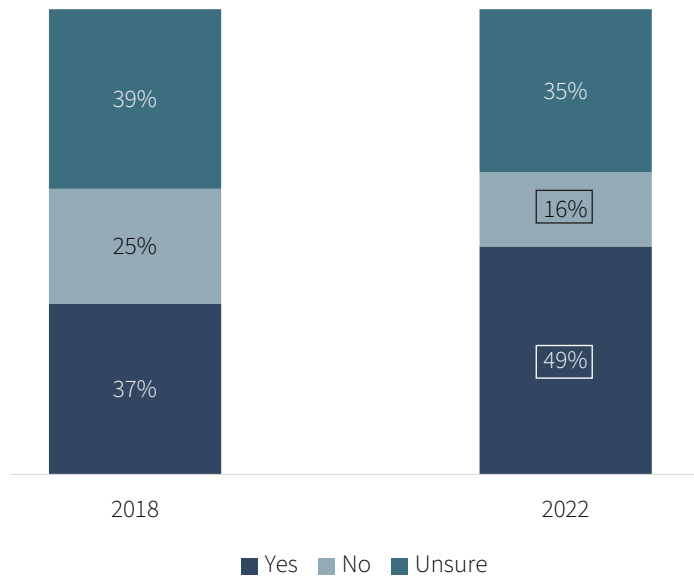


Q: How likely are you to take further steps to prepare for an emergency?

# Preparedness

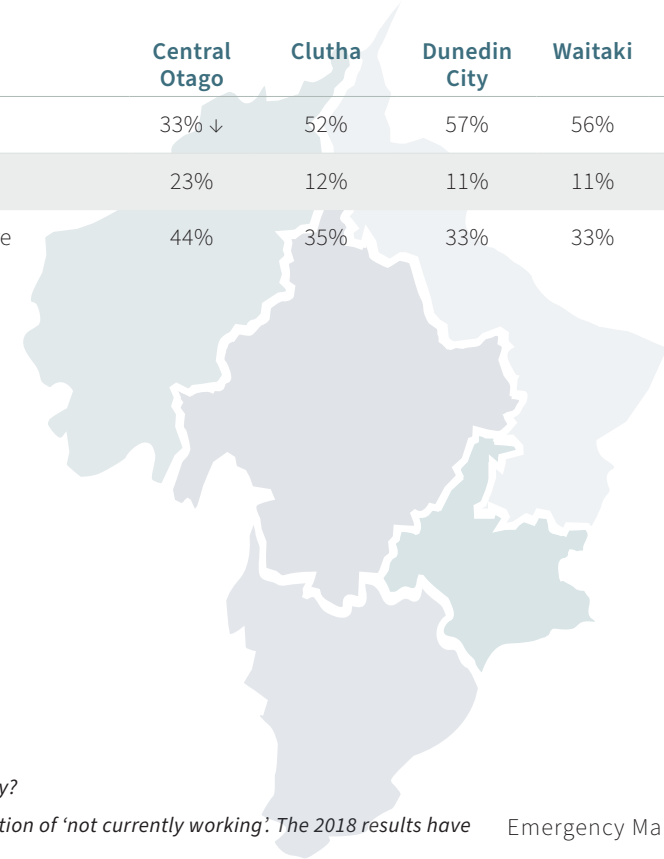
Forty nine percent of respondents indicate that their business or workplace is prepared for an emergency. This is an increase of 13% from 2018 (37%). A further 16% of respondents state their business or workplace is not prepared (cf. 2018, 25%), and 35% of respondents are unsure (cf. 2018, 39%). At an area level, Dunedin City has the highest proportion of respondents who report workplace preparedness (57%). Central Otago has the lowest proportion of respondents who report workplace preparedness (33%) however, 44% of respondents in this area are unsure about their workplace's preparations.

## BUSINESS AND WORKPLACE PREPAREDNESS\*



## BUSINESS AND WORKPLACE PREPAREDNESS: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Yes	33% ↓	52%	57%	56%	43%
No	23%	12%	11%	11%	25%
Unsure	44%	35%	33%	33%	33%



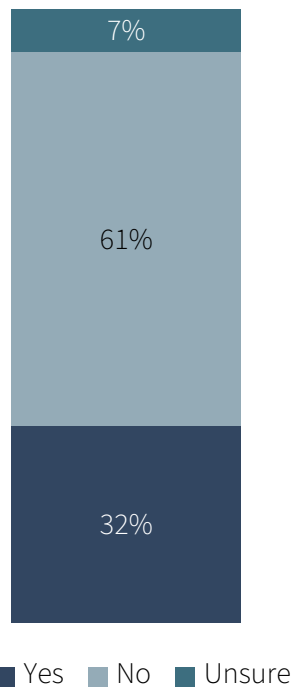
Q: Has your business/workplace made any preparations to keep operating during an emergency?

\*It should be noted that the scale for this measure differed slightly in 2018 with an additional option of 'not currently working'. The 2018 results have been re-proportioned to ensure comparability with the 2022 question.

# Evacuation Map

Thirty two percent of respondents are aware of the tsunami evacuation zone maps while 61% of respondents are not. A further 7% of respondents are unsure. Central Otago respondents (16%) and Queenstown Lakes respondents (17%) are significantly less likely to have an awareness of the tsunami evacuation zone maps, while Waitaki respondents (44%) and Dunedin City respondents (44%) have the highest awareness levels.

## AWARENESS OF TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP



## AWARENESS OF TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Yes	16% ↓	37%	40% ↑	44% ↑	17% ↓
No	72% ↑	58%	52% ↓	51%	77% ↑
Unsure	12% ↑	5%	8%	5%	6%

### 2018 Result:

This question was only asked of residents in Dunedin City, Clutha, and Waitaki in 2018. Awareness for each area in 2018 was: Dunedin City 34%, Clutha 34%, and Waitaki 28%.

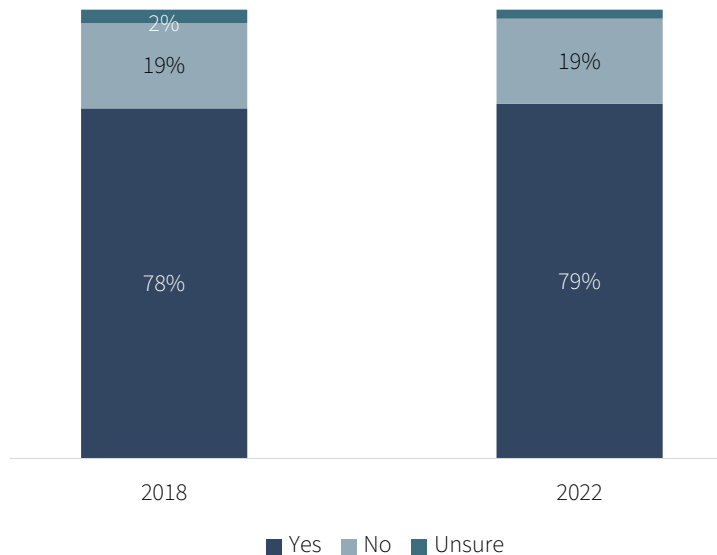
Q: Are you aware of the tsunami evacuation zone maps for the Otago coast?



# Evacuation Map

Of the respondents who are aware of the evacuation maps, over three quarters (79%) have checked the placement of their home and other places they visit on an evacuation zone map. This is on par with 2018 (78%). A further 19% of respondents who are aware of the maps have not checked them (cf. 2018, 19%), while 1% cannot recall checking them (2018, 3%). At an area level, respondents from Clutha are the more likely to have reviewed the maps, while just 62% of Central Otago respondents have done so.

## REVIEWED THE TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP



## REVIEWED THE TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Yes	62%	87%	79%	77%	82%
No	38%	11%	17%	23%	18%
Unsure	0%	2%	4%	1%	0%

### 2018 Result:

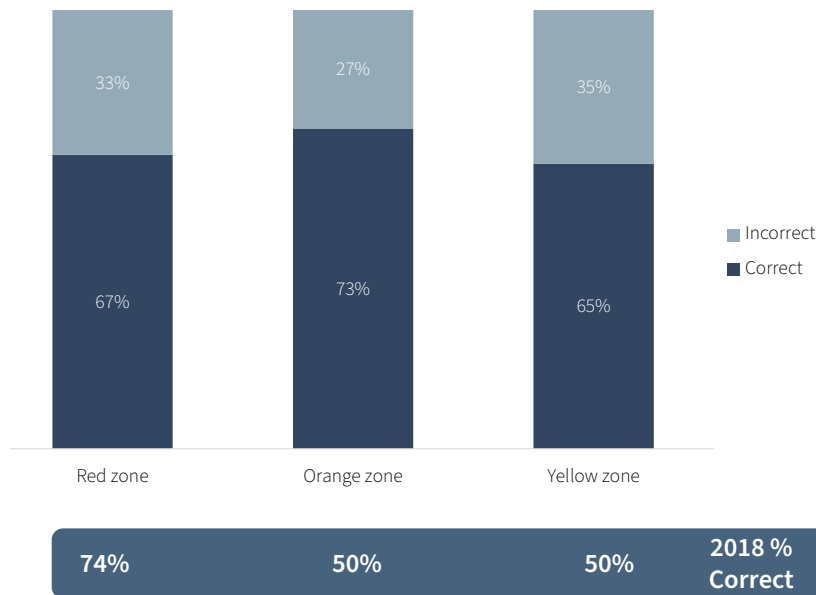
*In 2018 this question was only asked of residents who were aware of the map in Dunedin City, Clutha, and Waitaki. Reviewing the map results in 2018 were: Dunedin City 76%, Clutha 80%, and Waitaki 80%.*

Q: Have you looked at the map to check whether your home or other places you visit (if you live inland) are in an evacuation zone?

# Evacuation Map

Respondents were asked to identify the description for each evacuation zone. Of the respondents who have reviewed the evacuation map, 67% correctly identified the red zone (cf. 2018, 74%) while 33% did not, 73% correctly identified the orange zone (cf. 2018, 50%) while 27% did not, and 65% correctly identified the yellow zone (cf. 2018, 50%) while 35% did not. Across the board, Dunedin City and Waitaki have the highest proportion of respondents who are able to correctly identify the evacuation zone descriptions.

## EVACUATION ZONES



## REVIEWED THE TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP: AREA RESULTS

### Red zone

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Correct	37% ↓	56%	80% ↑	79%	44%
Incorrect	63% ↑	44%	20% ↓	21%	56%

### Orange zone

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Correct	51%	69%	82%	80%	53%
Incorrect	49%	31%	18%	20%	47%

### Yellow zone

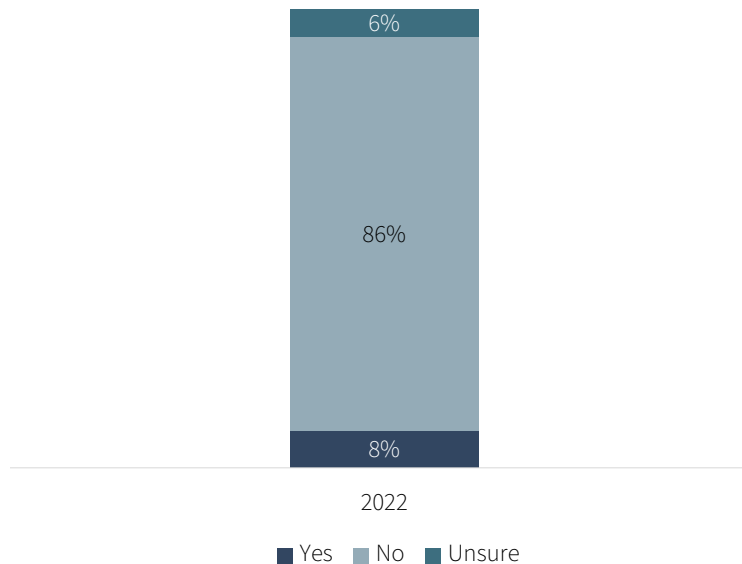
	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Correct	51%	55%	76%	70%	53%
Incorrect	49%	45%	24%	30%	47%

Q: For each of the following, please indicate which evacuation zone the following areas fall into.

# Community

Respondents were asked whether they had seen the current community response plan for their area. This year, 8% of respondents report seeing this plan, while 86% have not. A further 6% of respondents are unsure. At an area level, Queenstown Lakes has the highest proportion of respondents who have seen the current community plan for their area (13%) although this figure is lower than in 2018. Central Otago respondents have the lowest proportion (5%), again this is lower than in 2018.

## SEEN THE CURRENT COMMUNITY PLAN



## SEEN THE CURRENT COMMUNITY PLAN: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Yes	5%	9%	8%	8%	13%
No	91%	86%	87%	83%	83%
Unsure	5%	5%	6%	8%	4%

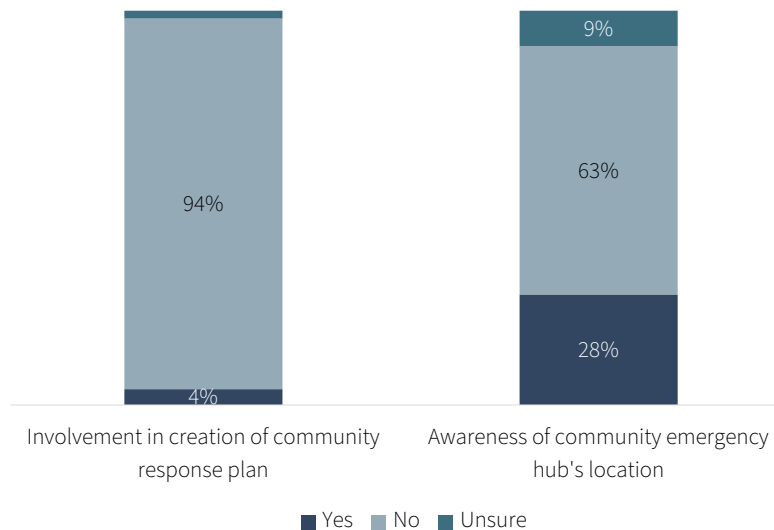
**2018 Result:**  
 This question was only asked of residents in Central Otago and Queenstown Lakes in 2018. Awareness of the current plan in 2018 was: Central Otago 19% and Queenstown Lakes 26%.

Q: Have you seen the current community response plan for your area?

# Community

Four percent of respondents are involved in the creation of their community response plan, while 94% are not. Twenty eight percent of respondents indicate they know of their community emergency hub locations while 63% are not aware and a further 9% are unsure. Queenstown Lakes respondents report greater involvement in the creation of their community response plan (6%) and are more likely to know where their community emergency hub is located (43%). Dunedin City (72%) and Waitaki (71%) have a greater number of respondents who did not know where their community emergency hubs are located.

## CREATION OF COMMUNITY RESPONSE PLAN AND AWARENESS OF COMMUNITY EMERGENCY HUB LOCATION



Q: And, have you been involved in the creation of your community response plan?  
 Q: Do you know the location of Community Emergency Hubs in your area?

## CREATION OF COMMUNITY RESPONSE PLAN AND AWARENESS OF COMMUNITY EMERGENCY HUB LOCATION: AREA RESULTS

### Involvement in creation of community response plan

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Yes	1%	4%	6%	3%	6%
No	97%	94%	89%	97%	94%
Unsure	1%	2%	5%	1%	0%

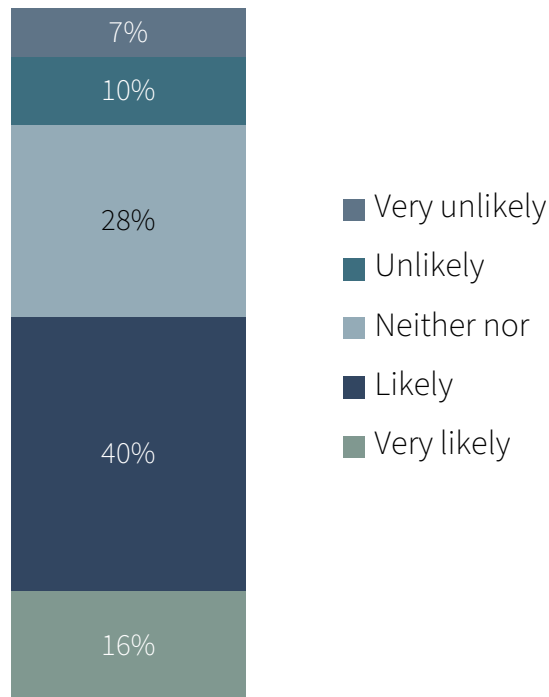
### Knowledge of community emergency hub's location

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Yes	23%	38% ↑	19% ↓	23%	43% ↑
No	65%	49% ↓	72% ↑	71%	50% ↓
Unsure	13%	12%	9%	6%	7%

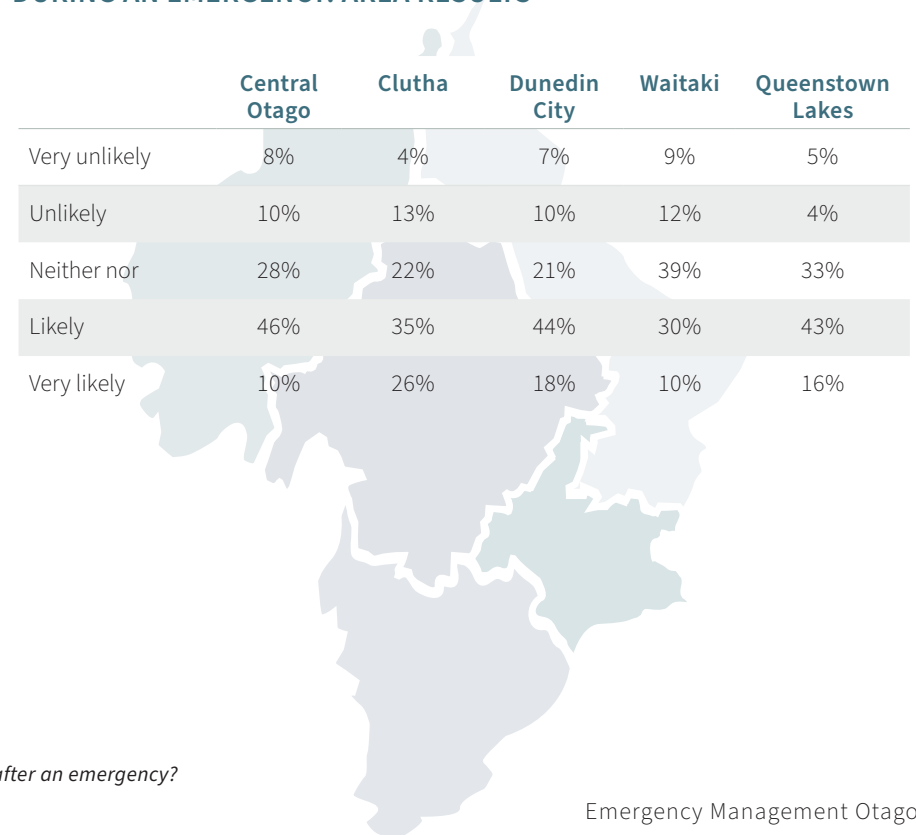
# Community

Over half (56%) of respondents state they are either likely (40%) or very likely (16%) to volunteer at a community emergency hub during or after an emergency, while 17% of respondents are either unlikely (10%) or very unlikely (7%) to volunteer. A further 28% of respondents are neither likely nor unlikely to volunteer. Dunedin City has the highest proportion of respondents who are likely (44%) or very likely (18%) to volunteer at a community hub during or after an emergency.

**LIKELIHOOD OF VOLUNTEERING AT A COMMUNITY EMERGENCY HUB DURING AN EMERGENCY**



**LIKELIHOOD OF VOLUNTEERING AT A COMMUNITY EMERGENCY HUB DURING AN EMERGENCY: AREA RESULTS**

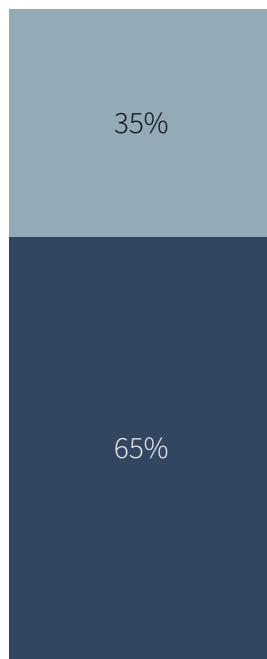


Q: How likely or unlikely would you be to be a volunteer at a community hub during or after an emergency?

# Pets and Livestock

Sixty one percent of respondents have pets or livestock. Of those respondents who have pets or livestock, 65% have provisions in place for these animals in the event of an emergency. Central Otago respondents who have pets and/or livestock are significantly more likely to include provisions for these animals in their emergency plans (80%).

## PROVISIONS FOR PETS AND LIVESTOCK



■ Yes ■ No

Q: Have you included provisions for your pets/livestock in your emergency plan?

## PROVISIONS FOR PETS OR LIVESTOCK: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Yes	80% ↑	63%	58%	71%	55%
No	20% ↓	37%	42%	29%	45%

### 2018 Result:

*This question was only asked separately for pets and livestock in 2018. The 2018 results show that 55% of respondents with pets had made provisions for these animals during an emergency, while 57% of respondents with livestock had made provisions for these animals during an emergency.*

# Demographic Analysis

## EMERGENCY PLAN IN PLACE

- Respondents aged 18-29 years are less likely to have an emergency plan for their household (26% have a plan), while respondents aged 65+ years (70%) are more likely to have a plan.
- Respondents who rent (29%), who have been in the community for less than one year (24%), or who live in an urban area (41%) are much less likely to have an emergency plan. Conversely, respondents who own their own home (54%), who live in rural communities (64%), and who have been in their community for more than 10 years (58%) are more likely to have a plan.

## LEVELS OF PREPAREDNESS FOR 7 DAYS

- **Family** - Respondents aged 65+ years (71%) and/or who have been in the district for more than ten years (65%) are more likely to say that their whānau are prepared. In comparison, respondents with English as their second language (24%) are less likely to say their whānau are prepared.
- **Personal** - Respondents aged 65+ years (78%), and/or who live rurally (68%) are more likely to say they are personally prepared for an emergency. Respondents who are aged 30-44 years are less likely to say they are prepared for an emergency (45%).
- **Immediate community** - Respondents aged 65+ years are more likely to say they are unsure whether their community is prepared for an emergency (42%).

## BARRIERS TO BEING PREPARED

- Respondents aged 18-29 years are more likely to state that the barriers to being prepared for an emergency relate to cost (42%), not knowing where to get information (20%), or limited storage space for supplies (8%). There is also a greater assumption amongst this group that family or friends will help out (16%). Respondents aged 30-44 years are also likely to cite cost as a barrier to preparation (43%). In comparison, respondents aged 45-64 (31%) and those aged 65+ years (33%) are more likely to say they are already prepared, and are also less likely to cite cost as a barrier to preparation (20% and 3% respectively).
- Māori (10%) or Pasifika (30%) respondents are more likely to state that others around them will be prepared in an emergency, while Asian respondents are more likely to say they are unsure what they need to do to prepare or where to get information (71%).
- Respondents who rent are more likely to cite cost (40%), not knowing where to find information (22%) and limited storage space (8%) as barriers to being prepared.
- Those who live in urban areas are more likely to state that they are unsure where to find information about how to prepare (11%), while those who rent cite cost (40%), not knowing where to find information (22%), or a lack of storage (8%).

# Demographic Analysis

## LIKELIHOOD TO PREPARE FURTHER

- Respondents aged 18-29 years are more likely to say they will be neither likely nor unlikely to further prepare for an emergency (48%).

## AWARENESS OF TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAPS, CHECKING OF PLACEMENT OF HOME, CORRECT ASSOCIATION OF ZONES

- It is interesting to note that there are very few significant differences across any demographic groups when looking at respondents' levels of engagement with evacuation maps, reviewing the maps, and the correct associations of the red, orange, or yellow zones.

## INVOLVEMENT IN CREATION OF COMMUNITY RESPONSE PLAN

- Respondents who have lived in their community for one to five years are much less likely to be involved in the creation of the community response plan (1%).

## EMERGENCY HUBS

- Respondents aged 18-29 years (15%) and those with English as a second language (8%) are less likely to be aware of the community emergency hubs, as are those who rent (20%), those who have lived in their community for less than one year (10%), or those who live in an urban area (24%).
- Pasifika respondents (10%) are less likely to volunteer at a community emergency hub, while respondents who are new to a community (i.e., those who have lived there for less than one year) show greater willingness to volunteer (72%).



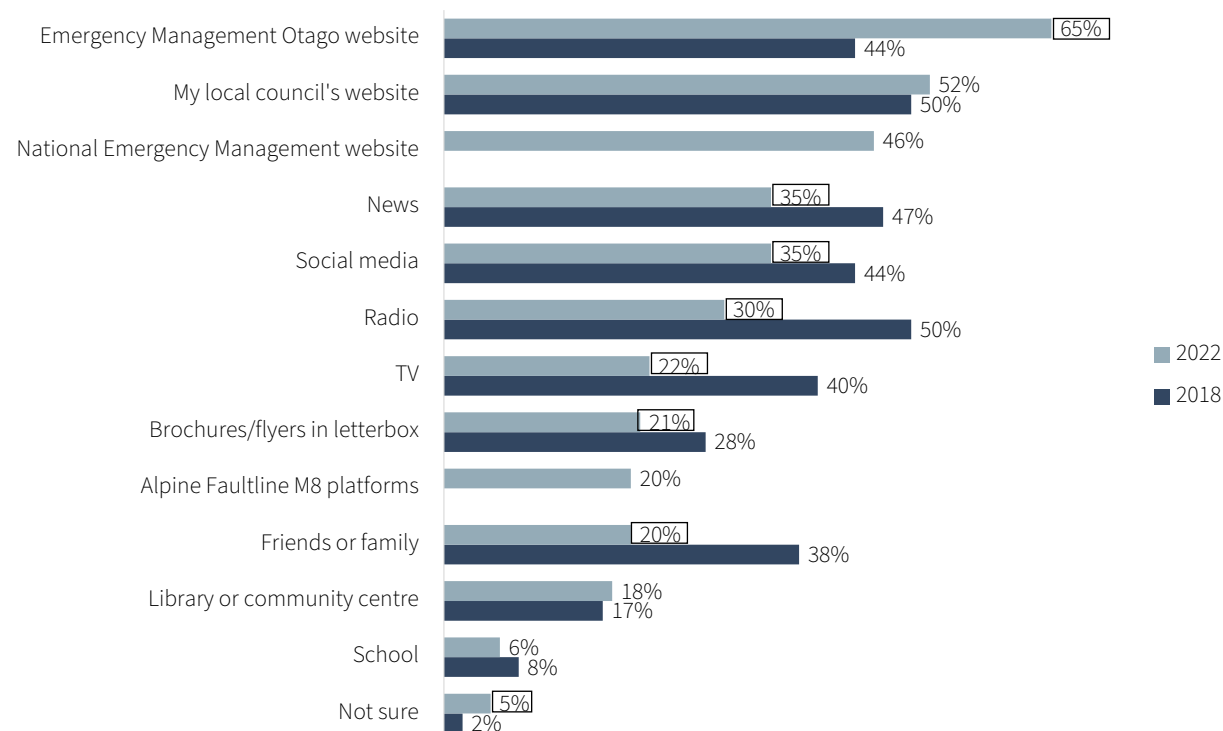


# Information and Communication

# Sources

Respondents were asked which sources of information they used to prepare for an emergency. The Emergency Management Otago website (65% cf. 2018, 44%), local council websites (52% cf. 2018, 50%), and the National Emergency Management website (46%), are the most used sources. When compared to 2018, significant decreases in the use of the news (35% cf. 2018, 47%), social media (35% cf. 2018, 44%), radio (30% cf. 2018, 50%), TV (22% cf. 2018, 40%), brochures/flyers (21 cf. 2018, 28%), and friends or family (20% cf. 2018, 38%) are observed.

## INFORMATION SOURCE FOR HOW TO PREPARE



Q: Where would you look for information to prepare for an emergency?

# Sources

At an area level, Clutha (71%) and Dunedin City (72%) respondents report a higher likelihood of using Emergency Management Otago’s website to make preparations for an emergency. Clutha respondents are also significantly more likely to use their local council’s website (70%), while Queenstown Lakes respondents are significantly more likely to use the Alpine Faultline M8 platforms (47%).

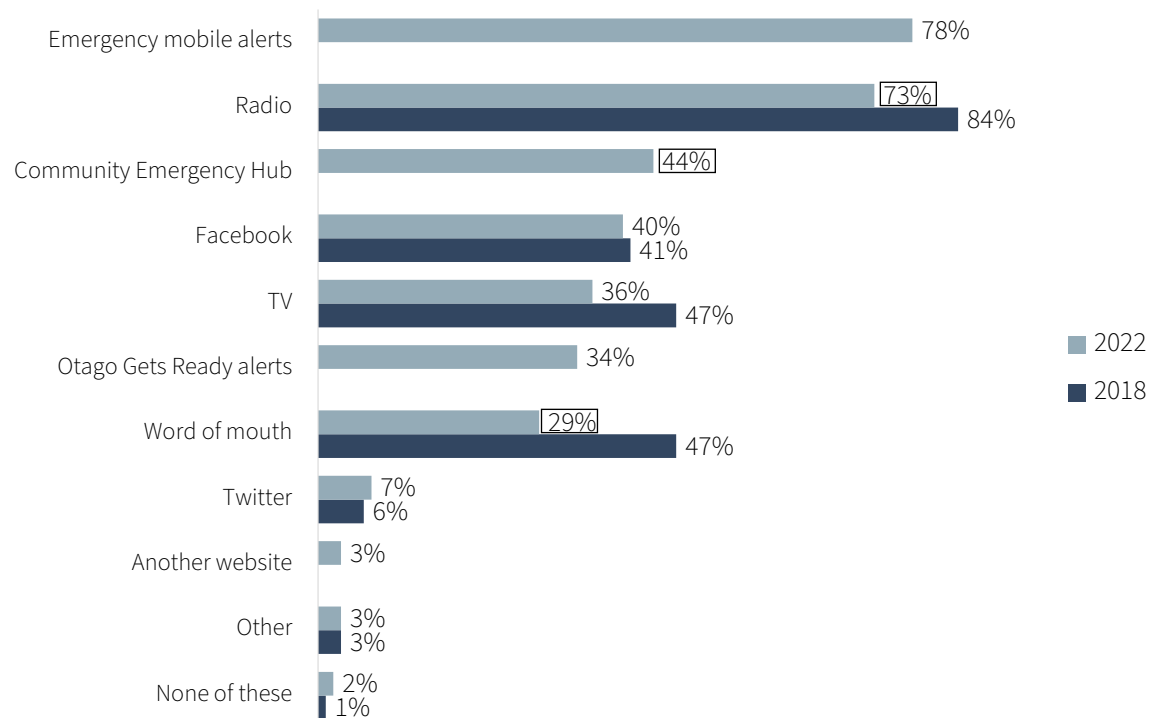
## INFORMATION SOURCE FOR HOW TO PREPARE: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Emergency Management Otago website	53%	71%	72%	61%	60%
My local council's website	46%	70% ↑	50%	51%	47%
National Emergency Management Agency website	40%	43%	54%	41%	44%
News	26%	40%	33%	40%	38%
Social media	20% ↓	37%	40%	37%	39%
Radio	29%	27%	26%	39%	29%
TV	19%	22%	19%	32%	21%
Brochures/ flyers in letterbox	11% ↓	22%	27%	21%	22%
Alpine Faultline M8 (AF8) platforms	12%	9% ↓	15%	20%	47% ↑
Friends or family	14%	23%	22%	20%	17%
Library or community centre	17%	23%	13%	18%	20%
School	2%	2%	9%	8%	7%
Unsure	7%	3%	5%	4%	6%

# Sources

The highest proportion of respondents state they expect to get information from emergency mobile alerts during an emergency (78%), followed by the radio (73% cf. 2018, 84%) and Facebook (40% cf. 2018, 41%). At a lower level, respondents will use Twitter (7% cf. 2018, 6%), and/or another website (3%).

## INFORMATION SOURCES DURING AN EMERGENCY



Q: Where would you expect to find information to help you during or immediately after an emergency?

# Sources

Queenstown Lakes respondents are more likely to use their community emergency hubs during or after an emergency (52%). Interestingly, Central Otago respondents appear less likely to use emergency mobile alerts (71%) and Dunedin City respondents appear more likely to use Facebook (51%) or TV (47%).

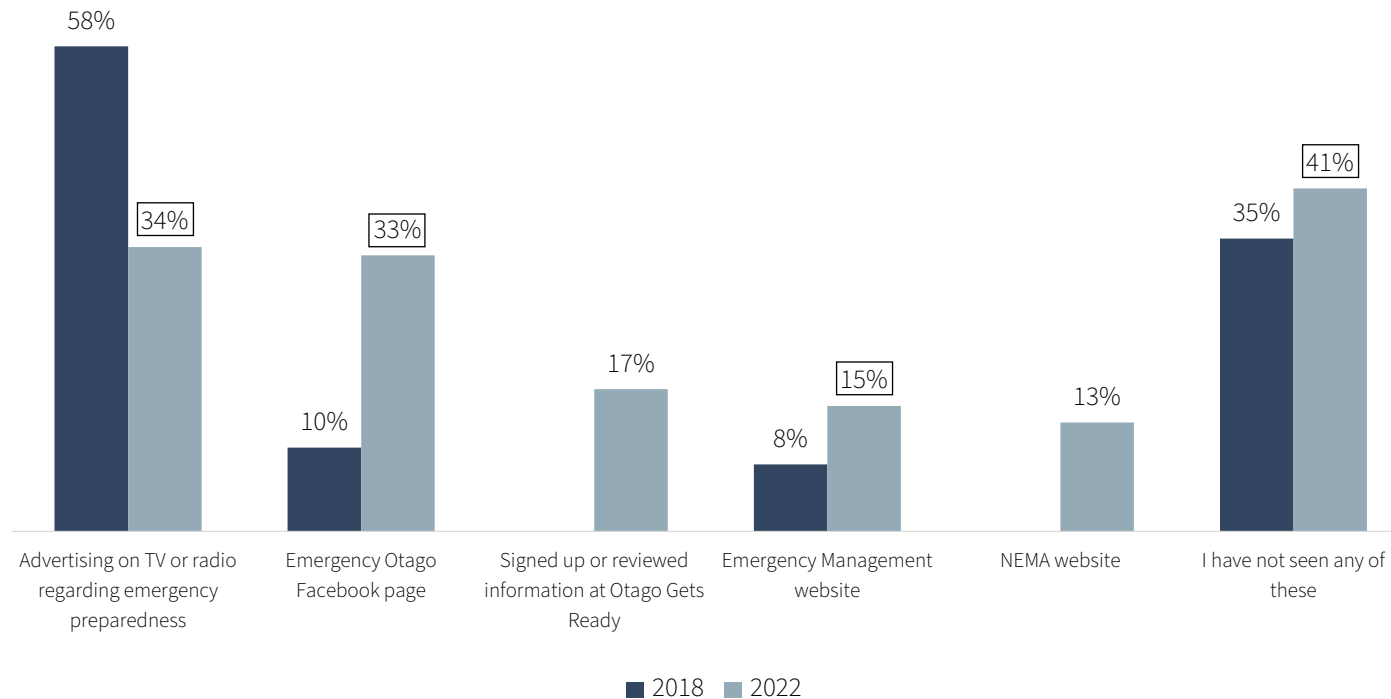
## INFORMATION SOURCES DURING AN EMERGENCY: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Emergency mobile alerts	71%	81%	82%	80%	73%
Radio	74%	65%	75%	78%	70%
Community Emergency Hub	37%	46%	48%	38%	52%
Facebook	25% ↓	42%	51% ↑	40%	34%
TV	29%	33%	47% ↑	42%	22% ↓
Otago Gets Ready alerts	24%	45%	32%	38%	34%
Word of mouth	23%	33%	26%	33%	33%
Twitter	3%	3%	11%	8%	7%
Another website	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%
Other	3%	0%	4%	1%	5%
None of these	2%	1%	1%	2%	5%

# Sources

Respondents were asked about information sources they had seen or used in the past six months. Thirty four percent of respondents have seen advertising on TV or radio regarding emergency preparedness (cf. 2018, 58%) followed by 33% who have visited the Emergency Otago Facebook page (cf. 2018, 10%). Forty one percent of respondents have not seen or used any of the below sources (cf. 2018, 35%).

## INFORMATION HEARD, SEEN, OR USED



Q: In the last six months have you seen, heard, or visited any of the following?

# Sources

There are very few differences between the districts in terms of respondents' engagement with different information sources.

## INFORMATION HEARD, SEEN, OR USED: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Advertising on radio or TV regarding emergency preparedness	33%	37%	37%	31%	32%
Looked at the Emergency Otago Facebook Page	29%	33%	36%	32%	34%
Signed up or reviewed information at Otago Gets Ready	11%	23%	12%	22%	21%
Emergency Management website	10%	18%	16%	14%	15%
NEMA website	11%	15%	12%	12%	15%
I have not seen any of these	48%	33%	39%	39%	46%

# Advertisements

## AWARENESS OF LONG OR STRONG GET GONE ADVERTISEMENT



Just under three quarters (74%) of respondents indicate they have seen the Long or Strong, Get Gone advertisement, while 81% of respondents have seen the Drop Cover Hold advertisement. Just 13% of respondents have not seen either advertisement (the same proportion as in 2018).

At an area level, Central Otago respondents have the greatest awareness of both of these advertisements.

## AWARENESS OF DROP COVER HOLD ADVERTISEMENT



## AWARENESS OF ADVERTISEMENTS: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Long or Strong, Get Gone	79%	75%	72%	74%	69%
Drop Cover Hold	84%	79%	81%	79%	79%
None of these	7%	10%	13%	13%	19%

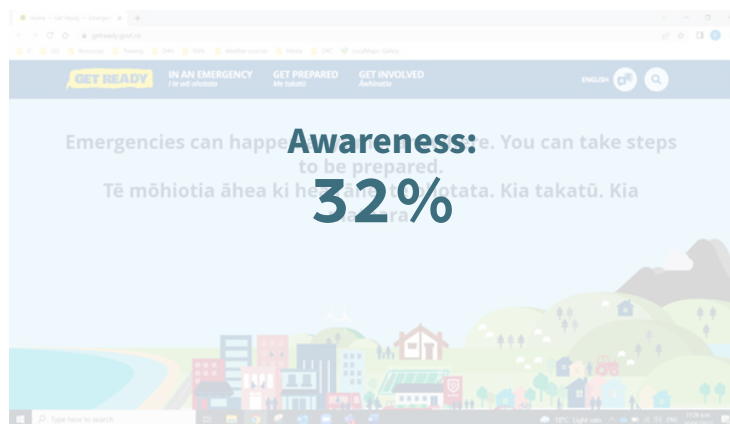
Q: Have you seen the following advertisements?



# Advertisements

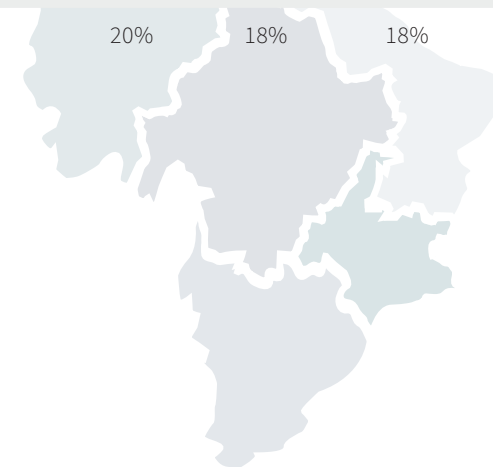
Thirty two percent of respondents are aware of the Get Ready advertisements while 51% are not. A further 17% are unsure. At an area level, Clutha respondents are more aware of the advertisements (35%) while Dunedin City respondents have lower levels of awareness (30%).

## AWARENESS OF GET READY ADVERTISEMENTS



## AWARENESS OF GET READY ADVERTISEMENTS: AREA RESULTS

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Yes	33%	35%	30%	31%	33%
No	47%	46%	52%	52%	58%
Unsure	20%	18%	18%	17%	9%



Q: Have you seen the “Get Ready” ads?

# Demographic Analysis

## INFORMATION SOURCES FOR HOW TO PREPARE

- Respondents aged 18-29 years are more likely to source information on how to prepare from the news (55%). Older respondents (65+ years) are more likely to say that they will look in the library or at a community centre (28%) for information about how to prepare, and are much less likely to use social media (20%).

## INFORMATION SOURCES DURING AN EMERGENCY

- Respondents aged 18-29 years are more likely to use Facebook (57%) when looking for information during an emergency, while those aged 45-64 years are more likely to use the radio (85%).
- Respondents who have English as their first language are more likely to use the radio for emergency information (75%) while those with English as their second language are more likely to use Twitter (36%) as are Asian respondents (43%).
- Respondents who own their home (80%) are more likely to source their information from the radio during an emergency.

## ADVERTISING AWARENESS

- The Long or Strong, Get Gone advertisement had significantly higher awareness amongst respondents who are in rural areas (82%). There are no significant differences between demographic groups regarding respondents' awareness of the Drop Cover Hold advertisement.
- Respondents who are aged 30-44 years (22%), with English as a second language (35%), Māori respondents (44%), or Asian respondents (42%) are less likely to have seen either advertisement.



# Discussion of Findings

# Discussion

The content below outlines the key findings and considerations for EMO when looking at strengthening and improving the resilience of Otago communities.

## EMERGENCY AWARENESS AND ACTIONS

Overall, 61% of respondents have experience with a significant emergency in New Zealand. The hazards or risks that first come to mind for respondents continue to be earthquakes (79%) and flooding (62%), with other hazards and risks not as well acknowledged. The next closest risk set relates to cyclones (38%), fires (35%), or tsunamis (33%). Although there are few differences in terms of risk and hazard recall across the districts, tsunami awareness is greatest amongst the respondents who live closer to the coast (Dunedin City 47% and Waitaki 52%) while Clutha respondents have a greater focus on flooding (77%).

Earthquakes appear to be the hazard or risk that most respondents are worried about with regard to both personal and infrastructure effects, this is followed by storms or flooding. Positively most people appear to be aware that they need to get to

higher ground if they are by the coast when an earthquake strikes.

However, despite the high top-of-mind awareness of earthquakes and the level of concern about their effects, only 80% of respondents are aware of the drop, cover, hold protocol. It is possible that the drop, cover, hold messaging is missing some sections of the community with households with school children less aware of this protocol (and more likely to say the correct action is to stand in the doorway) as are Māori respondents and/or respondents who have not experienced a significant emergency in New Zealand.

## PREPAREDNESS FOR AN EMERGENCY

A total of 48% of respondents have a plan in place for an emergency which is slightly higher than the 2018 result (41%). Respondents who are in rural areas, who own their own home, or who are long-term members of their community are more likely to have an emergency plan in place. Urban respondents (particularly those in Dunedin City) and those who are new to their community appear much less likely to

have an emergency plan in place.

A similar finding was observed in 2018, which noted that rural respondents appear to have a higher levels of resilience. This finding held true again in 2022, whereby respondents from rural areas appear to have greater confidence that their communities are prepared and that they are also personally prepared for an emergency. This is particularly true of respondents in the Central Otago and Clutha districts.

Those who appear to be more secure in their preparations are also more connected to their communities, particularly those who have lived in their community or who own their own home. More isolated groups appear to be less resilient in their preparedness and this is particularly true of respondents who have English as a second language, those who are new to an area, and/or those who rent.

A significant proportion of respondents (56%) state they are likely or very likely to further prepare for an emergency, this is an 11% increase in intention from 2018.

# Discussion

However, the primary barriers for greater preparation relate to lack of understanding about what how to prepare further. Specifically, 30% of respondents note ‘that there’s only so much that can be done’, while 22% feel they have ‘prepared enough’. A further 23% are unsure what else can be done to better prepare.

Interestingly, respondents also mention preparation barriers relating to cost and storage, particularly for those respondents who are younger or who rent. Māori and Pasifika respondents also note a high reliance on other people around them being prepared in an emergency.

These findings suggest that views about preparation appear to relate to having physical items at the ready, and less so about planning for an emergency or being cognisant about where or how to source information or resources in an emergency.

With regards to sourcing information, respondents in coastal areas appear to have much higher awareness of the tsunami evacuation map, with 79% of the respondents who are aware of the

map checking it. Increases are also seen in the proportion of respondents who correctly understand the evacuation zones, particularly the orange and yellow zones.

There is relatively low awareness of the community hubs’ locations, especially amongst urban residents and this is mostly noticeable in Dunedin City. Despite the lower awareness of the hubs, there is relatively strong intention to volunteer (56%), and this is particularly high amongst respondents who are new to an area. This result presents an interesting opportunity; residents who are new to a community are often less aware of where the hub is located but are keen to volunteer, suggesting a ‘welcome preparedness pack’ or similar may be helpful to develop for new residents to encourage participation in emergency response and planning.

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

This year there is a strong increase in the use of the Emergency Management Otago website (65%) and also the National Emergency website (46%). Interestingly there has been a general decline in non-

emergency specific forms of information, such as news, radio, TV, brochures etc. as sources of emergency information.

However, the exception to this is amongst respondents who are likely to be less secure in their emergency preparedness (i.e., younger people and those who have English as a second language). These respondents have much higher reliance on non-emergency specific forms of information to get emergency related content.

Emergency mobile alerts are the key form of information that respondents expect to use during an emergency. However, there appears to be a strong reliance on mobile connectivity amongst key audiences in the community.

Those who have English as a second language are more likely to use Twitter as are Asian respondents, while younger respondents will rely on social media. Both these forms of communication require mobile connectivity which may be precluded in an emergency event. Increasing respondents’ awareness of alternative communication channels may

# Discussion

be of benefit, however ensuring a presence is maintained in the social media and Twitter spaces will be equally important.

The 2022 results show strong awareness of action-based advertising, and this awareness reflects the levels of correct association seen earlier. However, the general Get Ready advertising appears to have less traction with communities. This finding supports the comments made earlier regarding views of 'preparedness' having a physical focus, rather than a planning or resourcing focus.

Furthermore, there were no demographic differences in terms of the awareness of the Get Ready advertising, suggesting that greater promotion could benefit all parts of the community and will help increase understanding of what 'preparedness' means.



# Appendix

# Area Results: Effects

## PERSONAL EFFECTS OF NATURAL HAZARD OR RISK: AREA RESULTS

### Damage your home

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	94%	96%	97%	90%	96%
Flood	54%	60%	65%	57%	43% ↓
Tsunami	15% ↓	42%	48%	61% ↑	29% ↓
Landslide	33% ↓	55%	67% ↑	45%	44%
Storm	71%	84%	81%	77%	60% ↓
Vegetation fire	63%	56%	59%	48%	58%

### Cause to evacuate

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	86%	85%	91%	77%	86%
Flood	53%	62%	69% ↑	65%	44% ↓
Tsunami	17% ↓	45%	62% ↑	63% ↑	34% ↓
Landslide	32% ↓	41%	65% ↑	50%	32% ↓
Storm	40%	46%	64% ↑	50%	40%
Vegetation fire	70% ↑	46% ↓	67%	55%	60%



# Area Results: Effects

## PERSONAL EFFECTS OF NATURAL HAZARD OR RISK: AREA RESULTS

### Trap you at home or prevent you reaching home

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	91%	80%	92%	78%	94%
Flood	71% ↓	92% ↑	83%	85%	65% ↓
Tsunami	19% ↓	54%	65% ↑	68% ↑	39%
Landslide	57%	58%	77% ↑	53%	66%
Storm	62%	69%	77%	77%	62%
Vegetation fire	66%	51%	62%	53%	66%

### Prevent you getting to the shops

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	77%	85%	89%	86%	92%
Flood	59% ↓	92% ↑	85%	87% ↑	65% ↓
Tsunami	22% ↓	53%	64% ↑	74% ↑	36% ↓
Landslide	42% ↓	54%	74% ↑	58%	51%
Storm	67%	71%	78%	75%	55% ↓
Vegetation fire	51%	40%	55%	54%	53%

# Area Results: Effects

## PERSONAL EFFECTS OF NATURAL HAZARD OR RISK: AREA RESULTS

### Close schools

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	90%	86%	90%	87%	95%
Flood	69% ↓	90% ↑	83%	91% ↑	71% ↓
Tsunami	24% ↓	57%	75% ↑	81% ↑	49%
Landslide	46% ↓	57%	66%	57%	58%
Storm	75%	72%	81%	79%	73%
Vegetation fire	63%	50% ↓	70% ↑	57%	64%

### Close your workplace or stop you from getting to work

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	79%	75%	86%	70%	85%
Flood	54% ↓	80%	80%	79%	62%
Tsunami	20% ↓	54%	69% ↑	73% ↑	40% ↓
Landslide	45%	48%	70% ↑	51%	54%
Storm	56%	55%	76% ↑	59%	62%
Vegetation fire	50%	41%	57%	38%	54%

# Area Results: Effects

## INFRASTRUCTURE EFFECTS OF NATURAL HAZARD OR RISK: AREA RESULTS

### Cut electricity

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	92%	91%	92%	93%	96%
Flood	62%	68%	73%	69%	65%
Tsunami	25% ↓	57%	70% ↑	68%	44%
Landslide	60%	53%	72%	62%	66%
Storm	89%	87%	92%	93%	81%
Vegetation fire	67%	46% ↓	65%	55%	69%

### Block roads/disrupt your travel

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	92%	88%	95%	85% ↓	96%
Flood	73% ↓	96% ↑	92% ↑	94% ↑	78% ↓
Tsunami	27% ↓	56%	76% ↑	79% ↑	52%
Landslide	74%	79%	88% ↑	70%	79%
Storm	74%	80%	90% ↑	82%	75%
Vegetation fire	76%	56% ↓	72%	62%	66%

# Area Results: Effects

## INFRASTRUCTURE EFFECTS OF NATURAL HAZARD OR RISK: AREA RESULTS

### Cut your water supply

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	92%	87%	95%	90%	93%
Flood	59%	74%	73%	69%	56%
Tsunami	17% ↓	43%	59% ↑	54%	37%
Landslide	45%	48%	75% ↑	48%	49%
Storm	58%	49%	62%	64%	50%
Vegetation fire	39%	31%	40%	35%	41%

### Disrupt phone and Internet services

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	87%	90%	94%	94%	94%
Flood	58%	74%	73%	68%	58%
Tsunami	27% ↓	59%	71% ↑	73% ↑	44%
Landslide	53%	60%	74% ↑	56%	57%
Storm	87%	93%	94% ↑	82%	81%
Vegetation fire	62%	51%	61%	53%	56%

# Area Results: Effects

## INFRASTRUCTURE EFFECTS OF NATURAL HAZARD OR RISK: AREA RESULTS

### Damage your sewerage system

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Earthquake	88%	91%	94%	88%	93%
Flood	67%	78%	78%	73%	63%
Tsunami	11% ↓	43%	60% ↑	52%	32%
Landslide	28% ↓	43%	70% ↑	58%	49%
Storm	45%	46%	66% ↑	55%	39% ↓
Vegetation fire	18%	19%	33%	32%	27%

# Area Results: Preparedness

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS: AREA RESULTS

### I am prepared for at least 7 days if an emergency occurred

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Strongly agree	20%	25%	17%	18%	23%
Agree	38%	37%	30%	54% ↑	31%
Neither/nor	20%	10%	10%	6%	12%
Disagree	18%	14%	30%	19%	25%
Strongly disagree	3%	11%	9%	4%	8%
Unsure	0%	2%	4%	0%	2%

### Whānau are prepared for at least 7 days if emergency occurred

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Strongly agree	18%	17%	12%	16%	12%
Agree	41%	39%	32%	47%	38%
Neither/nor	15%	18%	11%	9%	13%
Disagree	19%	14%	30%	17%	26%
Strongly disagree	2%	6%	9%	5%	7%
Unsure	5%	7%	5%	7%	4%

# Area Results: Preparedness

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS: AREA RESULTS

Community is prepared for at least 7 days if emergency occurred

	Central Otago	Clutha	Dunedin City	Waitaki	Queenstown Lakes
Strongly agree	4%	5%	1%	2%	3%
Agree	20%	20%	16%	15%	16%
Neither/nor	22%	35%	27%	31%	22%
Disagree	18%	14%	24%	23%	24%
Strongly disagree	4%	3%	9%	9%	11%
Unsure	33%	23%	24%	21%	24%



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**Emergency  
Management Otago**  
Te Rākau Whakamarumarū Ōtākou

# ANNUAL PLAN

# 2022-23



**Clutha**  
District Council



**DUNEDIN** | kaunihera  
a-rohe o  
ōtepoti  
CITY COUNCIL



Otago  
Regional  
Council



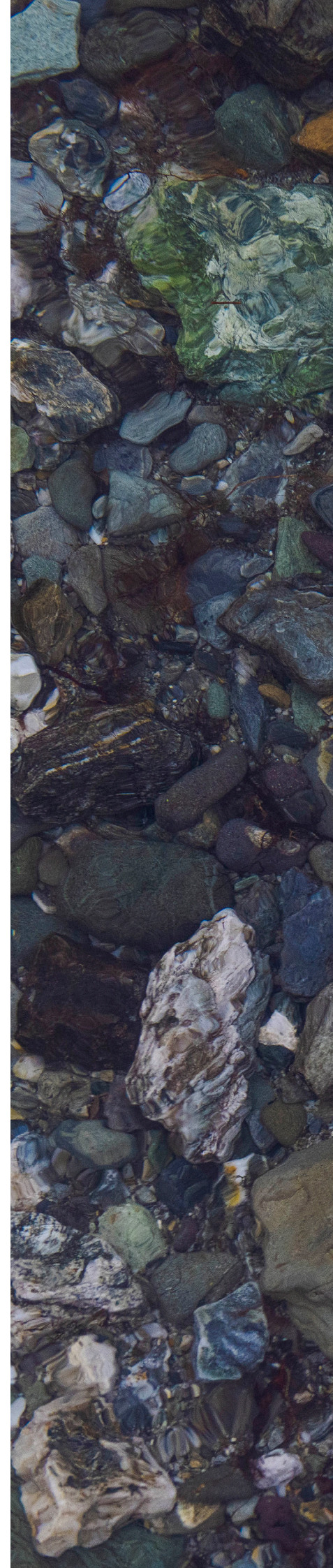
**QUEENSTOWN  
LAKES DISTRICT  
COUNCIL**



**Waitaki**  
DISTRICT COUNCIL  
TE KAUNIHERA A ROHE O WAITAKI

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## INTRODUCTION

The Otago Civil Defence Emergency Management Group was established under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 which requires every regional council and every territorial authority within that region to unite to establish a Civil Defence Emergency Management Group.

### Members of the Otago CDEM Group are:

- Central Otago District Council
- Clutha District Council
- Dunedin City Council
- Otago Regional Council
- Queenstown Lakes District Council
- Waitaki District Council



## **Our Vision**

*Otago is a stronger, more connected, and adaptable region*

## **Our Principles**

### **Accountability**

Collective and individual responsibility for the delivery of CDEM demonstrated via regular monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

### **Collaboration**

A broad and sincere relationship is created and sustained between organisations and individuals to ensure trust, good communication, consensus building and a good team atmosphere.

### **Coordination**

CDEM activities of all relevant organisations and individuals will be to an agreed level of service and synchronised to achieve a common purpose.

### **Integration**

Unity of effort among all levels of Otago CDEM and all parts of our communities.

### **Professionalism**

Knowledge-based approach underpinned by science and knowledge, education, training, experience, best practice, and continuous improvement.

### **Risk Driven**

Sound risk management principles (hazard identification, risk and impact analysis) are used in assigning priorities and tasks.

## Goals

Our Goals and Objectives are set out in the Emergency Management Otago Group Plan 2018/2028.

Our areas of focus are defined within the National Disaster Resilience Strategy.

1

**Managing Risk**

2

**Effective response to and recovery from emergencies**

3

**Enabling, empowering, and supporting community resilience**

## Objectives

1. Establish the priorities for coordinated risk management and improvements in resilience in Otago
2. Improve people's knowledge of the region's vulnerability to hazards
3. Collaboratively plan and implement reduction and or mitigation measures for risk priorities
4. In partnership with local councils support and assist communities with emergency planning
5. Collaboratively develop plans for emergencies
6. Identify and apply lessons from events outside and within Otago
7. Through governance, cooperation, coordination, and resource provision provide for adequate capability and capacity

# High Level Metrics 2022 – 2023

Managing Risk		
People who have an emergency kit (stored food, water, a radio, batteries, and a torch)	People who have an emergency plan for when they are at home	Have at least three litres of water stored per person, per day for seven days
Preparedness Survey 2018 – 29% 2022 -	Preparedness Survey 2018 – 42% 2022 -	Preparedness Survey 2018 – 57% (3 Days) 2022 -

⋮

Effective response to and recovery from emergencies		
Appropriate Coordination and Operation Centre Staff are trained and capable	Coordination and Operational (ECC and EOC's) facilities have the appropriate resilience and functionality	Annual recovery workshop is well attended
Maintain sufficiently trained staff as per training and capability framework	Facility and equipment W.O.F. checks	Attendance figures and representation from all districts

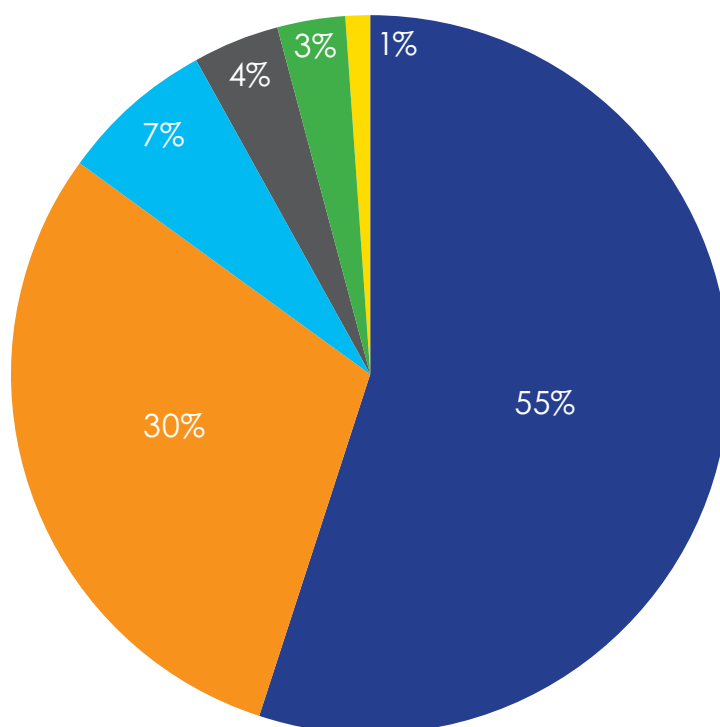
⋮

Enabling, empowering, and supporting community resilience		
Number of residents who have a good understanding of the risks and effects of disasters in their area	Increase in groups registering for National Shakeout and Tsunami Hiko campaigns	Number of people subscribing to Gets Ready alerts platform
Preparedness Survey (New)	Registration Statistics - NEMA (New)	10,000 Subscribers

Item	Amount (000)	Income
Staff Time and Expenses	1,815	
Overheads	1,000	
Motor Vehicle Charges	120	
Alpine Fault Project (AF8)	25	
Operations	225	
Community Engagement	115	
Ace Training Fund		80
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>80</b>

### Budget 2022/23 Breakdown

- Staff Time and Expenses
- Overheads
- Operations
- Motor Vehicle Charges
- Community Engagement
- Alpine Fault Project



The Otago CDEM Group has been allocated \$79,249.64 Adult and Community Education (ACE) funding available for volunteer training to approved courses. This is not included in the budget outlined above and is limited to volunteer training for unit standard based courses. This allocation is aligned per calendar year.

# Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators

## Establish the priorities for coordinated risk management and improvements in resilience in Otago

Deliverable	KPI
Lead the development and implementation of the CDEM Group Plan, and report on progress against the strategic outcomes identified in the Plan.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide quarterly reports to the Coordinating Executive Group (CEG) and Joint Committee (JC), reporting on progress against the EMO Annual Plan (2022-2023) activities</li> <li>2. Develop the EMO Annual Plan (2023–24) in alignment with council annual plan development timelines.</li> <li>3. Ensure that Emergency Management budgets are managed responsibly, adhering to regional council procurement and other relevant policies.</li> <li>4. Ensure the delivery of functional KPI's as they align to the Annual Plan.</li> <li>5. Ensure ongoing appropriate Mana Whenua engagement at the Coordinating Executive Group and Joint Committee.</li> <li>6. Establish a working group to deliver on the 5 year review of the Otago CDEM Group Plan 2018/2028.</li> </ol>
Provide administrative support, guidance, and advice to CDEM governance groups.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Perform secretariat duties for CDEM governance groups, including the Coordinating Executive Group (CEG) and Joint Committee (JC)</li> <li>2. Respond to relevant Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act (LGOIMA) requests in accordance with legislated time frames and procedures.</li> </ol>

1

2



## **Improve people's knowledge of the region's vulnerability to hazards**

<b>Deliverable</b>	<b>KPI</b>
Establish and maintain communication channels to keep communities informed about hazards, impacts and preparedness actions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Review the function of the Group website and make structural and content changes as required.</li> <li>2. Develop and schedule radio and digital advertising that supports community resilience campaigns and general preparedness.</li> <li>3. Carry out a targeted media campaign based on areas of improvement identified in the annual Preparedness Survey</li> <li>4. Review existing social media capability and develop a strategy to grow engagement and maintain consistency across all EMO social media platforms.</li> <li>5. Deliver 'Clued Up Kids' in all Districts.</li> </ol>





**3**

## **Collaboratively plan and implement reduction and or mitigation measures for risk priorities**

<b>Deliverable</b>	<b>KPI</b>
Coordinate the efforts of councils and other CDEM Group partners to align and enhance approaches to natural hazard risk reduction practices.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop an 'Risk and Realities' project to ensure hazard risks to Lifeline Utility organisations are reduced.</li> <li>2. Support Natural Hazards regional risk assessment project to ensure material is developed to meet operational and community needs.</li> <li>3. Review draft Public Education Strategy for CEG approval.</li> </ol>

**4**

## In partnership with local councils support and assist communities with emergency planning

Deliverable	KPI	
<p>Develop and maintain effective relationships with CDEM Group partners, including the community, to ensure a timely and effective response to an emergency.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and maintain partnerships with iwi and marae to improve response capability</li> <li>2. Facilitate local Emergency Services Coordination Committee (ESCC) meetings</li> <li>3. Arrange direct engagement opportunities with technical experts to share information, develop plans and strengthen coordination arrangements.</li> <li>4. Engage with Lifeline Utilities stakeholders to share information, develop plans and strengthen coordination arrangements.</li> </ol>	
<p>Lead planning efforts for a timely and effective community response to an emergency</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deliver Community 'b' framework including vulnerability workshops, training, exercising and capability assessments.</li> <li>2. Report on CRG capability quarterly to CEG</li> </ol>	
<p>Support community and CDEM Group partner initiatives to increase social connectedness and preparedness.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Co-deliver 5 (one per TLA) community initiatives with local council teams that improve hazard awareness and preparedness.</li> <li>2. Deliver 1 'Clued Up Kids' event per district</li> </ol>	
<p>Lead the development and delivery of community engagement initiatives for specific groups to increase preparedness</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deliver 5 (one per district) Business Continuity Planning workshops for businesses and organisations.</li> <li>2. Deliver 5 (one per district) Emergency Planning workshops for Primary and Secondary schools.</li> <li>3. Produce a 6 monthly stakeholder newsletter, sharing preparedness messaging and opportunities to engage with the community</li> <li>4. Partner with local iwi, hapū, and Māori organisations to promote preparedness messaging and initiatives for whānau.</li> <li>5. Partner with people with disabilities and organisations that support them to promote inclusive and accessible preparedness messaging and initiatives.</li> <li>6. Lead and promote the Otago Region's involvement in the Shakeout and Tsunami Hīkoi campaign to increase CDEM Group partner and community awareness and participation.</li> </ol>	

## Collaboratively develop plans for emergencies

Deliverable	KPI	
Lead and coordinate the development, implementation, and review of CDEM Group operational response plans and processes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Work with ORC, stakeholders and territorial authorities to refine EOC and ECC flood, tsunami and wildfire (support) response plans.</li> <li>2. Develop a Health, Safety and Wellbeing Plan to support EMO staff both in preparation for an in response to an emergency</li> <li>3. Refine the Otago CDEM Group's operational processes and procedures (duty officer).</li> <li>4. Deliver a Tier three exercise to all EOC's and ECC.</li> <li>5. Complete a business case to increase on call capacity in the region.</li> </ol>	9
Lead and coordinate a consistent approach to Public Information Management (PIM) across the region	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and refine Public Information Management (PIM) components of regional plans and processes.</li> <li>2. Hold annual forum for Public Information Managers in the Otago CDEM Group to develop relationships and share information.</li> </ol>	10
Lead and coordinate a consistent approach to Welfare across the region.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chair 3 Otago Region Welfare Coordination Group meetings to enhance individual and collective agency capability and planning.</li> <li>2. Work with Local Welfare Managers to understand Needs Assessment capability, identify gaps and achieve consistency across the region.</li> <li>3. Review the CDEM Group Welfare Plan to ensure it is fit for purpose.</li> <li>4. Work with Local Welfare Managers to understand Civil Defence Centre (CDC) capability, identify gaps and achieve consistency across the region.</li> </ol>	11

## Identify and apply lessons from events outside and within Otago

Deliverable	KPI	
Lead the development and implementation of a CDEM Group Lessons Learned framework.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a CDEM Group Lessons Learned Framework.</li> </ol>	12

**Through governance, cooperation, coordination, and resource provision provide for adequate capability and capacity**

Deliverable	KPI
<p>Lead and coordinate the delivery of CDEM training to maintain agreed response team capacity and capability levels for councils.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop and deliver professional development opportunities for the region's emergency management workforce</li> <li>2. Administer the Otago Region's portion of the national CDEM training fund.</li> <li>3. Coordinate the Otago Region's Response Teams to provide consistent training, deployment processes and legislative compliance.</li> <li>4. Manage the Group's Learning Management System (Takatū and D4H) and incorporate national-level enhancements to the system as required.</li> <li>5. Support national level capability development advisory groups, programmes and initiatives.</li> </ol>
<p>Develop and maintain equipment, systems and tools for EMO, the ECC and EOCs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete monthly operational ICT and technical equipment checks across the region's ECC and EOCs and resolve issues as required.</li> <li>2. Maintain IT security and platforms and explore opportunities for further development.</li> <li>3. Maintain the regional radio network as an alternate communications system</li> <li>4. Complete an annual audit of all ECC and EOC operational documentation and resources to ensure that they are up to date and fit for purpose.</li> </ol>
<p>Lead the development, implementation and review of CDEM Group and public alerting functions, including systems, tools, processes and personnel including a 24/7 CDEM Group and public alerting function.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Investigate operational systems for automated delivery of regional warning messages (business case)</li> <li>2. Growth in Gets Ready subscription to 10,000</li> <li>3. Continue to develop the CDEM Group Duty System to notify response partners about emergency events; Send Emergency Mobile Alerts, Gets Ready alerts and social media to the public at the regional or local level for emergency events which reach the threshold for an alert.</li> </ol>

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**Through governance, cooperation, coordination, and resource provision provide for adequate capability and capacity**

Deliverable	KPI
<p>Work with CDEM Group partners to plan for alternate communications and mass evacuation as a result of an Alpine Fault Earthquake.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lead the development of Otago's alternate communications plan, owning communication between the ECC and EOC's and enabling district alternate communication plans.</li> <li>2. Working with NEMA, Southland CDEM and the AF8 team to develop a mass evacuation plan for Central Otago / Queenstown Lakes.</li> <li>3. Create a regionalised depository for all AF8 studies and literature.</li> <li>4. Continue to develop and test the air operations plan including the creation of Local SOPs to enable the plan.</li> </ol>
<p>Lead and coordinate recovery engagement opportunities to develop capability, share information and strengthen relationships.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish Sector Groups for each Recovery environment.</li> <li>2. Host a forum for Recovery Managers to develop knowledge and capability.</li> <li>3. Produce an annual Recovery Newsletter for relevant stakeholders</li> <li>4. Develop and deliver a Group Recovery Exercise.</li> </ol>
<p>Lead the development, implementation and review of regional recovery guidance and resources.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refine the Recovery Framework and develop operational documents and supporting templates.</li> <li>2. Conduct an environmental scan of strategic Recovery planning initiatives around the country.</li> </ol>

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## Group Plan (2018 – 2028)

### Key Performance Indicators

## REDUCTION

KPI REF	Measure	Method Of Collection	Frequency of Measure	Baseline	Target
1	Percentage of residents who have a good understanding of the risks and effects of disasters in their area	Preparedness survey	Triennially	NEW	Increasing
2	Number of people accessing hazard information provided by linking from Otago CDEM Group to the ORC hazards database	Through website statistics	Yearly	NEW	Increasing
3	Annual Otago Lifelines and Risk Reduction Forum is well attended	Attendance statistics	Annually	NEW	Consistent attendance

## READINESS

KPI REF	Measure	Method Of Collection	Frequency of Measure	Baseline	Target
4	Number of residents who take part in national CDEM campaigns	Through national activity data collection	2-yearly	26,684	10% Increase
5	Number of local authority staff who express confidence in their CDEM training and are involved as response team members	Through training course evaluations	Evaluations completed for every ITF Foundational, ITF intermediate CIMS 4 and functional managers training courses	NEW	Increasing
6	Number of people following the Otago CDEM Facebook page	Through Facebook statistics	Yearly	4,847 (October 2018)	10% Increase
7	EM Otago's locally based staff engage directly with community response groups once their community response plans/ guides are adopted	Through monthly reporting	Bi-annual	New	100%
8	Community response groups exercise their community response plans/guides	Through participation	Every two years	NEW	100%
9	Number of people following the Otago Twitter feed	Through Twitter analytics	Yearly	315 (October 2018)	10% increase
10	All critical Lifeline Utilities within the region have consistent representation at meetings and contribute towards relevant Otago CDEM programmes of work	Through meeting attendance and project contribution	Annually and via Regional Forum	NEW	Increasing and sustained

## RESPONSE

KPI REF	Measure	Method Of Collection	Frequency of Measure	Baseline	Target
11	EOCs and ECC are sufficiently staffed to become functionally operational within one hour of local or Group controller's decision to activate	Through event debrief reporting	For each activation	NEW	100%
12	Percentage of staff trained to carry out functional roles in the EOC/ECC	Through ITF database and records	Yearly	NEW	Increasing
13	EM Otago issues public warnings and alerts for rapid onset emergencies within 20 minutes of first receipt of official advice, 24/7	By comparing time of verified information received with time of alerts issued	For each rapid onset emergency	NEW	100%
14	Otago CDEM Group participates in or leads at least one multi agency exercise per year	Through tracking by Otago CDEM Group	Yearly	NEW	At least one per year
15	Members of the public understand where to get official information and advice relevant to their local communities in emergencies when the local EOC or Group ECC has been activated	Through Survey Monkey surveys on the www.otagocdem.govt.nz website and Facebook page	Yearly	NEW	75% of participants
16	Ongoing effect is given to Project AF8 through multi-agency operational planning focused on the development of coordinated multi-regional response plans and activities	Through the Group business plan and individual work plans	Yearly	NEW	Consistent progress reported annually



## RECOVERY

KPI REF	Measure	Method Of Collection	Frequency of Measure	Baseline	Target
17	Group recovery structure is established, operational, and complies with the NZ CDEM Amendment Act (2016)	Reported through the NEMA Capability Assessment Review	As per the NEMA National Review Programme	NEW	Achieved
18	Local recovery managers are appointed and trained to national standards in each district.	Through tracking by Otago CDEM Group	Yearly	NEW	100%
19	One workshop is held per year for local recovery managers	Through tracking by Otago CDEM Group	Yearly	NEW	Increased attendance participation
20	Demonstrate active encouragement and support for Lifeline Utilities to develop business continuity plans and benchmark every two years	Resilience benchmarking tools	Once every two years	NEW	Increasing







**Emergency  
Management Otago**  
Te Rākau Whakamarumarū Ōtākou

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**Emergency Management Otago**

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## National Emergency Management Update

September 2022

Otago Joint Committee

### Trifecta Programme

The Trifecta Programme suite of work is a key priority for the Minister for Emergency Management and the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). The work is not a fundamental transformation of the emergency management system however, will instead address identified shortcomings to ensure that the system can meet current and future needs.

Drafting of the Emergency Management Bill is underway with the intention to introduce it to the House of Representatives following the local authority elections. There will be an opportunity to provide feedback via the Select Committee process. Written submissions to the Select Committee are likely to be called for in late November 2022, with hearings in early 2023.

The review of the National Civil Defence and Emergency Management Plan and accompanying Guide is happening alongside the development of the new Emergency Management Bill to ensure alignment. As a result of feedback from stakeholders and the rapidly changing emergency management environment, the intention is that the new Plan is more accessible, user-friendly, and responsive as things change. NEMA is aiming to engage with sector partners on an early draft of the National Plan from October to December 2022.

### Monitoring, Alerting and Reporting Centre

NEMA's new Monitoring, Alerting and Reporting Centre went live on 27 June. This is situated in NEMA's Wellington offices, and is staffed with 24/7 awake capability. The Monitoring, Alerting and Reporting Centre has taken over the functions of NEMA's current duty system, such as issuing Emergency Mobile Alerts. These changes are not expected to impact the resourcing requirements or expectations on the CDEM Groups, and NEMA's Regional Emergency Management Advisors (REMA) will continue to be the key point of contact for the regional Duty teams.

### National Tsunami Strategy

Tsunami preparedness is a key priority for the emergency management sector. There are programmes of work underway to enhance preparedness at local, regional, and national levels. NEMA and CDEM Group Offices have made a joint commitment to develop a National Tsunami Strategy to guide the sector in ensuring communities are tsunami ready. The development of this strategy will be a collaborative effort with the CDEM Groups and partner agencies e.g. GNS Science. The strategy will be delivered by the third quarter of 2023.

This strategy will be supported by a National Tsunami Work Programme, which will combine the key tsunami work across NEMA, CDEM Groups and partner agencies and show the interdependencies across the sector.

### Sector Wellbeing

We are seeing significant issues with staff burnout and fatigue across the emergency management sector. This has been evident for emergency management staff who have struggled to maintain their wellbeing, and the number of staff who have recently left the sector. The National Emergency Management Development Group (NEMDG), a Group comprising the 16 CDEM Group Managers and NEMA, established a wellbeing sub-group to look at options to improve sector wellbeing.

## New Zealand Response Teams

In collaboration with CDEM Groups, a national accreditation process has been developed for the New Zealand Response Teams (NZRTs). This is designed to provide assurance that the teams meet certain standards and is also in line with recommendations from the TAG review<sup>1</sup>. All NZRTs must commit to the new accreditation process by December 2023.

CEG endorsement is required for all NZRT specialised 'strands' outside of the framework's foundation skill requirements (e.g. swift water rescue). Existing Group-to-Group arrangements for NZRT support may be impacted under the revised system as only accredited teams will provide for out-of-region. CDEM Groups that do not currently have NZRTs may consider establishing teams under the revised system, which is now more robust and provides national oversight, governance and HSWA protections.

## New Minister for Emergency Management

On Monday 13 June it was announced that Hon Kieran McAnulty, MP for Wairarapa, has picked up the Emergency Management portfolio from Hon Kiri Allan, with effect from Tuesday 14th June. His role has a specific focus on regional issues and includes the Associate Transport (on regional transport) and Associate Local Government portfolios.

Officials from NEMA have met with the new Minister and will continue to engage closely with him to brief him on the portfolio and hear about the Minister's priorities in this space.

We don't expect the new Minister's focus or direction will significantly diverge from Minister Allan on key priorities such as the Trifecta programme, working with iwi/Māori, and operational readiness.

We are looking forward to working with Minister McAnulty and are working with his office and Groups to facilitate opportunities for him to get some valuable face time in your regions.

We are thankful to Minister Allan for her support of the emergency management portfolio over the last two years.

## Severe weather events

This winter has seen several severe weather events across the country. We would like to acknowledge the hard work that has occurred both at the local and regional level to respond to these events and keep our communities safe. Thank you to those of you who have provided surge staff or Emergency Management Assistance Team (EMAT) members to support these responses. As always, we have appreciated the opportunity to work in partnership with the sector to support these responses.

## Strengthening emergency management cooperation between New Zealand and the United States

The NEMA has signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the United States' Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The agreement will allow the sharing of best practices and lessons learned from past emergencies which will contribute towards building a more disaster resilient global community. The Memorandum of Cooperation will formalise information and data sharing between our two countries, and boost opportunities to engage in joint research, as well as conferences, workshops, and exercises.

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<sup>1</sup> Ministerial Review: Better Responses to Natural Disasters and Other Emergencies in New Zealand

### Local Government power to act during Local Government elections

During the Local Government election period elected officials lose the power to declare a state of local emergency and give notice of a transition period on the official announcement of Local Government election results. During the period from the official announcement of the election results until the first meeting of the local authority, a state of local emergency can be declared and notice of a transition period can be given by the Minister for Emergency Management.

There is also an alternative option to swear-in the appropriate elected official under urgency, giving them the power to declare a state of local emergency or issue a transition notice. However, our recommendation is to declare through the Minister for Emergency Management. If an emergency that requires a declaration occurs during this period, your Group Manager and Regional Emergency Management Advisor will be able to facilitate this process.

### Flooding Campaigns

Floods pose significant risks to communities across the Aotearoa/New Zealand. NEMA have developed new public education campaigns to increase awareness of the dangers of flooding. These campaigns include print, social media, video and radio ads for use during readiness and response. The campaigns will be delivered in two parts.

The Get The Flood Out readiness campaign went live on Thursday 9 June. The campaign is designed to discourage people from entering floodwaters. The campaign is targeted to those who may be more likely to place themselves at risk, such as younger males, and uses bold graphics and a play on words telling people to GTFO (get the flood out).

The Flood Waters are Deep Trouble campaign will be deployed when severe weather likely to result in flooding is forecast (particularly if a red weather warning is in place) or when flooding is already occurring. This advertising has a more serious and impactful tone and would be activated when a large weather event is about to hit.



Image 1: Get the flood out campaign material.

## Foot and Mouth Disease

Foot and Mouth Disease has been found in Indonesia and other Southeast Asian countries. Given the importance of the Agricultural sector for New Zealand's economy and communities, Foot and Mouth disease is considered a major risk. If an outbreak were to occur in New Zealand it would halt trade in animal products, and it would severely impact exports of dairy, red meat and pork products for months or even years after the outbreak, as we would no longer be regarded as Foot and Mouth Disease-free by trading countries.

Planning is underway at the national level to enhance readiness and support coordination of a response to an incursion of the disease. Biosecurity New Zealand (a business unit within the Ministry for Primary Industries) is the lead agency for biosecurity, and holds the responsibility to plan for and respond to the risks and impacts of Foot and Mouth Disease. Biosecurity New Zealand's Foot and Mouth Disease response and recovery plan<sup>2</sup> is being refined to reflect learnings from COVID-19 and consider the roles and responsibilities within a response structure to enable an effective large-scale multi-agency response.

NEMA has recently been asked to participate in All of Government planning, and further activity is programmed in coming weeks. We will keep you briefed as details emerge of national planning and what expectations there might be NEMA and the CDEM sector.

## United Nations Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme

David Coetzee, Manager Regional Partnerships is a member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Scientific Committee of the UN's Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme. The Committee met in Paris in June 2022 to progress the drafting of an Implementation Plan for the Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme. NEMAs engagement with the committee has enabled New Zealand to share the knowledge developed by the CDEM sector and the scientific community to inform the development of an Implementation Plan that will support more effective management of tsunami risk around the world. The Implementation Plan will be delivered in 2023 and will apply for the period to 2030.





**Otago Civil Defence Emergency Management Joint Committee**

**15<sup>th</sup> September 2022**

**RE: Appointment of Local Controllers and Recovery Manager – Dunedin City Council**

**Purpose:**

To appoint Robert West (General Manager Corporate and Quality) and Jeanette Wikaira (Manahautū – General Manager Māori, Partnerships and Policy) be appointed as Local Controllers and Claire Austin (General Manager Customer and Regulatory) as alternate Local Recovery Manager.

**Recommendation:**

That the Joint Committee

- a) Approves the appointment as alternate Local Controller of Robert West.
- b) Approves the appointment as alternate Local Controller of Jeanette Wikaira.
- c) Approves the appointment as alternate Local Recovery Manager of Claire Austin.

**Executive Summary:**

The Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 empowers this committee to appoint local; controllers and recovery managers enabling this person to carryout functions defined in the act.

**Section 27, CDEM Act 2002 - Appointment of Local Controllers**

(1)

A Civil Defence Emergency Management Group may appoint 1 or more persons to be a Local Controller, and direct that person or persons to carry out any of the functions and duties of, or delegated to, the Group Controller of the Group and to exercise the powers of Controllers in the area for which the Group Controller is appointed, including, but not limited to, the powers in sections 86 to 94.

(2)

Despite anything in subsection (1), a Local Controller must follow any directions given by the Group Controller during an emergency.

## Section 30, CDEM Act 2002 - Appointment of Local Recovery Managers

(1)

A Civil Defence Emergency Management Group may appoint, either by name or by reference to the holder of an office, 1 or more suitably qualified and experienced persons to be a Local Recovery Manager, and direct that person or those persons to perform any of the functions and duties of, or delegated to, the Group Recovery Manager of the Group and to exercise the powers of the Group Recovery Manager in the area for which the Group Recovery Manager is appointed, including, but not limited to, the powers in sections 94H, 94I, and 94K to 94N.

(2)

Despite anything in subsection (1), a Local Recovery Manager must follow any directions given by the Group Recovery Manager during a transition period.

### **Background**

Presently the Dunedin City Council has four appointed local controllers:

- Sandy Graham
- Simon Drew
- John Christie
- Chris Henderson

The formal process for Dunedin City Council in formalising the appointment of a Local Controllers and Local Recovery Manager is for Council to recommend to the Otago Civil Defence Emergency Management Group the appointment of the proposed Local Controllers, with the formal appointment being made by the Group under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, section 27 (1).

This requires a recommendation from Dunedin City Council to the Group Controller, to enable inclusion on the agenda for the Otago CDEM Joint Committee.

The appointment of additional Local Controllers meets the need for succession planning and avoid risks associated with the absence of more than one Local Controller at any one time, or when there is a prolonged response to an emergency event

### **Conclusion**

I recommend that you approve the appointment as Local Controllers of Robert West and Jeanette Wikaira and the appointment as alternate Local Recovery Manager of Claire Austin

Matt Alley

Group Manager / Controller

Otago CDEM

June 2022