

#1

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 10:48:55 AM
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Time Spent: 00:07:22
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Jack Tankersley

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Yes

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Yes

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q43

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Respondent skipped this question

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Not sure / No preference

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

#3

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 7:50:50 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 9:50:15 PM
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IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

nicholas cockerell

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Community Response Team(NZ) + Pohutukawa Coast Community Response Charitable Trust

Q4

Respondent skipped this question

Publication of submissions

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Yes

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Page 4: Objective 1

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Respondent skipped this question

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Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

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Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

63.a - status quo- clearly this has not worked and has been identified in several reports that the ability to connect at a community level to the "formal emergency management system". There is not a national standard for CDEM groups to connect and communicate with community groups. The likely impact is that we will continue to have situations that we have had recently where community groups have no idea what is happening, what they can do and what is being done for them.

63.b. I strongly believe that it should be the responsibility of act to set clear Minimum standards of guidance, and to legislate NEMA to set a Minimum standard of Community arrangements with local organizations before an emergency. This will make the NEMA and then the CDEM group actively responsible to gaining that line of communication and cooperation that has been missing. THIS IS MY PREFERRED OPTION

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Another Option would be to support the creation of a National Community organization where Community groups can join or be created from and that each of the community groups under that organization have a standardised approach on how to engage and communicate with CDEM groups.

And/or

That formal classification of Community groups be made and that there be a levels of communication and cooperation between the groups and CDEM groups depending on the level of said group.

For Example:

Level 1 Community Group - most basic group of community members that wish to be informed and consulted on Emergency Response in their community.

The NEMA and the CDEM set response for this should be a delegated authority through community engagement teams or personal or such persons.

Level 2 - Group of community members that wish to be communicated with and engaged relating to any response in their area but further to this wish to contribute a response at a basic level (setting up and operating community resilience hubs)

There should be set expectation on NEMA and CDEM on support and communication given to these groups. They should enable and encourage a level of understanding of any response and how that group sits in that response.

Level 3 - This should be for Community Groups that wish to offer the above level of response and then go beyond that these would be Community responders. they are likely and should be the first to do emergency work such as first aid, low level evacuations property damage mitigation and such like.

For this level NEMA and CDEM groups should be legislated to have a clear line of communication both in and out of emergency. There should be minimum standards of operation and deployment nationally and a national standard of support.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

70.b - I believe that this is the best option - As is more often than not and been proven in recent emergencies community groups or people are more often than not fully engaged in an emergency before it can be declared by an authority. If people are given protection under law to protect persons or property in an emergency then they would be more confident to do so.

I believe that the partial wording for this part of the Act should be "Any person, company or organisation is protected by the Act from liability where they act to protect persons or property outside of an emergency being declared by an authority if:

a: The emergency has been declared during their actions or directly after.

or

b: That in circumstances and in absence of an emergency being declared would have in normal circumstances constituted an emergency.

and

C: They acted in good faith and with good intentions.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Removing control and operation of CDEM groups from local authorities and have a more clear defined national structure under NEMA - NEMA - National operational group - including a national controller in an emergency. Regional Controllers - split the country into 5 sperate regional CDEM groups District controllers - split using local authority boundaries to create District CDEM's Area Controllers - the lowest level of controller and decided based on either population or geographical boundaries Funding these authorities should be done through government funding and then a reduction in rates made to identify the reduction in cost to local authorities. The benefit to this is a professional national standard of delivery that is not reliant on the flavor of the council or local authority. also having a national standard makes it easier to control that standard either improving it or reducing it. I think the notion that we cant create a national organisation that operates the same across the country is wrong and relying on local authorities to operate and fund the system is flawed. The SES in Australia and their emergency response should be the example that we use.

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

There needs to be a National standard for deployment and response and that this should be built up from the Community responders to our highest response levels (such as NZRT teams) and then there should be a minimum standard of support. That CDEM groups should be measured and held responsible for their standard and level of response to community groups.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Set a minimum standard for responders and then level that up depending on their level of training. This should also assist CDEM groups in deciding how and when they can deploy community groups of high level responders.

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

One national system for communication and reporting for example D4H

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

If you train communities to respond at the community level properly then they will free up higher level emergency responders enabling them to assist essential services to get their jobs done better and if you train community responders in prevention around essential services the need for essential services technicians to respond will reduce

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Training at a community level needs to be done and standards made at a national level this will free up other responders that have been in the past used for cordons such as defense force and police personal. if a cordon has been authorized and a sign showing as much then anyone enforcing that cordon has delegated power from the authority that created it. Therefore anyone breaching the cordon commits and offence and can be arrested by Police.

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I believe the third option is the best: that the CDEM group should have the power to declare a state of emergency locally using a set matrix take the emotion out of the decision-making process. I strongly believe that Mayors although advised well may involve emotion in their decision making process too much and there could be political influence. Further to that although we elect mayors on many factors the public very rarely get an opportunity to vote based on their response to an emergency and in fact Mayors have been voted out based on their response to emergencies. I believe that Mayor should be consulted and their opinion should be part of a matrix.

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

I do not believe that there has been enough focus on Community response and the support of the community or responders in the Act. A large portion of reviews into recent emergencies have indicated a need for increased support and standardisation of support for community groups, the boots on the ground. I feel that the NEMA Act is overly focused on the management and not focused enough on the response - don't get me wrong a lot of the criticism were directed at management and in some cases rightfully so. I do not feel that the NEMA Act addresses how we should respond. There needs to be a national standard of organisations and a registry, there needs to be a national standard of support for responders from the grass roots community groups right through to NZRT and such team (there is a national standard for the later) and then a national level standard for deployment of each level of responder.

Further to that i believe NEMA should take back control of the CDEM and create the different level of CDEM, starting at Area CDEM, District CDEM, Regional CDEM and then National CDEM take away the control, funding and staffing of CDEM teams from local authorities.

#11

COMPLETE

Started: Friday, April 18, 2025 6:40:27 PM
Last Modified: Friday, April 18, 2025 8:13:42 PM
Time Spent: 01:33:15
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,
Please explain your views:
And also there is a need for better coordination and leadership.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

There is a need to provide the community with the resources and action which it cannot provide for itself in an emergency. That must be done with the utmost urgency.

There is not time to ask "What does an emergency response look like from your perspective?"

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Respondent skipped this question

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Respondent skipped this question

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Not sure / No preference

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

CDEM should manage the emergency response (which they haven't always been capable of in my experience). Iwi Maori may or may not have power and resources to act in any given emergency. The "relationship" between the two is not important. Emergency response is important.

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

In an emergency the community requires an external response to provide the resources and actions that the community cannot supply. It's own resources will likely be fully deployed.

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

The barriers to community deployment are probably caused by the emergency. That is the problem.

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

It is currently a complete shambles. I was cut off from medical help for 60 hours: no road access, no 111 phone. Civil Defence took a week to respond! Chorus thought they'd done really well to abandon their phone network instead of maintain it!

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Impress upon bodies such as Councils that emergency response cannot be handled through the usual bureaucratic gatekeepers.

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Because my personal experience of living through an emergency involved almost no significant initial response from any agencies.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

So called "Lifeline Utilities" don't seem to understand the meaning of the phrase.

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

I don't think there is a problem with organisation. More that there is a need for people involved to actually understand the urgency and reality of the need to take action.

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Get a simple direct way for people in an emergency to ask for help from the people who can provide it.

Q65

Respondent skipped this question

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

When one utility or means of communication or access fails, others may become the only "lifeline" available. Narrowing the definition may fail to capture the range of services required in an emergency.

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

See above. You don't know what is "essential" until you assess a particular emergency and discover what's failed and what's still available.

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

See above. Don't forget infrastructure that can stand in for or assume the function of failed "primary" infrastructure.

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

In an emergency it would be unacceptable to leave any options out of consideration.

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

In my experience Chorus allowed my phone to fail because they couldn't be bothered to replace a battery in a link station. With the only road access impassable I was stranded for 60 hours. If I'd needed an ambulance I wouldn't have been able to summon one. When challenged later, Chorus thought this situation was acceptable and that they'd provided a good emergency response. Something needs to seriously change.

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q76

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q77

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

I suspect that so-called "lifeline utilities" run their operations as businesses (I would). Their grasp of the reality of emergencies and the required response is understandably minimal to non-existent.

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Basically help for the afflicted area needs to come from somewhere unaffected. Put someone in charge who has access to useful resources, and give help to the stricken area.

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Business and Government continuity seems unimportant in an actual emergency. When a tsunami is sweeping you out to sea you don't need rubbish collections of local bookshops!

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

The important thing is objectives. A particular and "usual" way of getting about or communicating might be disrupted to the point of total failure; then alternatives need to be put in place.

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

For God's sake think about what an emergency is actually like, and what actually works. Bureaucrats will be useless; plans may be impossible to implement; policy documents may be inapplicable. People who can use common sense will help; people with practical resourcefulness will help; do-gooders and volunteers who just want to wear a uniform and be bossy should be avoided. If Civil Defence remain in control of this stuff it will fail in the future as it has failed in the past

#15

COMPLETE

Started: Sunday, April 20, 2025 12:23:41 PM
Last Modified: Sunday, April 20, 2025 1:00:31 PM
Time Spent: 00:36:49
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Rose Siva

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Not sure / No preference

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Yes

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Some services have different weights and necessities depending on the scale and timing of the emergency. These may change in the future. A

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Communication should be an essential service. Most information is now relayed via the internet, and citizens are increasingly dependant to have access via mobile (and fixed devices). Power supplies can be temporarily established using various options, but access to the internet is totally dependant on either cell phone coverage or land based cable systems. Disruption to either or both impedes information flow that can be vital in an emergency situation. Recent events in Gisborne highlighted this deficiency.

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Respondent skipped this question

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Starlink or similar should be an integral part of emergency planning

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q76

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Local provision of life line utilities should be the responsibility of infrastructure providers, and should be part of their management plan. Timing of restoration may vary depending on circumstances, so initial response to provide lifeline utilities should remain an emergency response .

Q77

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

There should be a three stage response: Immediate emergency response to ensure communication needs are met, plan to manage communication disruption issues in the short term (eftpas, recharging facilities, alt communication means to those who don't have internet/cell phone coverage) and finally restoration times lines from utilities that should be clearly sent out to all users/residents. Failure to meet these objectives raises the opportunity for mis-information / rumours / fake news to disseminate rapidly and hinder disaster recovery

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

#25

COMPLETE

Started: Wednesday, April 23, 2025 1:01:11 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, April 24, 2025 9:42:21 AM
Time Spent: 20:41:10
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

s9(2)(a)

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Yes

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

The inability to be able to contact emergency services i.e. no access to phone, internet, as well as not knowing how.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Needs to be more funding for Local Councils to help prepare the identified diverse groups.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Very under resourced in Rural areas, Emergency Management Officers (EMO) are normally on their own looking after large areas and cannot always get to everyone.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

More resources i.e. more FTE EMOs in Councils to help support their communities.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I can only comment on what I have seen in the Manawatu - Whanganui CDEM group as I used to be employed as the EMO for the Ruapehu region, MWCDEM group have worked hard in this area recently, and in my time there always saw representation from Iwi Maori.

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I had developed a Marae Resilience program for Iwi in the Ruapehu, this included CIMS, Welfare, General Rescue, Flood and Storm, First Aid, Fire Warden training, however getting people to attend training was very hard.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Imbedded into all of the Functions of the EOC/ECC/NCC not just the tokenism of having an Iwi/Maori advisor

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Again from experience from the MWCDEM group this was already being done well

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Iwi to be imbedded into the CEG

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 is the way to go however, unless you are in a motivated community getting people to participate is very hard.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

More social media, tv campaigns to thrash the message. CDEM groups Regionally and Locally get hammered by the public no matter how quick they respond. My message in the rural regions was always that the public are the first part of the CD response which always made them think.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Businesses need assistance with Business Continuity Planning to help prepare themselves.

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Messaging to communities that for a period of time they will be on their own, so get ready.

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

From experience (and I am Maori) ,Maori need to understand the system better, I always found it difficult to get bums on seats at hui to discuss how the system works. Maori participation needs to be more, EMOs work their guts out to try and share the message with all communities but it always comes back to "councils needs to resource us more".

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

For an Eruption on Ruapehu, Ruapehu District Council and DoC decided that initial response would be a Unified approach to allow for speedy decision making and response.

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

The three figures for the Wildfire scenarios they could all work and could be changed during an event all dependent on the scale of the wildfire.

Q32

No

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

EOC roles written into Job Descriptions for Council Staff to ensure personnel are one aware of their responsibilities and they will be prepared and willing to train

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

It all depends on the Local EOC team are they trained / practiced enough to be deemed competent, yes they may have local knowledge but can they actually cope (especially for long periods)

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Local Councils to utilize "EM Specialists" rather than council staff (unless they are sufficiently trained)

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Everything needs to be stress tested, you will have CDEM groups that have regular events that can operate well, and others that don't (and from experience) it's difficult to get them to train let alone attend exercises because "BAU" always takes priority

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Attended quite a few CEG hui in my time, and always seemed all hui no do-i so definite accountability needed

Q43	Not sure / No preference
Do you agree with how we have described this problem?	
Q44	Respondent skipped this question
Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?	
Q45	Respondent skipped this question
Are there any other options that should be considered?	
Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective	
Q46	Respondent skipped this question
Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?	
Page 15: Objective 3	
Q47	Respondent skipped this question
Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.	
Page 16: Issue 8	
Q48	Yes
Do you agree with how we have described this problem?	
Q49	Respondent skipped this question
Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?	
Q50	
Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?	
Right across the board	

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Are there any other options that should be considered?

It may scare off those that put their hand up to be part of an EOC or ECC making it harder to get fully functional IMTs

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Needs to be centrally funded, smaller councils would struggle

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Those that own the animals also need to have plans not leaving it to authorities

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

No

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Locally this has proved difficult as some TAs have multiple DHB, Iwi, Police, FENZ boundaries, so getting people in the room can be an issue

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Saw this during Gabrielle, CD services struggling to get to where they were tasked (even though their vehicle was clearly marked, better comms needed, an approved ID good idea

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q88

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q91

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Think this already works well, however a tidy up and clarity is needed

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Depends on the experience and confidence of the Mayor, and that of the Controllers and Response managers, assistance of the Regional CDEM or even NEMA early so that there is no delay

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

#22

COMPLETE

Started: Wednesday, April 23, 2025 1:52:34 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, April 23, 2025 2:49:22 PM
Time Spent: 00:56:47
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Lynere Wilson

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

In themselves, the objectives appear reasonable. My concern is with how the potential responses are framed as the focus appears to be on how regions/CDEM groups will respond with very little focus on the local level. Effectively preparing for and responding to an emergency relies on local people and local relationships. CDEM groups and NEMA should be focused on how they enable local responses. I refer you to Sanderson, D., Heffernan, T., DeSisto, M., & Shearing, C. (2025). Community-centred disaster recovery: A call to change the narrative. *Disasters*, 49(1), e12655. <https://doi-org.ezproxy.otago.ac.nz/10.1111/disa.12655>

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

This document appears to have been written by people who have little knowledge of what effective local responses to disasters look like and the nature of the local relationships that enable this. Local people who work in Emergency Management (paid or volunteer) should be at the centre of the revision of the Act.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Respondent skipped this question

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Enabling communities to respond effectively will require funding. Without money to follow theories, little will change. Emergency management already relies significantly on the work of volunteers.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Ask local emergency management workers to engage with local groups to determine this.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

This document appears to have been written by people who have little knowledge of what effective local responses to disasters look like and the nature of the local relationships that enable this. Local people who work in Emergency Management (paid or volunteer) should be at the centre of the revision of the Act.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

It is unclear if you have talked with Māori at iwi or hapu level in the creation of the document.

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Ask local emergency management workers to engage with local iwi to determine this.

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Communities need to be at the centre of planning. The issue is not improving the ability of communities to participate, but improving the ability of NEMA to let local emergency management work collaboratively with their own communities.

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Communities need to be at the centre of planning. The issue is not improving the ability of communities to participate, but improving the ability of NEMA to let local emergency management work collaboratively with their own communities.

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Local emergency management needs to be at the centre of the operational response with the support of national and group.

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Local level responses are not CDEM group. It needs to be even more local than that. All effective responses come from local communities and the relationships between people who know each other. De Sisto, M., Shearing, C., Heffernan, T., & Sanderson, D. (2024). Reshaping disaster management: An integrated community-led approach. Australian Journal of Public Administration, 1 28. <https://doi-org.ezproxy.otago.ac.nz/10.1111/1467-8500.12668>

Q37

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

It is unclear for the proposed legislation links to the current National Disaster Resilience Strategy. Surely the two documents need to be linked as one operationalises the other.

Ensure that local (not group/region) level employees/volunteers in Emergency Management contribute meaningfully to the development of legislation. They are the ones that 'get their hands dirty' in an emergency. As an example of how this might be used to shape legislation see the recent use of an expert advisory group for the review of Mental Health Act legislation.

#27

COMPLETE

Started: Friday, April 25, 2025 10:55:21 AM
Last Modified: Friday, April 25, 2025 11:20:37 AM
Time Spent: 00:25:16
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Dean

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Right powers including giving powers to the NZ Response Teams needs to be incorporated like the SES in australia

Page 4: Objective 1

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Yes,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:
Support

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Local and regional needs more resourcing support

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Yes,

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Please explain your views:
Local and regional needs to be able to request assistance from other national agencies like FENZ NZDF and Aviation Authority

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Yes

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Other agencies needs to be legislated to support

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Provide local and regional management of hazards

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Respondent skipped this question

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Need to expand lifeline utilities, and all infrastructure including three waters needs to be prioritised. Stormwater directly relate to flooding hazard.

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Stormwater infrastructure, flood banks, etc must be included

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Respondent skipped this question

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Need to provide for drone access for emergency services under the civil aviation act or regulations. Currently too restrictive even in declared emergencies. Drones are going to be more and more utilised moving forwards to survey and search and rescue.

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Need to ensure unitary authority and considered as local and regional

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Make it easier to declare for preventative potential

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Drones are increasingly used to survey, get a better common operating picture, search and rescue to save lives, and protect the safety of first responders. Legislative reform need to include civil aviation act ammendments to provide for drone use, especially in a declared emergency, and even before declaration. Currently too restrictive to utilise drones fast, too many beaurocratic hoops. Also need to better manage helicopters, too many near miss in hawkes bay after cyclone gabrielle.

Proactively Released

#28

COMPLETE

Started: Sunday, April 27, 2025 8:45:16 AM
Last Modified: Sunday, April 27, 2025 9:16:17 AM
Time Spent: 00:31:01
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

N/a

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

NEMA may publish submissions or a summary of submissions to its website, civildefence.govt.nz. If you do not want your submission or a summary of your submission to be published, please tick the box and type an explanation below.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

The reforms seem to be about when an emergency occurs rather than also considering the planning required to reduce predictable impacts of some disasters- eg floods erosion and slips. How does this bill integrate with city planning : future subdivisions and so on?

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Yes - in two ways.

1. related to location in the sense that a community living near a flood prone zone or on the edge of cliffs or behind rock walls are at risk and questions should be asked about moving them and turning at risk areas into parks
2. Some poorer communities have fewer options when emergencies occur

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Identified facilities in the local area that meet the needs of that community. Examples around the sleeping arrangements issue you raised - family facilities; male only fem only etc

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Recompense should be considered when marae are used;
Those in charge need the say.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

In some cases marae have been and likely will be, the only option - is this adequately considered and built into plans and budgets?

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Perhaps Depending on location- as integral to the whole system. Example in many rural areas Māori must be a vital part of the emergency response system and planning and management, and appropriately resourced.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

As partners with a goal in especially rural areas to be staged by Māori

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

As partners and the coordinating exec groups themselves must have Māori on the staff

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Research and advice integrated into planning

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Resourcing
Respect

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

In some cases it can feel too military and controlled therefore people turn away when their help isn't respected

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Budget needs to include some larger "one off" type considerations like equipment and training that isn't necessarily an annual cost.

Budgets also need to include the concept of moving some communities from high risk areas ie working in with local and central government to pre-manage those areas and zones.

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Top down sometimes works for the initial emergency but after that bottom up is often needed. And military style top down doesn't always work for the initial response either.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Does it adequately address known areas of risk example flood plains and should anyone be living on them? Seaside Cliff zones around Auckland - a plan to remove houses thereby eliminating risk and create parks?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Doesn't seem to sufficiently impact on / integrate with city planning eg the work being done in parts of the country to remove pipes and create water sinks is great but do CDEM talk to planners and ask for more of this?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

#29

COMPLETE

Started: Sunday, April 27, 2025 3:13:43 PM
Last Modified: Sunday, April 27, 2025 4:25:25 PM
Time Spent: 01:11:42
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Paul Chaffe

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Nil

Q4

Respondent skipped this question

Publication of submissions

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

There is no indication as to funding revenue for any proposed changes to the CDEM Act, every review since the 1988 Cyclone Bola review has indicated that one of the most significant factors facing the sector is a lack of funding and under investment. As has recently been pointed out in the review or reviews and many previous event reviews, there is also no indication as to how you propose to improve training and staff development within the proposal. In my professional opinion if you do not show how you are going to increase revenue and therefore funding, as well as how you are going to invest in sector development and training, then you are merely tinkering with semantics and the system will continue to fail.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

If you refer to each and every review since 1988 there is a common theme, the 'system' fails and the public 'do their best despite a lack of X,Y or Z'. There needs to come a time when the public must face some of the criticism for the 'systems' failure. Did Joe Bloggs look at their LIM report before buying in a flood prone area? Did Joe Bloggs have a Plan? A survival kit? A get away kit? Did they ever attend any public CDEM presentation? How much money has been spent on public preparedness initiatives since 2002, and how effective have they been? The vast majority of NZ public are still not prepared for a disaster.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Yes, they themselves choose to ignore the risk and deploy a NIMBY response to preparation and planning. The public need to be made aware that they too have a large part to play in this system.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Wheres the funding coming from? CDEM at TA and Group level struggle with adequate funding now.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Communities 'owning' their own response plans, funding a streams available to assist at a community level. TA maintaining CDEM professionals as opposed to CDEM groups employing these professionals. HBCDEMG was held up as the poster boy for CDEM Groups and yet it failed. CDEM Professionals should stay at TA level to deliver services, assist with community response planning, CDEM groups should assist TA to deliver, NEMA should provide direction. CDEM Groups employing all CDEM staff fails consistently.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

TA should maintain CDEM professionals with additional central govt funding provided on mix of per capita + risk matrix.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Not all Iwi are the same, as with any group capabilities vary widely from Iwi group to Iwi group. There should be a clearer indication as to where funding for support will come from.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

No,

Please explain your views:

Again not all Iwi groups are the same, not all marae are strategically located in optimal risk free areas, not all services are the same at every marae. More need to be done by agencies such as TPK to ascertain a base line level of marae preparedness and Iwi capabilities.

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Wheres the funding coming from?

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Of course, they have an important role to play (already play), but again where is the funding coming from?

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Iwi representation should have a seat at CEG and JSC as well as voting rights.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Iwi representation should have a seat at CEG and JSC as well as voting rights.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

specialist liaison as per CIMS (think scientific or technical liaison)

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Funding streams!

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

No mention of how support would be funded.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Where is the funding coming from? Rate payers are already stretched, TA are stretched, CDEM groups are stretched, will there be additional NEMA and Central govt funding streams? Per capita + risk funding?

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Funding

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

HSW implications to the PCBU (Controller) of untrained 'zero responders' doing their best and getting harmed or causing harm.

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

HSW implications to the PCBU (Controller) of untrained 'zero responders' doing their best and getting harmed or causing harm.

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

HSW implications to the PCBU (Controller) of untrained 'zero responders' doing their best and getting harmed or causing harm.

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Funding

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

The system (CIMS) is not the issue, the issue is a fundamental lack of training and professional development in this space. You could change CIMS to NIMS or AIIMS or any other ICS and unless you invest in training and development, the new system will fail.

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Currently there are rumors that FENZ wish to change from CIMS to AIIMS, how can one agency which sees itself as the leading 'lead agency' be allowed to even consider changing the ICS it uses? The issue isn't that CIMS is 'bad' and AIIMS is 'better', the issue is the lack of training and development given by lead agencies to ICS training. Changing the system won't work if you don't invest in training and development.

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Central govt agencies divesting themselves of their responsibilities under CIMS eg MPI asking TA to take deliver MPI's responsibilities as a lead agency during responses. Central Govt agencies need to be held to account for CDEM capabilities.

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

No,

Please explain your views:

The ICS isn't the issue, lead agency v support agency isn't the issue, TRAINING is the issue. Why do agencies have 'national commanders'? should they not be national controllers? There is a fundamental lack of understanding of Command v Control. Changing the ICS or tweaking Lead v Support agency will fail without TRAINING and INVESTMENT

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Look around the country over the past 23 years since the enactment of the CDEM Act 2002. CDEM Groups employing all CDEM staff FAIL. HBCDEM Group was held up as an exemplar for other CDEM Groups to follow, it failed. WREMO was held up as an exemplar of best practice, it too failed and TA began hiring their own CDEM staff. MWCDEM Group office employed CDEM staff for 4 of its 7 member TA yet this system failed as well and now those very same staff are employed directly by their respective TA. CDEM is best delivered by CDEM professionals employed by their respective TA, Group should provide assistance, NEMA set direction. Centralization will FAIL as has already been proven time and again.

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Its not going to work as has already been proven time and again. Local delivered is delivered at individual TA level NOT Group

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

A complete rewrite of the entire system, create a true National emergency management agency as a 4th emergency service, use insurance levies to fund along with central govt investment. Think SES.

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

A complete rewrite of the entire system, create a true National emergency management agency as a 4th emergency service, use insurance levies to fund along with central govt investment. Think SES.

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Locally delivered is at TA level NOT Group

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Its not going to work as has already been proven time and again. Local delivered is delivered at individual TA level NOT Group

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

A complete rewrite of the entire system, create a true National emergency management agency as a 4th emergency service, use insurance levies to fund along with central govt investment. Think SES.

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

No mention of funding streams

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Funding

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Funding

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

TA's should maintain there own CDEM Professionals, Group models that have employed all CDEM staff have failed time and again. IF you proceed with this option then Groups should become CCO's and not sit within a RC or TA.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Theres no mention of how this will be delivered? reliance upon PTE or Tertiary study is where we are now and its failing.

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Theres no mention of how this will be delivered? reliance upon PTE or Tertiary study is where we are now and its failing.

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Every aspect but how will you fund it?

Q51

Are there any other options that should be considered?

We should look to the past, recreate a national CDEM school, OR at a minimum NEMA needs to become a GTE

Q52

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

No teeth = status quo

Q53

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

No teeth = status quo

Q54

Are there any other options that should be considered?

No teeth = status quo

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:
How will this be funded?

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

How will this be funded?

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Provide standardized templates

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

CDEM Groups dont have the expertise (Spatial Planners as an example) they dont have the local contacts if they sit at Group level, they wont be engaged in TA AP and LTP cycles if they sit at Group level,

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Groups should become CCO and not sit within a member TA or RC

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Whos paying

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Whos paying

Q62

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Whos paying?

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

MPI have this responsibility at present, ENFORCE Lead agency capability and stop agencies paying lip service at the local level.

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Whos paying and whos expected to provide the service in smaller areas? This is MPI's responsibility stop letting them get away with a substandard service delivery

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Whos paying? and Whos providing the service?

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Teeth. the ability to enforce agencies to deliver.

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Again whos paying? whos providing the training? reliance on PTE is failing, NEMA must become a GTE to ensure training is delivered to an acceptable standard.

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Without teeth this will fail, there needs to be accountability

Q71

Not sure / No preference

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Without teeth this will fail, there needs to be accountability

Q74

Yes,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

Without teeth this will fail, there needs to be accountability

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Without teeth this will fail, there needs to be accountability

Q76

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Without teeth this will fail, there needs to be accountability

Q77

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

ALL agencies need to stop hiding behind the Privacy Act and NEMA (Central Govt) need to find a way through to enable sharing of a COP and thus building Situational awareness

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

The Privacy Act is the barrier

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Theres THREE levels, National, Regional (GROUP) and Local TA. You will fail if you insist on pushing for only two levels. This failure has been witnessed time and again. Better coordination costs \$\$\$, theres no mention of funding streams, EMIS type systems cost money, D4H is \$30k minimum per year yet there no funding.

Q80

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Increased funding!

Q81

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Central Govt agencies consistently pass the buck, hold them accountable for service delivery, introduce KPI to ensure they meet minimum standards.

Q82

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Central Govt agencies consistently pass the buck, hold them accountable for service delivery, introduce KPI to ensure they meet minimum standards.

Q83

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Central Govt agencies consistently pass the buck, hold them accountable for service delivery, introduce KPI to ensure they meet minimum standards.

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Central Govt agencies consistently pass the buck, hold them accountable for service delivery, introduce KPI to ensure they meet minimum standards.

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Every review since 1988 has found the same issues yet here we are again ignoring them. Who's paying? INVESTMENT has been seen as a significant factor for failure every time. LACK OF TRAINING, NEMA MUST become a GTE, remove reliance on PTE for training. FENZ cant be everything to everyone! Outside of major metropolitan centers FENZ are struggling for volunteers, you cant continue to load them up with more responsibility, nor should they be encouraged to take on more responsibility. Volunteers vote with their feet and they volunteer where they feel valued. Take a look around NZRT volunteers are within NZRT because they wish to be, if they wanted to volunteer for another agency they already would be.. The solution isnt change the ICS, Centralize staff give a limited number of staff more to do, the solution is investment both financial and training, the solution is learn from the past, decentralize not centralize, support decentralized delivery financially. Ease training burden, make NEMA a GTE.

#30

COMPLETE

Started: Sunday, April 27, 2025 6:57:29 PM
Last Modified: Sunday, April 27, 2025 8:47:38 PM
Time Spent: 01:50:08
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Áine Kelly-Costello

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I agree for the most part but I think there could be a more nuanced understanding of vulnerability to ensure that the language of vulnerability doesn't inadvertently lump people together into "vulnerable groups" and take away agency in the process. "at risk" is more neutral and leaves open the ideas that risk can come from, and be counted by, a multitude of factors (often compounding).

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

anyone living in group settings not just rest homes. Notably prisons but other forms of residential care. Also those staying in hospital.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

C) and d) together.

But, re c) putting the plans as regulation which they are expected to follow under the legislation, not writing the plans into the Bill as such.

Legislation should state that CDEM groups needs to develop plans for their area with the meaningful involvement of disproportionately impacted communities, and that plans must be reviewed to ensure they are drawing on the latest evidence and are fit for purpose with the impacted communities at least every, say, 4 years

Also legislation should contain a starting list of communities, which is non-exhaustive, and disability community should be on that list.

Re d) yes, this is essential, and will also make c) easier if d) is done first. Then there is a blueprint and it also becomes clearer what will be done nationally (as opposed to regionally/locally).

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

The planning processes, per se, would be better resourced and much easier to input into including bringing together people who'd be very impacted and would come to a meeting led by their community but would be unlikely to, say, write a submission like this one. I coordinated such a hui for the disability community last year via Auckland council's disability advisory Panel, using our community engagement budget (which isn't pegged to emergencies, so next term, it'll probably be used on another topic entirely). If not for that budget, I don't think AEM would have had the capacity or resource to coordinate something like that - it needs to be done in partnership but also it needs to be *funded*.

as for the results of the planning...

Comms - There'd be a lot more tailored messaging, sent out in a broader diversity of accessible formats, languages and via a broader range of channels

For first response - there'd be clear lines of accountability. Community groups, marae, churches, businesses, etc. feel confident about their roles and where to go when they need help. That confidence would come from regular e.g. annual engagement and training opportunities.

Accessing financial aid for immediate need and also the range of recovery processes would be easier as a medium term recovery thing and again well-publicised as described above. Larger community orgs could be contracted to distribute some of this funding in the case of large-scale emergencies.

The end-goal to me - that no one dies, that the impacts of disruption and harm are minimised, and importantly, that medium-long-term precarity does not increase as a result of emergencies.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Yes but I'm Pākehā with no particular expertise in this area.

Q14

Respondent skipped this question

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

i hope that the decision-making as to which options progress will be strongly guided by the preferences of iwi Māori. But I would favour 3, 4, 5 in terms of ensuring tangata whenua and tikanga Māori are as embedded as possible within planning and decision-making

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Yes - as long as this doesn't turn into ver reliance on free community labour esp over longer periods.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

as in Issue 1, I think legislate the need for guidance, and for it to be regularly reviewed, but don't put the actual guidance in the bill/act

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

as in Issue 1, I think legislate the need for guidance, and for it to be regularly reviewed, but don't put the actual guidance in the bill/act

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Options b) and c)

Guidance around reasonable actions in good faith needs to include the input of disabled people. E.g. a provision that people do need to listen to the preferences of those at highest risk when those are able to be communicated to avoid, say, a disabled person's mobility equipment being damaged needlessly and the person being protected when they didn't follow instructions.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

just that the community plans for the disproportionately impacted communities definitely need to get operationalised efficiently... whichever option(s) would enable that?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Where utilities/essential services sit?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

C) and d)

Keeping in mind as well that trained service animals - assistance dogs and guide dogs - are a massive investment of time and money so particular care needed.

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Running out of reading time sorry but, there needs to be lots of back-up power supply across the country - for those medically dependent obviously, but also for those who are fairly dependent but might not quite reach medically dependency threshold - a lot of disabled and older people would fall into this category for instance whether due to temperature needs, powering mobility equipment, communication needs etc.

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

I have done some work with AEM on disability community impacts here in Auckland and when the report is published I will email it through (it's final just not on the Council website yet).

Proactively Released

#35

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, April 28, 2025 8:39:23 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, April 30, 2025 2:17:26 PM
Time Spent: Over a day
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

I would like my submission (or parts of my submission) to be kept confidential and have stated my reasons and the grounds under section 9 of the Official Information Act that I believe apply, for consideration by NEMA. Please mark any confidential information clearly in the text of your submission.

Reasons for keeping information confidential:

s9(2)(a)

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Yes

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

We can never be all things to all people simply because we will never have enough resource either human, monetary or assets. It needs to be on a "best endeavor" response. Any legislation requiring resource to be committed to a small group at the expense of the larger is counter productive.

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

- a. Not an option.
 - b. Okay to guidelines but would need to be implemented locally and with the ability to be locally adapted.
 - c. Not sure how you would legislate it. Any National driven one size fits all response would be fraught with danger. Guidelines but a local response to local needs must be the priority.
 - d. Guess the question is who decides who the disproportionally affected might be. You would end up with a list as long as your arm and then who has the right to speak on those groups behalf. I have been involved in connecting to many different groups with constant change of those who have the mandate to speak. Not saying it shouldn't be done but is hard to legislate. I manage two contact data bases and I would say there would be a least one change per month and sometimes more.
-

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

It has to be best endeavor at a local level and as I have said earlier we can spend hours talking and planning all we like but we will never have enough resources to cover all the bases. Having said that I am not advocating we do nothing.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Confidential. s 9(2)(ba)(i)

[Redacted content]

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 1. Not an option but unsure what it should look like.

Option 2 Iwi currently are a position in our CIMS structure within the EOC, they are also represented on our Welfare Committee.

Option 3 Need to be careful that locally we have the ability to engage and work with Iwi, its not one size fits all so that we can work alongside and tailor make what that looks like for each. Does need and over arching plan but made to measure locally and for each. Agree re being non elected.

Option 4 As long as this can be managed as a not one size fits all. Agree often Maori struggle to engage because of capacity and resourcing.

Option 5 Good idea as long as it doesn't dictate but informs what we do locally.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

CIMS position and Welfare Committees already happening in our region.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

CDEM I think needs o be the guiding principle working with Iwi Maori.

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

National Maori Advisory but because there isn't one size fits all and there are variances across a region they should only advise and support as required but the relationship does need to be with local EOC's and Welfare Committees.

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Need to make it easier for skilled volunteers and organisations to be used. The advantage of operating in smaller rural based area you have a bit of an idea of who to call and who can be trusted. We will never have the resource to do it all ourselves.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

There is a whole resource especially skilled people who could come into play. I think the Australians have a system where they can call ex Police, Fire, Armed Services personal in particular.

Support Option two Enhanced Non legislative but from the legislative of "How Group, EOC's manage offers of resources."

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Look at the Australian volunteer system.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Agree Option 2.

Agree Option 3. Case by case but not blanket but unsure how that would work. Maybe in the too hard basket. Option 2 is a great start.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I personally haven't had an issue with who is the Lead Agency and understanding how we fit in either in Control Agency or the Unified Control Model but could understand how that could be problematic. There doesn't appear to be any mention of the delegation of authority from a Group Controller to a Local Controller where in my experience there is more likely to be a local activation before a group one.

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The theory behind Group Controller as the Control Agency is okay in theory but the resourcing and skill level required would be difficult. I think we are still better with the Unified Control with the experts in their fields doing what they do best and with the other agencies i.e. CDEM leaning in to support as required. That's what we have done locally with MPI led and FENZ led events. That's an advantage we have of being rural where basically we all know each other and the likes of our Emergency Services Co Ordinating Committee, Local Welfare Committee and Rural Advisory Group are regularly meeting.

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

No,

Please explain your views:

Locally no but we all have a good idea of who is who and how we work together. Not so sure on a bigger populated area tho and appreciate personnel and personality changes could throw how we currently work out the window.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

I'm not fully ofay with the total way its done financially and the inter council reports at the Group Committee, CEG levels but the Wellington Regional Emergency Management model seems to be working well with a clear understanding of WREMO's overall management of CDEM across the Wellington Region and with the individual Councils. Cities may have a different view. Having been a District Councillor for many years in the past I know how hard it is to keep EM funding at a consistent and not sinking lid level when rates come under pressure. Nothing like a decent event to get everyone on the same page and happy to fund EM.

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I can understand that some areas may well need legislation to bring into line what we think is normal locally.

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

No,

Please explain your views:

Its working locally so if it isn't broken don't "fix" it.

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I know what we do locally - Centralised Model works.

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 - Unfortunately I think it needs to be legislative as I understand that some areas basically thumb their noses to NEMA and attempts at having national standards and recommendations, implemented, common national platforms/tools such as Needs Assessments, Task Trackers, GCOP's etc.

Option 4 - no. I have been around long enough to see people given the title of Controller simply because of their position and its meant they had no idea, skills or interest in the roll. It came with their BAU. They were usually senior management that in an event would have had other priorities and it wouldn't have been EM. Fortunately locally we have moved away from that to have people with the skills and the interest for the Controller roll.

I understand that it would be delegable roll but

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

I'm not privy to how the CEG is working but from what I can see in my position its working fine in our region.

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I'm not sure what currently happens with reporting to NEMA by CEG's. Some reporting should be required so that some organisation gets to see what's happening across the country and can consistently respond with support and direction.

Option 4 - In theory great but in practice not so easy. As long as there is a person who regularly attends with the necessary skills and interest to be there and with the delegated authority to make decisions.

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 and 3 Agree that the plans need to be living and not bound by the current time frame or the hassle of being an Order in Council

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

NEMA needs to have teeth or why have it if locally you can do what you like. No one sets out to make a mistake or get it wrong.

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 - yes. Still needs to be able to tailor make locally tho without a one size fits all and totally top down.

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Competency of those in positions. National guidelines and consistent training without being over the top. As mentioned earlier consistent national platforms such as Needs Assessment, Task Trackers, GCOP's etc.

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2. Has to be a bit more than Option 1. Have to be careful that folk aren't scared off being involved with a fear of what might happen if there is a stuff up.

Option 3 - too heavy.

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 - I don't think it should be an EM role to do anything but flag to Councils risk. They should already be aware anyway but usually lack the \$ and resources to totally fix the issue. i.e. Mass removal of houses from flood plains.

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Think it has to be regional not national. One size wont fit all.

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Cost and staffing

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Our response surely must be on a best endeavor model and safety of life being number one.

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

A financial and a resourcing issue during an event but should be part of considerations for the Recovery Team.
Option 2. Again best endeavor.

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

MPI are the lead for this and their responses do need to up to par but is it EM's responsibility to do this. There has been a significant improvement in this space by MPI over the years I have been involved from two part time National co Ordinator's to now regional and local responders.

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 - MPI to do but can feature in CDEM plans.
Option 4 - Too far and very subjective. MPI should have this and the powers to deal with it.

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

When I first got into this space human life was the top priority. As mentioned it is now clear that peoples animals are now integral to their lives and may be the only family they have. They may do what some may seem as irrational things to save their pets. Best endeavor again to save the pets as well as the people. Protection of property 3rd.

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 1 - is not an option any more.

Option 3 - yes and realising there will be a cost.

Q71

Not sure / No preference

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Are hospitals, essential health services outside of hospitals, and ambulances covered elsewhere?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Option three - yes and legislative and financial penalties so they take it seriously

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

There will be a cost which no doubt be passed to consumers

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Confidential - s 9(2)(ba)(i)

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 - needs to be at the regional level. It could be nationally as well but local and regional would be key.

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Depending on the size and scale but it needs to be co ordinated as close to where its happening as possible or there will be a disconnect and two slow a response as we found during Covid.

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option five but there will be cost implications tho they should be doing it anyway as part of their BAU.

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option two or three

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option two

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option two defiantly, option three possibly

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option two - needs to be local and democratically elected.

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Confidential - s 9(2)(ba)(i)

[Redacted content]

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

#33

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, April 28, 2025 11:04:34 AM
Last Modified: Monday, April 28, 2025 11:30:13 AM
Time Spent: 00:25:39
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Renee Santos

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Explanation:

Please disregard last 2 submissions in my name, I'm having issues with the webpage.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Yes

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Q60

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Yes,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:
as stated in previous submission

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

as stated in previous submission

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

While the protection of human life and safety will always remain the highest priority in emergency management, it is essential that animals are prioritised above the protection of property. Animals are sentient beings whose welfare has direct implications for public safety, mental health, and emergency response effectiveness. Property can be repaired or rebuilt; animals like human lives cannot be replaced. Protecting animals above property ensures a more humane, effective, and safer disaster response for all. From a policy and operational standpoint, elevating the status of animals above property in emergency planning is not only an ethical responsibility but also a practical necessity. When people are forced to choose between evacuating without their animals or staying behind to protect them, many will risk their own lives compromising both their safety and that of first responders. Recognising the human-animal bond and including animals explicitly in emergency management doctrine strengthens compliance with evacuation orders and supports community resilience.

Rationale:

- **Public Safety:** Failure to prioritise animals leads to evacuation delays and increased risk to human life and first responders.
- **Disaster Resilience:** Communities are more likely to engage in preparedness and comply with evacuation orders when they know their animals will be protected.
- **International Best Practice:** Aligns with global shifts in emergency management toward animal-inclusive planning, as promoted by organisations such as the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience (2024). Planning for Animals handbook.

Recommendations:

- Amend national emergency management legislation and frameworks to position animals above property in the order of protection priorities.
- Require all civil defence and emergency management (CDEM) groups to include animal evacuation planning in their regional strategies.
- Support capacity-building initiatives, including training and equipment for animal rescue during emergencies.
- Fund and enable community engagement campaigns to increase awareness of animal-inclusive evacuation planning.

Recommendations in detail:

Definitions:

1. Companion animals are defined in law, consistent with the American SPCA (ASPCA) definition to include dogs (including disability assistance dogs), cats, birds, horses, etc.
2. The emergency powers within the Bill are revised to address the inconsistent use of "life" and "human life"; only use "life", which is defined as any sentient being.

Planning:

1. Area Emergency Management Plans, when approved, must have integrated provisions for the rescue, care, shelter, and transportation of companion animals
2. Commercial animal housing facilities (zoos, laboratories, shelters, feedlots, barns) must have an emergency management plan in place that is checked and is part of the approvals to operate.
3. The Resource Management Act considers the risk of disaster harm to "life" (as above) in its consideration to approve consent, e.g. to avoid situations such as factory farms being built on a flood plain.
4. The Biosecurity Act 1993 is amended to ensure that sufficient plans and arrangements for animals placed put in place by the owner or person-in-charge in the event of an emergency (such as a flood or volcanic eruption).

Reimbursement:

1. As local government is responsible for companion animal care, preparedness costs can be funded from fees collected under the Dog Control Act.

2. Companion animal welfare costs during an emergency are eligible for central government funding

Powers:

1. Companion animals cannot unilaterally be "destroyed" by Controllers. Any instances of this will have safeguards, such as a requirement to consult with a registered veterinarian.
2. Requisitioning powers are applicable to the preservation of "life" (which, includes animal life).
3. Public transportation can be directed to transport companion animals during an emergency with stipulations as determined by the Controller.
4. Controllers have the power to make or revise emergency dog control bylaws during a state of emergency (such as creating temporary dog exercise areas near evacuation centres).
5. Where things, including animals, are "seized", the Bill provides a process for disposal, e.g. rehoming, transferring, selling
6. During an emergency, the statutory holding period under the Animal Welfare Act and Dog Control Act for displaced companion animals is extended from 7 days to 30 days
7. Where reasonable in the circumstances, deceased companion animals be held for 30 days to allow for the body to be reunited with their family.
8. Microchipping of animals be added as an emergency power in the Bill
9. The obligation to register a dog in custody (i.e. emergency animal shelter) are exempt during an emergency where such custodians are operating under the direction of the Controller.
10. The barriers to share information from the National Dog Database and other microchipping databases during an emergency are removed to expedite reunification.
11. Humane trapping may be directed during an emergency, or in the transitional period following an emergency, to secure animals roaming and displaced by the disaster so they can be reunited.

Offences:

1. The removal of collars or other forms of identification from animals, with the intent to hinder the reunion of that animal with its owner, is made an offence
2. The impersonation or illegal identification of Disability Assist Dogs is made a specific offence

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

#34

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, April 29, 2025 1:22:15 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 29, 2025 2:03:44 AM
Time Spent: 00:41:29
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Jolene Patuwai

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

I have attached my own points and recommendations

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

MANAAKI H.O.P.E: Helping Our People in Emergencies

Submission on Strengthening New Zealand's Emergency Management Legislation.

From: Jolene Patuwai / MANAAKI H.O.P.E Date: 29th of April 2025

Introduction:

I welcome the opportunity to submit feedback on the proposed strengthening of New Zealand's emergency management legislation. I strongly support the government's intention to strengthen community and iwi Māori participation and to set a higher minimum standard for emergency management.

As tangata whenua and Treaty partners, Māori must not only be included but also be enabled to lead and design responses within their rohe. Furthermore, the new legislation must explicitly protect taonga Māori, cultural heritage, and ensure the welfare of animals, recognising their deep significance to Māori communities.

Key Submission Points

1. Recognition of Te Tiriti o Waitangi

- I recommend the new legislation explicitly incorporate Te Tiriti o Waitangi principles: Partnership, Participation, and Protection.
- Iwi Māori must be included as Treaty partners in governance, planning, leadership, and response frameworks.

Suggested Action:

Embed a Treaty Partnership Clause within the Act to guarantee iwi decision-making roles in emergency management.

2. Protection of Taonga Māori

Taonga such as marae, wāhi tapu, taonga species, and cultural landscapes must be prioritised during emergency preparation, response, and recovery.

Suggested Action:

I suggest providing cultural impact assessments and taonga protection plans in all local and national emergency plans.

3. Iwi-Led and Community-Based Responses

I believe iwi and hapū are often best placed to respond quickly through their marae, networks, and cultural understanding.

Suggested Action:

It is imperative to fund iwi-led emergency hubs and response training programmes. I suggest we empower marae as formal civil defence centres unless it is safe to do so.

4. Inclusion of Mātauranga Māori

Mātauranga Māori provides vital knowledge about the environment, hazards, and sustainable practices.

Suggested Action:

Have your say: Strengthening New Zealand's emergency management legislation

I believe it is vital to establish mātauranga Māori advisory groups to work alongside local and national emergency management bodies.

5. Consideration of Animals and Cultural Relationships

Māori relationships with working animals, pets, and wildlife must be reflected in emergency welfare plans.

Suggested Action:

Develop national guidelines for culturally responsive animal welfare management during and after emergencies.

Conclusion:

Strengthening legislation is essential but it must move beyond inclusion towards empowerment of iwi Māori leadership. Doing so will uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi, strengthen resilience across Aotearoa, and protect the unique cultural and environmental taonga that define us.

Nāku noa, nā,

Mrs. Jolene Patuwai
Manaaki H.O.P.E Representative
Te Herenga Waka o Orewa Marae
Silverdale, AUCKLAND

s9(2)(a)

#41

COMPLETE

Started: Thursday, May 01, 2025 5:04:40 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, May 01, 2025 5:51:59 PM
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IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

I think rural new zealand is seen as a resilient area. However farmers and rural people have a higher suicide rate and more work needs to be put in around rural people in emergencies.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Who will pay for this? Budgets at local and group is tight. Without further funding this work will not be able to occur.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

We need to stop doing the same type of planning and think we are going to get different outcomes. Planning should be with the community not a top down approach.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Community plans that have meaning and money to fix the problems.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Without iwi assistance in COVID-19 we couldn't have achieved the outcomes we did.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

No,

Please explain your views:

Iwi are part of the community they are no different to others however they do bring expertise in supporting communities and that needs to be recognised.

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Without budgets from central government no work in this area will happen.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Iwi should have a seat in any emergency that is affect their rohe and should be part of the readiness and recovery sections as well. Recognise them as the kaitaki of the country.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

This is a difficult one as iwi can stretch over multiple grounds. You can easily stretch their abilities if you force them to have a seat at the table in a group format. To me iwi should have an interest in every level of government not just the group. Look at how government already liaise with them and build upon those relationships rather than adding more structure and levels.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

They should be able to speak on behalf of their rohe.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Through the debrief structure. This needs overhauling.

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Funding.

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Needs to have a national online database than groups can use to support their communities.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Need to recognise that communities may not need everything thats on offer and it should be those who decide what they need.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Option 2 is the most sensible

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

First responders are the communities each and everytime.

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

This should be in events that have not been declared as well.

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Budgeting who will pay for this?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Since 1998 New Zealand has had one of the most comprehensive coordinated management systems (CIMS).

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

There is no need for changes to the system there needs to be changes to the agencies and clear direction from central government all agencies must use CIMS.

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

CIMS needs to be taught to everyone in the agencies. Should be funding by CDEM.

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

No,

Please explain your views:

Control is clearly explained in CIMS.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The issue you have with CDEM is regional council is the group administrations and local councils are the ones who carry it out. This can cause friction when politics is involved. I think none of the options clearly sort out the fundamental issues.

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Levels of emergency management are important however i think it should be national carry out structure, assisting local authorities when the group indicates problems and central government funding. Group should be the regulator they make sure each local authority is carrying out their functions under that act they do this through the 4rs and CEG with officers inspecting and checking. They shouldn't have an overarching response capability.

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Local councils should be mandated to carry out CDEM activities. They must show how they will do this. They should not be able to "contract" this out to others. Group based models don't work as they centre around major population.

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Option 4 should be the only outcome. Emergencies should be lead from top.

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

A CEO who has the training to undertake the roles. See the 6.1 for why groups need to be a regulator.

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Online training portal.

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Option 4 makes the best sense.

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Risk would be that person may not be able to attend so having the option of having it online.

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Budget for local council to achieve this.

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Strengthen CIMS in New Zealand. Make it mandatory.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Yes,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:
Option D

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Better budgets at central level.

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

All of it. Without direction the system isn't going to function.

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:
option 3

Q53

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

The minister should be able to pull up non functioning CDEM groups. There needs to be funding that is available for this.

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:
option 4

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 4. There needs to be a carrot and stick approach.

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

You can be flexible however you need direction and make sure the group isn't just writing a plan for regional council needs.

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

The group is seen as a regional council function. It should be mandated that local council is in charge of its local planning function that then drives up into the group plan.

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Forcing local councils to have risk planners.

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

He aha te mea nui? Māku e kii atu, he tāngata, he tāngata, he tāngata.

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q62

Are there any other options that should be considered?

People are the most important thing that should be made loud and clear. There should be principles of 1st people, 2nd other life, 3rd property, 4th environment and 4th everything else.

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Very difficult when you don't have animal agencies in each community.

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The community should be able to look after this part.

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Should be 2nd above property.

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Funding should be available to local authorities animal control.

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Lifeline utilities are mandated to take notice of CDEM. Why would you extend that if in an emergency they can overlook CDEM.

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

No,

Please explain your views:

Mandate life line utilities both public and private must support CDEM otherwise large fines apply. There is no carrot and stick approach.

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Respondent skipped this question

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Option D

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

You will have push back from public and private business.

Q76

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Funding for them to carry this out.

Q77

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Needs funding.

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

National needs to be able to communicate to local emergencies. This could be web based.

Q80

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Ability to plan at local levels.

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:
option D

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

access needs to be restricted correctly.

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:
Who pays for this? you talk about local level then talk about group. Its not clear what you are trying to achieve.

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Funding. No funding means this wont get traction.

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:
option 2 and 3 could be used.

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Online form.

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:
option B

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Mayors should be able to direct this.

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or
Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage
an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery
more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Without funding and direction EM will suffer the same as every other legislative update. Training should be a priority and NEMA should be in charge of that.

#46

COMPLETE

Started: Sunday, May 04, 2025 12:23:36 PM
Last Modified: Sunday, May 04, 2025 12:54:58 PM
Time Spent: 00:31:22
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Megan Young

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,
Please explain your views:
Where is mention of helping animals. This should also be at the forefront of discussion

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

When peoples pets are not catered gor in legislation, some will not leave an area in an emergency

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Include animsl shelter plans to give people the confidence that their pets will be okay too

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Not sure / No preference

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Representation in each region

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Inclusive, not separate

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Inclusive not separate

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

People need to be able to help themselves, safely and without penalty

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23 Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24 No,
Please explain your views:
Lack of consistency at different levels of CD

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

As above, more community engagement before a disaster

Q26 Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27 Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28 Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29 Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30 Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q48

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

3

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

All of it

Q51

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Cut the amount of "chiefs", better communication and accountability

Q52

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

3

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

2

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

This is dependent on each area, there is no 1 fit for everywhere

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

3

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

3 and 4

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Animals MUST be considered to make it easier for people to evacuate AND to help prevent people from going back to rescue them and get in trouble.

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

This should take URGENT consideration, many disasters in NZ have already proven that when the animals are given priority alongside humans, things are potentially easier to deal with

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

COMMUNICATION between all parties.
Less egos

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

4

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

It's always been too many chiefs and not enough Indians.
Greater communication between all parties.
Push animal emergencies higher up the chain

#51

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 05, 2025 11:05:47 AM
Last Modified: Monday, May 05, 2025 11:27:48 AM
Time Spent: 00:22:00
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Laurie Hilsen

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Carers NZ

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Existing emergency management could be improved BEFORE emergency events so vulnerable people are identified early and supported early if needed. Rather than responding in chaos when an event happens.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

People with mobility or health challenges need extra/early assistance. Family carers of vulnerable people need to be identified and supported early and as a priority. People with mental health conditions and disabilities need early/urgent focus.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Work early with community, iwi, and NGO networks that support vulnerable people and family carers. Identify priorities area by area. This will ensure supports kick into action quickly as needed. This was learned by our organisation during COVID-19 and the Auckland/Northland floods.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

It doesn't need to be costly or elaborate. Create working and action groups that meet several times a year so people can work together early/easily when needed. Use these networks, power company and telco clients etc to understand who is vulnerable or would like check-ins and extra help in the event of an emergency. This could be an opt-in system that kicks into action asap. It will avoid chaos at critical times and save lives.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Be proactive. Much was learned in the pandemic and weather events about what worked well, what could work, what didn't work. All of this should feed into simple proactive relationships and plans that support emergency services, Civil Defence, councils, NGOs etc at critical times. Why do we wait for emergencies before we do this planning, time and time again?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Not sure / No preference

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Work proactively and closely with iwi to learn lessons from past emergencies so support can be continuous and flow easily - not just in the aftermath of an event.

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Accurate up to date information is always key in an emergency. Having relationships across networks is important for Civil Defence, councils, and emergency services. These are probably not broad and deep enough currently, as we learned during COVID-19 and the floods.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Don't pick favourites. Do a true scan of partnerships and ask for networks to come forward for planning and support involvement. Do stakeholder analysis now about who/where so you understand in depth who the networks are region to region, nationwide, who work at a deep community level. We for example have a network of tens of thousands of NGOs and family/whanau carers supporting vulnerable people. We are a key front line in any disaster, because we are helping those who can't easily help themselves. We have never been contacted by any emergency service.

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

It's certainly hard to see who is in charge at such times :) In general it's good to know this but equally there should be 'no wrong door' for accurate, up to date information and guidance to how to get various kinds of help in an emergency.

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

There needs to be specific preplanning for disabled people, older people, people with mental health conditions, those who are dying and their families etc ... and families/whanau who are the final front line supporting the vulnerable. This should be done proactively not in the aftermath of an emergency.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

It's good to promote these all the time not just in an emergency. It helps people respond quickly and automatically when needed.

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Keeping planning proactive and up to date is essential in a country prone to all kinds of emergencies.

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Please map and understand the vulnerable communities. Please take family/whanau carers supporting vulnerable people in planning - involve Carers NZ and the Alliance in this work, we represent hundreds of thousands of those caring for loved ones who are frail, unwell, or have health conditions or disabilities. Thank you.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Respondent skipped this question

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Please explain your views:

We are especially interested in continuation of power or alternative power for people who rely on this for the use of life-saving and essential disability equipment. Also ongoing emergency access to medicines and other supplies used at home to support those who are frail, unwell, or have health conditions/disability. Health promotion to these people about what to do in emergencies, having getaway supplies etc at all times, should be done better in NZ. The latter would reduce chaos and stress for emergency services for vulnerable people in adverse events.

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Are there any other options that should be considered?

During COVID-19 many families could not take disabled children with behavioural challenges on calming drives. We worked with Police and central government to allow families displaying a letter confirming their disability needs/status to take short drives around their neighbourhoods. Having such things in place next time in a pandemic for example helps families continue in very stressful situations. We'd be happy to share what we did and learned from this during COVID-19.

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Keep it clear, consistent, simple, and up to date. Then share it widely and freely utilising all networks to inform the public.

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Clarify who actually is responsible for emergency announcements, management, and keeping the public informed. Should it be the mayor?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Thank you our comments have been brief but we have learned the lessons well in recent emergencies across New Zealand. Our organisation supports large numbers of vulnerable people. Planning for them and their families needs to be more proactive and detailed. Use the community and all of the networks available to emergency management to plan for the inevitable future emergencies and disasters. Thank you.

#53

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 05, 2025 12:15:18 PM
Last Modified: Monday, May 05, 2025 1:44:46 PM
Time Spent: 01:29:27
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

David Thomson

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

It is really important for people, organisations and businesses to be able to get back to 'normal' after an emergency. A lot of that burden falls locally. The government should ensure that local authorities are funded for emergency responses, so the burden doesn't unfairly fall on ratepayers who already bear the seen and unseen costs of recovering from the emergency. Insurers should be prevented from suing local authorities who do their best to mitigate risks but are constrained by funding and circumstances. Insurers have shown a propensity for charging policyholders exorbitant premiums for risks and then trying to sue councils for the same issues. That is dishonest.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Information about preparing for emergencies is great so long as communities groups and individuals are able to understand what is expected of them. We should also be realistic about the resources that communities have to prepare and respond. For example, are landlords required to ensure rental properties are maintained so that flood and earthquake risks are mitigated? Do iwi and faith groups have enough support to help their people prepare? These groups are fabulous at responding when disaster strikes - can we help them be prepared ahead of time?

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Lack of preparation. who checks existing homes to make sure they are prepared? When will we stop building homes in unsafe places and help people to relocate? Insurers and the government should financially support this - insurers seem to get away scot free these days!

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Years ago (yes - i know - back in the good old days!) communities had local volunteer civil defence teams - where are they now? We seem to just want to pay a contractor... During the Nelson floods a few years ago, we tried to get permission for our energetic and willing church young adults to help with sand bagging and other tasks during the emergency and were bluntly told that amateurs were not welcome

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Maori definitely has a role but so do we all; they don't have exclusive rights to emergencies - they affect all of us regardless of race or class

Q14

Respondent skipped this question

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

When did we last call for volunteers to help? lets do that and lets help communities to prepare together and to help each other

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I agree digital and payment services plus the mobile network need a higher priority. People don't necessarily need access to cash, unless the payment system is down - then we are all stuck and vulnerable to exploitation by unscrupulous suppliers

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Respondent skipped this question

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Respondent skipped this question

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Families should have clear direction as they prepare - so we know that we will need to rely on ourselves for 3 or 5 or 7 days potentially. Do people know if their stormwater tanks can be used for drinking water? is that safe or not? do we teach people the value of storing food and water? There is some information on CD website but only if you go looking for it

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q76

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

I could not find the section on pets - if people ignore official advice and put their own lives at risk for the sake of a pet then leave them to it. Sorry but a pet is not an essentials thing. However, farmers should have help and support to keep their livestock safe juts as we would help a shop owner in town with sandbags - its their livelihood, and we will need that kai!

#56

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 05, 2025 2:44:14 PM
Last Modified: Monday, May 05, 2025 2:54:19 PM
Time Spent: 00:10:05
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Michael Delceg

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Community level drills should be mandated in the legislation. This should include school children so that they are familiarized with procedures and can inform adults who were unable to participate. This would involve opening welfare centers manned by trained volunteers and a school day devoted to participation, held in the context of a national drill involving NEMA and adjunct organizations which would be expected to be involved.

#57

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 05, 2025 3:08:12 PM
Last Modified: Monday, May 05, 2025 4:45:10 PM
Time Spent: 01:36:57
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Alex Stewart

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

WombatNET

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

We support the proposed objectives in principle, especially the intent to strengthen participation, clarify responsibilities, and minimise disruption to essential services. However, we believe the current framework and by extension this reform process risks overlooking one of the most vulnerable and essential groups: small-scale utility and telecommunications providers who operate without public funding or formal recognition. From our perspective as a local network operator serving both rural and semi-urban communities, these objectives cannot be achieved without: • Formal inclusion of small, non-incumbent providers in emergency planning frameworks, not just those who can afford to participate in closed industry groups, • Recognition that 'minimising disruption to essential services' requires proactive investment, not just penalties for failure, • And clear, publicly available structures for who we are supposed to work with before, during, and after an emergency. The current system is fragmented. Coordination often depends on being a paid member of organisations like the Telecommunications Forum or regional Lifelines Groups. We support stronger participation and accountability, but these must be inclusive, not paywalled. Without reform that addresses these access and equity gaps, small providers risk being fined for failing to meet resilience standards they were never given the opportunity or resources to prepare for. The objectives are right in theory, but the implementation must explicitly account for structural inequities across the utility sector.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree with the framing of this problem, particularly the emphasis on how emergencies affect communities differently, and how frontline action often comes from within communities themselves. However, we believe there is a missing lens in the way the problem is currently framed: the vulnerability of small, community-embedded infrastructure providers like us, who are often the only ones delivering essential services in the areas most likely to be cut off. Much like iwi, hapū, and rural residents, providers like WombatNET are excluded from national coordination frameworks unless we pay to join industry bodies or are part of closed networks. Yet we are often the first and only line of digital connectivity in rural and semi-urban communities, especially where fibre has not been deployed and mobile coverage is unreliable. This exclusion from the national emergency management conversation is itself a form of structural inequity, and we encourage its recognition in the next stage of reform.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Yes. In our experience:

- People in rural and remote areas are disproportionately impacted due to isolation, lack of service redundancy, and slower emergency response.
- Digital exclusion is a compounding risk. If people rely on a single broadband provider to remain connected, and that provider isn't part of the emergency coordination system, they're left vulnerable.
- Small providers themselves are disproportionately affected. We bear the same obligations as major telcos but without the resources, access to decision-makers, or government funding. If we're knocked out in a disaster, there's no backup, but we're also not given any formal inclusion in resilience planning or post-event coordination.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The options discussed in the paper are a step forward, but the implementation must avoid tokenism or top-down assumptions. The greatest risk is central agencies assuming that “engagement” is solved by publishing guidelines or inviting select representatives to workshops.

For this work to have a real impact, we need:

- Funded engagement structures, especially for iwi and community-based organisations that do not have policy staff,
- Clear, accessible coordination channels that do not require industry membership fees or insider access,
- A model that values in-practice contribution (e.g. operating infrastructure in difficult terrain or serving hard-to-reach communities) as a valid and recognised form of emergency preparedness.

We favour any option that directly funds community and iwi capacity-building and mandates regional inclusion of small providers in planning and drills.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

A more inclusive planning framework would have:

- Community-sourced infrastructure maps, including input from small providers and local operators who know what exists and where the gaps are.
- Pre-agreed communication and coordination protocols for emergencies, with designated contacts and fallback options that don't rely on major telcos.
- Accessible and visible public documents, not closed-door reports or consultant-led workshops with no published outcomes.
- Regional engagement pathways for iwi, hapū, and local service providers not just token representation at national forums.

For WombatNET, that would mean being told:

“If there's a regional disaster, here's the Civil Defence contact. Here's where you can request fuel. Here's the coordination room. Here's how to request emergency radio spectrum or traffic prioritisation.” That guidance doesn't currently exist for us.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We strongly recommend:

- Creating a public-facing Small Utility & Network Resilience Forum, facilitated by NEMA, to bring together smaller infrastructure providers outside the big three telcos.
- Opening access to emergency resilience funding, including the Telecommunications Development Levy, for use by qualifying small providers who serve rural, isolated, or high-risk areas.
- Formally defining coordination and communication roles for non-member providers in national and regional emergency response plans.

We also recommend requiring Lifelines Groups to include all designated network operators, not just those who can pay to join. Participation in response planning must not be contingent on commercial membership.

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We support the way the problem has been framed. It is clear that iwi Māori have been under-recognised in formal emergency management structures despite often playing critical, on-the-ground roles during responses. This has resulted in lost opportunities for partnership, cultural disconnection during times of crisis, and under-utilisation of the skills and leadership already present in Māori communities. From our perspective as a local infrastructure provider working in areas with Māori landowners and Māori whānau, the lack of structured engagement with iwi in emergency planning has clear downstream effects. It leads to decisions being made without community input, and creates risk when recovery plans are disconnected from local tikanga or priorities.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The discussion document rightly highlights the informal but powerful roles iwi and hapū have played in supporting their people and the wider community, including setting up community hubs, distributing resources, and using their local knowledge to coordinate response efforts. However, these contributions are often seen as “nice to have” rather than being formalised into decision-making structures or backed by dedicated funding. In our experience, Māori-led responses are often faster and more coordinated at a local level than central agencies, especially in rural settings. That capacity deserves not just acknowledgement, but structural backing.

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

We support options that:

- Formally integrate iwi into CDEM governance and planning, not just consultation after the fact,
- Fund iwi capacity-building, recognising that Treaty partnership must be resourced,
- Enable co-leadership or co-design of local and regional response strategies.

The risks of under-delivery lie in implementation. Māori engagement must be meaningful, not token. The greatest cost is if this process reinforces existing power structures while creating the illusion of change.

Preferred options are those that embed long-term capability and governance, not just one-off engagement.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Iwi Māori should be recognised as equal partners in governance and response frameworks at all levels. This should go beyond “stakeholder” status and be embedded in legislation acknowledging the Treaty of Waitangi as a founding document that requires shared decision-making and respect for tino rangatiratanga.

This may include:

- Formal representation on Coordinating Executive Groups (CEGs),
- Recognition of mana whenua status in emergency plans,
- Designated roles in national emergency response teams for iwi liaisons.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

It should be ongoing, proactive, and co-governed. Māori should not be treated as emergency resources to be called upon during a crisis, but as co-authors of the regional resilience strategies. Each CDEM group should be required to:

- Maintain a formal engagement plan with mana whenua,
- Allocate budget for joint planning and response initiatives,
- Conduct regular hui with iwi and hapū to ensure preparedness is community-aligned.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

There should be equal representation and shared leadership. The structure of CEGs must be reformed so that they reflect a true Treaty partnership. This could involve:

- Mandatory iwi seats on each CEG,
- Rotating co-chair roles,
- Shared sign-off on regional resilience strategies and hazard plans.

This creates trust and accountability while embedding cultural safety and relevance in regional-level decision-making.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

The most effective approach is co-design with resource backing. Mātauranga Māori should not be extracted as data to inform Western-led frameworks, but woven into the design and implementation of emergency planning and response.

Examples include:

- Iwi-led risk assessments and hazard planning based on cultural and environmental knowledge,
- Development of bilingual resources and place-based communication systems,
- Support for marae and iwi facilities to act as official community hubs during emergencies.

There must also be funding attached to these contributions to avoid creating further unpaid obligations on iwi.

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We suggest:

- Creating a National Iwi Emergency Management Council, akin to the Coordinating Executive Group but operating at the national level to interface with NEMA and government ministers directly.
- Establishing joint capability funds for iwi and small local providers to jointly develop resilience hubs, shared infrastructure, or communication plans in rural and underserved areas.
- Mandating joint CDEM-iwi reporting on how plans have improved inclusion and outcomes for Māori communities.

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree that individuals, businesses, and community organisations are often ready and willing to contribute to emergency response, but are blocked by unclear processes, lack of recognition, or poor integration with official systems. However, we believe the discussion document underplays the systemic barriers that make it difficult for small organisations particularly those delivering essential services to participate effectively. For example, as a regional telecommunications provider, WombatNET maintains local backup power, mobile generators, and network monitoring that could aid regional response. Yet there is no mechanism for us to declare our capabilities, no process for becoming an approved contributor, and no contact point during an event. This lack of structured inclusion severely limits the system's ability to harness local capacity in real time. Community participation isn't just about volunteers it includes SMEs, infrastructure operators, iwi, and civil society. The current framework does not reflect that.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The proposed options could deliver real benefits if implemented with resourcing and accountability.

Key risks include:

- Tokenisation: If "participation" is treated as symbolic or is only sought during emergencies, this will further entrench the disconnect.
- Burnout or liability exposure: Small operators who step up to help may face personal risk, financial loss, or insurance implications without formal protections in place.
- Digital inequity: If participation channels rely on major platforms or databases not accessible to all operators or communities, critical voices will remain excluded.

Preferred options would:

- Establish a national and regional register of community capabilities (including infrastructure, services, skills),
- Provide pre-approved pathways for businesses and SMEs to contribute during emergencies (e.g. supplying power, transport, IT),
- Offer legal clarity and limited indemnity for those contributing resources under the direction of response agencies.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We strongly recommend:

- Developing a national volunteer and business integration strategy for emergency management. This should identify barriers, clarify liability, and enable pre-event coordination of non-governmental responders.
- Incentivising local public-private partnerships to strengthen resilience infrastructure (e.g. comms, solar, transport) that could serve communities and response needs.
- Formalising points of contact for community-based infrastructure providers at CDEM and NEMA levels, so we are not left wondering who to call when the phones are down and the roads are closed.
- Creating a standardised Community Resilience Partner designation, recognising and supporting community-based organisations contributing to emergency planning or infrastructure.

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree with the framing and appreciate the recognition that local response often begins well before any central or official help arrives. This is especially true in rural or semi-urban areas, where geographic isolation and limited formal coverage means the first responders are almost always neighbours, iwi, volunteers, and small local businesses. However, the problem goes deeper than just lack of empowerment – it is a lack of inclusion in planning and a failure to legitimise the local response role. In our case, we operate essential telecommunications infrastructure, but there's no formal mechanism to connect us to local emergency plans or recognise our response contributions unless we're already part of insider industry groups. Until these roles are formally supported – with access to fuel, information, coordination points, and legal clarity – communities will remain exposed, and ad hoc response efforts will continue to be underutilised.

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The options outlined – especially enabling the lawful use of private equipment, clarifying liability, and creating a legal basis for community response – are essential steps forward. However, they must be paired with communication, trust-building, and guidance so that communities know:

- What they are allowed to do,
- Who they should report to,
- How their actions will be backed legally and practically.

The greatest risks lie in ambiguity and post-event penalisation, where people act in good faith during a crisis but are later left out of official narratives or exposed to liability.

Preferred options:

- Legal clarity on delegated authority for community responders, including use of private resources for public good,
- Pre-approved agreements or templates for businesses and infrastructure providers to offer services in emergencies,
- Recognition pathways for community-based responders to be given temporary coordination roles, where appropriate.

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We suggest:

- Establishing a Community First Responder Recognition and Coordination Framework, which allows CDEM to identify, verify, and support individuals or organisations likely to take a lead in early response stages.
- Designing a community comms and fallback network strategy so that people and providers can coordinate even when traditional infrastructure is down.
- Embedding local infrastructure operators (e.g. power, comms, water, fuel depots) into regional contingency plans, including simulation exercises and pre-event coordination briefings.

There must also be an escalation pathway for community responders to report issues or trigger regional escalation if formal agencies are unreachable. Right now, those pathways don't exist for small utility providers, even if we're the first to see that something's gone wrong.

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Yes. One major gap that must be addressed is the lack of baseline infrastructure support for iwi to lead or participate in emergency planning and response. Many marae, for example, serve as natural community hubs during emergencies, but are not formally resourced or connected to planning frameworks. That creates a reliance on unpaid labour and goodwill, while larger providers or agencies with more capacity receive formal funding and recognition.

Another critical issue is that iwi are often engaged too late – after the plans are written, or only when a response is already underway. There needs to be a shift from consultation to co-design and co-governance, particularly at the regional and local levels.

We also observe that the Crown often treats iwi as just another stakeholder, rather than a Treaty partner. This undermines both effectiveness and trust. Legislation must create structures that recognise the rangatiratanga of iwi and empower them to lead emergency responses for their people and the broader community, particularly in rural and rohe-based areas.

Finally, there needs to be parity in funding mechanisms. Too often, large NGOs or commercial contractors receive resilience funding while iwi and hapū have to navigate complex, under-resourced grant systems to deliver basic community preparedness.

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree that the current system lacks clarity and cohesion, particularly for those outside of government or large organisations. From our perspective as a local utility provider, the biggest issue is that we don't know who we're supposed to report to or coordinate with during an emergency. There is no single source of truth, no clear operational command structure available to non-members of regional or national groups, and no consistent communications process between infrastructure providers and emergency agencies. This confusion is especially dangerous during large-scale disasters where multiple declarations of emergency can occur simultaneously (local, regional, national), yet no unified command structure is communicated to affected stakeholders.

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The proposed options could improve clarity, especially those that consolidate responsibility under a single operational lead per event. However, the real benefit will only be realised if this clarity extends beyond official agencies and includes local businesses, iwi, and critical service providers who aren't already "on the inside".

There is a significant risk that new coordination powers are implemented top-down and make it even harder for small operators to get information or support during a crisis, especially if contact structures are not made publicly accessible.

Our preferred approach would:

- Clearly define and publish the national and regional chain of command, including contact points for designated service providers,
- Require CDEM groups to communicate the direction and control structure to local infrastructure providers and critical responders, well in advance of any emergency,
- Enable dual leadership models that acknowledge the role of iwi or community hubs in certain rohe or rural regions.

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We recommend:

- Creating a statutory requirement for local utility providers to be briefed on direction and control structures annually, with updated emergency contact lists and responsibilities,
- Maintaining a "critical services contact register" held by CDEM groups that includes direct contacts for power, water, fuel, and communications providers including smaller, non-incumbent operators like us,
- Ensuring direction and control pathways remain functional even when digital comms are down, by establishing physical coordination points and fallback methods (e.g. HF radio, VHF, or printed emergency guides).

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The current system assumes that key actors are either government agencies or large corporations with pre-existing emergency response protocols. That model excludes small providers, iwi, marae, and local civil society actors who are often more embedded and more responsive than the formal agencies. A more fundamental shift is needed towards a networked, inclusive model of command and control, where regional responders have the ability to collaborate directly and flexibly with recognised non-governmental actors. This requires both legislative recognition and operational planning. In short: clarity is critical, but so is inclusion. The emergency chain of command must reflect who is actually on the ground when things go wrong.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We strongly agree. The current situation, where CDEM group responsibilities are unclear or overlap with local authority functions, creates confusion during emergencies. As a local infrastructure provider, we've experienced this first-hand: we don't know whether to liaise with the council, the CDEM controller, or someone else entirely. In a crisis, that ambiguity creates dangerous delays and misinformation.

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The main benefit of clarifying responsibilities is faster, more reliable communication with external responders, like utility providers. It also improves accountability, so no agency can later claim they were "not responsible" for an obvious failure in coordination.

Preferred options include:

- Clearly assigning public engagement and infrastructure liaison roles within the CDEM group structure, not split across multiple bodies,
- Assigning emergency contact mandates so that each district within a CDEM group maintains a visible point of contact for local providers and community responders.

The main risk is if changes are made without supporting training, resourcing, or communications especially to small operators who rely on public guidance during crises.

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We recommend:

- Requiring annual or biennial local briefings between the CDEM group and key infrastructure providers (e.g. power, water, comms),
- Establishing public CDEM role maps that visually clarify which body does what, and who is responsible for what kind of decision-making in each region.

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

There should be less fragmentation between councils and CDEM, and more capacity embedded within the CDEM groups themselves. Many councils are under-resourced or ill-equipped to manage disaster logistics, yet are still treated as primary responders. This often results in a weak link in the chain, particularly in smaller districts. We support a shift toward regional emergency coordination centres with permanent staffing and clearer mandates that supersede council-level ambiguity during active events.

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We've observed a real lack of consistency in how different CDEM groups are structured and how seriously they take their role. Some regions have strong, visible leadership and good external communication. Others are nearly invisible unless there's an emergency – and even then, it's unclear who's leading what. This inconsistency poses a significant risk for national coordination and makes it difficult for small operators like us to build any trusted relationship with the system.

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options:

- Mandating national minimum standards for CDEM group structure, transparency, and contact mechanisms,
- Establishing performance reporting on regional preparedness and community engagement,
- Creating regional CDEM contact directories for designated critical service providers (e.g. broadband, transport, water, electricity).

The benefit is much-needed standardisation and accountability. The main risk is if centralisation causes local nuance to be lost, so these changes must still allow flexibility for iwi and rural-specific engagement.

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. Require each CDEM group to:

- Maintain a Critical Infrastructure Engagement Plan, including small and independent providers,
- Regularly publish resilience and coordination updates that are accessible to the public and stakeholders.

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

In our experience, the CEGs are largely invisible from the outside, and their performance seems to vary widely by region. They play a powerful role but lack transparency, and there is no mechanism for local stakeholders to feed into their priorities or planning. That disconnect leaves critical providers like us out of conversations about infrastructure dependencies, fuel access, and communications coordination despite being on the ground and delivering service.

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

We support any option that requires CEGs to:

- Publish their terms of reference, minutes, and decision-making frameworks, and
- Maintain structured engagement with both iwi and local infrastructure operators, not just councils and emergency services.

This improves trust and ensures real-world knowledge is included in strategic planning.

The biggest risk is if CEG strengthening happens only on paper. Their performance must be monitored, benchmarked, and required to show evidence of engagement.

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. Introduce:

- Public accountability requirements, such as annual performance reports with KPIs tied to local engagement and readiness,
- A mandate for each CEG to include iwi and community infrastructure representation, including a rotating seat for non-incumbent providers from the region.

Q43

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree. Emergency management plans must be living documents that reflect evolving roles, local realities, and new players in the ecosystem. At present, these plans are often static, out of date, and written with only the “big players” in mind. From our experience as a small but critical infrastructure provider, the biggest issue is not only how often plans are updated but also who they are written for and by. We’ve never been invited to contribute to local or regional planning updates despite delivering connectivity to areas that major telcos do not reliably cover. There’s a serious gap between the plans and the lived emergency response realities on the ground, particularly for rural and community-based responders.

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

We support options that allow:

- More frequent and transparent updates to CDEM and national plans,
- A more streamlined amendment process that avoids bureaucratic delays,
- The inclusion of emerging or local infrastructure providers as recognised stakeholders.

The main benefit is relevance. A responsive planning cycle ensures roles and responsibilities remain clear and newly recognised providers (such as WombatNET or iwi-led emergency hubs) can be added quickly.

The key risk is that updates become a closed-door process with little external input or communication. To avoid this, updates must be paired with:

- Open calls for input from registered stakeholders,
- Public summaries of what was changed and why.

Preferred options include giving NEMA or CDEM groups a clear mandate to consult beyond government and large telcos and setting timelines for review and response.

Q45

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We recommend:

- Mandating a minimum community and infrastructure consultation requirement for all regional plan updates, including non-incumbent utilities and critical service operators,
- Creating a public versioning platform (e.g. an online portal) where current and previous plan versions are available and update timelines are published,
- Establishing trigger events that require plan review (e.g. when a new infrastructure provider is designated under the Telecommunications Act, or when significant population changes occur in a district).

We also suggest including a resilience and recovery capability section in every plan update, which tracks backup systems, site access risks, and restoration protocols particularly important for infrastructure like ours that can't be accessed by road during a disaster.

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Yes.

One of the most pressing problems is the lack of clear, visible, and inclusive coordination channels for small but essential service providers, particularly at the regional and local levels. The current emergency management system assumes that all "critical infrastructure" is owned and operated by large, well-resourced organisations with direct access to CDEM and NEMA. That is simply not the case.

As a designated telecommunications provider, we have:

- Received no outreach from Civil Defence or NEMA about planning, responsibilities, or coordination expectations,
- No idea who we're supposed to report to in an emergency,
- And no access to the strategic conversations that guide resilience planning in the regions we operate in unless we pay to join industry forums like TCF or regional Lifelines groups.

This means our role in disaster response is treated as optional, even when we're the only functioning network in some rural areas. That's not just a planning oversight it's a systemic accountability failure.

The current framework also lacks mechanisms for horizontal coordination across agencies and providers. For example, it's unclear how a local council, a CDEM group, and a national utility are meant to synchronise their decisions when communications are down, or when jurisdictions overlap.

Finally, there is no clear accountability when these gaps cause harm. If local response breaks down because a CDEM group never consulted the actual service provider in that area, who answers for it?

If this reform is serious about resilience, then accountability needs to include:

- Pre-emptive engagement duties, not just response powers,
- Transparency requirements around who has been consulted and included in planning,
- And accessible escalation channels for those on the ground when formal systems fail.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree that the current system lacks consistent national standards and assurance mechanisms. This inconsistency is especially harmful for small, critical providers like us, who are often left guessing what's expected of us during an emergency, because different CDEM groups operate in wildly different ways. A stronger national direction would help clarify roles, set clear resilience expectations, and allow infrastructure operators like WombatNET to align our planning with what's actually needed at a system level, not just what we assume is appropriate. However, stronger direction mustn't mean more top-down rules without bottom-up support. National consistency must be matched with funding, inclusion, and proportionality – especially for iwi, community responders, and small utilities.

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options are those that:

- Enable clear, enforceable, and transparent standards for CDEM performance and engagement, including a minimum consultation requirement for community and infrastructure partners,
- Introduce mechanisms to track regional readiness and publish performance outcomes regularly,
- Ensure all regions are using the same playbook when it comes to core responsibilities, contacts, and coordination expectations.

The biggest risk is that new standards could unintentionally penalise or overburden small organisations who are already stretched thin. Any minimum standard must include scaled compliance expectations and be paired with targeted support for capacity building.

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

From our perspective, the following areas are in urgent need of national consistency:

- Coordination frameworks and escalation protocols: Every region should have the same default structure for communication, fuel access, and contact pathways, which should be available in advance to designated utility operators.
- Minimum expectations for infrastructure coordination: All CDEM groups should be required to maintain a public-facing register of critical local operators (not just the big telcos or powercos).
- Standardised briefing requirements: Utility providers should receive the same type of annual or biannual emergency readiness brief from their CDEM group, regardless of which region they operate in.
- Recognition of community responders: National guidelines should define the role and rights of local organisations, iwi, marae, and SMEs that contribute during emergencies, to avoid exclusion and post-event liability concerns.

Q51

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We propose:

- Requiring national-level publication of each region's CDEM contact tree and resource availability, so local providers can prepare properly,
 - Mandating annual stakeholder engagement with infrastructure operators, iwi, and local responders as part of the assurance framework,
 - Establishing a National Performance Dashboard for CDEM groups, publicly reporting on engagement, drills, hazard assessments, and response times.
-

Q52

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree that the current oversight mechanisms are weak and fragmented. There is no real accountability when a CDEM group underperforms or fails to engage with its stakeholders. From our point of view, local and regional CDEM performance often feels invisible and unchallenged unless a disaster reveals the gaps. The system would benefit from more central monitoring powers and the ability to intervene when regional entities are underdelivering, particularly in terms of coordination, stakeholder inclusion, or community readiness.

Q53

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options include:

- Giving the Director of Civil Defence Emergency Management clear powers to initiate performance reviews,
- Ensuring those reviews include stakeholder engagement data (i.e. who has been consulted, and how often),
- Allowing public-facing intervention notices or performance flags when regions are failing to meet their obligations.

This will benefit system integrity and public confidence. However, the cost must not be borne by underfunded regions or small providers dragged into compliance processes they had no chance to engage with. Oversight must come with support mechanisms.

Q54

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We suggest:

- Requiring that performance reviews include external stakeholder input, especially from iwi, community groups, and infrastructure operators not already in the official chain of command,
 - Creating a graded intervention system with informal support and capacity-building options as the first step, before formal sanctions,
 - Adding a whistleblower or independent reporting channel for small providers and responders to raise concerns when regional CDEM engagement is lacking or exclusive.
-

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree that hazard risk management at the local level is inconsistent, siloed, and often disconnected from the practical realities of who is delivering services and who is affected. While there are often risk assessments on paper, these rarely account for infrastructure access limitations, digital resilience gaps, or real-world constraints faced by local responders. Despite operating telecommunications infrastructure in high-risk zones, we've never been consulted on hazard planning. This shows how local hazard planning still fails to include smaller infrastructure providers or community knowledge holders.

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

We support any option that:

- Embeds infrastructure operators (including SMEs and non-incumbents) into the risk assessment and planning process,
- Requires mapping of infrastructure vulnerabilities (e.g. remote sites, off-grid dependencies),
- Makes hazard assessments open-access, so all service providers and communities can align their resilience strategies accordingly.

The benefit is clear: when providers and local responders have a shared understanding of risks, response becomes faster, recovery is more coordinated, and system-wide vulnerabilities can be addressed proactively.

A key risk is the over-reliance on consultant-driven reports or paper-based assessments with little operational testing or community validation.

Preferred options would include collaborative risk mapping, periodic review triggers, and public-facing plan summaries that show how plans will be actioned, not just stored.

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

There needs to be a national baseline with regional tailoring. Every CDEM group should follow the same core structure, risk categories, and stakeholder engagement standards, but have the flexibility to:

- Define locally significant hazards (e.g. landslides, tsunami risk, telecom isolation),
- Incorporate iwi-led risk assessments or community-sourced intelligence,
- Reflect infrastructure and terrain-specific constraints.

National consistency ensures no critical elements are missed. Regional flexibility ensures plans are locally relevant and realistic.

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

From our perspective, the barriers include:

- Siloed departments within councils, where emergency management doesn't coordinate with asset management or community engagement teams,
- Lack of resourcing or expertise, meaning plans are outsourced to consultants with limited local understanding,
- Poor communication with external partners, including infrastructure operators, who are often unaware that a planning process is even underway,
- Data-sharing limitations between agencies and regions, which hinder risk modelling and scenario planning.

There also appears to be a disconnect between planning and implementation – plans are made in isolation, with little follow-through into council operations or funding decisions.

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We recommend:

- Mandating external infrastructure engagement and consultation as part of every hazard risk review,
- Including resilience capability scoring in CDEM group plans – e.g. average site backup power duration, recovery timelines, or spare equipment availability,
- Creating a national digital platform that allows cross-referencing of hazard zones with key infrastructure, population density, and access routes,
- Establishing funded regional hazard labs or working groups that meet quarterly to update and refine risk assumptions based on seasonal, environmental, and infrastructure changes.

This issue shouldn't just be about risk awareness but also about risk ownership, starting with visibility, inclusion, and shared planning.

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The document accurately recognises the lack of structured protection for taonga Māori and other cultural heritage sites during and after emergencies. From a local provider's point of view, there's currently no visibility or integration of cultural heritage considerations into response planning or infrastructure recovery, unless we actively seek it out ourselves. This is not just an issue for iwi – it's an issue of national integrity and cultural justice. Cultural sites, artefacts, and histories deserve the same proactive planning as lifeline infrastructure, and in many cases are even more vulnerable, especially during natural disasters that displace communities or affect whenua-based assets.

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options include:

- Mandatory consultation with mana whenua in hazard mapping and infrastructure restoration, especially when decisions could impact wāhi tapu or culturally significant landscapes,
- Embedding cultural impact assessments into CDEM plans and post-disaster response protocols,
- Providing funding and tools for iwi to lead or co-lead emergency cultural heritage preservation responses.

The benefits are immense – improved trust, stronger partnerships, and more culturally appropriate decision-making in the heat of a response. The risks mainly lie in tokenism. These commitments must come with resources and formal recognition.

Q62

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We suggest:

- Developing a shared cultural resilience map, maintained jointly by iwi, heritage authorities, and CDEM, to identify at-risk taonga and cultural sites before emergencies strike,
- Training for responders and contractors (including infrastructure providers like us) on culturally safe practices in recovery scenarios,
- Creating post-disaster cultural liaison roles to advise on taonga recovery, tikanga observance, and site management.

This cannot be just a reactive conversation – it must be embedded in readiness and governance.

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The problem is real and increasingly urgent. Pets, livestock, and working animals are often an afterthought in emergency response planning despite their critical role in both personal well-being and economic resilience. For rural and semi-rural communities – like many of those we serve – animals are integral to people's lives, livelihoods, and mental health. A lack of planning leads to avoidable distress, logistical chaos, and life-threatening delays during evacuations or access disruptions.

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

We support:

- Integrating animal welfare into local emergency planning including evacuation, shelter, transport, and veterinary care,
- Enabling multi-agency coordination between CDEM, MPI, SPCA, and local farmers or animal rescue volunteers,
- Providing guidelines and templates for animal evacuation and care that councils and community groups can adopt.

The benefits are huge reduced harm, stronger trust in the response system, and better overall outcomes for families and communities.

The only real risk is that these plans become overly bureaucratic. Flexibility and community-led approaches (e.g. local animal hubs, trusted rural leaders) will be critical.

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Yes. We agree that human life comes first, but animal welfare should be prioritised above non-essential property. In many emergencies, saving animals also means saving livelihoods and reducing trauma for families.

Animals should be:

- Included in evacuation planning, with clear guidance for responders on when and how to assist,
- Prioritised for rescue or support once human life is secure,
- Protected through early-warning communications that acknowledge their role in household and farm decisions.

Planning should reflect real-world decisions families must make, especially in rural areas where people may risk their lives trying to stay behind and care for animals if no help is offered.

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes:

- Establish regional animal welfare response coordinators, pre-identified and trained to step in during CDEM activation,
- Develop a community-based animal support network (e.g. local shelters, farmers, transporters) that can be activated as part of official plans,
- Create animal welfare response kits for high-risk zones, including cages, feed, ID tags, and mobile shade/shelter equipment,
- Fund mobile veterinary services in the early recovery phase, especially for isolated communities.

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Yes.

One of the core problems not fully addressed is the complete lack of minimum expectations for engagement with non-incumbent infrastructure providers, community operators, and iwi-led initiatives. Right now, CDEM groups can meet minimum standards on paper without ever involving the very organisations that will be critical during a real event.

If the government wants to set a true baseline for emergency management quality, it must include who is expected to be engaged, not just what internal processes are followed.

Some additional gaps we believe must be addressed:

- No proportionality framework exists. Small providers are expected to deliver the same level of resilience as billion-dollar telcos, without support. A higher minimum standard must be paired with differentiated responsibilities and tailored support.
- Insurance pressure and liability exposure are not considered. New standards, performance reviews, and fines (as proposed elsewhere) may drive up insurance costs or create unintended consequences unless accompanied by clarity and safeguards for non-negligent providers.
- No baseline inclusion of community knowledge or adaptive practices. Local risk awareness, cultural safety, and informal response capacity often far exceed what official plans capture. The national framework must legitimise and protect those contributions, not sideline them.
- Emergency fuel, access, and site security policies remain unclear. For infrastructure providers like us, one of the biggest challenges is the operational logistics of responding to events (e.g. fuel access, roadblocks, communications failures). Minimum standards must include fundamental guarantees for service providers access to critical resources during declared emergencies.

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The current definition of a lifeline utility is far too narrow and outdated. It excludes critical providers who, in practice, deliver essential services to thousands of people, especially in rural, underserved, or infrastructure-vulnerable areas. We operate telecommunications infrastructure in places where no major telco provides reliable service. We are responsible for the connectivity that underpins civil defence warnings, remote work, education, and emergency response communications. Yet we are excluded from lifeline utility recognition and the benefits that come with it. This is a serious gap that needs to be closed.

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options:

- Move to a principles-based definition that reflects the functional importance of services, not just size or legacy designation,
- Create a formal path for small providers to apply for lifeline status based on the critical nature of their service, geography, and community reliance.

The main benefit is aligning legislation with the real-world delivery of services. The risk, if this isn't addressed, is continued exclusion of small, high-impact operators from coordination efforts, support funding, and protection during recovery.

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Some critical services and types of infrastructure are missing from the current list, particularly those provided by non-incumbent or community-scale operators. The proposed shift to a principles-based approach is a positive step, but the actual list in Appendix C still largely reflects traditional, large-scale operators and fails to recognise the increasingly decentralised nature of essential services. For example, in telecommunications, the list focuses on national or large-scale fixed and mobile networks, but many regional and rural communities are wholly reliant on small wireless ISPs or hybrid networks that operate independently of the “big three” telcos. These smaller providers often have more resilient infrastructure in rural zones—backed by off-grid power, tailored installation, and closer local relationships—but are excluded from formal lifeline status, which creates barriers to: •participation in response coordination, •priority access to fuel, transport, and repair zones, •eligibility for funding to increase resilience. This same logic applies across other sectors: •Rural and marae-based water schemes may not be council-owned but are nonetheless essential for entire communities. •Volunteer-run power restoration crews, irrigation networks, or fuel cooperatives are often the first to respond but fall outside the current definition. •LoRaWAN-based environmental monitoring and alert systems, while niche, can play a critical role in early warning and infrastructure status tracking. Excluding these from the list in Appendix C means they won't be recognised or supported during the most critical moments. It also sends the message that “essential” only applies if you're big enough or publicly owned, which doesn't reflect the real New Zealand emergency landscape. A truly principles-based list should reflect function and impact, not just scale or historical definitions. Lifeline utility recognition should be agnostic to company size, and instead grounded in criteria such as: •Sole or primary provider status in a given geographic area, •Infrastructure supporting more than a minimum threshold of households or community institutions, •Demonstrated integration with public or civil defence emergency infrastructure (e.g. cell towers, backup communications, repeater networks).

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Yes, the list should be expanded to include:

- Independent broadband and wireless providers that deliver core connectivity in rural or regional areas,
- Community-powered infrastructure operators, such as marae-based hubs, rural water schemes, and community-owned electricity cooperatives,
- IoT and monitoring infrastructure that supports emergency response, climate resilience, and environmental alerts,
- Private fuel and logistics operators that play a vital role in generator delivery, battery swaps, or food transport in isolated areas.

Essential service status must be defined by real-world reliance, not just company scale.

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes:

- Introduce a Lifeline Utility Register that includes designated and conditionally recognised utilities (e.g. providers who serve a critical role but do not meet traditional thresholds),
- Provide eligibility pathways to funding, fuel access, and coordination protocols for registered non-incumbent providers,
- Develop resilience-based criteria for inclusion, such as redundancy, geographic importance, or infrastructure independence.

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree, but we would add that the lack of business continuity planning is not always due to neglect, especially for smaller operators. It's often due to a lack of funding, guidance, or inclusion in planning processes. We have actively invested in battery backups and emergency planning, but without clear guidance or partnership with government bodies, we're left to figure it out alone, while large providers receive formal support, recognition and funding.

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options:

- Provide tiered continuity planning expectations, scaled to the size and resources of the operator,
- Introduce optional planning templates, toolkits, and co-design workshops to help smaller providers build plans without excessive cost,
- Offer one-off grants or co-funding for infrastructure continuity improvements (e.g. battery systems, standby generators, fuel planning).

The benefit is stronger preparedness across all sectors, not just those with enough staff and money to absorb the planning burden.

Q76

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes:

- Require CDEM groups to regularly request and review continuity plans from all designated providers, and provide feedback or assistance,
- Establish a national continuity standards framework that includes best practices and shared vendor recommendations for things like satellite failover, remote access, and generator refuelling plans.

Q77

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We strongly agree. There are significant barriers for small and independent providers to participate in information-sharing channels many of which are paywalled or invite-only (e.g. TCF, Lifelines). We have no access to Civil Defence briefings, emergency communications protocols, or updates unless we pay to join industry groups that often don't reflect our needs. This creates a two-tiered system where only the biggest players are looped in, while others are expected to participate during a response without ever being part of the conversation before that.

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

We support:

- Removing pay-to-participate barriers for critical infrastructure operators,
- Creating opt-in coordination platforms for providers of all sizes (e.g. shared comms systems, web portals, access to emergency briefings),
- Mandating CDEM coordination with non-incumbent lifeline providers, including recognition of designated service zones.

Benefits: more inclusive, effective, and cohesive response and recovery. The main risk is if only legacy providers continue to be prioritised.

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Yes. Coordination needs:

- A shared national framework (with clear definitions, protocols, and escalation processes),
- Regional liaison roles to bridge local responders, iwi, and infrastructure providers,
- Emergency contact databases and real-time dashboards for cross-region coordination.

CDEM groups should be required to feed updates into a national coordination hub (e.g. NEMA-run live platform) that reflects changing status, access, and priority zones.

Q80

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes:

- Establish a national Critical Infrastructure Liaison Network, with local reps in each region who know who the independent providers are and what they need,
 - Develop a resilience interdependency map, showing how power, comms, water, fuel, and road access depend on one another, updated annually and shared with key operators,
 - Enable local pre-coordination MOUs between small providers and emergency services, so everyone knows who to contact and what's expected during an event.
-

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree. The central government has a clear responsibility to lead by example when it comes to emergency preparedness and business continuity. At present, it's often unclear whether agencies have continuity plans in place, whether those plans are tested, and how interdependencies between agencies are managed. This lack of transparency or accountability creates confusion during response and undermines public confidence. We've seen firsthand how central agencies go quiet or slow to respond during major events not necessarily out of negligence, but because they haven't adequately planned for the real-world impact of disrupted communications, staffing, and IT systems. More importantly, the problem isn't just continuity within a single agency it's continuity across government, especially when decision-making, public information, and logistics coordination are disrupted.

Q82

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options include:

- Requiring public reporting or summaries of central government agency continuity plans (with security-sensitive elements redacted),
- Establishing inter-agency scenario testing to simulate multi-agency coordination failures, not just internal disruptions,
- Including decentralised service continuity in planning e.g. what happens if regional offices are cut off or agencies must operate offline.

The benefits of these changes are immense: better internal response, faster coordination with local responders, and more consistent public messaging. The key risk is over-centralising these plans without recognising the importance of regional capability and redundancy.

There is also a risk that plans remain “tick-box exercises” if not regularly tested and updated, or if they rely too heavily on IT systems that fail during infrastructure outages.

Q83

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We propose:

- Creating a central government continuity assurance standard, with regular independent auditing,
- Mandating that each agency designate a business continuity liaison officer and a secondary contact, with names and emergency contact details known to regional CDEM groups and infrastructure providers,
- Establishing a cross-agency emergency comms channel or platform for interdepartmental coordination that doesn't rely on a single network provider or system (i.e. redundant and multi-channel),
- Including supplier and partner continuity dependencies in central plans recognising that government agencies often rely on third parties (including small infrastructure providers) to function.

Finally, central agencies should be required to report publicly on business continuity disruptions post-event, with timelines, lessons learned, and restoration efforts published in plain language. This will foster public trust and enable continuous improvement.

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Yes.

One of the most overlooked issues is that the fragility of essential services is often rooted in systemic underinvestment and exclusion particularly for smaller or regional providers who are delivering critical infrastructure without recognition, support, or coordination.

There are several other problems that need to be acknowledged:

1. Emergency preparedness is not just about continuity but inclusion.

If a provider isn't invited into coordination or planning, their ability to stay online during an event is severely compromised. Right now, there are no mandatory pathways for smaller utilities to be included in planning discussions, even when they serve hundreds or thousands of people.

2. Access to recovery support is uneven.

After a disruption, large companies have legal teams and account managers who can advocate for priority restoration or compensation. Smaller essential service providers don't. Regardless of the provider's size, there should be clearer pathways for post-disaster support and priority restoration.

3. Many providers are underinsured or uninsurable.

Due to location, terrain, or scale, some services (like remote repeater sites or off-grid systems) cannot be easily insured at a reasonable cost. If legislation introduces fines or additional liability without accompanying financial safeguards, it will force some providers to exit the market or raise prices unsustainably.

4. Lack of shared operational visibility is a critical failure point.

Currently, there's no unified dashboard or coordination hub where infrastructure status can be shared in real time across agencies. This makes it difficult for other lifeline utilities or responders to prioritise routes, allocate resources, or understand knock-on effects. A national status-sharing platform should be considered.

5. Logistical bottlenecks during emergencies worsen disruption.

Essential service providers need guaranteed access to fuel, roads, and air support during emergencies. If we're locked out of our sites due to unclear authority chains or forgotten registrations, downtime is guaranteed. There must be a formalised access framework for all designated and critical operators.

6. Preparedness grants and resilience investments are overly centralised.

Many of the available funding schemes are inaccessible to small providers due to complex applications, matching fund requirements, or prioritisation of scale over need. A small "Resilience Innovation Fund" or regional contestable pool could fill this gap and have an outsized community impact.

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Yes.

The core issue we see is that New Zealand's emergency management framework assumes a level of institutional scale, resource availability, and structural clarity that simply doesn't reflect reality—especially for smaller operators, rural responders, and emerging infrastructure providers.

There is a false binary between public and private, where critical infrastructure delivered by small providers, community-led groups, or marae-based hubs is left out of the system unless they pay to participate or are lucky enough to be looped in by an engaged CDEM group.

We recommend the legislation go further in enabling:

- A formal national register of critical infrastructure providers, with opt-in recognition for non-traditional operators, including requirements for CDEM to engage with them during planning and response.
- Proactive outreach obligations for regional and national agencies, not just reactive consultation, particularly to capture local knowledge, infrastructure blind spots, and grassroots capabilities.
- A new category of recognised “community lifeline partners”, encompassing organisations (e.g. small ISPs, animal welfare groups, rural water schemes, marae, volunteer logistics groups) that don't meet traditional definitions but play essential roles during disasters.
- A requirement for public transparency—e.g. regional CDEM performance dashboards, published emergency response maps, and contact protocols for all key sectors. Much of the current system operates in silos or behind closed doors.

Finally, we urge government to futureproof the legislation against climate-driven compounding events (e.g. floods + slips + comms loss + health isolation), and to build a culture of equity and partnership across the emergency sector. Not everyone needs the same level of control—but everyone needs the same level of access, respect, and recognition.

The system will only be as resilient as its least-supported responders. Right now, many of us are operating alone, without a seat at the table, despite holding critical keys to local resilience.

#58

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 05, 2025 9:50:31 PM
Last Modified: Monday, May 05, 2025 9:56:02 PM
Time Spent: 00:05:30
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

NA

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

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NEMA may publish submissions or a summary of submissions to its website, civildefence.govt.nz. If you do not want your submission or a summary of your submission to be published, please tick the box and type an explanation below.

,

Explanation:

s9(2)(a)

Q5 Respondent skipped this question

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6 Yes

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7 Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8 Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9 Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10 Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11 Respondent skipped this question

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q12 Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback. I support changes to strengthen our emergency management system and recommend the following additions to ensure better outcomes for animals and their owners during disasters: 1. Clear statutory powers for animal rescue and evacuation Emergency responders and animal welfare agencies need explicit legal authority to access properties and rescue animals during emergencies. 2. Mandatory animal-inclusive emergency planning Emergency management plans should be required to include provisions for pets, livestock, and working animals across all phases planning, response, and recovery. 3. Improved coordination and funding for animal response Animal welfare responses should be properly funded and coordinated across agencies, iwi, and community groups. 4. Protection and identification of disability assistance dogs These animals should be formally recognised and prioritised in evacuation and shelter planning alongside their handlers. These changes reflect both ethical obligations and practical realities. People often risk their lives to save animals. Failure to plan for animals can undermine both human and animal safety. Including animals in emergency management is a matter of public safety.

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q60

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Respondent skipped this question

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback. I support changes to strengthen our emergency management system and recommend the following additions to ensure better outcomes for animals and their owners during disasters:

1. Clear statutory powers for animal rescue and evacuation

Emergency responders and animal welfare agencies need explicit legal authority to access properties and rescue animals during emergencies.

2. Mandatory animal-inclusive emergency planning

Emergency management plans should be required to include provisions for pets, livestock, and working animals across all phases planning, response, and recovery.

3. Improved coordination and funding for animal response

Animal welfare responses should be properly funded and coordinated across agencies, iwi, and community groups.

4. Protection and identification of disability assistance dogs

These animals should be formally recognised and prioritised in evacuation and shelter planning alongside their handlers.

These changes reflect both ethical obligations and practical realities. People often risk their lives to save animals. Failure to plan for animals can undermine both human and animal safety. Including animals in emergency management is a matter of public safety.

#62

COMPLETE

Started: Wednesday, May 07, 2025 8:57:50 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, May 07, 2025 10:34:00 AM
Time Spent: 01:36:09
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Jane Lodge

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Yes

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Options 3 and 4

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

They bring huge resource to the table and traditionally provide support in times of need. They need to be recognised for their contributions.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Equal

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

iwi Maori should have representation on CEG, provided they understand their role and participate within that.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

In person

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Education for iwi Maori on emergency management planning and delivery. Outlining the responsibilities provided in the Act and how communities are included in planning, preparation, response and recovery.

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred option 3

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Options 2 and 3

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

More education for community groups/iwi Maori etc around the legislation governing emergencies, their role and how they fit into the big picture.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options 2 and 3

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The relationships between local and regional government can be tenuous. Their responsibilities need to be set out clearly, without room for misunderstanding. Perhaps a guideline from the Director would be appropriate.

Q37

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Options 1, 2 and 3

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 and 3

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 4

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

A national training portal that is easy to navigate and caters for learners at all levels.

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 4

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Regional and national consistency is vital.

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

A lack of interoperability between local government and the CDEM Group. CDEM Groups need to be aware of the local context and also form an overarching view of the region.

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Yes,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:
Animals are family

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 and 4

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Animals first, property second.

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

The National Animal Welfare Emergency Management Group must be given powers to require CDEM Groups to work with communities and not for profits to plan for the recovery and support of animals in an emergency event.

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Options 2 and 3

Q71

Not sure / No preference

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Options 3 and 4 and 5

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Lifeline representatives should be sitting in the Group ECC to coordinate local, regional and national information sharing and resources

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q81

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 5

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Ensure the National Lifelines Group has sufficient funding to work with their industries, offer an annual conference and undertake research and workshops as required.

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 with education to community groups who may be involved in road closures as to the regulations/legislation regarding road closures.

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Yes,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:
Option 2

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Powers required by Controllers and Recovery Managers are available through the Local Government Act and Resource Management Act. No need for further legislation.

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

This is timely and required to move us into a more regulated, consistent and viable state. Emergency management needs to have a heightened profile across all government agencies and the public at large.

#66

COMPLETE

Started: Wednesday, May 07, 2025 1:45:04 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, May 07, 2025 3:14:21 PM
Time Spent: 01:29:17
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7 Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8 Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9 Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10
Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I do not support the status quo, as it fails to plan for the different needs of diverse groups.

Q11 Respondent skipped this question

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q12 Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13 Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14 Not sure / No preference

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I do not support the status quo. I support option 2. I support the other options but I think iwi Māori in each region should be invited to choose which option suits them.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

As pākehā, I defer to and support the submissions of iwi Māori on this question.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

As pākehā, I defer to and support the submissions of iwi Māori on this question.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

As pākehā, I defer to and support the submissions of iwi Māori on this question.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

As pākehā, I defer to and support the submissions of iwi Māori on this question.

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

There should be a requirement for CDEM offer option 3 and 4 to iwi Māori and follow their direction.

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I prefer option 2.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Developing a digital process (e.g. an app) for individuals to register equipment, skills, spare rooms, etc, that may be useful in an emergency - could be pre-registered or offered in real time. Resulting database would need to be accessible by local community organisers as well as CDEM groups

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I do not support the status quo but support both other options

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Guidance should be issues about what a reasonable EM action would be, as well as what would be considered unsafe, unnecessary or unreasonable.

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I do not support the status quo. I suspect that option 2 will require the hazard-specific agency to deal with things it is not trained or specialised in so I do not support that option. I prefer the flexibility of option 4 but the clarity of option 3. I recommend making the controller/director the point of communication from/to communities (apart from 111) in either option

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

More clarification about what communities (not individuals) are allowed to do without being instructed in the immediate aftermath. What are churches, schools, community centres allowed to do, even if it as not been arranged that they will have that responsibility? Do privacy rules change e.g. searching with drones?

Provide grassroots digital organising tools e.g. <https://www.discovermagazine.com/technology/how-technology-helped-find-people-in-the-wake-of-hurricane-katrina> katrinahousing.org. A copy of the prepared tool could be made and quickly published (e.g. via civil defense) for each emergency.

Q32

Not sure / No preference

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I support option 2

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Not sure / No preference

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I think the National CDEM plan and CDEM group plans should be treated differently in terms of amending them. CDEM group plans should have more flexibility (I support option 2 for group plans only).

Q45

Are there any other options that should be considered?

The National CDEM Plan should be required to be updated annually (or every two years, or every three - a legislated frequency) still by Order of Council, so it is made transparently, with ministerial oversight and Cabinet approval, maintaining a consistent and accountable approach to national emergency management. The update should be required to assess current evidence e.g. predictions for climate change.

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

I support national minimum expectations about the form and content of CDEM Group plans, and processes to create them. I also support 'best practice' guidelines that illustrate how local orgs can flexibly go above and beyond those minimums

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I prefer option 3 - a requirement will force upskilling in this space, which might otherwise fall into the too hard basket

Q62

Are there any other options that should be considered?

When it comes to property (not people's lives), prioritising things that people collectively value over things that are valued by individuals. Well-used public spaces, schools, critical ecosystems, cultural heritage, over private property - especially when they provide essential services.

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

There is very little consideration of wildlife in this problem description. Habitats can be destroyed - think mussel beds in Kaikoura earthquake, massive losses in Aussie wildfires - and that could involve already endangered species and already stressed ecosystems. The contribution of animals to human wellbeing is less important than ecological resilience. There is also no mention of plants, only animals. Approximately 14.4% of indigenous vascular plant taxa are classified as Threatened, and 32.7% as At Risk nationally. In regions like Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland, 45% of vascular plant species are Threatened or At Risk, reflecting urban pressures and habitat loss
<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/nzpcn/news/latest-assessment-of-the-new-zealand-indigenous-vascular-flora-published/>
<https://knowledgeauckland.org.nz/publications/conservation-status-of-vascular-plant-species-in-tamaki-makaurau-auckland/> <https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/threats/other-threats/>
Flooding, erosion, and fire can cause declines in native plant populations. EM responses can further damage habitats and this should be avoided - not only for animals.

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Respondent skipped this question

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

A role for DOC in feeding into CDEM plans at national and regional levels

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I prefer option 3

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I support options 3 and 4. I'm not sure about 5, because of the potential perverse outcomes mentioned.

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Perhaps utilities that operate at national levels liaise with national CDEM orgs, and local utilities with local CDEM orgs.

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I prefer option 4

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to
minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this
page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I support option 2

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Prefer option 2

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I support options 2 and 3

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I prefer option 3

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Proactively Released

#72

COMPLETE

Started: Friday, May 09, 2025 11:52:04 AM
Last Modified: Friday, May 09, 2025 12:42:18 PM
Time Spent: 00:50:13
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Lance Kennedy

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Whanganui District Council

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

How will Iwi be resourced and paid to provide their time and service across the 4R's? This aspect is overlooked in many new pieces of legislation.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Likely more bespoke plans for specific areas.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Most people working in emergency management across the 4 R's are volunteers, including those working for councils. We do it very much part time and so in reality very few people who do this work part time can be considered experts. It is a broad problem beyond just this objective but is linked to it as these volunteers are often expected by the disproportionately affected to know more and do more than is possible when they have 'day-jobs' that are already busy.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Yes

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

As per my previous comment - how will iwi be paid and resourced to be in this space. They are involved in a lot already with very few doing a lot of the heavy lifting with little recognition of their time, skills or effort. If the answer is ratepayers will fund it then that message needs to be loud and clear from the govt or it is councils who cop it from ratepayers when their rates go up accordingly.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

As key partners.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

It needs to be tight across all parts of the EM system not just CDEM groups who are trying to pull everyone and everything together.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Must be inclusive, as it is for Manawatu/Whanganui already.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

During the readiness phase.

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

The community are generally complacent in this space until something happens. It will be a challenge to get the community more involved in an ongoing manner. Eg we have a flood prone area in Whanganui where numerous houses have been flooded during big flood events (2004, 2015, etc). We recently held BBQ's at a very nearby park for those residents to check in on their state of readiness. Over 200 people were invited. 5-6 turned up for the free sausage and left soon after. They want to be involved and included but in reality most people are time poor and the longer it has been since an event, the less likely they will get involved, particularly over the long run.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Fulltime EM staff, from within a NEMA national agency, located across the country in their own offices to act as points of contact for the community.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

This is an important one as it reflects reality. The messaging needs to be around that it is the right thing for people to expect, and be expected, to be deep in the initial response. There are only so many responders for these big events.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Yes,

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Please explain your views:

I think control in an emergency should sit with one of the emergency services as they are fulltime in terms of dealing with emergencies. I think it is unfair to have controllers who are very much part time being expected to step in and run these events. These controllers would be better off simply leading their own organisations' part of the broader response, and being liaisons to the larger response group.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

As previous, too much is expected of part-timers who often suffer from 'use it or lose it'.

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

CEG's are made up of people who are very much part time in the EM space and rely heavily on the advice of their local EMO's. So it is back to front to say CEG's provide advice to CDEM groups.

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q45

Are there any other options that should be considered?

These plans are too long and take far too long to prepare. Few people actually read them. They are at best a reference doc during an event but add little value in their current state.

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

It misses the fact that most in this space are part-timers. If standards are set but no resourcing is provided to help achieve those standards, I can imagine people will simply leave these roles as it is too much to have that responsibility but have little to no time to remain at these new higher standards. I do agree higher standards are required, but in the current arrangements they will push people out of this space as opposed to bringing them in.

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Ditto above. As a controller, and senior manager in council, I have little time to be over the top of current responsibilities without having this added pressure. This type of approach will likely see me reduce down to lower positions in the EM space - more operational.

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

The current planning process for anything in this space is too arduous. It all needs to be simplified and take a more practical lens - what are the risks, what can we do about them, who needs to be involved at the various stages of the 4R's.

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

All at risk sites and locations, regardless of history, require the same level of support.

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Respondent skipped this question

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Yes,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:
It already happens in most cases.

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

No,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:
Again, too much focus on LG, not enough on including the experts in emergency response who live and breath this, to varying levels, everyday. Police and FENZ should be leads in EM, not LG.

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Mayors are totally reliant on the advice they receive in order to make a declaration. Very few if any are experts in this field yet are expected to lead and make life impacting decisions.

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

I don't think it is going to change the system enough to make a material difference in real terms. The play-book hasn't been thrown out and started from scratch and so a lot of the deeper issues will remain, e.g. having part-times expected to act as experts.

I hope I am proven wrong though as I believe the EM space is incredibly important but it seems to always be the poor cousin.

#75

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 12, 2025 9:45:02 AM
Last Modified: Monday, May 12, 2025 2:23:45 PM
Time Spent: 04:38:43
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Rachelle O'Callaghan

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Rural Support Trust - Te Tai Tokerau

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Require CDEM Group plans to include how people and communities that may be disproportionately affected will be planned for (legislative):

This would provide consistency over different regions, currently the rural community relies on volunteer time to communicate the needs of rural communities to CDEM via RAG groups, and relies on CDEM to effectively engage with the RAG groups that is consistent over the different regions.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Utilising existing Rural Advisory Groups (RAG) groups to inform at local and National level is an effective mechanism to communicate the needs of the rural community, the problem being that not all regions have RAG groups and not all CEDM's engage in the same effective way across the regions.

RAG groups are deeply imbedded in the rural communities they serve and are able to identify and communicate the needs of the community quickly. The current model relies on 1. That a RAG group exists in the area. 2. That CDEM engage effectively with the RAG group. 3. That the RAG group is able to resource themselves not only with people but the specialist knowledge to prepare for an Adverse event.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

RAG groups should be a legislative requirement

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Yes

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 (legislative): Require CDEM Group plans to state how the Group will manage offers of resources from the public.

Option A and B both rely on the "public" having both the time resource and knowledge resource to create an effective level of planning and preparation for an Adverse event.

There is also an element of groups reinventing the wheel, taking up valuable volunteer time and energy accessing knowledge and resources especially if the local CDEM group is under resourced or unwilling to help effectively.

Whilst it is important that Rural Advisory Groups are there to enable and support their own local communities to help themselves, Civil Defence is a specialised skill set and it makes sense that RAGS are properly resourced to support their community.

Without legislation, there is inconsistency in knowledge, resources, engagement from community and CDEM and education.

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Provide for protection from civil liability for loss or damage (legislative):

This makes sense as local people are often the first to respond and are liable. they should not be put in a vulnerable position because they choose to help in an emergency

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Require the agency dealing with the specific hazard to be the "Control Agency" (legislative).

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

No

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Provide distinct responsibilities for CDEM Groups and their local authority members (legislative):

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

No

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Make the CDEM Group responsible for organising emergency management functions (legislative):

CDEM Groups would explicitly be made responsible for employing, managing, organising and accommodating emergency management staff, Group Controllers, Group Recovery Managers, and other resources to carry out the CDEM Group's functions

The key word being "explicitly" they are responsible and cant pass the buck or lay blame elsewhere when they haven't done their job.

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The National CDEM Plan isn't required to be made by Order in Council, but retains its legislative status (legislative): It makes sense that learning from previous events is able to be acknowledged and learnt from and incorporated into the national plan.

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 (legislative): Enable a wider range of mandatory standards to be set through rules

Would like to see clear expectations and mandatory requirements so that consistency across all CDEM is achieved.

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Consistency of service to all regions

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 4 (legislative): Enable the form and content of CDEM Group plans to be prescribed through secondary legislation

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

providing a minimum standard of reporting
templates that prescribe a base level of planning

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Financial resourcing

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 (non-legislative): Develop guidance on considering animal impacts.

Many conversations at MPI Animal Welfare level focus on pets rather than farm animals, it is an easier proposition to temporarily house individual cats and dogs, but to deal with a dairy herd or 3000 ewes? MPI officials telling farmers how to care for their animals is not constructive or useful, farmers have more access to the solutions than CDEM or MPI will ever have. Whilst thought into how to support farmers with their animals is proactive and constructive, there are too many variables to plan for each and everyone, better to be prepared to react to the needs of farmers and their animals.

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

" If the animals are not OK, then nor are the people"

For farming people animals represent their livelihood, whilst they will prioritise their family first to get to safety, often they have already spent a great deal of time getting stock to safety if they can before they will move their family.

In the aftermath of an event, animals very quickly become the priority, enabling farmers to look after their animals should be one of top priority.

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

#76

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 12, 2025 2:36:47 PM
Last Modified: Monday, May 12, 2025 3:45:51 PM
Time Spent: 01:09:04
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Wayne Stachurski

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

In an emergency situation there is no place for race based separation of participation or management. The first objective should simply read; "strengthen community participation in emergency management" The remaining objectives are appropriate.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Emergencies make no selection of who or what is affected based on race. All response plans should treat all people and all property equally. Maori "toanga" are no more or less special than those treasures of anyone else and should not be accorded any special treatment in either the development of policy or actual deployment during an emergency

Q14

No

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

They should not be.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

No different to any other group or organisation. Their role should be the same as that of other groups and organisations, ie. local emergency management is made aware of any likely particular needs in event of various emergency scenarios and any appropriate resources/skillsets they might have available for use in an emergency

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

No different to any other group or organisation identified

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

In the same way as any other group would provide information of skillsets and resources.
eg, retailers might have food and clothing available, trades firms might have electricians and builders available, farmers might have small machinery available, Maori and schools might have marae and rooms available for emergency housing etc, etc. But let's be clear; Maori have no more or less unique resources or capability than any other community sector, they and iwi are simply another component of the community

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

No

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

It is very good to see the importance of individuals and organisations ability to contribute being recognised.

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

A very important "facilitation" of assistance during an emergency is to waive rules and regulations which apply and are relevant during "normal time" so that individuals and organisations can take "emergency action"

I have a close friend who was very involved in the initial response in the Hastings area during Gabrielle. He tells me first hand that an unbelievable amount of fantastic work was achieved in the first 48 hours but this quickly ground to a crawl when the local council boffins became involved with their rule books and practically ground to a halt when central government agencies arrived on the scene.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

In most instances the biggest cost will be delay of action, officially sanctioned or otherwise

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

There is simply no place for any special involvement of iwi Maori in emergency management beyond that accorded any other group with-in the community.

Special participation will almost certainly come at a financial, complexity and time cost, for absolutely no benefit in the time of an emergency

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

In the aftermath review of any emergency officials involved should have their actions (or more likely inactions) assessed and if found wanting compared to their role specification be appropriately reprimanded or dismissed.

Q32

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

No,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

Toanga Maori are no more nor special than the treasures of other groups of the community and should simply be gazzeted along with those for specific emergency plans or prioritisation

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Options which give preferential treatment of Maori toanga are racial and unfair

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

Animal welfare is, after human life, a high priority. I say high only because in some instances saving significant infrastructure may be more important than the welfare of some animals

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

There is no right answer to this as it mixes quantity and value indices for both animal and property. Any rationalised decision made during an emergency should be respected and individuals or organisations making such decisions be empowered in an emergency to do so without fear of later retributions

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

Cordons first priority should be to prevent interference with private property whether it be personal, business or community property. Cordons have been overly zealous in preventing individuals back to secure their property and this role needs to be relaxed so that individuals who will have various personal capabilities are able to assess the risks for themselves

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

A lot of benefit to the mental wellbeing of individuals being permitted to make their own risk assessments towards securing and saving property and pets etc.

Most likely a significant benefit for property saved also

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

In an emergency situation the locals as individuals, groups or businesses will almost always know a lot more about specific local issues and solutions. They need to be permitted and empowered to take emergency response actions without later repercussions unless such actions were exceedingly or deliberately negligent.

At such times local and central officialdom should provide a supportive role, not an authoritarian role.

There is no place for any special role for iwi Maori in emergency management beyond their recognition as a community group with their own needs and resources related to an emergency situation

Proactively Released

#77

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 12, 2025 3:45:04 PM
Last Modified: Monday, May 12, 2025 3:50:41 PM
Time Spent: 00:05:37
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

,

Explanation:

We need to listen to all the previous submissions made for the prior bill and act on them. Animal-inclusive and 'one rescue' must be a foundational part of the legislation.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

You have missed the need to ensure animal inclusive disaster planning and response in accordance with our United Nations obligations, and best practice. One key reason is that in order to ensure that people evacuate we need to overcome the obstacle of lack of planning and response capability for animals in disasters, which leads to adverse human outcomes.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

We need to embrace and integrate 'one rescue' in our legislation and practice.

Proactively Released

#81

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 12, 2025 6:47:25 PM
Last Modified: Monday, May 12, 2025 9:33:21 PM
Time Spent: 02:45:55
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

C V R Shastry

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Living standards for people in 2025, and priorities around them, are different in 2025, and will keep changing in the coming years. It is essential that the reform reflects that, especially in the age of AI

Page 4: Objective 1

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Status quo: CDEM Groups are not explicitly required to identify, engage, recognise, or consider how emergencies can disproportionately affect some groups.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

-Develop guidance on meeting diverse needs

-Require CDEM Group plans to include how people and communities that may be disproportionately affected will be planned for (legislative):

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Maori data sovereignty and iwi Maori perspectives in the digital economy and emergency management

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

In some regions, the contribution of iwi Māori to emergency management is not maximised

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Expectation to strengthen relationships between CDEM Groups and iwi Māori ahead of emergencies, resulting in better outcomes during and after an emergency.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

EVERYONE is expected to play a role in managing their own risks and helping their families, neighbours, and people in their own networks. All communities make significant contributions in the immediate aftermath of an emergency and have an important role in risk reduction and resilience, at least within their own networks.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Any barrier is a barrier, and can be addressed better. Lack of digital connectivity during emergencies could be identified better

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

This could include updating plans, guidance, and other policy settings to ensure iwi Māori are embedded into the emergency management system at an operational level.

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Identify technological constraints to achieving these objectives

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

A clear understanding on governance vs the operational aspect of emergency management at the operational levels

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Maximising the skills, information, and other resources that stakeholders can and often want to offer during an emergency

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Digital service providers and internet connectivity providers. Much resourceful

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Emergency response mechanisms need to be more real-time and predictable, and assess vulnerability at the individual level. This will look different after 2025

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

As an Auckland Central resident, Regional needs vary within different parts of Auckland Central electorate, for example . This variation only amplifies across wider regions, and this could be better captured and represented

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

The expectation that everyone plays a role in managing their own risks and helping their families, neighbours, and people in their own networks be identified and better encapsulated.

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Capture levels of risk, and ways to mitigate them

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The document does see the difference between the expectations and reality , and fundamental changes might deliver on fixing those gaps

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Single point of accountability might or might not be practical in all situations

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

The focus could be on reducing time in the command chain and delivering outcomes needed in dealing with the emergency. Avoid risk of duplication, inefficiency, and uncoordinated or conflicting decisions if tasking or resourcing is done by multiple people

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Prioritise seamless digital connectivity as an area of focus, before further actions or decisions are made.

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Local authorities must participate in CDEM Groups and must pay for emergency management activities that they agree to pay for. Emergency management activities agreed by the CDEM Group needs to be adequately funded by its member local authorities or this undermines the benefits of joint governance at a regional level.

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I hope this helps avoid inconsistency, duplication, and gaps in how emergency management is governed, planned, and delivered at the local level.

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Resolve on whose area of focus is restoring / maintaining digital connectivity and internet services for everyone affected in the community

Q43

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Hybrid models work well

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

The document has identified for a need on clarity about roles and accountabilities between the regional (CDEM Group) and local levels

Q45

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Document on whose area of focus is restoring seamless digital and internet connectivity during emergencies

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Having clear roles and responsibilities is essential for agencies and individuals to know what they are expected to do and how they will work together before, during, and after an emergency. Done well, it also enables clear TOP DOWN lines of accountability.

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

The National CDEM Plan and CDEM Group plans must not be inconsistent with the Strategy, which is secondary legislation.

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Because updating these plans is administratively burdensome, it can be difficult to make changes that reflect lessons from recent emergencies, changing responsibilities, or the latest understanding of the hazard and risk environment. This has to be more agile AND flexible

Q51

Are there any other options that should be considered?

More flexibility , especially as we approach a more AI-dependent future for our communities

Q52

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

This should simplify the process to develop and amend the National CDEM Plan, and potentially enable a more flexible format.

Q53

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

-Reducing barriers to updating roles and responsibilities in statutory plans.

-New hazards, changes in risk profile or agency responsibilities could be updated more easily.

Q54

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Should be Easier to amend than through a full Order in Council process, while retaining legislative effect. This will get more imperative in case of digital connectivity expectations in the future

Q55

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

These responsibilities are expected to contribute to improving our resilience to emergencies in a way that contributes to the wellbeing and safety of the public and the protection of property.

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

the Director's function of monitoring the performance of persons with responsibilities under the CDEM Act and the power to issue guidelines, codes, or technical standards. The Act also enables certain mandatory requirements to be set through regulations.

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

The Director's role in assessing whether the emergency management system is achieving the purpose of the Act, might address this balance

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

The balance between rules and procedure from organic local experiences vs top-down regulations

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Digital connectivity expectations and the Director's role in assessing it for emergency situations

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Most emergencies happen at a local or regional scale and are managed by local authorities, both individually and through CDEM Groups. This might explain taonga Maori expectations

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Many of these hazard risk management responsibilities are recorded in CDEM Group plans. Each CDEM Group is required to develop a plan that states the hazards to be managed by the Group and the emergency management necessary to manage them. This could be aligned well with the outcomes during actual emergencies

Q62

Are there any other options that should be considered?

CDEM Group plans to get more consistent with the National CDEM Strategy, and to be reviewed more frequently from a digital connectivity factor

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Human life and safety to be top priority , including emergency management staff

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Avoid confusion during response as to where to focus efforts may risk diverting effort away from protection of human life and safety first.

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Agree with prioritising human life and safety

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Expand emergency powers to enable mitigation of pain or distress to animals

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Digital connectivity factors during different emergencies

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:
listing "certain digital services" as essential

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

List "all digital services" as essential

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:
The list does qualify enough as "essential" for short-term emergencies, but might not qualify for longer emergencies

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

ALL DIGITAL SERVICES, including digital services requiring higher bandwidths

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

YES

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:
Enable detailed business continuity planning requirements to be set through regulations (legislative)

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Inadequate levels of preparedness among some lifeline utilities currently.

Q76

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Guidance and monitoring alone would likely be insufficient to improve business continuity practices (and ultimately reduce the cost from service disruptions)

Q77

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Less siloed data-sharing during emergencies

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Consistent business continuity planning requirements could apply to all lifeline utilities.

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Incorporate local networks with top-down orders from the directors, for achieving and mitigating risks during emergencies

Q80

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Seamless wireless digital connectivity provision , especially across different geographical scales

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Provide clearer expectations and a consistent, nation-wide approach to information sharing.

Q82

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Public service agencies should have business continuity requirements under the CDEM Act , with best practice business continuity practices

Q83

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Amalgamate best practice business continuity practices in resonance with AI-dominant age, with emphasis on digital resilience

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Emphasise on cyber-vulnerability of services during emergencies, and emphasis on instant restoration of wireless services, especially during risk of submarine-cable disruption

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Prioritising access when roads have been damaged

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

While roads and public places may need to be fully or partially closed for a range of reasons, the way this power is used has sometimes restricted the ability of lifeline utilities, marae, and other first responders to respond.

Q88

Are there any other options that should be considered?

National consistency would depend on voluntary adoption of guidance.

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

There is an inconsistent description of functions and powers between CDEM Groups, Controllers and Recovery Managers, which make roles and responsibilities unclear and potentially inappropriate in terms of accountability.

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Many of the "emergency powers" in section 85 are better described as "functions", not powers. There are also inconsistencies about who uses the same powers during a state of emergency and a transition period, which might vary dependent on the duration of the emergency

Q91

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Duration of the state of emergency, and the geographic extent

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Enable authorised persons to declare a state of emergency verbally, which could require that there is a witness to the declaration. Notice of a transition period COULD still be required in writing because the decision is not as time critical.

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

In the age of deepfakes, this can be misused and vulnerable

Q94

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Electronic signatures to be more reliable than "verbal" declaration

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

A mayor's role can be quite important in this state

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Minimises confusion about who should declare or give notice, and potential delay

Q97

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Better training for Mayors in legal considerations for making a declaration or giving notice.

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

In practice they can be advised by the relevant mayor and chief executive of the local authority.

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

More attuned to AI-dominant future and cyber-vulnerability situations. Cyber-attacks by hostile interests could be treated as emergencies

#82

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 12, 2025 9:48:02 PM
Last Modified: Monday, May 12, 2025 9:57:26 PM
Time Spent: 00:09:23
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Christine Stuart

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

I know for a fact that animal welfare is a huge concern for many of us in an emergency, yet has not been part of the proposed major reforms. A humane society is measured by how it treats its aged and animals and I urge you to place this as one of your priorities.

Page 4: Objective 1

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Emergency preparedness includes many aspects, but current legislation in pharmacy prohibits /encourages patients to access medication monthly. Like thousands of NZers, if my medication is suddenly ceased it is dangerous for me. I think its all very well talking preparedness, but we must have the ability to do so without government regulations stopping us. The consequences of this for an ageing population would be a considerable burden on the health system.

#93

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 8:39:36 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 7:35:04 PM
Time Spent: 10:55:27
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Self as a flood affected citizen and a former Emergency Manager.

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

There are a number of issues that the reform has not addressed. Briefly, these are: 1) Culture in CD and Local Government. These are not very response oriented. I suggested to one heavily impacted Local Authority post Cyclone Gabrielle that they were a "part time emergency service" on the basis of their performance. A senior manager agreed. Civil Defence was slow to activate, slow to respond, slow to actually do anything meaningful and did not circulate Incident Action Plans, specify Incident Objectives, specify a Chain of Command, Sectorise the Incident Ground or show much direct presence in my locality during Cyclone Gabrielle. We were on our own and developed our own Incident Objectives, Command Structures and geographic limits of operation. 3) CD was very slow to match response resources to the scale of the incident. Resources could have been flown in faster. 4) Local Authority "pace", reporting lines and staff were slow, inexperienced and cumbersome relative to the speed of evolution of Cyclone Gabrielle's effects. Something needs to be done to accelerate response and it is not covered in the Discussion Document adequately in my view. 5) The document needs to reinforce a point that "emergencies are business as usual events that require condensed time frames to deal with them using disparate, incomplete and fragmented information to make life saving decisions very quickly." I don't see this coming through. 2) Use of Incident Control Systems (ICS) such as CIMS was patchy, slow to be implemented and limited in its geographic extent during Cyclone Gabrielle. ICS use needs to improve as does knowledge of it at governance levels, staff levels, citizen levels. This was most marked when one Local Authorities staff (comprising parking wardens) ran an Incident Control Point, supposedly on behalf of two Local Authorities but their application only went as far as their own cities boundaries.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

The Discussion Document focuses on "pre-existing vulnerabilities, different needs, places that are more exposed to hazards" etc. Maori are explicitly cited. 1) During Cyclone Gabrielle, my Whirinaki Beach coastal community pulled together very well locally and was comprised of Europeans and Maori people working seamlessly together, each person with different skill sets using them to the wider community groups advantage. Race factors were invisible in our immediate area. Outputs and outcomes were positive. People helped one another and what could have been a disaster actually worked towards community building. 2) Some local Marae (Tangoio, Tait Road) were inundated by Cyclone Gabrielle's ensuing floods. They had been similarly affected before, to a degree, in 1938, some in the 1963 and others in 1988. The Discussion Document focuses on a type of response for people when the more sensible line of enquiry is to state that "if you live on a flood plain, expect to get flooded. If you don't want to get flooded, move your buildings and infrastructure to higher ground". This is the better long term solution in my view. Several Marae in Hawkes Bay are particularly affected. 3) CD and Government should focus on mitigating hazards (flood, sea level rise, fire, earthquake, slips, subsidence etc) as the "fence at the top of the cliff" rather than the "ambulance at the bottom" - which is what the Discussion Document is.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Yes.

- 1) Some people through their own inexperience don't have environmental references from earlier life to indicate a level of danger. This applies to the young, those from sheltered lives and the unobservant.
- 2) Physical disabilities apply. Two dwarfs living near me and could not lift 20 litre water containers to a shelf or access the communal water tank as the tap was too high.
- 3) Attitude and mental state apply. Some people take life head on and thrive in adversity, others fail mentally or physically, pay the price and have to be "carried". This happened in my Road during Cyclone Gabrielle.
- 4) Some people don't think to have resource reserves for emergencies (live in the moment people) and these lack water, food, fuel, funds, warmth, communications, generators, support when emergencies strike. These people also have to be "carried" by citizens or wider society.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Yes. The focus needs to be on "reduction" and not response. If hazards are known, likely to become more severe with global warming, sea level rise, encroachment of housing to flood plains or lack of willingness to move infrastructure from hazard prone sites to more sensible ones, then more effort needs to be applied to mitigating hazards not trying to fix disasters. The Discussion Document needs a more holistic approach.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

I would expect that the most sensible solution is to withdraw people from high risk natural hazard sites to safer ones. People unwilling to leave, need the risk explained to them but it is their choice to stay on their land if they wish.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes.

- 1) Identify a timeframe for my suggestion in question 4. 2050 end date, for example. All vulnerable parties moved off to safer ground.
- 2) Determine who pays for it. The user or the vulnerable party should pay, not wider society, the tax payer or the ratepayer.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

I have worked with Maori in some emergency or other, as an Emergency Manager (various levels and designations) for over 40 years. Maori made inputs as required, by volunteering them, by being asked and by influencing decisions as they were part of the Incident Management Team. National Rural Fire Authorities Team [Rory "Renwick" is an example). These people put Maori views, were respected for them and made sound contributions to Incident Management on the basis of their own merit, rather than being selected on the basis of race.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

No,

Please explain your views:

The Discussion Document portrays iwi Maori as a separate part of society. This is not my experience at all. Maori could participate in emergencies: before, during and after. Locally, they identify and speak to hazards, deal with response issues side by side with other residents, contribute thoughts to reviews of emergencies. (E.g. Cyclone Gabrielle.) Other Maori, elsewhere, may not be part of such a tight knit community. The point is that if the community is "tight knit" it works together seamlessly, more effectively and for the betterment of all concerned - irrespective of race.

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

My thought is work on "building communities", "eliciting voluntary participation", listening, making notes, be welcoming etc rather than forcing participation through non-legislative or legislative mechanisms to engage with Maori.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Maori should be recognised the same as any other human being in the emergency management system.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

If a Maori is a Local Authority Chief Executive, they can sit on the CEG. If a Maori is the senior officer representing an emergency service (Police, Fire, Ambulance, hospital etc.) they can sit on the CEG. This has worked for years and Maori have participated in these activities on merit, not by virtue of race alone. Tania Kura represented Police. Kitea Tipuna is (was) Chief Executive of Wairoa District Council. Glen Varcoe represents Fire. The point is that Maori are present at senior levels anyway without legislative levers to implant them in CEG or CDEM.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

See 5 above.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

An uncontracted compendium of various Maori peoples experiences and matauranga (wisdom & understanding) could / should be produced and given to the Director. Different Maori will have different views from North to South and East to West, they all need to be captured, circulated and distributed before an emergency event. NEMA / CD could ask 20 prominent Maori for their views and you would probably get 20 slightly different answers - but locally appropriate.

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Educate more Maori in CIMS or AIIMS 2017. Some already are and are good at it. Incident Management education needs to be given from Kaumatua to young people capable of acting in emergencies - in advance of the emergency.

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

As an emergency manager, I had no problem calling up or dealing with other emergency services whilst working for FENZ or National Rural Fire Authority or working in emergencies in Victoria, New South Wales or Queensland in nearly 40 years. As a citizen (Neighbourhood Support Designee) reporting on the status of my Eskdale community to Hastings District Council by telephone on 14.2.2023, I was met with the overload tone on the telephone. I never got through. As a citizen reporting the same issues to Hawkes Bay Regional Council, the same day, I got through to the receptionist and gave here a briefing of our situation stating, amongst other things, that our water, power, land line phone, internet and roading systems had all failed. Cellphones worked - just. She asked me to get on line to the HBRC website and file a report about it! (HBRC runs the CDEM Group.) Some people in Emergency Management had no clues at all!

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 looks the best but could duplicate systems that were once in place with Rural Fire (Resource Registers of machinery operators, other services etc) at one time when Fire Plans had to be produced.

The job of the Resource Register, and who has what and how these resources will be used, could be worked on in segments by other emergency services, policies on use of volunteers be developed and some level of verification of Health and Safety in Employment Act requirements indicated for each prior to engagement. (My employers did this at one stage.) Unsafe machine operators or volunteers were excluded.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

For truly large incidents, CD / NEMA needs to consider and have plans developed to induct and deploy offshore response resources. You need to consider: language, fitness, health, training, familiarity with ICS and that the supplying organisation's ICS is compatible with the receiving New Zealand Agencies. You may also need protective clothing for the people supplied and vehicles, tools and equipment appropriate to our situation. This is for the truly "big one". I'm sceptical if a large number of NZ CD people could run an operation that would be this large. We are short of proficient IMT people.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

These comments relate to Cyclone Gabrielle. Some CD people micromanage, have had little operational experience themselves and thwart others who are more proficient than them (helicopter pilots, watercraft operators and 4WD operators) when the regular user of this equipment is better at assessing risks. Police were far more empowering, practical and action oriented than CD staff - according to pilots, water craft operators and 4WD operators I have spoken to. CD discouraged common sense as their own staff had too many operational limitations. As a consequence, some members of the public just went ahead and did what they felt was necessary. Lives were saved as a result.

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Favour Option 2. (Comments relate to Cyclone Gabrielle.)

We recognised that we were "on our own", that nobody was "charging over the horizon on white horses to save us". We had to look to resources within our own communities to help bring normality back to our lives.

* We used our own generators for electricity. Water was sourced from tanks and distributed by a 600 litre tank on a 4WD. (Mains electricity failed and so had potable water.)

* A 60 ton log loader was sourced from Pan Pac and used to clear SH2 of woody debris towards the Esk River bridge. We stopped when a downed power line we eventually worked close to could not be certified as "dead".

* We established our own command structure to make decisions, produce incident objectives, select and prioritise jobs, produce newsletters, check on the elderly and infirm. All of this was without CD being present at all. CD was overwhelmed and we knew it fast.

All costs and risks were borne by those undertaking them. The benefits were to the immediate community as nobody else was rushing to do them. This type of approach needs to be encouraged and promoted.

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes.

Certain individuals acted making decisions as citizens without any legal authority, empowerment or public funding behind them. We were on our own in that respect as well but realised that CD had proven itself slow, absent and a mostly "paper tiger" organisation within the first 48 hours in our locality.

Government should select certain responsible, trained and motivated individuals in isolated communities to act as warranted officers, controllers or "temporary constables" (etc) to be able to legally deal with emergencies, make decisions without assuming liabilities and get things done faster.

This should imply financial delegations to certain limits. (I had asked for this and was laughed at by one TLA manager. National Rural Fire Authority (NRFA) had delegated certain Incident Controllers \$250 k financial authority, and operational authority 25 years ago when they were not NRFA employees (Sheldon Drummond, John Sutton, Rob Hands.) CD needs to get with the times.

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Look to dealing with this from within existing structures as Maori are well represented now, by my observation, rather than creating separate mechanisms or legal impositions to deal with it.

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Who has jurisdiction at an incident was something that resulted in "patch protection squabbles" at incidents until a few years ago. The Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet produced a directive on their website which defined lead and support agencies for a range of emergency incidents. I could not find this web page when I looked recently. The information was good, clear and unambiguous in my view. It needs to be highlighted. The State of Victoria, in Australia, has a similar approach that has been in use for many years and defines lead and supporting agencies for numerous emergencies:

<https://www.emv.vic.gov.au/responsibilities/state-emergency-management-plan-semp/roles-and-responsibilities/response>

This approach needs to be taken for New Zealand as well, at this level. I have worked in the Victorian Emergency Management system since 2003.

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I have confidence in Options 2 and 3. Option 1 should be discarded and Option 4 is problematic from personal experience, in one case.

Some Controllers are not competent to work in emergency types where they have had little exposure. A risk.

Some people in Incident Management were promoted for Diversity and Inclusion rather than operational proficiency. This is a risk and relies on the Incident Managers subordinates to "manage up" to ensure mishaps do not occur. This slows the pace of dealing with the emergency and annoys subordinates.

Figure 2, Wildfire Scenario.

These are types of events I am well familiar with.

Fire A. A National Incident Management Team (NIMT) under NRFA direction, was dealing with a series of large wildfires in a Local Authority area when a Civil Defence Emergency was declared simultaneously. CD took over the welfare aspects but did not deal with the fire ones as they wisely knew they had neither the people, skills or physical fire suppression resources to deal with it. Figure 2 works. As the fire was brought under control, the CD Emergency was rescinded. The fire continued and was declared out some weeks later as conditions were very dry over much of the District. The Local Authority CE and I had face to face discussions at the time and a good sensible solution was reached.

Fire B. A National Incident Management Team was deployed to a very large fire and reported to a FENZ District Office, who in turn reported to a Region, who in turn reported to FENZ National Headquarters. The fire cost a huge amount of money to suppress over several weeks and a State of Civil Emergency was declared by the Local Authority as well. Fire staff deployed to deal with the fire used the Local Authorities office space to work from. As the fire was gradually brought under control, but not yet out, the CD Emergency was rescinded and the Local Authority Chief Executive sought payment from FENZ for the use of their office space. This was declined and control of the fire suppression offered to the Local Authority who quickly no longer sought compensation for office space.

The point of all this is that when different Agencies work together there has to be operational and financial cooperation. The only reason the Local Authority sought reimbursement for office space from FENZ was that as it was no longer a "Declared CD Emergency" no government funding was available.

The point is that with some types of emergency, bringing it to a natural conclusion will take longer than the period over which a declared State of Emergency is reasonable. (Wildfires can go underground for months.) Therefore, funding for the incidents duration needs to be available.

What was my role in this incident: National Response Coordinator at NHQ. We had numerous wildfires across the country at that time and one, (Fire B), absorbed a disproportionate amount of our National Resources.

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

I have no confidence in a Director of Civil Defence running a Wildfire dominated incident with other agencies dealing with access, animal welfare and shelter. (Figure 3.) I would not want to be a part of it, would not want interference in the fire suppression activities or the potential removal of resources away from fire suppression (to the potential injury of my fire fighters) by the Group Controller / Director. This is a HSE minefield.

Figure 4 is an even worse minefield. At an incident where people can be killed, quickly and easily, you need strong unambiguous command and control. I would not want to be near it other than as an HSE advisor. This scenario is what a fire inexperienced mind would develop. It is dangerous for those who put their lives on the line and for those working in close proximity to the incident. I would not want to be in a position of power at that incident at a Coronial Enquiry or a Commission of Enquiry if things went wrong. Only a fool would work under "Unified Control" at a wildfire. This is an emergency situation operating in a tight timeframe, not a consensus management approach run by amateurs.

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon Jack Elder, specified that the CIMS Manual, Version 1 be used by all Emergency Services for all Incidents about 1998. Organisations had to adopt this requirement. As a CIMS presenter, I lectured on CIMS courses from day 1 and got to deal with known difficult "adult" students who it was known would present unnecessary problems in class. One such individual, now retired, said words to the effect that "my organisation adopted CIMS, but I haven't". This man was not alone unfortunately. CIMS had a patchy uptake individually, was not adopted without other senior ranks in certain emergency services wanting to retain their rank and ignore the CIMS position they were to report to, had adaptations made to it which were at variance from the Parent AIIMS and NIMS manuals from which it sprang and it became more PC than operational. The latter CIMS manuals were disliked relative to the earliest Blue manual. CIMS was developed from AIIMS by one NRFA Manager, John Rasmussen, and a Working Group under his control about 1997. AIIMS had been in operation in New Zealand with some Central North Island and East Coast - Hawkes Bay Rural Fire Authorities since 1995. Courses were taught in Rotorua at the Forestry Training Centre. AIIMS 1995 was widely implemented in the North Island prior to the first CIMS manual being developed. An attempt was made to ensure the CIMS manual aligned closely to the then AIIMS manual. As the AIIMS manual has "Australian" in its title, this was a step too far at the time. The AIIMS manual (2017) is now "Australasian" and not Australian in its title. My strong suggestion is that CIMS is phased out and AIIMS 2017 is adopted and subsequent updates used by all Emergency Services in New Zealand. I will write on this later. Some links are below. AIIMS 2017 Manual.

<https://aidr00.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/IASP/pages/1368293475/How+to+download+the+AIIMS+2017+online+manual>
General AIIMS material in support.

<https://aidr00.atlassian.net/wiki/spaces/IASP/overview>
AFAC Australasian Fire Authorities Council has oversight for AIIMS. <https://www.afac.com.au/>

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I have witnessed the problems first hand. I sat on a CEG six years ago. I have witnessed this Country deal with emergencies since Cyclone Giselle (Wahine Storm), to Cyclone Gabrielle and numerous fires and floods in between.

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I prefer Option 3.

If the CDEM Group members were doing their jobs properly, then Option 3 would have already been done. There was resistance to spending money on CD in some constituents as they had little to go on anyway. These organisations are still struggling today.

The benefit is that the "system" is likely to work better.

Ratepayers will be charged more.

The risk of doing nothing is that those that do little resign post emergency anyway and are not held to account but uplift a salary in the meantime. The other bigger risk is that unfortunate citizens suffer losses more so than they would if CD had been up to expectations.

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Option 4.

A group of highly capable CDEM people deliver and fund the functions and decisions necessary for effective emergency management set apart from an underperforming Group. This is a possibility where funds are limited or staff time is not available. The costs of doing so could be set aside as a repayable debt, at a later date, by the underperforming CDEM Group.

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

1) Some people on CDEM Groups and CEGs are "figure head positions". They are people who are very good at jollying people along, talking nicely, smiling, doing side deals and saying the right thing. Their actual abilities in and knowledge of emergency issues is shallow and they rely on others for information. They need to be culled and effective people put in place. 2) The ratepayer base for some CDEM Groups is too small and mergers of CDEM Groups and in fact Local Government needs to occur to ensure greater efficiency as we are 37 years since the last major local government restructure in 1989. It is time for further major adjustments.

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Please see my response to question 4, it applies here also.

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Please see my response to question 4, it applies here also.

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Restructure Local Government and merge Local Authorities to say 14 across the country. See my comments to question 4.

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

I agree partly with how the problem is described. I offer these additional comments. I sat on a CEG for a many years until around six years ago. We would hold the Group Controller to account for the Groups work program and expect periodic briefings which inevitably came in very small fonts. He didn't like being regularly held to account. Whereas a lot of the paper oriented projects were completed, there was no large test to see if the "system" worked. We got that on 14 February 2023 and it was found wanting; understaffed, under funded, under resourced and without sufficiently able numbers of people to "stand in" for senior staff when they were away on annual leave. The issue is getting the right people present to make decisions and having enough of the right people present to deal with emergencies as it needs to be scaled up.

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

There is a trade off between being participative and decisive. The most decisive Committee is a Committee of one. This would be unacceptable. A Committee of three would be a minimum but a Committee of 10 - 12 is too many.

I prefer Option 2.

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes.

Make a Commissioner run the functions of the CDEM Group and the CEG. This would be preferable where decisions could not be reached, things are too participative or nobody ever turns up and quorums are not achieved.

The Commissioner could report to the Director of CD.

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

No comment. What is recorded seems correct.

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

It seems as though the CD process is overly burdened by bureaucracy and this is part of the reason for its failure.

I remembered this saying:

"A good plan violently executed now is better than a perfect plan executed a week later". General George Patton.

I think this holds true for CD and fire in emergencies as it did for General Patton in Europe 80 years ago. The Emergency Plans need to be forwarded and approved but a "living plan" with the latest common sense and workable amendments should be the one that is used. This is iterative and shows continuous improvement (kaizen) which is better than no learnings and no improvements!

Q45

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Recognise that Incident Action Plans (IAPs) are updated in rural fire at 12 hour intervals as the fire changes direction, weather or resources change. Updates are spread using QR codes on the IAP itself so that the latest version can be downloaded from anywhere with cellphone reception and a QR capable phone. This is handy for people in the field. We got the idea from Canadians when on deployments over there a few years ago.

It shouldn't be that hard to update and circulate National and Group CDEM Plans using QR codes.

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Yes.

You urgently need to figure out how CD can be viewed as a credible organisation. Currently it is not viewed as credible in NZ, Hawkes Bay and Gisborne by the public. This boils down to leadership from the top. Strong people, with energy, enthusiasm and relevant CD experience in a New Zealand context are required to lead at national, regional and local levels. I think we lack this at all three levels and have gone more PC than proficient.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I agree with the majority of paragraphs 125 and 126. CD culture is one thing that needs attention. It is not an 8 to 5 job. Like any Emergency Service work it can be at any time, on any day until the incident is completely dealt with. This may mean we have to work 18 - 20 hours some days and 12 hour shifts thereafter.

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 4 is most sensible.

It will incur observation and auditing costs. There will be appeals against findings, extensions sought to deal with deficits, the Director's position circumvented to the Minister and obsequious / fawning / lugubrious behaviours presented from those who underperform or seek dispensations.

The benefit is that the CD activity will lift performance and the risk is that less proficient people will move off when faced with more work, or their organisation more costs which they will claim they cannot afford.

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

The whole lot would benefit from greater national consistency.

Q51

Are there any other options that should be considered?

In Rural Fire we had a "Rural Fire Management Code of Practice" that was audited against and if passed, access to Fire Service Commission funding was assured for fire suppression costs and equipment. If the audit was failed, then a period of time was given to remedy matters which if not met could result in lesser or no access to funds. I.e. Perform = secure funds. Underperform = on your own eventually.

Such a centralised Civil Defence Code of Practice could have major benefits to upgrade CD performance operationally. Upgrading "social" performance is something I feel should be discretionary once operational aspects are dealt with.

Q52

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I agree with Options 2 and 3 due to historic CD underperformance in too many localities to name over the past 10 years.

Q53

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I prefer Options 2 and 3. Costs will go up if the Director and Minister have more involvement and powers. This will be a good thing if we have emergencies. It will be money wasted if nothing big occurs for the next 50 years. (Big or small incidents are relative to the readers own experience.)

Q54

Are there any other options that should be considered?

There needs to be a better linkage between hazards being identified by: GNS, NIWA, Local Authorities, Regional Councils and FENZ etc so that people don't live or build in high risk situations, and if a site is subsequently found to have problems, then infrastructure is moved away prior to an emergency event. This is being proactive, showing common sense and is not mentioned in the options.

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I mostly agree with what is recorded. Further, Local Government and Regional Government could do with being merged in their CD functions. This would streamline that sector and could lead to wider mergers which, in my view, are long overdue.

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 5 is favoured provided that:

- 1) the option is not used to push political issues such as co-governance, rich regions subsidising poorer regions and acquiring one regions assets to redistribute to other less well off regions.
- 2) Funds and resources are not first applied to the Ministers Parties "marginal Parliamentary seats" ahead of those regions with the greatest emergency need.
- 3) That key findings and improvements from this process are circulated "blindly" to other CDEM groups to make iterative improvements.
- 4) The Minister sponsors the placement of young energetic and committed New Zealand citizens into very capable offshore Emergency secondments to learn from them and bring systems and processes back to NZ for implementation.

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

The National consistency is broad and permissive backed by argumentative staff to ensure that the policy positions are suitably implemented.

The Regional Flexibility could relate to how the national approach is implemented. This needs to be better than all the "low hanging fruit first" and include several of the more difficult hazards being addressed simultaneously with the easy ones.

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Practical barriers to CDEM Group Plans being integrated are:

- 1) organisational and personality conflicts. (One Local Authority here in Hawkes Bay have governance and staff that hate the Regional Council.)
- 2) Time, money.
- 3) Dated documents.

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

A standard Hazard Register could be developed across the country where one agency identifies something but three others did not, and that it is in the document acts as a prompt. Different Hazards would likely trigger different responses, uptakes and variations in dealing with the hazard depending on circumstances. Each agency should submit at least 50 local hazards for national purposes and circulation in a standard format in one large categorised file. It could grow the sector!

Q60

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

What is described is right but I suggest that the more these issues beyond saving life are concerned, the more the life saving ones will be diluted and lives put in danger or lost.

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Years ago, one of my colleagues told me he inadvertently put a D7 through a Pa site during a wildfire because he didn't know it was there.

I don't favour any of the options. What I feel is most sensible is that taonga are mapped and briefly described so that they are not damaged during an emergency operation. DOC and Heritage New Zealand must know where key taonga sites are. If not, local Maori could be encouraged to identify them.

The issue is that during an emergency, time is at a premium, resources are scarce and too many people act as armchair critics in the 5th R - recrimination.

Q62

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Produce a centralised on line map of taonga by location so that they are not disturbed or bulldozed during an emergency.

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

The tone of this section 10.2 is too wide for deep consideration. Saving life should be reinforced as the top priority. Dealing with animals is something that should be done once lives are safe and secure.

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I favour Option 2.

Common sense will require that as time permits, livestock and other animals will be dealt with humanely. The question is who has the authority to deal with this in the absence of the owners?

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

People first. animals second equal with other property.

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. We had horses with broken legs in a muddy knee deep paddock with no access to vets due to roads being blocked post Cyclone Gabrielle. We had rifles and ammunition available and could have put the horses down but nobody wanted to do it for fear of lack of the owners support.

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Yes.

People calibre. People with NCEA 2 or University Entrance (in science, technology, english, maths) should be hired for base positions ahead of others. Raise the level of staff capability. Get degree qualified people for senior positions but with plenty of relevant field emergency experience.

Get people who meet medical and physical fitness standards e.g. the same as for fire or police. Discard others.

Give staff psychometric testing to see that they perform adequately under pressure and will do so in emergencies. (One CD manager could not even handle CD exercises on paper and had to take time off work due to stress afterwards. I had no confidence in him for actual emergencies at all.)

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

What we describe as a "lifeline utility" should really mirror what the Australians have as well. I.e. The Victorians. New South Welshman, Queenslanders etc. We need to be consistent and not an outlier in our Emergency Management.

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I favour Option 3 as it is forward looking and could tie to Australian work on the subject.

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I would wish to add the following to essential infrastructure providers: 1) NZDF as they have vehicles, boats and planes that can transport people to remote sites, have mobile cooking facilities and portable (tent) accommodation - all of which I have used. Thanks NZDF. 2) Road management people to act as stop / go men. Sometimes we have to shut down or regulate traffic on a public road or State Highway longer term. The days of asking Police to do this for hours are over. I have shut down State Highways. 3) Food providers. Food stored for emergencies only lasts so long and has to be flown in if staff are working remotely. This can cost a lot of money but if you don't feed your people, work drops right off and more importantly, they can become unsafe. Access to food suppliers and cooked food in emergencies, in bulk, is necessary. 4) Aircraft. This is far more than a list of Airport Authorities or Airport Companies. Fixed wing aircraft are needed for transport, air drops, reconnaissance as are helicopters for the same and landing in remote helispots to transport people and equipment. Minimum sizes and power ranges for aircraft should be specified. Pilots / ground crew should hold certain Unit Standards (Protect Personal Safety, CIMS level 2 etc.) This is so they "fit in" and don't need an onsite tutorial. 5) Machinery providers and operators. Bulldozers, excavators, low boys, graders, trucks, tankers etc. 6) Other Emergency Services: Police and Ambulance. Necessary to keep order and deal with injuries as they arise in high risk work. Without 1 - 6 and the providers listed on page 75 of the discussion document, our sector would be completely ineffective - straightjacketed.

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

The other essential services would cover the common sense aspects listed against them in question 3. I don't want to repeat them at this hour.

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes.

Do nothing. CD always amazed me when staff said "We are actively monitoring this emergency by passive observation". In other words, just looking at it.

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

I feel that citizens should be better prepared rather than having "nanny State" wet nurse them to a high degree. The reasons for this are below. 1) Households in higher risk areas should have resilience in their own right by holding supplies of food, water, fuel, cash on hand, a portable electric generator, working AM / FM radio. They may have a Starlink - two in our road did. 2) Some families and individuals did nothing to help themselves in Cyclone Gabrielle. They expected other people in the locality to "carry them". Thankfully they were in the minority. The elderly and infirm are excluded from this comment. 3) CD needs to emphasize that: a) You are on your own and a certain minimum quantity of resources should be held. Specify them. b) The Phone books used to have handy CD tips. These days its only phone numbers which in Cyclone Gabrielle were almost useless when the land lines were washed out or people stole generators from cellphone repeater sites.

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I prefer Option 2. Punitive measures specified in Options 3 and 4 are not on if we want some of our lifeline providers to work for and with us in emergencies. Whilst it may be a Master / Servant relationship, it has to be on good terms and not under coercion.

Q76

Are there any other options that should be considered?

For a lifeline utility to work for or with you well, there needs to be mutual respect, confidence in technical and professional abilities as well as an assurance that they will be paid where this applies.

CD is not completely credible as an organization and needs to work on this. Selecting capable, fit, healthy, experienced and trained people is a good start.

Q77

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Som CD people thought they were omnipotent because they had an Act behind them which compelled others to do things. They were correct in terms of the legalities but wrong in terms of getting people to willingly and productively work for them. A lot of the resources we use as an Emergency Service are privately owned and more so since the Public Sector restructuring of 1987 - 1989. Up until this time, the Government had major resources to deal with emergencies. After 1989, most resources were sold off. Contracts had to be entered into to allow access to the new purchasers resources such as heavy machinery, plant and equipment. Rates for impromptu hires were usurious. It's almost as though page 56 and 57 are in a pre 1989 time warp.

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I doubt that CD could effectively implement Options 3 - 5 anyway as so much of what we do in this line of work is based on personal relationships as well as contracts. I don't like 3 - 5 at all.

Option 1 is most sensible but would likely rely on publicity / education to lift levels of information sharing.

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Yes.

A Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) is required at a National Level and a series of Regional Coordination Centres (RCC) are required at Regional Levels. I have worked in senior positions in both National and Regional Centres here and various States in Australia. Video links, telephones, TEAMS and conferencing facilities are necessary for this to work smoothly. They need to be professionally set up, separate from the daily operations of the ECC, RCC or ICP so as not to interfere with each other.

My observation is that there are too many ECCs' in CD at local levels. CD needs to get with the times and develop structures that mimic best offshore best practice where very large emergencies are handled well, regularly, relatively safely and effectively / efficiently.

Q80

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes.

A clear chain of command is required for 11.3 to work.

People should not bypass the chain of command, or pull rank during an emergency.

Interconnectedness is achieved by having day and night briefings at 12 hourly shift intervals between the National HQ (ECC) and the Regional Centres (RCC). This requires a Response Coordinator to exhibit Chairmanship from the ECC.

Briefings are pre-timed to coincide with shift changes and have certain items in a Standard Format for discussion and addressing.

Incident Action Plans (IAP) need to be produced for the day and night shifts for the ICP, RCC and ECC, circulated read and absorbed. In a long duration incident, much of the information simply rolls over. The further up the Incident Command Chain one is, the more fulsome the reporting is and the more influential the readership. The onus is on a Response Coordinator at a national level to get it right!

QR Codes on document make this easy.

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

What you have described is complex, intertwined and truthful but surprising for a country with only 5.3 M people and so many public sector entities that could have CD linkage.

Q82

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I favour Option 1.

Bringing other Central Government agencies into a CD orbit by forcing them to do Business Continuity Plans will have additional costs, require ICS training and drive some of their staff away. There are too many Central Government Agencies for sensible and viable interactions with.

We are better to deal with a few organised and capable Central Government Agencies (Police, Fire, Ambulance, Defence, Health[?], plus others) in Appendix C than those others specified on pages 58 and 59.

Q83

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Dare I say it, streamline Central Government Departments, Services and Ministries.

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Yes.

Ensure the public is capable, well prepared and resilient so that the demand for, and noticing the absence of, essential services is minimal.

"Be Prepared" is a worthwhile motto.

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Partly agree with the problem description. I worked in Emergency situations since I was 16, - 50 years and was never asked for identification at any point. Sometimes, I was in a sign written work vehicle, other times (in Australia) I had red emergency service plates (Red plate vehicle). This gave me better access to emergency sites. I had Warrants of Appointment and Photographic ID cards with my name and position on them. In Wellington, Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, I needed a "swipe card" to get into the building in addition to my photo ID. These were provided and access was never a problem, used 7 days a week and at all hours.

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Yes.

Option 1. It worked for me. I could close a road by simply talking to Police at an incident ground. Admittedly, I was wearing orange hi-vis Nomex overalls and had my employers logos over them. Police and other parties never asked for ID. In Australia, the Police carried revolvers on their hips and I noted the bluing was worn off the hammers whilst at Incident Perimeter roadblocks. They never asked for ID but I was often driving a "red plate" car.

Q88

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Access to burnt out remote farm buildings, with absent owners, was deterred by signage "looters shot". I saw this more than once in Victoria but less so in Queensland and NSW. Police did not take such signage down and I'm unaware of anyone getting shot.

During Cyclone Gabrielle's response and recovery phase, roadblocks were organised by ex military people about the Esk Valley (SH5 & SH2) as the Police were not doing this or were spread too thinly. These roadblocks were effective and reduced the flow of criminals and disaster tourists visiting our damaged properties.

Local people manned the roadblocks on a roster and unpatched junior Mongrel Mob people were kept out. Many homes had no owners present at all with safe doors pried open and found near the beach, copper water tanks and plumbing stolen, mobsters overflying properties with camera fitted drones.

In the absence of CD and Police stepping up, local citizens did.

The discussion document also needs to deal with "restricted air space" so that drones and unauthorised aircraft are kept out and not interfere with legitimate aircraft operations. This action breaches CAA Rules and more importantly, put aircraft pilots / passengers lives at risk.

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I accept that that there is variation in powers and functions.

This should be simple to clean up and rectified within a year with some editing.

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I favour Option 2 as it can't be argued with by some in the sector.

Q91

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Issue 14 is a "sweeper one" and should not have been necessary to be dealt with at this level. It serves to illustrate that CD has some wayward types in their employ.

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

This is part of "get with the times" in a sector that is behind the times through being isolated and having relatively few incidents to attend in NZ and not too many opportunities to see what goes on in Emergency Management offshore.

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I favour Option 2. An electronic signature is easy, 21st Century, faster and deals with matters more efficiently.

Q94

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Why not use QR codes on local, regional and national plans for incidents?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

A simple jurisdictional and geographic problem that I thought would have been solved years ago.

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I prefer Option 2.

This is a simple mechanical issue which should have been dealt with years ago.

Q97

Are there any other options that should be considered?

No.

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Secure funding once the adrenalin rush of the incident has worn off 6 months, 2 years or 5 years later.

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

- 1) Drop CIMS and implement AIIMS (2017) or superceding ICS, within the year as CIMS has become cumbersome, sidetracked and is not as sensible as it was when first introduced. Adopt the AIMS training resources and use them.
 - 2) Achieve greater commonality with ICS by use of AIIMS and do this to ensure better alignment with Australia, Canada and the United States of America. These are the countries that will help us in a major emergency and we need to operate as close as possible to their ICS.
 - 3) Implement standards across CD in terms of Health, Fitness, qualifications and relevant experience for HSE reasons and compatibility with other NZ organisations and offshore ones.
 - 4) Attempt to get various CD staff who have long future careers in NZ CD to attend offshore incidents to learn better practice and implement it in this country. I feel that CD is too closed n NZ and backward. Select people in the 25 - 45 year age group in preference.
 - 5) Empower local NZ citizens with legal authority to act within certain bounds during Civil Emergencies and give them some financial authority for goods and services. (Don't ignore the talent under your noses.)
 - 6) Make CD in NZ credible.
 - 7) Recognise that someones disaster and misfortune is someone else's criminal opportunity. Put measures in place to deal with the criminally inclined during emergencies in the absence of Police through prearranged "special constables", and give them legal powers to act to safeguard communities.
 - 8) Make a statement in the revised Act that safeguarding life is to take priority over consultation, animal management or other wishes. If not, things will get confused and priorities mixed to suit affected parties and not wider society.
-

#88

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Andy Kent

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Surf Life Saving New Zealand

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

For SLSNZ, the main areas of reform which we will comment on which affects us the most are: Objective 2: Providing for clear responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels 5. Clearer direction and control of the overall operational response to an emergency, including when no 'state of emergency' has been declared 6. Strengthening regional leadership and coordination of emergency management by clarifying roles and responsibilities, accountabilities, and strengthening performance

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Respondent skipped this question

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Respondent skipped this question

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 6: Issue 2

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Out of the options identified, I would support b. Provide for protection from civil liability for loss or damage (legislative): People would be protected from civil liability if they caused loss or damage while undertaking reasonable and significant emergency management actions in good faith, in circumstances where they were unable to seek or be given direction by a Controller or constable.

Self tasking is an issue not only during the weather events of 2022/2023, but in other situations and yes, Surf life saving is better now, and has more controls but people will do what they feel they need to do for their community.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Out of the options identified to address the issue, I would prefer option b. Require the agency dealing with the specific hazard to be the "Control Agency" (legislative).

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Surf Life Saving New Zealand is a charity and the national association representing 74 Surf Life Saving Clubs across Aotearoa, 4,500+ volunteer surf lifeguards who patrol at over 90 locations through summer.

Our vision is No one drowns at the beach in Aotearoa New Zealand. One of the ways we deliver on this vision is by providing Search and Rescue (SAR) capability outside of the regular patrol environment. We now see more & more of this capability being requested to be used in a civil emergency space.

We fill a critical need in the national emergency services system. Our lifeguards bring specialised, water-based expertise built on more than 100 years of lifeguard training and patrolling our beaches. SLSNZ members are increasingly called on to apply these skills outside the regular patrol environment reflecting our value as versatile, reliable responders.

We are now at a pivotal point, with emergencies in recent years highlighting the vital role we play in the SAR & emergency management system. Increased investment has followed along with higher expectations of our capability, coordination, and contribution.

However, we feel that in the SAR system we have clarity of our role and the structure & who our coordinating authorities are, in the emergency management structure we believe this clarity and direction are lacking, & this is putting our members at risk.

#92

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Andy Thompson

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Civil Defence (Volunteer Controller)

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 4: Objective 1

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Submission on the Emergency Management Bill: Recognising and Supporting Volunteers

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the Emergency Management Bill. I support the Government's intention to strengthen and modernise emergency management in New Zealand. In particular, I welcome Objective 1: "Strengthening community and iwi Māori participation." However, I believe the new legislation must go further in recognising, supporting, and formalising the role of volunteers.

Executive Summary

This submission advocates for the formal recognition and support of volunteers – specifically those serving in Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) – within the Emergency Management Bill. Based on my experience as a current volunteer Controller in the Grey District and my previous involvement in civil defence as an elected official and Public Information Manager, I believe the legislation should explicitly acknowledge the vital role of EOC volunteers.

While council staff form the core of EOC operations, high staff turnover can lead to a loss of institutional knowledge. In contrast, volunteers tend to be stable members of the community, bringing valuable local insights and continuity to emergency response.

Despite their significant contributions, Civil Defence volunteers do not currently receive the same recognition, training, legal protections, or operational support as their counterparts in Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) and St John.

I recommend that the Emergency Management legislation establish a national, formal structure for volunteers who serve within EOCs. This should include induction and training, legal protections, reimbursement, and recognition – ensuring they are equipped and supported to work alongside paid council staff during emergencies.

Such a framework will strengthen local and national resilience, improve operational continuity, and ensure New Zealand's emergency management system properly supports and values all contributors.

About the Author

My name is Andy Thompson I am currently a volunteer Controller in the Grey District, with hands-on experience working in Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs) during real-time responses and exercises. I also have long-standing experience in civil defence, including declaring a civil defence emergency in the Westland District in my role as an elected member and serving as a Public Information Manager (PIM). My views reflect this practical involvement and the realities faced by volunteers in operational settings.

March 2016 Westland District Heavy rain and river breach Waiho River breached its banks in Franz Josef, causing evacuations and damage to properties.

February 2018 Westland District Cyclone Gita Severe weather led to widespread flooding and infrastructure damage.

March 2019 Westland District Severe weather and flooding Torrential rain destroyed the Waiho Bridge near Franz Josef, isolating communities.

July 2021 Grey District Prolonged heavy rainfall Extensive flooding prompted evacuations and a state of emergency.

February 2022 Grey District Severe weather warnings Anticipated heavy rain led to evacuations; the impact was less severe than expected.

August 2022 Westland District Red heavy rain warnings Significant rainfall caused flooding and infrastructure concerns.

January 2024 Westland District Severe weather Heavy rain led to a brief state of emergency; conditions improved quickly.

November 2024 Westland District Severe weather Heavy rainfall prompted a state of emergency, which was lifted the next day.

Volunteers Are the Backbone of Community Response

Volunteers are often the first on the ground in an emergency. They fill sandbags, clear roads, deliver supplies, check on neighbours, and staff welfare centres. Their contribution is immense – but not formally recognised to the extent it should be.

In addition to their work in the field, volunteers also play critical roles inside Emergency Operations Centres (EOCs). They provide logistical support, manage communications, coordinate welfare efforts, track resources, and help keep operations running smoothly.

These are highly skilled roles requiring focus, training, and a clear understanding of emergency procedures.

Volunteers tend to be stable members of their communities, often with deep local knowledge and longstanding relationships. This

makes them uniquely placed to support effective decision-making during emergencies. Their insights and networks are invaluable assets inside an EOC, helping emergency management efforts stay grounded in local realities.

Unlike Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ) or St John, Civil Defence volunteers do not receive the same level of national coordination, recognition, or protection. Despite operating in similar environments and performing similarly essential functions particularly within EOCs Civil Defence volunteers often lack formal training pathways, uniforms, legal protections, and reimbursement structures. This can lead to inconsistent support, confusion in roles, and gaps in response efforts.

Recommendation: EOC Volunteers Should Be Formal Members of Civil Defence

To truly strengthen community participation and resilience, I strongly recommend that the new Emergency Management legislation establish a formal volunteer structure for those working in Emergency Operations Centres, similar to how FENZ and St John operate.

This would mean:

- EOC volunteers are formally inducted, trained, and recognised as members of Civil Defence emergency management teams.
- They would receive clear roles, responsibilities, and protections under the law.
- They would be covered by appropriate liability, safety, and reimbursement provisions.
- Civil Defence would have a national EOC volunteer coordination framework, enabling better resourcing, communication, and deployment.

Making EOC volunteers formal members of Civil Defence would legitimise their efforts, improve coordination, and ensure they are properly supported before, during, and after emergencies. This includes recognising the crucial roles they perform inside EOCs, often under immense pressure and in complex operational environments.

Importantly, this recognition should be limited to volunteers who serve within Emergency Operations Centres, given the technical and operational demands of these environments and the necessity for formal structures to ensure accountability and safety.

Better Recognition and Support

The legislation should include:

- Stronger legal protections for volunteers acting in good faith during emergencies.
- Clearer reimbursement and support policies, especially when volunteers are tasked by authorities.
- Formal acknowledgement and service recognition, in line with FENZ and St John.

This would not only honour their contribution but also support volunteer retention, which is a growing challenge across the country.

Councils Do Great Work But Need Consistency

Local councils play a critical role in emergency management. Their staff are often deeply committed and do incredible work under pressure. The main workforce in an EOC typically comes from paid council staff, and their contribution is invaluable. However, high turnover among council staff both management and operational particularly in smaller districts, can result in a loss of institutional knowledge and create gaps in local emergency preparedness and continuity.

In my role as Controller, every event I have been involved in has included a significant number of new and relatively inexperienced council staff working in the EOC. This can pose challenges during high-pressure situations and underscores the need for consistent, trained volunteer support.

This makes it all the more important to have a nationally consistent EOC volunteer framework that sits outside political cycles and maintains momentum across elections and staff changes.

Final Thoughts

Communities are not just recipients of help during emergencies they are essential responders. Volunteers deserve to be respected, supported, and formally included in the emergency management system, just like their counterparts in FENZ and St John. This includes those providing essential coordination and support within EOCs.

Thank you for considering this submission. I am happy to be contacted for further input.

I would like to speak to my Submission

Andrew Thompson

s9(2)(a)

#85

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Sarah Hosking

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

I wish to be sure that you have/will considered the Animals needs properly and haven't just shelved all the information gathered in the 'No animals left behind' campaign by AnimalEvac prior to the new govt forming. Option 5: An "Animal Emergency Management" part in the draft bill is developed that addresses the issues and solutions that have been raised in previous submissions, reports and peer reviewed articles. Animal Evac New Zealand stands ready to provide direct support to NEMA in drafting this part of the proposed Emergency Management Bill, so that we can use this once in a generation opportunity to create animal-inclusive resilient communities and provide a "gold standard" model act, for other countries to follow something for all New Zealanders to be proud of.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Please consider this: Option 5: An "Animal Emergency Management" part in the draft bill is developed that addresses the issues and solutions that have been raised in previous submissions, reports and peer reviewed articles. Animal Evac New Zealand stands ready to provide direct support to NEMA in drafting this part of the proposed Emergency Management Bill, so that we can use this once in a generation opportunity to create animal-inclusive resilient communities and provide a "gold standard" model act, for other countries to follow something for all New Zealanders to be proud of.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

People, especially those with limited income, limited mobility are less likely to leave home in an emergency, especially if that means leaving pets or animals behind.. This makes Animal welfare and consideration a 'people' problem. One that Animal Evac has solutions for if they are only considered seriously in law.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Take advice and learn from the experts - Dr Steve Glassie from AnimalEvac .

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Option 5: An "Animal Emergency Management" part in the draft bill is developed that addresses the issues and solutions that have been raised in previous submissions, reports and peer reviewed articles.

Animal Evac New Zealand stands ready to provide direct support to NEMA in drafting this part of the proposed Emergency Management Bill, so that we can use this once in a generation opportunity to create animal-inclusive resilient communities and provide a "gold standard" model act, for other countries to follow something for all New Zealander's to be proud of.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Not sure / No preference

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

I think you need to consider another option: Option 5: An "Animal Emergency Management" part in the draft bill is developed that addresses the issues and solutions that have been raised in previous submissions, reports and peer reviewed articles. Animal Evac New Zealand stands ready to provide direct support to NEMA in drafting this part of the proposed Emergency Management Bill, so that we can use this once in a generation opportunity to create animal-inclusive resilient communities and provide a "gold standard" model act, for other countries to follow something for all New Zealander's to be proud of.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Until you seriously update your consideration on how you deal with animals /pets in an emergency you are working from an 'out of date' playbook.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Option 5: An "Animal Emergency Management" part in the draft bill is developed that addresses the issues and solutions that have been raised in previous submissions, reports and peer reviewed articles.

Animal Evac New Zealand stands ready to provide direct support to NEMA in drafting this part of the proposed Emergency Management Bill, so that we can use this once in a generation opportunity to create animal-inclusive resilient communities and provide a "gold standard" model act, for other countries to follow something for all New Zealander's to be proud of.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

In an emergency there is often a lack of cohesion and collaboration when it comes to dealing with Animals /pets.. ie whose 'job' is it to look after a stray dog.cat.horse.cow.. there needs to be better thought and connection going into this. and solutions that involve looking after them in a animal centric way. If you dont help animals properly then you have a people problem.. people WONT leave animals behind to die, so people could die.

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Option 5: An "Animal Emergency Management" part in the draft bill is developed that addresses the issues and solutions that have been raised in previous submissions, reports and peer reviewed articles.

Animal Evac New Zealand stands ready to provide direct support to NEMA in drafting this part of the proposed Emergency Management Bill, so that we can use this once in a generation opportunity to create animal-inclusive resilient communities and provide a "gold standard" model act, for other countries to follow something for all New Zealander's to be proud of.

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:
as above

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Emergency management plans need to consider animals.. not just 'units of stock' ..

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Option 5: An "Animal Emergency Management" part in the draft bill is developed that addresses the issues and solutions that have been raised in previous submissions, reports and peer reviewed articles.

Animal Evac New Zealand stands ready to provide direct support to NEMA in drafting this part of the proposed Emergency Management Bill, so that we can use this once in a generation opportunity to create animal-inclusive resilient communities and provide a "gold standard" model act, for other countries to follow something for all New Zealander's to be proud of.

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

We need this to be adopted:

Option 5: An "Animal Emergency Management" part in the draft bill is developed that addresses the issues and solutions that have been raised in previous submissions, reports and peer reviewed articles.

Animal Evac New Zealand stands ready to provide direct support to NEMA in drafting this part of the proposed Emergency Management Bill, so that we can use this once in a generation opportunity to create animal-inclusive resilient communities and provide a "gold standard" model act, for other countries to follow something for all New Zealander's to be proud of.

#86

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 3:24:04 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 3:38:28 PM
Time Spent: 00:14:23
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a) on behalf of organisation

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Spectrum Foundation Group

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Mixture of national and local issues outlined as well as the geographical and environmental context of New Zealand.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The experience of people with disabilities during emergency situations can be very diverse. Whilst some people are supported through providers and agencies others may not be. For those with staff on site or accommodation-based services there is a level of support that is more likely to continue throughout an emergency whereas those who rely on community support may find themselves without the required support to do the basics of everyday living. Recent examples shared at a local event, included how assistance dogs can become impacted by adverse weather events rendering them unable to perform the necessary tasks to assist the person. Or essential equipment becoming unusable due to lack of power to charge and/or not possible to operate in a flooded environment.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

People with intellectual, mental and neurological conditions may be disproportionally affected and require well considered and skilled management in an emergency. For some of these people a standard evacuation centre will not work, and could potentially cause more issues for the person, along with others at the centre. Some people would also struggle to comprehend the reason for evacuation from their home to an unfamiliar environment.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 and 3 both have potential. There is a level to which engaging at a local level enables a more tailored approach if done well, although equally could result in a piecemeal approach if not well managed effectively and monitored. Legislation may or may not be the answer to this.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

There are existing national, regional and local groups for people with a disability which could be engaged with through organisations such as NZDSN (New Zealand Disability Support Network), People First, Parent to Parent, Disability Connect who can offer engagement and connection to people, whānau, workforce and providers for their input.

It would be valuable for the CDEM to have a working relationship with Providers of support for people with physical, mental, intellectual and/or neurological conditions. They are best skilled to support people in an emergency in line with the advice provided nationally or locally. They can be a great resource for CDEM in an emergency and have a better understanding of how to meet the diverse needs of people supported and minimise disruption as much as possible.

Making it standard procedure to regularly engage with larger Providers of services for vulnerable groups in the community, ensuring the needs of those people will be met during an event. In addition, have representatives of those Providers involved in any Civil Defence meetings both prior to and during an emergency.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

It would be incredibly valuable to have evacuation centres specifically for those with complex needs. Such as people with disabilities or neurological conditions that have specific access, communication and behavioural needs. In addition, quiet spaces within the centres that can be utilised for those people with sensory needs, or who just need time out.

Having upfront knowledge of likely local evacuation sites has multiple purposes, it enables the creation of social stories and easy read documents to prepare people ahead of ever needing to access such a centre. It also allows practical preparation such as visiting the likely site, becoming comfortable with the environment so that any actual event is more easily navigated.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

There needs to be some form of understanding of Māori communities, especially our most vulnerable people being tāngata whaikaha, elderly, and children to start to comprehend what are the intentional and necessary steps to take place to ensure we strengthen and enable iwi Māori participation. Cultural Competence Training: Provide ongoing training for emergency management personnel on Māori culture, values, and protocols. This training should include understanding tikanga (customs) and te reo Māori (language). Engagement Protocols: Develop and implement engagement protocols that respect Māori cultural practices and ensure meaningful participation. Through this gained knowledge, you build stronger rapport and mutual understanding that will increase participation.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Captures roles that iwi Māori play, could enhance the perspective of tāngata whaikaha

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 preferred and there needs to be allocated resource for this to be effective.

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q92

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Being able to provide some input from our experiences and the perspective of a Disability Provider has been valuable to outline how aspects of emergency planning, response and recovery can be strengthened to ensure that everyone in the community is included.

#90

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 4:44:04 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 4:57:09 PM
Time Spent: 00:13:05
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Annick Martine Masselot

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

University of Canterbury

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 4: Objective 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

While the draft legislation appropriately highlights the importance of enabling iwi Māori and broader community participation, it falls short in addressing the specific needs and inclusion of women particularly in the context of disaster risk reduction and emergency management. New Zealand has made explicit commitments under international frameworks including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Agreed Conclusions of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) to ensure the integration of a gender perspective across all disaster and emergency management laws, policies, and practices. The Sendai Framework, in particular, emphasises the empowerment of women and their full participation in disaster risk governance. It is therefore concerning that the discussion document does not propose any measures to mainstream gender considerations within community engagement, needs assessment, or emergency planning. This omission risks reinforcing gender-blind responses, which can have serious, even life-threatening, implications especially for women in vulnerable circumstances. A genuinely inclusive and intersectional approach must acknowledge the compounded vulnerabilities experienced by women from ethnic and other marginalised communities. For instance, during the 2023 weather events, public evacuation centres often failed to accommodate cultural or gender-specific needs, resulting in some women choosing to remain in unsafe homes rather than enter mixed-gender shelters. Without clear provision for gender-segregated arrangements, women including but not limited to those from minority backgrounds face increased risks of harm, including gender-based violence.

Recommendations: 1. Integrate Gender-Sensitive Planning Require that CDEM Group Plans and national emergency management strategies include gender-sensitive risk assessments and planning frameworks. 2. Consultation with Women's Organisations and Gender Experts Mandate that the Director of Civil Defence Emergency Management and CDEM Groups engage in meaningful consultation with women's organisations and gender experts including representatives of Māori and ethnic minority women throughout the planning process. 3. Gender-Disaggregated Data Collection Require the systematic collection and use of gender-disaggregated data to inform all phases of emergency planning, response, and recovery. 4. Minimum Standards for Gender-Sensitive Sheltering Establish clear minimum standards for emergency shelters, including the provision of safe, gender-sensitive spaces for women and

children. Conclusion: Failure to incorporate these measures risks not only breaching New Zealand's obligations under international frameworks but also undermining the effectiveness, equity, and safety of emergency responses particularly for women, who make up half the population.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

In addition to the factors outlined in the discussion document, gender remains a critical yet under-recognised determinant of how disasters disproportionately affect certain populations – particularly women, girls, and gender-diverse individuals.

Key gendered impacts include:

Increased Risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV):

Both international and New Zealand-based evidence demonstrates that incidents of gender-based violence, including domestic and sexual violence, rise in the aftermath of disasters. Contributing factors include heightened stress, weakened social networks, displacement, and the absence of safe, private spaces – particularly in emergency shelters. Without gender-sensitive planning and infrastructure, emergency responses risk exacerbating harm to already vulnerable groups.

Greater Unpaid Caring Responsibilities:

Disruptions to schools, early childhood centres, and healthcare services result in a substantial increase in unpaid care and domestic labour – burdens that disproportionately fall on women. This added workload not only increases physical and emotional strain but also limits women's ability to participate in paid employment, community recovery efforts, and decision-making processes.

Heightened Economic Insecurity and Unemployment:

Women are more likely to experience job loss and prolonged economic hardship following disasters, particularly those employed in informal, part-time, or care-based sectors. Recovery policies often fail to account for these gendered impacts, instead prioritising investment in infrastructure and industries that are traditionally male-dominated.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Gender-Sensitive Evacuation and Shelter Planning

Ensure that emergency shelters provide segregated sleeping arrangements, adequate privacy, and safety measures. Shelters should also offer access to hygiene products and essential support services for survivors of gender-based violence (GBV).

Inclusive Needs Assessments and Planning Processes

Mandate the active involvement of women's organisations, gender specialists, and caregivers in the development of CDEM Group Plans and recovery strategies, to ensure diverse perspectives and needs are reflected.

Gender-Disaggregated Data Collection and Monitoring

Implement systematic collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data to identify and respond effectively to the distinct experiences and needs of different population groups during emergencies.

Support for Unpaid Caregivers

Prioritise the rapid reopening of schools and early childhood centres as part of recovery efforts. Establish temporary childcare services at community hubs and evacuation centres to support caregivers during crises.

Targeted Economic Recovery Initiatives for Women

Develop employment and economic recovery programmes specifically designed to facilitate women's re-entry into the workforce, with attention to sectors where women are overrepresented or disproportionately affected.

Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response

Embed GBV risk mitigation measures across all emergency operations. This includes ensuring confidential and safe reporting mechanisms, deploying trained staff in shelters, and maintaining coordination with specialist GBV service providers.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Respondent skipped this question

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

The recognition of the vital role communities play across all phases of emergency management is a positive and important step. However, the discussion document appears to lack sufficient consideration of gender within its framework for enabling community participation. A genuinely inclusive approach must also ensure that community-based services frequently relied upon by women – such as childcare centres, women's health services, and safe housing – are meaningfully integrated into emergency preparedness and response planning.

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

#94

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 7:03:18 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 7:40:46 PM
Time Spent: 00:37:28
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Altamush Saeed

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Environmental and Animal Rights Consultants Pakistan

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

The communities that we aim to address fail to acknowledge the connection with the environment which is basically emergency situations. The impacts of human communities that lead to disasters is completely missing.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Current corporate structure such as Industrial food systems cause major impact towards people and creates environmental racism as well. We arent focused at all on prevention of emergencies which is never going to fix the actual problem.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

I believe environment and its inhabitants should be covered under this law because of its human impact, which is completely missing as it follows an anthropocentric approach causing further emergencies.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I am not an expert on the needs of Maori community and will skip this part in the best interest of the community.

Q14

Respondent skipped this question

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15 Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?	Respondent skipped this question
Q16 How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?	Respondent skipped this question
Q17 What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?	Respondent skipped this question
Q18 What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?	Respondent skipped this question
Q19 What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?	Respondent skipped this question
Q20 Are there any other options that should be considered?	Respondent skipped this question
Page 7: Issue 3	
Q21 Do you agree with how we have described this problem?	Not sure / No preference, Please explain your views: The impact of business towards causing emergencies needs to be explored.
Q22 Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?	Respondent skipped this question
Q23 Are there any other options that should be considered?	Respondent skipped this question

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Yes. Inclusion of the environment as a victim and a key player in emergency management. Animals as well given their role in healing trauma for communities in emergencies.

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Please explain your views:

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

This is where prevention of disasters must also be considered.

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Please explain your views:
Communication for different communities during emergencies needs to be considered.

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Animals in Disasters: An Introduction:

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) estimates that by 2030, with current climate projections, the world will face around 560 disasters per year and an additional 37.6 million people living in conditions of extreme poverty as a result.¹ No numbers on the loss of animal life have been predicted, but extrapolating from the 3 billion loss in the 2019 Australian Bushfires,

1 UNDRR, (Linkedin, 14 October 2023) <https://www.linkedin.com/posts/undrr_breakthecycle-drrday-activity-7118581838100484097-pFIK?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop> accessed 30 October 2023.

2020 17 million in the Amazon fires, and the 2022 Pakistan Floods 1 million loss, the deaths will be in the billions.²

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) is chiefly responsible for increasing disaster resilience and decreasing vulnerability, thereby employing a disaster prevention approach to reduce disaster occurrence versus disaster response during disasters.³ A linguistic analysis of these terms posits a grim picture of non-human animals. Similarly, the policy goal of the UNDRR under the UN Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction is to:⁴

"The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries."⁵

Disasters or Hazards in UN Terminology is defined as:

"A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards can include latent conditions that may represent future threats and can have different origins: natural (geological, hydrometeorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards).⁶

Resilience is defined as follows:

"The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions".

2 Altamush Saeed, 'From the United States to Pakistan: Can Climate Change Pave the Way for an International Right to Animal Rescue in Disasters?' [2023] 29.2 Animal Law Review 193.

3 'Homepage' (UNDRR, 3 March 2023) <<https://www.undrr.org/>> accessed 30 October 2023.

4 'Implementing the Sendai Framework' (UNDRR, 5 April 2023) <<https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework>> accessed 30 October 2023.

5 'What is the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction' (UNDRR, 4 April 2023) <<https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework>> accessed 30 October 2023.

6 Ibid.

Lastly, vulnerability is defined as:

"The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards".⁷

On a closer detailed look, we see that non-human animals are not mentioned in any of these definitions. Instead, if we look again, we see that non-human animals are mentioned as livelihoods and assets of persons in the policy goal and as property in the definition of hazards. Designating animals as livelihood or property pillages them into a hierarchal association, thereby enforcing anthropocentrism.

Similarly, resilience doesn't mention animals as property but as a community. The term community, however, is also highly anthropocentric, as a society of humans is usually defined as a community.⁸

Creating a hierarchal relationship with non-human animals has a blinding effect while we develop policies for disaster prevention. For example, finally, as the world moves toward designating fish as sentient, thereby slightly elevating their status in this human-animal relationship, the fact that a hierarchy exists, animal suffering, and disaster prevention are impossible to achieve. Humans do not live underwater and have no connection to underwater life, so the harm between water-related tourism and aquaculture is not studied from a disaster prevention perspective. Reports suggest sea corals are bleaching and dying out, and we are losing much biodiversity, many of which may go extinct.

With over 69% of biodiversity loss reported from 1968-2018, followed by over 25 water-related disasters in the US alone post-2018, resulting in the death of at least 9 million farmed animals, any more biodiversity loss can exponentially increase the risk of disasters. Therefore, the skewing of biodiversity loss and the failure to acknowledge the vulnerability risk has risen exponentially.⁹

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ 'Community Definition & Meaning' (Dictionary) <<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/community>> accessed 30 October 2023.

⁹ WWF (n 3).

The goal of the UN Sendai Framework is disaster prevention, and an anthropocentric approach instead increases the risk of more disasters. Therefore, anthropocentrism can be very much incompatible with disaster prevention.

Anthropocentrism is deeply entrenched in the currently existing disaster protection matrix. This paper aims to illustrate a complete picture of the existing matrix. Based on such findings, make recommendations for local(domestic) and global(international) solutions for creating an animal- specific disaster protection matrix.

The Global Framework for Animal Protection in Disasters:

Disaster Risk Reduction has existed globally for the last forty years. It began in 1980 when the United Nations General Assembly declared the 1990s the 'International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.' There have been three global World Conferences on Natural Disaster Reduction to date. The first global conference, which took place in 1994, adopted the World's 1st non-binding framework on Disaster Reduction, titled "The Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness, and Mitigation." In 1999, UNDRR also adopted the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.¹⁰

The Yokohama framework was followed by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters ('HFA'), another non-binding global guiding document from 2005-2015. The Hyogo framework was superseded by the currently in-force non-binding global framework called the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 ('SFDRR'). The Sendai framework was developed based on key learnings from the 30-year history of disaster risk reduction. In terms of quantitative effect, scope, inclusiveness, and recognition of an all-state responsibility for disaster risk reduction, the Sendai framework goes a giant leap from the Hyogo framework. In addition to an all-state international approach, four priorities have been drafted as a guideline for domestic implementation.¹¹

10 UNDRR (n 12).

11 Ibid.

To attain the goal of disaster risk reduction and anthropocentric protection of animals as property or livelihood, the Sendai Framework posits the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political, and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.”

The Sendai Framework is also highly prescriptive and lays out provisions for conduct and outcome-oriented seven global targets. These include substantially reducing global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate; reducing direct disaster economic loss about global gross domestic product (GDP); reducing disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of essential services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience; increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020; enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their federal actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030 and increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030 compared to the period 2005–2015 under the Hyogo framework.¹²

Subsumed alongside these targets, the Sendai Framework has created four priorities for states at the local, national, regional, and global levels. In chronological order, these priorities are Understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.¹³

The fatal flaw of excluding animals:

The chronological order of priorities logically highlights more emphasis on reducing disaster risk versus mainly focusing on post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. However, the

12 Ibid, Ashleigh Best, 'The Legal Status of Animals: A Source of Their Disaster Vulnerability' [2021] 36(3) Australian Journal of Emergency Management 63.

13 UNDRR (n 12).

exclusion of animals firstly decreases resilience, increases vulnerability, and the impact of disasters. Factory Farming or Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) are disaster factories. Meat consumption alone is responsible for 47 percent of the global Carbon Dioxide emissions, and factory farms are responsible for 7% of Global Warming. Methane represents just 3 percent of anthropogenic Greenhouse gas emissions but contributes 23 percent to the rise in temperatures due to its higher global warming potential. Thirty percent of such methane emissions come from livestock farming. The food production system, such as farming machinery, fertilizer spraying, and product transportation, causes 17.3 billion metric tons of greenhouse gases annually, representing 35 percent of all global emissions.¹⁴ Regarding resources, factory farming from 1990–2020 has resulted in a net loss of 178 million hectares of international forest area and has used 1/4th of global water for feeding animals. Researchers predict a net loss of 17000 non-human animal species by 2050 due to habitat loss and the development of anti-microbial resistance, further fueling biodiversity loss and increasing disaster risk.¹⁵

Manure runoff from such farms contains nitrates and phosphates, which can cause development deficiencies amongst children and lead to algae blooms, ocean acidification, and eutrophication, thereby increasing disaster risk underwater and above the land. The exponential rise of aquaculture puts tremendous pressure on the aquatic environment, causing nutrient accumulation.¹⁶ Studies have been conducted on the volume of organic matter, nitrogen, and phosphorus released into the atmosphere by shrimp farms. The estimated amounts of organic matter were 5.5 million tons, 360,000 tons of nitrogen, and 125,000 tons of phosphorus.¹⁷ Underwater

estimated amounts of organic matter were 610 million tons, 600,000 tons of nitrogen, and 120,000 tons of phosphorus.¹⁷ Onshore, deforestation or destruction of Mangrove forests, which are nature's flood and tsunami prevention mechanisms, are lost.¹⁸ In Thailand, where the area covered by mangrove forests has more than halved between

14 Oliver Milman, 'Meat accounts for nearly 60% of all greenhouse gases from food production, study finds' (The Guardian, 13 September 2021)< <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/sep/13/meat-greenhouses-gases-food-production-study>> accessed 30 October 2023.

15 FFAC Staff, 'Factory Farming and the Environment: 11 Facts and Statistics' (FFAC, 18 January 2022)< <https://ffacoalition.org/articles/factory-farming-and-the-environment-11-facts-and-statistics/>> accessed 30 October 2023.

16 Ibid.

17 Aleksandra Drizo and Muhammad Omar Shaikh, 'An assessment of approaches and techniques for estimating water pollution releases from aquaculture production facilities' [2023] 196 Marine Pollution Bulletin.

18 'NASA Study Maps the Roots of Global Mangrove Loss Climate Change: Vital Signs of the Planet' (NASA, 19 August 2020) <<https://climate.nasa.gov/news/3009/nasa-study-maps-the-roots-of-global-mangrove-loss/>> accessed 30 October 2023.

1961 and 1996, this is primarily due to conversion to shrimp farms.¹⁹ The Mangroves are also habitats to many species, increasing the risk of biodiversity loss and thereby increasing disaster risk.

Painting the Complete Disaster Risk Reduction Framework: Other International Frameworks linked to disasters:

The recent UN Resolutions on the Right to a Healthy Environment and the UN Resolution on One Health are critical examples of instruments intended to reduce disaster risk. They are, therefore, part of the international disaster risk reduction framework.²⁰ As the right to a healthy environment is inconceivable without a right to an environment for non-human animals to prevent zoonosis and other issues of concern, it can be indirectly stated that this resolution also extends to non-human animals.²¹

The United Nations Environment Assembly resolution adopted on 2 March 2022 in Kenya over the philosophical collision of non-human animal, human, and environmental welfare can be a crucial component in the reduction of disaster risk.²² This resolution states:

Acknowledging that animal welfare can contribute to addressing environmental challenges, promoting the "One Health" approach, and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals ... Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, ... to produce a report, in close collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization and the World Organization for Animal Health, as well as with the One Health High-Level Expert Panel, on the nexus between animal welfare, the environment, and sustainable development by analyzing the nexus between animal welfare, the environment, and sustainable development²³

19 'Thailand celebrates its first National Mangrove Forest Day' (IUCN, 27 June 2022)< <https://www.iucn.org/news/thailand/202005/thailand-celebrates-its-first-national-mangrove-forest-day>> accessed 30 October 2023.

20 UNHCR Res 48/13 (8 October 2021).

21 Ibid.

22 UNEA Res 5/2, U.N. Doc. EA.5/L.10/Rev.1 (2 March 2022).

23 Ibid.

While it is too soon to comment on what the UNEA report will produce, we can safely say that given the ongoing climate crisis, which doesn't discriminate on impact, One Health is as significant as the Big Bang for disaster risk reduction.²⁴

The final moving piece of the disaster framework often not connected with disaster risk prevention is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement, and the Sustainable Development Goals.²⁵

All three of these frameworks intend to reduce the effects of climate change and, therefore, effectively reduce disaster risk. The Sixth

All three of these frameworks intend to reduce the effects of climate change and, therefore, effectively reduce disaster risk. The Sixth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change affirmatively declared the warming of the climate system is unequivocal.²⁶ Since the 1950s, many observed changes have been unprecedented over decades to millennia. Human influence is the leading cause of such change. The IPCC sheds light on how we are reaching tipping points through the loss of carbon sinks via deforestation and destruction of Mangrove forests, the unprecedented sea level and temperature rise, and reported hot extremes worldwide. These events are unfortunate examples of unprecedented disaster risk in our current anthropocentric policies. Regarding net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, the IPCC reports affirm the average greenhouse gas emissions during 2010-2019 were higher than in any previous decade.²⁷

The UN SDG Goals 13, 14, and 15 on Climate Action and Life on Land and Water are inextricably linked to SDG Goals 1 and 2 on eradication of poverty and zero hunger because of the extremely high external costs of the failure to include an eco-centric and animal-centric approach to disaster risk reduction planning. The International Energy Agency (IEA) found that reducing Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by 50 percent by 2050 would translate into energy-spending of \$316 trillion or (\$46 trillion) more than a business-as-usual disaster prevention scenario. According to

24 Ed King, 'Climate change: The new big bang?' (Climate Home News, 1 September 2012)<

<https://www.climatechangenews.com/2012/01/09/climate-change-the-new-big-bang/>> accessed 30 October 2022.

25 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, May 9, 1992, S. Treaty Doc No. 102-38 (1992), 1771 U.N.T.S. 107 [hereinafter UNFCCC].

, 'The 17 Goals | Sustainable Development' (UN)< <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>> accessed 30 October 2022.

26 H. Lee and J. Romero, IPCC, 2023: Sections. In: Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report (IPCC 2023).

27 Chris Wold, International Environmental Law (Chris Wold 2023).

the IEA, these reductions "will require investments to reach approximately \$750 billion per year by 2030 and rise to over \$1.6 trillion per year from 2030 to 2050, a cost developing nations suffering from poverty or hunger cannot bear to pay.²⁸

Unfortunately, the costs of doing nothing are costly as well.

Cass Sunstein and Wayne Housh 2007 conservatively estimated that the lost value of animal extinctions because of climate change ranged between \$0.5 to \$1.3 trillion worldwide and \$58 to \$144 billion in the United States. Similarly, a 2012 Canadian study estimated climate change costs for Canada between \$5 billion per year to \$21 and \$43 billion by the 2050s. Lastly, a recent 2021 Carbon Disclosure Project report projected a revenue loss of \$1.26 trillion for global supply chains in the next five years due to climate change, deforestation, and water insecurity, all of which are caused by a failure to incorporate animal welfare in planning projects and thereby reduce disaster risk.²⁹

Lastly, the Paris Agreement goal of holding the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change, under the UNFCCC, is impossible to achieve without a recognition of animal rights under the current disaster risk reduction framework.³⁰

Conclusion:

Therefore, it can be affirmatively said that under the current Global/International disaster risk reduction framework, only if we illustrate the complete global disaster risk reduction framework, the protection of Animal Rights is a human right to reduce disaster risk and prevent future disasters effectively. However, given the UNDRR Sendai Framework language is highly anthropocentric, the effective implementation of such a qualified statement is in peril.

28 Ibid 281- 307.

29 Ibid.

30 Ibid.

Proactively Released

#95

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 8:19:58 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 8:50:38 PM
Time Spent: 00:30:39
IP Address: s 9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Karen Giles

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

n/a

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

All as proposed, but additionally with greater emphasis given to being proactive in preparing for Emergency Events

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

While the discussion points are all applicable, it fails to recognise that those with existing connections with whānau are best placed to support preparedness and resilience. As noted, there are diverse needs and one size does not fit all.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Mitigation saves: lives, environment, money (Does mitigation save? Reviewing cost-benefit analyses of disaster risk reduction - ScienceDirect)

Surveying whanau has identified that current communication methods and information are not effective in reaching our population. Better distribution of preparation messaging could include through kura/schools, existing community service providers, social housing providers, supermarkets, social media. Messaging is not getting through to households. Failing to understand the need for preparing leaves them particularly vulnerable should an unexpected event occur. Preplanning is particularly necessary for those with limited financial means they may not have funds to be able to rush to the supermarket should there be a weather warning, or may not have fuel, equipment etc

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Greater investment in the readiness activities is necessary at government level. Investment prior to an event saves lives and distress as well as financial costs. Any considered 'failures' impact on government and official reputations.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Proactively Released

Localised delivery of preparedness activities including: Increasing the understanding within communities and households of their role as 'First Responder' in preparing and then responding to events. There are many benefits of working with established service groups including - They have already connected with many vulnerable people through their everyday business activity, and have already have established contact and in many cases built a trusting relationship; • Service providers are trained to understand and support their clients' specific needs.

As part of a Public Health project requirement of attending the Indigenous Leadership programme, a representative survey of 50 households in Whangarei was undertaken. 46% of responders advised that in terms of emergency survival item availability they had nothing prepared or available and only 1 indicated they they have a grab bag and a plan. Many did respond by saying that the survey had made them think more about how they might be prepared, which can be viewed as a positive outcome. . When introduced to the resources from Civil Defence – including the 'What would you do? Booklet, often whānau would respond that they had not previously seen or been aware of these resources being available. Other results from our survey:

- While 34 of 50 participants (68%) advised they were 'aware' of climate change impacts for their area, 12 (24%) were unsure and 4 'knew little about it.
- 16 respondents answered 'not sure' to the question "What services would be helpful to you and your whānau in a weather event.
- When asked about the barriers to preparedness, most significant at 64% was affordability, with limited spare money available to purchase items due the impact of current costs of living.

What can be concluded from our survey is that:

- Preparedness information and messaging are not currently reaching households.
- Resources are available but again are not reaching households,
- Whanau do you see themselves as 'first responders' and have not prioritised preparation activities to ensure self-management in an unplanned event,
- Whanau would not know where to seek assistance if this was required during an event..

Emergency preparedness capacity can be developed through:

- 1 Identifying community-based organisations operating in each area and priority group (e.g. deaf community) and providing resources and funding to build preparedness capability who work with the vulnerable (This investment model was successful during COVID through the funding of Community Connector roles within Hauora Māori providers, and the roles were found to have long and far reaching benefit) These established relationships can then be used for ongoing information flow, functional supply chains and follow up/post event feedback processes;
2. Fund community-based organisations to facilitate the delivery of "First Responders' training programmes to firstly support and educate their workers who are then able to provide emergency preparedness advice and programmes to their clients groups. .
3. increase the emergency preparedness of community-based organisations and vulnerable members within the community

Communities have networks, structures, and ways of working – each different. Give recognition to this and support them to play a significant role.

The benefit of preparing households and communities in preparedness activities:

- It will reduce the demand on emergency services.
- It will reduce the costs during and post event.
- It will enable established systems already in place to support the efficiency and effectiveness of response and recovery – for example by having established food distribution processes in place.

The costs of recovery fall at national level rather than local government. Therefore it would be cost effective for government/NEMA to upscale preventative measures –including for communications campaign and resilience projects, which should also be funded at government level. The impact of additional costs being added to local government – are counter intuitive to the process. Increased burden on Councils will impact on rate costs, and ultimately household affordability – an area already noticeably constrained.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Iwi Māori provide critical support to communities every day and particularly in Emergency situations, they are often the first services to support whānau.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The significance of iwi as primary responders is well documented, including within this guidance paper. Māori operate on the principles of manaakitanga. Although 'by Maori, they provide service for all and the have been able to respond quickly without a lot of regulations, unlike those evident within existing CDEM responses. Iwi are often on the ground and visible, however feedback from Cyclone Gabrielle in Northland included narrative of CDEM only being seen by helicopter survey the damage or during Parliament members 'meet and greets'. While the Iwi are already proactive by including them within the CDEM structure as equal partners would better recognise the importance of their role and capabilities. It would be wrong however to put unrealistic expectations onto iwi CDEM must increase its abilities and capacity to respond at community level and not be solely dependent on iwi and marae responses to meet the needs of communities on the ground. NGO's such as Red Cross also support, as do voluntary groups, but each and all of these have limitations of what they are able to do or provide. For example Ngunguru, East of Whangarei is a low- lying coastal community vulnerable to flooding and is at times isolated by road. It has a population of approximately 1200, with 25% aged 65 or over. The local Marae has undertaken readiness activity and has been used as a base for evacuees in the past, however it only has capacity for 80 occupants, and it also sits in a designated tsunami zone. While the marae has been a safe haven in the past, it has limited capacity for large scale support. If this was required.

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Yes preference for Option 3 legislative powers for Iwi Māori on CDEM group decision making, not advisory roles, but part of decision making. The benefits of this approach would outweigh costs and would help to mitigate some of the significant risks of unplanned events, especially in remote communities, by giving power and authority to act at short notice.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Acknowledging the reliance on and support provided by Iwi Maori, they need to be Included as decision makers at all levels of CDEM/NEMA structures. This would better recognise the significant role iwi play in emergency management and would also incorporate indigenous knowledge and practice within the framework. Iwi Maori operate on manaaki principles and support all whānau, regardless of race, and are connected to communities through rūnanga representatives, regular interactions through service delivery, and also often understand 'the lay of the land' through mātauranga (knowledge) passed down through generations through purakau (stories).

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Partnership, Equal participation while retaining tino rangatiratanga not needing Iwi and Marae groups to specifically FIT within CDEM structure but enabling them to retain their own autonomy while working together for the collective well-being of all.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Shared governance and decision-making processes at all levels. Equal relationships, working collaboratively.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Through shared governance and decision-making processes at all levels. Equal relationships, working collaboratively.

The report of the government inquiry into the response to the north island severe weather events talks of Tātau o Te Wairoa being mobilised with its resources and launching an emergency management response for Wairoa, using its own funds during cyclone Gabrielle. Ngāti Porou also mobilised quickly. They activated emergency hubs based with key marae, coordinated the efforts civil defence teams across the rohe, and stood up hapū response teams that had previously immobilised during Covid19 response. Wider iwi infrastructure was also activated, such as utilisation of Ngāti Porou farming and fishing entities for food and essential supply lines, and outreach to iwi across New Zealand for financial support, emergency equipment, fuel, and supplies.

Former Ngāti Porou chair, Sir Selwyn Parata, said for a region like Tairāwhiti, an iwi led emergency response approach makes sense for everyone in their community, regardless of culture. We have a responsibility to look after our people and those that live among us in an emergency. We should be given authority to do so. Gisbourne Civil Defence and District Council don't have the resources or outreach to provide sufficient support to the coast.

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Although specific services were available in the past it does not necessarily mean that will continue to be readily available. The impact of the current coalition government and focus on austerity needs to be considered in current and future response planning activities. For example reduced funding to Health providers and savings requirements imposed on government departments may mean that less resources are available within communities to support in emergencies. By example food packs were widely distributed by Whānau Ora partners during Cyclone Gabriel but this may no longer be possible due to provider financial constraints such as may be the impact of the recent retendering and cost saving measures.

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Agree. Forward planning to ensure all possible avenues of utilisation of private sector, philanthropic sector and contract resources would be prudent, and would likely save lives and property. An example of this was private helicopters providing rescue for the White Island eruption - but the H&S legislation caused issues afterwards. This could be avoided through forward planning.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preference for option B & C B: develop and update guidance and strengthen public education (non legislative) and C: Require CDEM Group plans to state how the Group will manage offers of resources from the public (legislative):
Investment prior to events reduces costs and reduces demand on services. CDEM should give focus to creating partnership relationships with local communities, to understand what resources are available. Developing MOU arrangements. Processes for accepting claims is important but more needed are planning to work together for example in Whangarei Kaka Porowini Marae was hired by an individual to cater for the homeless or displaced, once a state of emergency was called CDEM opened a further centre in Kensington, which was not utilised due to red tape and other reasons (identification requirements for homeless for example). Hindsight showed that it would have been better use of resource to combine efforts and put more effort into Kaka Porowini rather than duplicate efforts unnecessarily. Pre-planning and MOU arrangements in place before events would be beneficial.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

For organisations offering support, coordination is critical. We recommend that CDEM support the creation of a register. This could be done by engaging an already existing organisation such as Vounteering NZ to maintain skills registers and options for support, similar to the model used by Red Cross. Further, as with the processes used by Red Cross induction and training could be provided to enable immediate deployment of volunteers in emergency events without delays that would otherwise apply (through for example Health and Safety compliance requirements and availability at short notice of trainers etc).

Q92

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Preparedness of individuals and whānau remains a concern and appears unchanged from 1991. This indicates that current systems, communications and messaging are not reaching where they need to be. Legislation is only part of the answer, more resources are needed proactively.

#97

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Last Modified: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 11:35:48 AM
Time Spent: 00:05:48
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Michelle Cole

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,
Please explain your views:
There is no clear provision for animals

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8	No,
Do you agree with how we have described this problem?	Please explain your views: Animals are not clearly accounted for

Q9	Respondent skipped this question
Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?	

Q10	Respondent skipped this question
Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?	

Q11	Respondent skipped this question
What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?	

Q12	Respondent skipped this question
Are there any other options that should be considered?	

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13	Respondent skipped this question
Do you agree with how we have described this problem?	

Q14	Respondent skipped this question
Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?	

Q15	Respondent skipped this question
Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?	

Q16	Respondent skipped this question
How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?	

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

No,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:
no clear provision for animals

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

I submit that the legislation provides for improved and specific powers, responsibilities, rights and duties with respect to animal emergency management that meets the public's clear expectations and enhances human and animal wellbeing in emergencies. I have worked as a school based mental health nurse in Canterbury and during disasters I witnessed the impact of unclear legislation in relation to animal welfare which caused suffering to livestock and farm workers and owners. Civil defence blocked roads into areas and kept farmers out so they were unable to check water, fences, feed and find animals that may have been injured. It was an overreach that pitted communities against the emergency bureaucracy from day one post-quake. The people blocking access did not know the land. Those seeking access knew the land intimately and had the means to get to the stock. This was one of the most long-lasting wounds in relation to emergency management in rural areas.

The lack of recognition of the human-animal bond with no inclusion of animals in emergency management plans created distress for children and families. I was on the ground in many communities, schools and homes post disasters in NZ since 2010 and have consulted on mental health and disasters including speaking at an international disaster conference. Children and families concern about pets and livestock are central to their wellbeing and recovery post-disaster. The lack of inclusion of animals in emergency management plans increased the anxiety for children, as their parents were unable to speak to any clear plan for checking on animals after evacuation. As children are often the primary care givers for these animals, often having raised them with the support of their parents, they know the animal's needs and the animal's inability to feed and themselves or access water if power and water are compromised.

I can't speak with direct experience about the impact on the elderly but I have anecdotal evidence from colleagues working with the elderly that they also suffered due to the lack of clarity and process around making animals safe. I am aware of the importance of therapy and assistance animals for daily living and submit that these animals should be considered essential workers and be treated with priority for access and inclusion.

From my own experience when our property was under threat of fire, flood or post-earthquake our animals are the included in the hierarchy of concern with family, neighbours, friends, colleagues. There has been no guidance in legislation and the conversations we have are at a local level of preparation and reliance on other neighbours and community members to have plans of escape access in case of fire, or higher ground access in case of floods. We are fortunate in that damage to our property has not meant evacuation, I can't imagine the distress of trying to make safe stock and pets and then leaving.

I submit that in threat of disaster or post disaster, provision for livestock, pets and wildlife be clear and explicit and that it has been crafted with local people in mind. Additionally, I submit that all local animal rescue groups and individuals be given the option to provide their details so that they can be contacted urgently in disaster and funds be made available to them for additional disaster work they will do over a considerable period of time.

Q32

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q43

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

I submit that the legislation provides for improved and specific powers, responsibilities, rights and duties with respect to animal emergency management that meets the public's clear expectations and enhances human and animal wellbeing in emergencies. I have worked as a school based mental health nurse in Canterbury and during disasters I witnessed the impact of unclear legislation in relation to animal welfare which caused suffering to livestock and farm workers and owners. Civil defence blocked roads into areas and kept farmers out so they were unable to check water, fences, feed and find animals that may have been injured. It was an overreach that pitted communities against the emergency bureaucracy from day one post-quake. The people blocking access did not know the land. Those seeking access knew the land intimately and had the means to get to the stock. This was one of the most long-lasting wounds in relation to emergency management in rural areas. The lack of recognition of the human-animal bond with no inclusion of animals in emergency management plans created distress for children and families. I was on the ground in many communities, schools and homes post disasters in NZ since 2010 and have consulted on mental health and disasters including speaking at an international disaster conference. Children and families concern about pets and livestock are central to their wellbeing and recovery post-disaster. The lack of inclusion of animals in emergency management plans increased the anxiety for children, as their parents were unable to speak to any clear plan for checking on animals after evacuation. As children are often the primary care givers for these animals, often having raised them with the support of their parents, they know the animal's needs and the animal's inability to feed and themselves or access water if power and water are compromised. I can't speak with direct experience about the impact on the elderly but I have anecdotal evidence from colleagues working with the elderly that they also suffered due to the lack of clarity and process around making animals safe. I am aware of the importance of therapy and assistance animals for daily living and submit that these animals should be considered essential workers and be treated with priority for access and inclusion. From my own experience when our property was under threat of fire, flood or post-earthquake our animals are the included in the hierarchy of concern with family, neighbours, friends, colleagues. There has been no guidance in legislation and the conversations we have are at a local level of preparation and reliance on other neighbours and community members to have plans of escape access

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Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

I submit that the legislation provides for improved and specific powers, responsibilities, rights and duties with respect to animal emergency management that meets the public's clear expectations and enhances human and animal wellbeing in emergencies. I have worked as a school based mental health nurse in Canterbury and during disasters I witnessed the impact of unclear legislation in relation to animal welfare which caused suffering to livestock and farm workers and owners. Civil defence blocked roads into areas and kept farmers out so they were unable to check water, fences, feed and find animals that may have been injured. It was an overreach that pitted communities against the emergency bureaucracy from day one post-quake. The people blocking access did not know the land. Those seeking access knew the land intimately and had the means to get to the stock. This was one of the most long-lasting wounds in relation to emergency management in rural areas.

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Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q86

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

I submit that the legislation provides for improved and specific powers, responsibilities, rights and duties with respect to animal emergency management that meets the public's clear expectations and enhances human and animal wellbeing in emergencies. I have worked as a school based mental health nurse in Canterbury and during disasters I witnessed the impact of unclear legislation in relation to animal welfare which caused suffering to livestock and farm workers and owners. Civil defence blocked roads into areas and kept farmers out so they were unable to check water, fences, feed and find animals that may have been injured. It was an overreach that pitted communities against the emergency bureaucracy from day one post-quake. The people blocking access did not know the land. Those seeking access knew the land intimately and had the means to get to the stock. This was one of the most long-lasting wounds in relation to emergency management in rural areas. The lack of recognition of the human-animal bond with no inclusion of animals in emergency management plans created distress for children and families. I was on the ground in many communities, schools and homes post disasters in NZ since 2010 and have consulted on mental health and disasters including speaking at an international disaster conference. Children and families concern about pets and livestock are central to their wellbeing and recovery post-disaster. The lack of inclusion of animals in emergency management plans increased the anxiety for children, as their parents were unable to speak to any clear plan for checking on animals after evacuation. As children are often the primary care givers for these animals, often having raised them with the support of their parents, they know the animal's needs and the animal's inability to feed and themselves or access water if power and water are compromised. I can't speak with direct experience about the impact on the elderly but I have anecdotal evidence from colleagues working with the elderly that they also suffered due to the lack of clarity and process around making animals safe. I am aware of the importance of therapy and assistance animals for daily living and submit that these animals should be considered essential workers and be treated with priority for access and inclusion. From my own experience when our property was under threat of fire, flood or post-earthquake our animals are the included in the hierarchy of concern with family, neighbours, friends, colleagues. There has been no guidance in legislation and the conversations we have are at a local level of preparation and reliance on other neighbours and community members to have plans of escape access

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Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

I submit that the legislation provides for improved and specific powers, responsibilities, rights and duties with respect to animal emergency management that meets the public's clear expectations and enhances human and animal wellbeing in emergencies. I have worked as a school based mental health nurse in Canterbury and during disasters I witnessed the impact of unclear legislation in relation to animal welfare which caused suffering to livestock and farm workers and owners. Civil defence blocked roads into areas and kept farmers out so they were unable to check water, fences, feed and find animals that may have been injured. It was an overreach that pitted communities against the emergency bureaucracy from day one post-quake. The people blocking access did not know the land. Those seeking access knew the land intimately and had the means to get to the stock. This was one of the most long-lasting wounds in relation to emergency management in rural areas.

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#100

COMPLETE

Started: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 3:18:02 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 4:32:03 PM
Time Spent: 01:14:00
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Michael Nolan

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

There is no mention of participation from the disabled community - with one on six New Zealanders having some kind of impairment that is a significant percentage of the population and that should be a huge consideration. "Community and iw Maori participation in emergency management should include disabled peoples participation

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Because a key demographic has been left out - disabled people should be involved in emergency management and always at the table

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Yes people with disabilities are disproportionately affected because there is no discussion about them and supporting them during an emergency situation. There needs to be a way to include disabled people and / or disabled organisations.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Focusing more on the community is certainly the key, and that includes iwi AND disabled people (and there are disabled people in all of our communities including Maori and Pacifica)

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Let disabled people be a part of that planning - you cannot effectively plan for disabled people if you are not a disabled person yourself - how can you possibly understand the diverse needs of disabled people if you are not one of them.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Continuous workshops are beneficial for everyone - recently attending one of the AF8 presentations was important and it is a pity many more people do not attend however the numbers have been great to see and shows people are wanting to know more about how they can be better prepared. It is not clear where emergency centres will be until there is an emergency and it may be too late during an event to let people know. There should be purposefully designed signage that is used across the motu so as many people as possible can be familiar with messages the signage contains. People need to know where their nearest emergency centre may be - these can be emergency meeting points for friends and family if their own homes or landmarks in their initial emergency plans are inaccessible. There needs to be a standard list of items you should have aside for emergencies including safe ways to protect personal documents like insurance policies and wills, legal paperwork. Everyone should have an emergency information capsule in their refrigerators. Disabled organisations are able to lead some of the workshops but they also need funding to support them. In all the LinkedIn posts of emergency management training in Wellington or other parts of the country, I have never seen anyone in a wheelchair or with a disability at the table. Why not?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

it's not a problem, it just needs to be improved and iwi participation recognised as an essential part of planning. Look at the Kaikoura Earthquakes - which organisations were up and running the fastest and supporting the community right away with food and shelter - local marae, they were the most organised.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

But there needs to be more Maori representatives in the emergency management system

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

It's always going to cost money, the amount of investment is up to the government of the day but it needs to be significant, not a token gesture

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Simply invited to the table

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

iwi Maori should be one of many networks ready to support emergency situations at any time

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Relationship?? They should be a part of the executive group - that is a terrible question

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

the question doesnt make sense

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

More support for the smaller communities around the motu, and invitations for smaller communities to be represented at annual discussion groups with their councils and mayors

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

As I said, more participation with disabled people is crucial

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Just more involvement at the planning table

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Disabled people being a part of discussions, planning, implementation - all aspects of emergency management. From ensuring dedicated emergency centres are fully accessible ... and known to the community so it is clear where they can go for help and shelter if needed

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Yes reduce some of the barriers, let the community including businesses support the response and be a part of decision making

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

no

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

no

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

again, why call it a problem? call it strengthening ties between emergency management and iwi. There is nothing to "fix" there just needs to be more involvement of all parties

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Yes

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Yes,

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Please explain your views:
more direct involvement from the community including iwi and disabled people

Q37

Not sure / No preference,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:
Yes there needs to be accountability, and clear chains of command. The CYMS

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

CIMS training needs to incorporate iwi and disabled people - both in those that receive the training to those that facilitate the training

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

iwi need to be a part of emergency management training - both in receiving the training and presenting or facilitating the training

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

it can only improve the outcomes

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

changes need to be implemented quickly to avoid information being out of date, should be an annual or even 6 monthly review to ensure information is up to date

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q45

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 15: Objective 3

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Declaring a state of emergency should be a two person decision - the local mayor and most senior person of the regional CDEM. Yes there can sometimes be delays but it must be legislative that the decision making role or the Mayor and most senior CDEM person must always be in a position to take the responsibility. When events are happening and a state of emergency needs to be made it is imperative both parties are having discussions even before the emergency is called and not tucked up in bed at home waiting to see which way it goes. They need to be on high alert around likely emergency scenarios.

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

more community level involvement in planning including iwi and disabled people

#106

COMPLETE

Started: Thursday, May 15, 2025 1:59:27 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, May 15, 2025 6:19:03 PM
Time Spent: 04:19:35
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Margaret Burbidge

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

With the addition of some other reasons that may cause people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Some communities will be disproportionately affected if they are physically cut off from external help and resources rather than because of pre-existing vulnerabilities, different needs or greater exposure to hazards.

For example, the suburb I live in (Maungaraki, Lower Hutt) and the neighbouring suburb (Normandale) are at risk of being cut off by landslips, flooding in the valley below and rupture of the fault line in a large earthquake. In the event of a large earthquake, we are unlikely to be able to access the nearest community water station. It is on the same side of the Wellington fault but we're separated from it by areas with a very high risk of landslips.

Another issue for this community is the expected number of evacuees expected if there is a tsunami warning. According to GNS modeling in 2017 (https://shop.gns.cri.nz/ms_134-pdf/) our community hub is the closest hub for approximately 6600 people in the event of a tsunami evacuation. We do not have the resources to support that number of people (our usual population is estimated to be about 4200). We hope we'd have help from other areas but it would be difficult to access given the effect of a large earthquake and/or tsunami on physical access to our community. Usually planning focuses on the need for people to evacuate but less so on the impact of evacuation on the communities in the evacuation zone and the increased resources involved in supporting evacuees.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

My preferred options are 3 and 4. Without both the requirement and the resources to consider these groups, it's very difficult for planning to properly include them.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Planning would involve more consultation and planning at a level smaller in area than the local government area. For example, in Lower Hutt there is a big difference between the likely circumstances and needs of communities in Wainuiomata, Eastbourne and the Bays, Petone, the Eastern Hills, Stokes Valley and the Western Hills.

Even in our own suburb and the neighbouring one we need to consider and plan for areas which would be cut off e.g. lower Dowse Drive which could be cut off from the valley and from the local emergency hub.

There needs to be more consideration and involvement of local residents and local volunteers and more resources to encourage and support that involvement. We are the "community response". Residents and volunteers have needs which are different from people working in this field or considered part of the "official response". As residents and volunteers we often don't have the time or resources we need to engage with consultations which have a short time frame. Even volunteers who are local e.g. NZRT18 are focused on a different set of needs and responses than those of residents or volunteers responding to the situation in our own smaller local community.

I have been leading a network and working with our community to update our community emergency hub guide, encourage street groups and help us prepare for emergencies. This experience has made it clear to me that we need to build a response from individual households outwards. We also need to build in ongoing and sustainable consultation. Creating resilient local networks needs a different approach to resourcing and to inclusion in planning, in order to understand and meet diverse needs. It also involves community planning before and beyond emergencies.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Not sure / No preference

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I am unsure because requiring Maori participation in planning may force extra obligations on a smaller group of people with fewer resources. However, I'm not sure genuine involvement will happen without requiring it. I think requiring involvement needs to be supported by close consideration of resources which will allow it to be meaningful and not place an unfair burden on Maori.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

I am unsure.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Collaborative

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

At present there are issues of trust between communities and CDEM groups. Sometimes consistency with overall plans produces outcomes which do not work well from a local perspective. Sometimes plans are not shared e.g. we know groups and organisations in the valley intend to evacuate to facilities in our community but the people who normally run those facilities did not know. People also have concerns about the impact on real estate values and insurance of publicly sharing information and about issues like insurance retreat, including at the national government level. Wariness over liability can impede the sharing of information by CDEM Groups. For example our updated community emergency hub guide includes information WREMO was unable to publish e.g. which specific streets and areas were more vulnerable. I personally felt comfortable referring to maps generated by GNS Science but WREMO did not feel comfortable in publishing that information. These are some of the issues that make community participation in emergency management complicated. It can be hard for people without background knowledge to identify relevant local information and to process it effectively but there are few resources for engagement and education to enable community-wide (as opposed to household) planning. There's currently a gap between household-level planning and local-council-level planning. Planning emergency hub guides is a lot of work for volunteers who may not be able to access information easily and sometimes, as a result, is just a tick-box exercise.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Options 2 and 3. Doing both these things will help the community and CDEM groups work collaboratively in an informed way and create higher levels of trust.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

According to the Wellington Region Emergency Management Office (WREMO):

"Experiences from around the world show that the communities that get through disasters the best are the ones that already have a history of working together. These communities have formed networks of strong relationships, they know each other and understand how to collaborate and work together, they are aware of the strengths, skills and resources within their community, and they are sensitive to the areas of potential vulnerability. This makes for a vibrant, active community day-to-day, with latent capacity to support each other in times of stress."

Consideration should be given to building relationships and networks that work in everyday life AND in emergencies. We've identified 5 things that are important in building a resilience local community:

Responsibility - We need to look after ourselves and our households first. Then we need to work outwards and work together to make it easy for everyone in our community to give or receive extra resources.

Information - we need to be able to easily access and share reliable information. People have different opinions about what information is reliable and not everyone has training or skills to assess reliability or trust in "experts". Good information is not only important for emergencies but also for building connection and relationships that help us all with everyday life.

Connection - people need to feel safe asking for and offering help. We need to strengthen existing relationships and create opportunities for people to form them. Our public spaces, like the local bike track, might not seem to have much to do with emergencies but they are very important to building the relationships which allow us to respond effectively to emergencies.

Communication - we need reliable means of local communication in emergencies, built on information and relationships created outside emergency situations. When people build trust they're able to share contact details and they know who can provide access to our local resources e.g. who has the key to scout hall.

Resources - we do need more resources (particularly water) but what we need most is reliable access to the resources we have, which depends on a strong network of relationships. This is built by anything that adds strength to the other four pillars (responsibility, information, connection and communication). The investments we make in our communities and the ways in which we are able to engage with decision-making day-to-day are the basis of our emergency readiness. I believe this needs more consideration in emergency planning.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Both option 2 and option 3. Knowing the wider community has your back is important so that people can take risks and share their own resources in responding effectively and efficiently to emergencies, without delays or unnecessary obstacles. Prompt compensation for those who give support will also allow greater collaboration and efficiency in being prepared for emergencies. I do not think people are likely to act in unsafe or unnecessary ways because of these options. Personal danger is a greater factor than removing liability or providing compensation and will still be considered but without these other issues getting in the way.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Options 2 and 3. Clear and consistent roles are important. At the moment it's unclear to the public who's responsible. In our community WREMO is the public face of emergency management but actually seems to have more of an advisory role, with funding and response undertaken by the council. This can make it hard for our community to know who to engage with when we want to become better prepared, point out issues or engage with planning processes.

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

But clarification of roles and how the public can interact with them needs to be clearer and easier.

Q37

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3. Actions should be required not just suggested in guidelines but they also need to be resourced so they do not become a tick-box exercise. However, I agree there is a risk that some chief executives decide not to delegate their Local Controller/Recovery Manager duties and are not suitably qualified or do not have the time available to undertake those roles.

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Options 2 and 3.

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Yes, the response does not stop at the local government level and there needs to be more consideration of differing areas within local council areas and the role of community members at suburb/street level.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

More engagement with local communities, more identification of specific needs and resources and planning for a variety of risks and circumstances within local council areas.

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 or 4

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

I agree that animals should always be prioritised over property.

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I agree with the services listed, with the addition of childcare and education, disability care and aged care. Without these essential care services sections of the community are left vulnerable and others, including those involved in emergency response, need to meet their personal caring obligations. People in other essential services cannot work without this kind of support.

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Childcare and education, disability care and aged care.

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Resources to support these legislative changes and new responsibilities will need to be provided. The impact of compliance costs needs careful consideration. However, I think that without legislation those costs are unlikely to be considered as other issues will take priority.

Q74

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I probably would prefer option 2 just because of the compliance costs involved. However, I'm concerned that without legislative requirements changes will not actually be made. Resources for compliance and who meets these costs needs careful consideration.

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Balancing compliance costs with the need for legislative requirements in order for organisations to prioritise these actions is complex. I don't think action will happen without legislation but this requires resourcing.

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Explicit communication plans and drills. Bringing people at all levels together regularly (e.g. annually) to share and discuss issues. This should include the local "community response" level - individuals, households, streets, local community groups and suburb-level groups.

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Childcare, education, disability and aged care require supports that are needed for other essential services to function.

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Not sure / No preference,
Please explain your views:
Option 2

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I think there is a need for local discretion depending on circumstances, though consistent principles and arrangements for pre-planning are a good idea.

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 - clear roles and transparent responsibilities which are well understood by the public are important.

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 but I think there should be at least one witness.

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Either option 2 or 3. Roles need to be clear but both mayors and CDEM Groups have limitations in terms of different aspects of knowledge and connection with the situation and people involved. I'm not sure which would be the better choice.

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

There needs to be greater planning and involvement at the level of the "community response" - individual people, households, neighbours and local community groups within particular areas and suburbs. Within our local government area there are communities with very different needs, resources and physical circumstances. The informal "community response", though it operates differently and needs different resources, needs to be considered as a vital part of the "official response". There can be issues with trust between communities and official responders and it's important to build strong, ongoing relationships based on good information.

There also needs to be consideration of how to build resilient communities every day so that we are prepared for emergencies. People taking on responsibility for themselves and their local communities and building local relationships is key. This is a complex process which requires a different kind of resourcing - helping communities with information, funding and other resources to develop their own local solutions. Resilience in emergencies is built in resilience in everyday life.

The possibilities that communities are likely to be cut off from support (even within local government areas) and that communities will have to support evacuees are issues that need more consideration and planning.

Services that provide care need to be considered essential services in order to protect vulnerable groups and also allow other essential services to operate. This was something we experienced during the period of COVID restrictions.

There is a balance between requirements which make people consider specific actions and allow them to be prioritised and given resources and the costs of compliance. When actions are required, careful consideration of resources and negotiation of who bears costs is important.

At the local community level, volunteers do not currently have the resources we need to understand the issues and engage in activities which will strengthen resilience. Local governments do not always have the detailed local knowledge required to make workable plans. Collaboration is needed but we are often working on different time scales and in different ways, which needs to be better understood.

#105

COMPLETE

Started: Thursday, May 15, 2025 4:11:21 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, May 15, 2025 5:20:43 PM
Time Spent: 01:09:22
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Not sure / No preference

Page 4: Objective 1

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Additionally, it should encompass entities that these essential infrastructures and services depend on.

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 provides a future proof and sustainable option. However, it should encompass entities that these essential infrastructures and services depend on.

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The list should include entities with key dependencies to these essential infrastructure. i.e. entities that provide key products and services that allow these essential infrastructure to operate.

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Respondent skipped this question

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Expand option 3 to encompass entities that these essential infrastructures and services depend on.

Q74

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I prefer option 4 but with an expanded scope to include key dependencies. see next comment.

Q76

Are there any other options that should be considered?

The scope of legislation and prescribed penalties should encompass key dependencies of identified lifeline utilities/essential infrastructure.

Furthermore, regulatory requirements should include compliance with ISO Business Continuity Management Standards and ISO BCM Certification. The ISO BCM certification will serve as an auditing mechanism for these entities.

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Strengthening of information sharing protections should include having acceptable and agreed infrastructure for sharing information.

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 4 & 5 should both be considered.

Q83

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Expand option 4 & 5 to include the ability to apply these legislation to private entities that own and operate, OR supply products and services, to lifeline utilities/essential infrastructure and services.

Furthermore, regulatory requirements should include compliance with ISO Business Continuity Management Standards and ISO BCM Certification. The ISO BCM certification will serve as an auditing mechanism for these organisations. These requirements should be applied to all entities both government and private.

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

#112

COMPLETE

Started: Friday, May 16, 2025 3:41:00 PM
Last Modified: Friday, May 16, 2025 4:22:36 PM
Time Spent: 00:41:35
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Brian Hutchinson

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Farming

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

We are involved with farming land around both lake Ellesmere and Lake Forsyth.

The opening of both these lakes or lack of opening in a logical time and manner would save the economy millions of dollars in damages.

The two runaga involved in the timing of the lakes seem to have only there own agenders that they seem interested in.

The opening concents for both lakes and the conservation order don't work these floods are no different from past ones in the same areas, but the Runaga and two councles dont learn or are interested in people like us who live and observe these areas every day, and suffer the extreme costs and the hugh mental stress of dealing with the mess.

As a hugh rate payer in these areas, its a bloody diaster how our land is distroyer by a resource concent written 13 years ago that is so impractiable that lake Ellesmere can't be opened untill it reaches 1.13 cm above sea leval, so we sit for two weeks with perfect weather to open the lake sitting 1cm from opening leval, with winter comming its always going to rain and full up.

Yet we sit and wait for it to raise 1 cm by which time the sea is to ro7gh to open the lake and in the mean time the lake rises another 50cm at least and floods our land for 4 weeks at least.

It is bloody frustrating when you go to all the effort to speak at the concent hearing and specificaly state facts about the opening and ways it would save alot of these situation accuring,

The 3 highly paid commissioners didnt obviously care anything knowledge yet we had to sit at the hearing as the maories spoke solly in maori which 2 of the comminshers and the rest of the submitter could not understand as there was no interprutaion for us, This was before E Can who were putting the concent foward even said a word or the concent was opened.

#114

COMPLETE

Started: Saturday, May 17, 2025 7:21:17 AM
Last Modified: Saturday, May 17, 2025 7:28:38 AM
Time Spent: 00:07:21
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Gill Williams

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Explanation:

Why in the 21st Century are pets and animals ignored in times of national disasters? Have we not learnt anything from recent disasters in New Zealand where people have risked their lives to save their pets? Pets are family and no owner wants to abandon them. Therefore, their only choice is to stay with their pets in life threatening dangerous situations rather than abandoning them, thereby causing harm, unnecessary suffering or even death. It is not ok that the New Emergency Management Bill fails to incorporate any of the recommended changes. The Government of New Zealand has a duty to its people, critical gaps in the emergency management of pets has been highlighted and yet the Government has failed to incorporate any of these recommended changes and errors of law remain. New Zealand needs animal-inclusive disaster laws to save human and animal life as this is crucial for a swift and effective response when a disaster strikes. Do it NOW, not later when it's too late.

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Not sure / No preference,
Please explain your views:
Are you doing enough??

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

The welfare of all animals in times of emergency.

Page 6: Issue 2

#117

COMPLETE

Started: Sunday, May 18, 2025 2:23:14 PM
Last Modified: Sunday, May 18, 2025 4:11:06 PM
Time Spent: 01:47:51
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Rod Cameron

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Self Employed

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

Pages 8 and 9 describe a mix of material, without vision and high-level objectives. The scope you describe is only a small aspect of disaster needs and specifically describes very little intent on disaster recovery.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

Response is a very small part of the problem of disasters and this section should be clearer on the link to recovery. In particular, amongst all the detail you use the phrase 'during an emergency' making it clear to me that you are focussed on response.

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

You must recognise the importance and special challenges of disaster recovery, which require different ways of thinking.

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

No,

Please explain your views:

Response is not the problem of disaster.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Respondent skipped this question

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

All recovery work and supporting activities must be approached by collaborative arrangements of all the stakeholders, owners, and delivery actors, so that future-state objectives are shared, planned, funded, prioritised, resourced, and managed with common objectives, intentions, plans and actions.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

The existing legislation is surely adequate for purpose, given that the discussion document describes it as international best practice. It appears that the real issue is that it needs to be improved, and from my perspective the lack of a focus on recovery is a huge problem. This no doubt comes from it being based on the review of the severe weather events, which was about response. It is a fundamental aspect of disasters that recovery is much the larger, more difficult and hundreds of times more expensive element of emergency management than the initial impact of the disaster itself and the response activities. It therefore deserves special attention.

Yet the current legislation has a narrow focus on recovery and identifies that local authorities are responsible for it. But local authorities can have limited experience, and funding will always be a challenge with unanticipated expenditure.

When the disaster is large enough government is therefore forced to provide funding, yet there is no clear provision for this in legislation and as a result (in NZ and worldwide) government steps in, taking various levels of control, with no framework for that action, making it up as it goes along, with very high chances of failures.

Importantly recovery involves physical works to replace infrastructure in a scope and form that needs to be determined by all stakeholders. Establishing priorities and how these will be funded are at their heart democratic issues, but decisions need to be made under the pressure of time.

Similarly, recovery involves societal efforts to replace social infrastructure with appropriate facilities and arrangements

Since physical and social infrastructure include government, local government and private sector ownership, stewardship and activities the resourcing and management of the reinstatements and/or replacements need to be collectively approached, governed, funded, managed and carried out by stakeholders and representatives of impacted features, not simply by local authorities as the Act currently anticipates.

It is my (and the ENGAGE network) position that this requires a pre-determined framework for action, which should logically be facilitated and supported by a small NEMA team with the expertise and experience to establish the foundations for recovery through the networks they will have built up. Like SCIRT in Christchurch a collaborative (and competitive) alliance model could be put in place within a relatively short period of time so as to hit the ground running.

All the related recovery work and supporting activities must be approached by collaborative arrangements of all the stakeholders, owners, and delivery actors, so that future-state objectives are shared, planned, funded, prioritised, resourced, and managed with common objectives, intentions, plans, and actions.

Recovery legislation must ensure that appropriate leadership and governance is collaboratively established and supported and not be left to chance to emerge from the stakeholders.

#119

COMPLETE

Started: Sunday, May 18, 2025 6:49:51 PM
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Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Maurice Wills

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

Need powers to block land development in dumb areas.

Coastal areas where escape from tsunami is not possible,

or flood zones that will continue to be more at risk due to

climate change

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

There is no national emergency management system without a public facing geospatial system, staffed by people committed to continuous improvement.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Yes where they live, poor soils, low lying areas, poor transport infrastructure like on lane bridge to New Brighton

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Many reports have been damning of NEMA. Many years and still without a functioning public facing geospatial system.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

A record spatially of peoples concerns over which areas. A GEOSPATIAL system!

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Firing staff who have held back progress.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Lacks detail.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

No,

Please explain your views:
Lacks detail

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Te Ao Māori views would call for less intensified land use and more nature based solutions. Making room for rivers for example, wetland restoration, in what pakeha would calk sponge cities and blue green areas.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Productive and communicative, without influence of ACT.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Respondent skipped this question

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Respondent skipped this question

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:
How could this happen with a GEOSPATIAL system that can collect community involvement and needs.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Low to medium cost option that exists today. Not the hundreds of millions of dollars NEMA have asked for in the past!

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Urgency and a stop of obfuscation by existing long tenured spatial staff at NEMA.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

No

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Could be done right today with secure and a well managed geospatial system.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to
strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in
emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this
page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

A National response relies on quick and trustworthy data from local and regional govt from their GEOSPATIAL systems.

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

It's not hard, I am flabbergasted that NEMA staff have not implemented spatial data guidelines and sharing across local and regional council!

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Firing long tenured geospatial staff at NEMA and any of their managers who have failed in their roles.

Q32

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

A database of competent people that would be involved in emergency response especially in intelligence and information management functions m.

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Yes

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Please explain your views:

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Performance of data sharing and quality as well as training need to be measured.

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

GEOSPATIAL information

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

There's not national way to communicate flood hazard.

Larger rate payer based councils get more in depth reports.

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

National guidance in minimum standards. Regional flexibility on how much more they want to prepare and be ready to collect spatial information quickly.

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Long tenured useless geospatial staff at NEMA.

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Firing useless, non-performing geospatial staff.

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q69

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

No,

Please explain your views:

You have a lifelines group that provides reports based on old spatial data that sits on a large pdf report!

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

High KV lines, State Highways, National Fibre optic network. Ports and rail infrastructure.

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Influence to asset owners that they need to be resilient and penalised them when they can't keep a pylon up, like in Rangitata Floods.

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Strengthening could mean anything. Penalise companies who have poor flimsy lifeline assets!

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Barrier of Long tenured geospatial staff at NEMA who have not done anything for years.

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

A connected GEOSPATIAL system that data shares across local, regional and national levels of government.

Q80

Are there any other options that should be considered?

You can get off the shelf secure software systems now and are likely to have licences now. Just staffed by inept spatial operators and managers!

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

This agency's continued failures over the years has meant other agencies have needed to fill the gap, LINZ, FENZ, Police, NZ Military.

#124

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 19, 2025 9:19:00 AM
Last Modified: Monday, May 19, 2025 12:51:16 PM
Time Spent: 03:32:15
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Tina Lee Marie McFadyen

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Maori Wardens National Controller

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We are a Maori organisation that have been involved with emergency management since Christchurch earthquake and the ability to participate in the planning and discussion making were difficult in some regions (Waikato has a strong relationship so made our response easier), so with the inclusion of Maori Wardens in the legislation this would enable the strengthen of community and Maori participation in emergency management.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The diverse needs of communities is a big part of the response and how this is delivered

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

The view from our organisation is the trust/relationships between our communities and the government organisation (council's etc) so because of this they are not forthcoming with their needs. An example of this is the 1, 2, 3 Survey (door knocking) they will open the door to the Maori Wardens but not necessarily the CDEM staff.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

The impact for our organisation will always be on our vulnerable communities as many of them are struggling with costs before an so an emergency puts them further behind

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

We have Maori Warden representation Local, Regional and National (MWEMRT - Maori Wardens Emergency Management Response Team) who are embedded in their respective communities so if we had that relationship with our communities, we could inform our respective CDEM.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Relationships - These need to be strengthened in some regions with Maori Wardens and CDEM teams as we are one of the first responders in most if not all emergencies

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

The issues we always have in emergencies is the "IWI/MAORI" the moment IWI is included we will always have issues in most CDEM region there are many IWI (exclusive) so if we take the world IWI out and make it Maori (inclusive).

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

No,

Please explain your views:

Maori Wardens have had a hugely significant role in emergency management with our networks with whanau, hapu, iwi and community means we are first on the ground before during and after an emergency as our B.A.U roles doesn't change the only changes for us is the environment in which we work. The Maori Wardens have made a significant contribution for many emergencies (earthquake, RENA, flooding), and this is not mentioned in the discussion paper. We would (MWEMRT - Maori Warden Emergency Mangement response team) would like to be consulted on the roles and responsibilities and for these to be recognised and described in the legislation

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The Maori Wardens are currently embedded in the MCDA 1962 (Maori Community Development Act), the Police Act so to be recognised in the Emergency Management Bill would be a huge benefit for all. The costs that our organisation and Maori have needs to be addressed as we know the Maori Wardens (will be on the ground assessing the situation) and the marae will open to address those that have been misplaced during an emergency with no questions asked and costs will be covered by them both until CDEM kicks in.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Our view is to take out IWI / MAORI and embed MAORI across the context in discussing Emergency Management as previously stated the world IWI in some context make people think who are they to talk on my behalf, whereas Maori we are all included.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

The Maori Wardens need to be including in the planning and discussions in an emergency. Some of our regional Maori Wardens have M.O.U agreements for a working relationship and a first call basis when an emergency happens, however this need to be with all regions. However, if we (MWEMRT) were embedded in legislation then this will happen under that.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Our thoughts are to have Maori Warden representation on these committees.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

In this instance, we the Maori Wardens could be the congruent between the two parties should this be required. We have done this in an emergency before, and it has worked (recent weather event).

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Communication is key, having the right advise and being able to share information

Q21

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We are all Civil Defence and if there are options/ways for us all to be a part of assisting during an emergency situation all the better

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The costs for business can be great as Maori Wardens have always put our staff doing patrols on valuable businesses to discourage looting etc. This is also in communities when people have been evacuated.

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Having a system in place to take names/business etc to organise an united front to deal with what they may be coming across for their business or in their community during an emergency situation

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Recognising the valuable role Maori Wardens play in emergency management.

Page 10: Objective 2

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Respondent skipped this question

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The Maori Wardens role may need them to access the cordons so will need to be included in these discussions, so we are still able to do our work

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

MWEMRT (Maori Wardens Emergency Management Response Team) are interested in the legislation framework (proposal) and what this may look like for Maori Wardens roles and responsibilities during an emergency and recognising MWEMRT in legislation

#125

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 19, 2025 11:29:59 AM
Last Modified: Monday, May 19, 2025 1:43:11 PM
Time Spent: 02:13:11
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Steven De Grey

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

It may not be appropriate for the continued use of a high-risk area, insurance cover may not be available, further burdening the affected populace.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Animal inclusion in evacuation plans or safe areas identified for shelter-in-place.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

This enhances local resilience, is a source of local intelligence and historic knowledge of an area, which is essential for managing risk and effective disaster response. With this comes local resources: facilities and equipment etc.

Q14

Yes

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Resilience must begin at the community level and although there should be oversight for an effective efficient response (reducing unnecessary or unsafe actions), initially communication may preclude this. Preplanning should enable a quicker and more effective response as local groups could work to a pre-established coordinated initial plan. As this might have different impacts on different groups, it is important that people/organisations are not disincentivised if they are burdened by a higher proportion of the cost in the response or recovery phases.

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Oversight is important, and/or a clear description of accepted actions/costs

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Having a non-welfare agency controlling welfare response is unlikely to be the most effective way of managing the response. We have seen agencies overburdened by responsibilities they were not originally designed/resourced to deal with (ie animal response).

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Not sure / No preference

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Yes,

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Please explain your views:

There are various volunteer disaster response groups that do not get acknowledged or funding and yet can be important in a disaster response. Supporting these groups will help response, recovery and resilience but currently these costs are often met by individuals or a few businesses that employ them for the benefit of the community.

Q37

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Yes,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:
Animals must be included in a response for the resilience of the community and the safe management of the affected populous. This is now a well-known and researched issue.

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

By considering animals in the response, we are protecting the populous (for reasons mentioned in the document), and this must have a higher priority than protecting property. Recovery of the ecosystem is hindered without considering all animals (domestic and wild), thus impacting resilience. This could also affect international tourism which is often based on 'New Zealand's unique natural features'. The international reputation of New Zealand with its reliance on animals will be impacted if animal welfare considerations are not addressed in planning and response to an emergency. New Zealand was the first country to recognise animal sentience in legislation, however NZ seems to lag behind a few countries addressing animal welfare in emergencies, despite our reliance on animals in our economy and understanding their importance for communities and families.

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Funding for animal response in emergencies should be considered. Currently, responding for animals in emergencies are a cost to the responders. For instance, a veterinarian has a legal responsibility to provide care to an animal to address welfare concerns even without an owner to meet those costs. The cost of providing this service is borne by the veterinary business, even if this results in euthanasia. This is a unique and unfair burden on an important community resource which can only function by generating an income.

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Essential infrastructure should support the affected persons/communities and businesses, but animals appear to have been left out which will affect the resilience of the local environment/community.

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

I do not see any essential services related to animals ie a veterinary network. This was deemed a critical service during the COVID response.

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Develop a database and ready field identification for individuals/organisations with essential skills for emergency support, their level of training and competency, to maintain security (including privacy) and safety when operating in RED zones under CIMS.

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Its a "yes, but". And the "but" relates to the absence of any serious discussion about involving NZ business and the capability they can bring to the table. In my experience businesses and the professionals that work in them have a significant amount to offer, and, with due respect, have more to offer than some local government agencies, but are excluded from hands-on roles let alone leadership roles. This needs to be addressed as much as strengthening community and iwi participation.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Yes

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Respondent skipped this question

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Respondent skipped this question

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 6: Issue 2

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

In my view, emergency management should be nationalised, with regional/local CDEM as subsidiaries of the national effort. NZ does not have the scale to handle major emergencies adequately, or invest in building capability, at the local level at a consistent standard across the whole country. Some TLAs do well, and should be congratulated for that, but it is sadly not universally true. A national command-and-control structure will also solve many of the other problems described in this and other sections.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

As per my earlier comments, many of the problems could be better solved by nationalising CDEM.

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

#131

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 19, 2025 4:28:22 PM
Last Modified: Monday, May 19, 2025 10:03:58 PM
Time Spent: 05:35:35
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Lucia Danzi

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

University of Otago

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

While the Discussion Document identifies several groups who may be disproportionately affected by emergencies, it notably omits international tourists, despite millions visiting New Zealand annually. 2.83 million international tourists visited the country in the year ending October 2023 (Statistics New Zealand [Stats NZ], 2023), and numbers are forecast to reach pre-COVID-19 visitor arrivals of 3.9 million by May 2026 (Tourism Export Council of New Zealand [TECNZ], n.d.). Tourists' unawareness of the risks associated with New Zealand's landscape (Fountain & Cradock-Henry, 2020), coupled with the lack of preparedness in the tourism industry (Becken & Hughey, 2013), can lead to tragic outcomes, as evidenced by recent disaster events such as the Whakaari / White Island. With the Government's recent investment of \$13.5 million to "turbocharge international tourism marketing", there's a critical need to ensure that visitor safety and tourism sector preparedness are embedded into this growth strategy. REFERENCES: Statistics New Zealand. (2023, December 12). International travel: October 2023. <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/international-travel-october-2023/#annual> Tourism Export Council of New Zealand. (n.d). International visitors on the way back. <https://www.tourismexportcouncil.org.nz/international-visitors-on-the-way-back/> Fountain, J., & Cradock-Henry, N. (2020). Recovery, risk and resilience: Post-disaster tourism experiences in Kaikōura, New Zealand. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 35, 1-11. Becken, S., & Hughey, K. F. D. (2013). Linking tourism into emergency management structures to enhance disaster risk reduction. *Tourism Management*, 36, 77-85.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

In an emergency, being a visitor can be a cause of vulnerability - alongside age, gender and health - due to visitors' lack of access to support networks, unfamiliarity with official information channels emergency management arrangements, and language barriers.

Tourists have distinct needs that are often not well understood or explicitly considered in current emergency planning, response, and recovery efforts. Unlike some communities with established support networks or advocacy that can voice their needs, tourists generally lack such representation within the emergency management system and may also lack the capacity or means to effectively communicate their needs during a crisis.

Furthermore, visitors' presence can strain limited local resources and place added burden on volunteer responders, particularly in rural areas (Espiner, 2001; Orchiston, 2012). Given these factors which heighten their risk and reduce their capacity for self-care, non-domestic visitors should be explicitly recognised in the Bill and their needs and vulnerabilities should be specifically addressed, to ensure a more inclusive and effective approach to emergency management.

REFERENCES

Espiner, S. (2001). The phenomenon of risk and its management in natural resource recreation and tourism settings: A case study of Fox and Franz Josef Glaciers, Westland National Park, New Zealand [Lincoln University].

Orchiston, C. (2012). Seismic risk scenario planning and sustainable tourism management: Christchurch and the Alpine Fault zone, South Island, New Zealand. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, 20(1), 59-79.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I believe Option 3 is the best Option. Requiring CDEM Group plans through legislation to explicitly detail how disproportionately affected people and communities will be planned for provides the strongest assurance that these needs are consistently and formally integrated into emergency management across all regions. It provides flexibility for each CDEM Group to identify and plan for the vulnerable populations most relevant to their region, acknowledging the significant regional variation in groups like tourists. Moreover, CDEM Groups' proactive engagement with the communities would build trust, improve mutual understanding, and strengthen relationships, facilitating coordination during response.

On the other side, meaningful engagement requires time, resources, and capability from both CDEM agencies and community groups. Vulnerable communities, particularly those that are volunteer-based or facing existing socio-economic challenges, may have limited capacity to participate consistently in complex planning processes.

Two simple ways to minimise the risks linked to Option 3 are:

- 1) Provide practical support like funding, accessible meeting times/locations, and easy-to-understand information to make it easier for communities and their representatives to participate meaningfully in the planning process.
- 2) Ensure guidance clearly states that the requirement is for CDEM Groups to plan for the vulnerable populations most relevant to their specific region, allowing plans to be tailored to local needs and hazards rather than imposing a rigid, one-size-fits-all national template. The key is the prescribed requirement for the process of tailored planning, not a rigid national template for every group's operational needs.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

At the local level, planning would move beyond broad categories to specifically identify vulnerable populations within the region, understanding the precise nature of their vulnerabilities and needs (e.g., specific accessibility needs, language spoken, reliance on tourism employment). For example, in district where tourists comprise a significant part of the population such as in Queenstown Lakes District, CDEM plans would consider how to effectively communicate warnings and crucial information to individuals who don't speak English, or how to account for the movements and locations of tourists who might be in remote areas or reliant on disrupted public transport.

This would lead to tailored risk assessments analysing how hazards specifically impact these groups and the development of detailed, specific strategies integrated into CDEM plans. These strategies would cover culturally and linguistically appropriate communication methods, specific procedures for evacuation assistance, ensuring welfare centres are accessible and meet diverse needs (including those of transient populations), and clarifying the roles of local partners, including the tourism sector, in supporting these groups. For example, there could be requirements of providing training to tourism industry staff and volunteers on assisting visitors during emergencies, or involving tourists in evacuation scenarios.

At the national level, planning would involve providing clear guidance and potentially minimum standards for CDEM Groups on identifying, engaging with, and planning for disproportionately affected groups, ensuring consistency while enabling regional flexibility. This would be supported by national research to understand diverse vulnerabilities across changing demographics and visitor profiles. National frameworks could support resource allocation for tailored planning. The National Emergency Management Agency would foster partnerships with national bodies representing diverse groups and the tourism industry (eg. MBIE, TNZ, TIA) to inform national strategy and guidance. National public education and warning systems would be developed with diverse needs in mind, including multi-language capabilities and accessible formats.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Respondent skipped this question

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Yes, I agree with the problem identified. In the case of the tourism sector, tourism organisations and businesses have local knowledge, communication networks, assets and resources that can support emergency management agencies (Cahyanto et al., 2020; Chan et al., 2021; Nguyen et al., 2018) but are often underutilised or not utilised correctly. Involving them in disaster planning and response has proven to be a successful strategy (Danzi et al., 2024). However, the tourism sector is not always prepared nor integrated into emergency management planning (Becken & Hughey, 2013).

REFERENCES Cahyanto, I. P., Liu-Lastres, B., & Edwards, C. (2020). Developing a resilience-based adaptive co-management framework: public sectors' insights on the role of tourism. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*.
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<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10464-007-9156-6> Danzi, L., Orchiston, C., Higham, J., & Baggio, R. (2024). Tourism Disaster Management: A Social Network Analysis of Nature-based Destinations in Aotearoa New Zealand. *Journal of Travel Research*, 1–28. Becken, S., & Hughey, K. F. D. (2013). Linking tourism into emergency management structures to enhance disaster risk reduction. *Tourism Management*, 36, 77–85.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

A combination of Options 2 and 3 would be most effective:

1) Develop and update guidance and strengthen public education (non-legislative): This option directly addresses the "unclear process" aspect of the problem. By producing guidance and templates relating to developing formal arrangements with local organisations or sector groups, processes for accepting resource offers, and public engagement, it provides the practical 'how-to' needed for CDEM Groups and external parties to connect and collaborate.

2) Require CDEM Group plans to state how the Group will manage offers of resources from the public (legislative): This option tackles the "under-utilised" aspect of the problem by introducing a legislative requirement. Mandating that CDEM plans define how they will manage offers of resources forces the official system to create clear, planned processes for receiving and using help that's offered from outside the usual emergency services.

This is very important for tourist businesses who have expressed concerns over emergency management procedures and timelines for reimbursements and resourcing (personal communication, July 2022). Integrating tourism into the emergency management framework through defined roles, structured processes, training, and formal agreements ensures continuity of collaboration. MoUs that outline the terms, expectations, and resources that will be provided in times of need, create a foundation of trust and reliability (Danzi et al., 2024).

Importantly, CDEM Groups and RTOs/DMOs serve as key connectors between tourism and emergency management. Their roles must be properly resourced - not only during response but also in the reduction and readiness phases. Policymakers should consider allocating additional funding to empower CDEMs, allowing them to dedicate time and resources to establish connections with sector groups, including tourism. This may involve developing policies and frameworks that promote collaboration between the two sectors, ensuring the active involvement of tourism businesses in disaster management. Additionally, mechanisms should be established to ensure accountability and responsibility for the safety and well-being of tourists. Strategies for enforcement, such as making participation in emergency management training a legal requirement for tourism organisations, could be considered (Cahyanto et al., 2020).

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Danzi, L., Orchiston, C., Higham, J., & Baggio, R. (2024). Tourism Disaster Management: A Social Network Analysis of Nature-based Destinations in Aotearoa New Zealand. *Journal of Travel Research*, 1-28.

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<https://doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2020.1759611>

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 seems the most reasonable

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

My research shows that formalised collaboration between tourism organisations and emergency management agencies can enhance disaster preparedness. The current emergency management system alone cannot meet the needs of both residents and visitors during disasters.

Local preparedness groups such as Fiordland Hazard Working Group and the Tourism Operator Responders of Queenstown play a key role in successful disaster risk management. The coordinated action that took place during the Fiordland floods and COVID-19 responses illustrates the value of established relationships, trust, and shared planning between tourism and emergency management stakeholders.

As the government invests in attracting more tourists, equal attention must be given to the risks they may face, as past disaster examples like the Whakaari White Island eruption demonstrate the deadly consequences of inadequate disaster preparedness. To protect visitor safety, it is essential to invest in supporting key coordinating actors like CDEM groups and RTOs/DMOs, as well as improving interoperable communication systems and policies that integrate tourism stakeholders into national emergency management frameworks. This can help build a stronger, more prepared, and more disaster resilient nation.

#159

COMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 19, 2025 5:15:45 PM
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IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Jenny Healey

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Cass Bay Residents Association

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

It sound like the right approach including empowering local communities to be prepared, self sufficient and resilient.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Poverty, poor housing, location, lack of ability to prepare at a local level, remote Ness and likelihood of being cut off.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

It would use local knowledge to address the greatest needs and have plans and resources in place in anticipation. Up skill and help communities to have plans and resources in place as Civil Defence is doing with communities around Whakaraupo/Lyttelton Harbour now.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Respondent skipped this question

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Empowering communities by having Civil Defence work with them to train volunteers to set up emergency hubs is both cost effective and a good use of the limited time that CD personnel have available. By local hubs being self sufficient it means that CD staff can concentrate on those areas in most need.

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Can't think of any

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

4. This option seems to give the best clarity which seems to be missing currently.

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

It is important that local knowledge is considered as every situation can be unique so flexibility is important. However, there is need for national consistency too so that there is a framework to work within.

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Too few staff.

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Can't think of any.

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

It explained the problems with the status quo well

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The loss of cultural heritage can be significant if it has not been planned to provide for protection.

Q62

Are there any other options that should be considered?

No

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

It explained all the problems

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Animals can have a profound effect on people's lives and they may put themselves at risk of death to rescue pets or livestock. Loss of livestock would have a profound effect on people's livelihood and ability to recover.

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Supporting organisations like HAPA which specialist helping rescue animals.

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q89

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Going into a state of emergency during the recent storms on Banks Peninsula was a sound move as it meant we were prepared

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

The CDEM model being rolled out in Canterbury and particularly in Lyttelton Harbour seems to be working well. Each small community having its own Emergency Hub means that they are prepared to deal with their own unique situation and are eyes on the ground able to report back to Civil Defence quickly. The Community Board response team did an excellent job keeping everyone informed of what was going on and made us feel safer. Definitely recommend this model

#133

COMPLETE

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IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Kathleen Belshaw

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Ngai Tamawera Hapu

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Agree that there is a need to strengthen Maori participation in emergency management, but also for ongoing recovery - mahi after the event.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

vulnerable people and communities, eg kaumatua and tamariki; impoverished communities, people that live in areas exposed to hazards;

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preference is option 3 or 4 - better outcomes if provided for and resource through legislation

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Co-design

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Yes

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 - its important that Iwi Maori are involved from the onset and are resourced adequately to participate

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Acknowledge and resource Maori who are actively involved including marae communities, hapu and iwi networks. Maori health providers should be valued and funded as they deploy resources to support communities.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Rangatira to Rangatira - enshrine the relationship in legislation. Should be a 'must have'.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Mana to mana

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Respect and accommodate Matauranga maori at the onset.

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Prefer Option 3 which enables the backing of legal grunt

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Support options that provide for the protection from civil liability and ensuring compensation for fair and reasonable costs.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Ensure that there is knowledge of which Iwi-Maori entities need to be involved, could be Runanga, Maori Health and Social Providers, Marae or Hapu Communities.

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Very timely to review this piece of legislation. Support the involvement of Iwi Maori at the onset and as mandated representatives on governance structures. Post event recovery should also be a space where Iwi Maori are supported. Matauranga Maori should be respected and integrated appropriately.

Proactively Released

#129

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

We don't see why iwi participation should be stated, surely we are all humans that would pull together in an emergency. Sometimes this separation is hindering decisions eg: Little River being flooded because they couldn't decide soon enough to open the lake even though the level was so high.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

We had to look after ourselves in the 21 weather bomb that left us isolated with no road access & no electricity so would hope in the future there would be some sort of civil defence. Main problem was blocked culverts on the roads & the same occurred where we live now causing expensive damage to our house.

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Please explain your views:

We would like to see infrastructure looked after that would at least mitigate damage. This is surely an obligation to rate payers!

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Infrastructure again. You can standup at a public meeting like we have numerous times & air your views but nothing changes.

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Look after infrastrucure

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

It's all very well being accountable but followup!!

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q92

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Yes look after infrastructure that exacerbates problems on the hills.

#132

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,
Please explain your views:
AS a country/community we can do better in all areas of emergency preparedness

Page 4: Objective 1

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 seems less likely to result in the desired effect given it will rely on groups to access funding and get work done on limited resources, on the other hand Option 3 could become burdensome if tied down in too much legislation.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Perhaps a option 2.5 - enough legislation to get the desired effect and sufficient funding, in house training and workshops to develop community skill sets and capability

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Protection from liability and compensation is important to be reflected in the response.

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Managing the influx of donated resources - while very generous of communities to send supplies this needs to be managed strategically in order to get the right items to the right people at the right time. Further, helicopters travelling in from other areas carrying supplies need to be utilised to their full potential, particularly as many of these services were paid for from donations from communities.

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Animals are hugely undervalued in current emergency planning, with people putting lives at risk to save animals and people displaced afterwards with a lack of options for emergency housing which allows pets.

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2, 3 and 4 need to be developed in conjunction with one another to achieve a balanced approach

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

This is always difficult - a kids pony could be considered as a highly valued companion when compared with a herd of high value production cattle. Priority may be placed on risk first, and ability to evacuate i.e. cattle on a farm may be able to be moved to higher ground where a pony on a lifestyle block may be fenced into small paddocks with less opportunity to seek higher ground.

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Utilisation of a microchipping and registration system such as NAIT, NEIT, NZCAR etc need to be considered as a part of emergency preparedness giving greater chances of reuniting companion animals, equines, livestock with owners. Further information stored in databases may be useful to guide planning particularly resourcing needs by geographic areas/distribution

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Gabrielle seemed like a very uncoordinated "coordinated response", many people didn't seem to know what was happening, what was needed and where.

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

We as a country are struggling to have a sufficient level of essential services in "peace time", until we address the challenges facing the current health system, veterinary system, cost of living etc... we will struggle to have enough services available in an emergency

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Please involve the partners in the Government Industry Agreements, while these agreements were formed for Biosecurity preparedness, there is a lot of work being undertaken in this space that would also be useful and relevant in emergency preparedness.

#134

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Harrison McPhail

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

FIRST72

Q4

Respondent skipped this question

Publication of submissions

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The objectives identified are appropriate in principle. However, the draft Emergency Management Bill does not give adequate legal or operational effect to the objective of strengthening community and iwi Māori participation. This objective is not supported by any clear definition, minimum standard, or regulatory mechanism to embed participation within the emergency management system. The Bill refers to communities and iwi Māori in general terms but provides no enforceable provisions, roles, or resourcing pathways that would enable their meaningful and sustained involvement. This approach risks reducing participation to a rhetorical commitment rather than a functional reality. The experience of Cyclone Gabrielle and the Canterbury earthquakes provides clear evidence that communities are not merely stakeholders - they are often the first and only responders in the immediate aftermath of an event. These events demonstrated that local networks, marae, community groups, and volunteers filled critical gaps when formal response systems were overwhelmed or delayed. However, despite their proven effectiveness, these groups remain informal and unsupported in the legislative framework (at both the national and local levels). To meet the objective, this Bill must go further. It should formally recognise communities and iwi Māori as capabilities within New Zealand's emergency management system. This includes defining and acknowledging participation, establishing minimum standards for inclusion (particularly at the local and CDEM level), mandating roles within response structures, and ensuring access to funding, resourcing and training. Without these measures, the Bill lacks the necessary teeth to drive meaningful change at the community level. If the intent is to transform how emergency management is delivered in Aotearoa New Zealand, then the legislation must move beyond aspirational language and embed communities and iwi Māori as integral, supported actors in our national emergency management framework.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Yes, the problem is correctly identified. However, the response proposed is underdeveloped and lacks the structure required to ensure a consistent and equitable emergency management system across Aotearoa. It is appropriate to acknowledge that different groups—including Māori, Pacific peoples, disabled people, older adults, low-income families, and rural communities—are disproportionately impacted during emergencies. But addressing this cannot rely solely on high-level commitments. The legislation must establish consistent national standards that define what community-level resilience and response looks like in practice, while allowing for local adaptation based on actual risk. At its core, I believe community resilience can be measured through self-sufficiency. This includes the ability for communities to survive, organise, and lead their own localised emergency response—at a minimum, for the first 72 hours, and ideally for up to one week. Achieving this requires two core inputs: 1. Resourcing – access to essential equipment, communications, power, and supplies, resources etc and 2. Capability – trained and prepared local people who know how to lead, coordinate, and operate during an emergency. Crucially, the solutions need to be tailored to the specific disaster risk profile of each community. For example: • On the East Coast, in isolated regions such as northern Tairāwhiti, communities are regularly cut off by flooding and require long-term self-sufficiency. • In urban centres like Napier, communities like Napier Hill may need to manage the sudden influx of thousands of evacuees following a major earthquake or tsunami. These are very different realities, but both require a minimum standard of readiness that ensures no community is left behind. Emergency management must be risk-based, not postcode-based. This means the Bill must go further by: • Defining community response and resilience as core components of the emergency management system; • Establishing a national minimum standard for community readiness that applies to all communities; • Supporting risk-based local adaptation that ensures communities are equipped to respond to their most likely and most severe hazard scenarios. Every community may be affected differently but every person in New Zealand deserves a consistent baseline of support and response. Where you live should not determine the quality or availability of emergency management services. This must be a system built on equity, practicality, and preparedness.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Yes. In our experience at FIRST72 – likely one of the few organisations that works directly with community groups across New Zealand at a national level – one of the most overlooked causes of disproportionate outcomes is the uneven access to emergency management systems due to personal networks and relationships.

In some communities, well-connected leaders have strong ties with local civil defence groups or councils and are therefore better able to secure support, resources, and funding. Meanwhile, other equally vulnerable or high-risk communities without those connections are often overlooked, despite having the same or greater need. This creates an inequitable system in which access to preparedness and response capabilities is driven more by relationships than by risk or need.

This disparity is particularly visible when resourcing decisions are made at a local level without a consistent regional or national standard. Our work has shown that effective community resilience requires coordinated, regional-level planning that ensures all communities – regardless of who leads them – can access support and be part of emergency management planning.

To address this, the system must:

- Prioritise regional equity over existing relationships;
- Provide regional mechanisms to identify and support all at-risk communities, not just those with strong advocates; and
- Recognise and resource national and regional partners like FIRST72 that are working systematically to build resilience across multiple communities, not just isolated communities.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

N/A

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

At the local level, planning would embed community voices directly into the emergency management system. This means moving beyond consultation to genuine co-design processes working alongside hapū, marae, iwi, community groups, and councils to build and implement plans and solutions that reflect real needs and lived experience. These must focus on practical outcomes for communities, not just policy or language. Communities, especially those disproportionately affected, are made up largely of volunteers who are stretched and under-resourced. Planning must be motivating, relevant, and action-focused, not bureaucratic or overly administrative for the sake of process. The goal is to prepare communities to lead their own response, not to burden them with abstract planning exercises.

At the national level, there must be clear leadership and accountability from NEMA to ensure consistency and equity across the system. Emergency management is a complex and wide-reaching responsibility, and national direction is essential to make it coherent and effective. This includes establishing a national minimum standard for community readiness and resilience, a scalable and equitable funding mechanism, and robust community-capability building across regions. National-level planning should also recognise and enable trusted organisations – like FIRST72 and Taskforce Kiwi – that are already working across the country to scale up community preparedness.

There must be urgency in this work. New Zealand's disaster risk is real and growing. Planning must be treated as a national priority, supported by long-term funding, accountability, and reporting. Impact must be measurable, and resources and support must reach the communities who need them most.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

It would prioritise co-design with communities, include mandatory engagement with groups most at risk, and ensure resources are allocated to those with the least capacity to recover. Plans would reflect the lived realities of communities and embed mechanisms for accountability and inclusive delivery. Communities would be recognised not as recipients, but as partners in resilience.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree that iwi and marae are not adequately recognised or supported within the current system. Their contributions during recent disasters including the Kaikōura earthquake and Cyclone Gabrielle demonstrate their critical role in community response and recovery. These contributions must be embedded in emergency management structures, not left to ad hoc arrangements.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Yes

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Iwi and marae should be formal partners in the emergency management system, with defined roles, resourcing, and representation in governance and planning. Their experience and leadership should inform regional and national strategies, supported by dedicated investment in marae-based preparedness initiatives.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Formal representation at the community resilience level and response.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Respondent skipped this question

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

To listen to them directly and incorporate their different needs based on their traditional knowledge and history of areas.

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

The description acknowledges the need to improve participation but underestimates the practical barriers communities face. Communities are expected to participate in response but are not resourced or trained to do so. The Bill needs to provide a clear framework for participation, including definitions, expectations, and responsibilities and support.

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. The government should establish a nationally recognised standard for community preparedness to ensure consistent delivery of training and support. There should be a formal mechanism for recognising and resourcing grassroots organisations, marae, and NGOs engaged in preparedness. Without a funded and coordinated national approach, community involvement will remain fragmented and inequitable.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Yes. However, the current legislation does not support this reality. Communities need to be trained, resourced, and protected as first responders. This must be reflected through practical support, legal clarity, and access to funding.

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Support FIRST72's national training curriculum and support structure for community emergency response hubs and community emergency response teams, which are working to be delivered through partnerships with local organisations and iwi, supported by dedicated investment in preparedness equipment, tools, and education. Community capability must be built before disaster strikes.

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q48

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Yes. The current reliance on voluntary guidance results in inconsistent preparedness across regions. Communities need certainty. A mandated national standard for community disaster preparedness would ensure all New Zealanders have access to a baseline level of readiness.

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Community preparedness is the area in most urgent need of national consistency. The current postcode-based system leaves some communities well-supported and others entirely unprepared. A clear standard would ensure equitable access to training, resources, and support.

Q51

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. The lack of adequate funding undermines all efforts to build a stronger emergency management system. The CDEM Resilience Fund at just \$689,000 annually is the only central government funding available for preparedness. This is grossly inadequate. A national fund dedicated to community-led preparedness is needed to scale readiness across Aotearoa.

Q52

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q53

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q54

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Respondent skipped this question

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

This reform represents a critical opportunity to reshape emergency management in Aotearoa, particularly at the community level, by embedding meaningful and actual participation, capability, and leadership from the people who are most affected when disaster strikes. Across the country, and especially here in Hawke's Bay, we are seeing a groundswell of motivated individuals and groups who have lived through events like Cyclone Gabrielle and never want to experience that level of vulnerability again. These communities are willing, ready, and able to lead but they need a system that recognises, resources, and supports them to do so.

At FIRST72, we focus entirely on community-first emergency management and resilience. We understand that communities are the first responders, and we work to equip them with the training, equipment, and support structures they need to act. Through our Ready Together strategy, we are working to prepare 500 communities by 2030, building practical capability at the community level due to the present gaps in this area of our EM system.

We must recognise that this is not a problem one agency, council or organisation department can solve alone. NEMA and other EM agencies must work constructively, proactively, and in partnership with organisations like ours that are already delivering on the ground, and that can also bring in additional support, including from philanthropic and private sector funders.

What's needed now is a system that encourages, enables, and aligns everyone toward the same national goal: ensuring that before the next disaster strikes, communities are not only consulted they are ready.

#139

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Ruth Bullen

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

The objective seem right, however the need for an objective around planning and clear responsibilities for recovery need to be stronger. A successful recovery outcome is directly linked to the sucess of emergency management and response to a disaster

Page 4: Objective 1

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

The fundamental change that is needed in emergency management legislation is the need for it to focus on enabling effective recovery. It is not clear to me that the legislation and proposed reform is revolutionary enough to drive the responsibilities and accountability needed from the onset that would see a national and local approach taken that responds to the immediate need and long term recovery of the affected communities.

Recognising the complex system of players, funders and organisations, community groups and iwi and how they collectively contribute to the decision making from the onset is integral to an effective response. The response being to the immediate disaster and subsequent success of how the community or region of NZ recovers.

Having been involved in the operational response to restore infrastructure post various disasters in NZ of varying scales, I have witnessed the challenges multiple communities have faced and the varying degrees of success or otherwise to the response and recovery.

Mostly through the lack of education, capability, capacity, lesson sharing and learning I have seen the response/restoration phase obstructing the subsequent longer term response actions that drive successful recovery.

Changing this should be the goal of any disaster response and emergency management legislation. Too often the availability of funding and the barriers between local and various central government entities are restrictive and incompatible with their responsibilities and authority to lead, fund and manage disasters. Tackling or addressing this through legislative reform would lead to a positive change for NZ.

#136

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Fraser Greig

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Manawatū Access Media Charitable Trust

Q4

Respondent skipped this question

Publication of submissions

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The Manawātū Access Media Charitable Trust (MAMCT) strongly supports the proposed objectives of the legislation, especially the focus on strengthening community participation and minimising disruption to essential services. However, to be effective, these objectives must explicitly recognise Community Access Media as a critical partner in emergency communication, given our sector's trusted role and public service function. The Government's 2025 strategy, Strengthening Disaster Resilience and Emergency Management, highlights the importance of community engagement, transparent and inclusive communication, and integrating Māori perspectives. CAMA stations are uniquely equipped to deliver on all these priorities – broadcasting in over 50 languages, centring te reo Māori and Pasifika voices, and providing culturally attuned, localised information. Locally in Manawātū, we reference our response during the Covid pandemic as a prime example. To truly realise the Government's emergency management goals, CAMA stations must be formally recognised as essential communications infrastructure and integrated into statutory emergency planning frameworks.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The description captures essential barriers. However, it could go further in highlighting how mainstream communication channels often fail to reach multilingual, disabled, migrant, and Māori communities, especially those who rely on Community Access Media for culturally relevant and accessible information. Manawatū People's Radio produces over 100 hours of local content each month in multiple languages, serving audiences who are traditionally hard to reach and who may be disproportionately affected during a crisis. Globally, agencies such as UNESCO, ITU, and UNDP emphasise the value of community radio (what we refer to as Community Access Media) in disaster risk reduction. Specifically: UNESCO recognises community radio as a key actor in achieving the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction's goal of "understanding disaster risk" by providing locally relevant and culturally specific information. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) highlights the reliability of analogue radio in crises, noting it remains accessible when digital or mobile infrastructure fails. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) advocates for the inclusion of community radio in recovery and preparedness efforts, acknowledging their role in amplifying the voices of marginalised people and disseminating life-saving information.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Further factors include: Language and literacy barriers, disability, digital exclusion, and cultural mistrust of mainstream institutions.

Community Access Media plays a critical role in overcoming these barriers by offering trusted, localised communication in the languages and formats that communities rely on.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

We support the combined delivery of all four proposed options (a d), particularly options (c) and (d), which require both local and national emergency planning to be informed by the needs of communities that are disproportionately affected.

However, to ensure these needs are effectively met, we recommend the following:

CAMA stations must be formally recognised as communication partners in both legislation and planning guidance.

Non-legislative guidance (Option b) should include the role of Community Access Media and encourage their engagement by CDEM Groups.

Local planning requirements (Option C) should mandate engagement with broadcasters who serve minority and vulnerable groups.

National planning (Option d) should involve direct consultation with CAMA as a representative of media providers serving these communities.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Formal partnerships with CAMA stations to co-design emergency messaging.

Dedicated funding for station infrastructure resilience and broadcast continuity.

Emergency broadcast testing and drills in multiple languages and formats.

Multilingual outreach campaigns that reflect cultural nuances and local knowledge.

Representation of CAMA stations in emergency advisory groups at the local and national levels.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. To meet the objectives of the Emergency Management Bill, Community Access Media must be formally recognised as essential communications infrastructure and included in statutory emergency planning frameworks. To align with the goals of the Emergency Management Bill, we recommend:

Statutory recognition of Community Access Media as part of New Zealand's essential communication infrastructure.

Inclusion of CAMA stations in emergency planning and advisory groups at local and regional levels.

Translation and distribution of all public alerts and warnings through Community Access Media channels.

Dedicated funding for multilingual emergency preparedness campaigns, using Community Access Media networks to amplify life-saving information.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The description appropriately highlights gaps in recognising and resourcing iwi Māori contributions to emergency management. Māori communities are often early responders and offer essential cultural, environmental, and community knowledge.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Māori are deeply embedded in the social fabric of their rohe, often providing shelter, food, spiritual support, and communications during emergencies. The role of marae, iwi radio, Māori networks, and, by extension, Community Access Media, in disaster response is significant and under recognised in national frameworks.

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Recognising iwi Māori as equal partners in emergency governance and planning would improve trust and resilience. The benefits of acknowledging mātauranga Māori and existing networks outweigh any additional coordination costs.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Formally acknowledge iwi as partners at governance levels, with co-design obligations embedded in legislation and supported through resourcing.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

CDEM Groups should establish partnership agreements with mana whenua locally, ensuring Māori representation in decision-making and communications planning.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Formally embedding iwi into emergency governance is essential for upholding the Crown's obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, particularly around equitable access to information and resources.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Create a national Māori advisory board or panel with direct reporting lines to the Director. This panel should include representatives from iwi broadcasters and local marae who already lead community communication and care.

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

The role of CAMA stations in Aotearoa, broadcasting Māori perspectives and te reo Māori, contributes directly to the Crown's obligations under Te Tiriti o Waitangi to ensure equitable access to public services and culturally appropriate communication during emergencies.

Any changes should prioritise Māori media, including iwi and Community Access Media, in official emergency plans to ensure culturally appropriate communication before, during, and after emergencies.

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

We agree that participation is uneven. Many community organisations already play key roles during emergencies but lack formal pathways, protocols, or resourcing to be effectively included. This is particularly true for the Community Access Media sector. CAMA stations are regularly relied upon by local councils and national bodies during civil defence events. For example, Manawātū People's Radio broadcast key messaging and regular interviews with CDEM groups and leaders during the Covid 19 Pandemic. Yet, despite their clear value, CAMA stations are not formally recognised outside of the current Memorandum of Understanding, and no dedicated funding exists to support their emergency role.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

We strongly supports the proposals to:

Develop formal arrangements with CAMA stations before emergencies happen (Option b).

Require CDEM Groups to state how they will manage offers of help (Option C).

These would create opportunities for a nationwide sector of stations to be included in emergency planning, with clear roles and expectations, and funding to address any additional capacity needs.

Our preferred approach combines both non-legislative guidance and legislative requirements, so that stations are not only acknowledged in principle but also woven into planning frameworks.

We also suggest:

Formal recognition of CAMA stations as emergency response stakeholders, similar to existing lifeline utilities.

Mandated consultation with Community Access Media in preparedness and recovery strategies.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

To meet the objectives of the Emergency Management Bill, Community Access Media must be formally recognised as essential communications infrastructure and included in statutory emergency planning frameworks. Specifically, we recommend:

Incentivising formal partnerships between CDEM Groups and local CAMA stations to build shared protocols and ensure resilience.

Training emergency responders to work effectively with Community Access Media as trusted communication partners.

Establishing a framework that designates CAMA stations as “approved providers of warnings and notifications”, building on earlier iterations of the Emergency Management Bill and the current Memorandum of Understanding.

Providing readiness grants and capacity-building support to CAMA stations for emergency infrastructure, backup systems, and multilingual broadcasting capability.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

The description correctly identifies that individuals and communities are frequently first responders during emergencies. However, the current legal, operational, and resourcing frameworks do not reflect this reality for all community actors. Community Access Media (CAMA) stations often continue broadcasting vital information throughout emergencies, sometimes without backup power or formal emergency direction, placing them in a grey area in terms of legal liability and eligibility for compensation. Simplifying legal frameworks and recognising media resilience as critical infrastructure would ensure stations can act swiftly without risk. This includes ensuring sites, studios, transmission infrastructure, and generators are fit for purpose and subsidised. Operational guidance and funding tailored to media infrastructure resilience should be prioritised.

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Improving support for community responders, such as CAMA stations, would ensure the faster and more trusted dissemination of life-saving information.

Benefits:

Enhanced community resilience and faster recovery.

Increased public trust and engagement.

More equitable access to emergency messaging.

Risks of inaction:

Communication breakdowns for culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

Continued reliance on overloaded centralised systems.

Legal uncertainty deterring community-led response efforts.

Preferred options:

Extend civil liability protection to media organisations acting in good faith.

Ensure CAMA stations are eligible for compensation or reimbursement for emergency-related broadcasting, especially when acting without direct instruction.

Introduce funding mechanisms and asset planning tools to reflect the infrastructure needs of community media.

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Establish formal recognition for emergency responders at Community Access Media stations. This would enable access to critical services, resources, and legal protections during emergency response and recovery phases.

Develop templates and technical guidance for emergency broadcast continuity planning.

Allocate dedicated funding for readiness, including translation and targeted outreach campaigns.

Explore a framework for designating CAMA stations as "approved providers of warnings and notifications" to support the national alerting system (in addition to and above the current Memorandum of Understanding).

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

There are still barriers to ensuring that Māori-led and community-led responders like iwi media and CAMA stations are integrated as strategic partners. This includes:

Formal inclusion in emergency planning frameworks

Resourcing models that enable the delivery of culturally grounded and locally responsive information

Trust-based engagement, rather than ad hoc consultation.

Failing to recognise these entities as core partners risks excluding some of the most trusted and responsive actors in our emergency ecosystem.

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Manawatū People's Radio is committed to engagement with Civil Defence during emergencies, but inconsistent clarity around who is in charge of communications, along with staff changes, creates challenges. Better direction, control, oversight and increased engagement at the operational level would support consistent messaging, coordination, and quicker responses.

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

We support clearer delegation and communication protocols. The benefit would be improved timeliness and effectiveness of public messaging, especially via local broadcast networks.

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Continue to include communication partners, such as CAMA stations, in decision trees and pre-scripted alert processes. Increase dedicated liaison and community engagement roles within CDEM Groups to ensure information flows effectively to local media, such as CAMA stations.

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

More centralised coordination and community engagement, combined with clear local implementation pathways, would improve consistency and effectiveness. This includes recognising CAMA stations as trusted partners that must be integrated into communication chains and emergency preparedness awareness campaigns.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Confusion around responsibilities and staff changes among officials contributes to delays in community messaging and engagement. Clarifying these roles and increasing community engagement efforts will help ensure that information is disseminated quickly and reliably.

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options include more unified protocols for engagement with community partners. The benefit would be stronger accountability and less duplication.

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Create explicit obligations for CDEM Groups to consult, engage, and campaign with locally relevant communications partners (such as CAMA stations).

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The model should be adjusted to prioritise community engagement and communication readiness, including stronger partnerships and emergency preparedness awareness campaigns with local public interest broadcasters, such as CAMA stations.

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We have observed inconsistent performance across the years, in part due to limited community engagement and resources, as well as staff changes. Consistent and streamlined structures, along with increased capacity and resources, would improve service delivery and awareness.

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options should strengthen local leadership and clarify responsibilities, particularly in communications planning and outreach, which should include increased public investment in emergency preparedness campaigns.

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Ensure that accountability frameworks include engagement with diverse communities and partners, especially communication providers (such as CAMA stations) that have local access.

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

There is a need for more operational clarity and accountability. Coordinating Executive Groups (CEGs) are key connectors between policy and implementation yet they are often disconnected from community-level delivery.

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

We support options that improve the functioning of Coordinating Executive Groups (CEGs) and enable them to work more directly with local stakeholders, such as CAMA stations. This would benefit public confidence and service responsiveness.

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

To meet the objectives of the Emergency Management Bill, Community Access Media must be formally recognised as essential communications infrastructure and included in statutory emergency planning frameworks. Specifically, CAMA advocates for:

Requiring Coordinating Executive Groups to establish formal communication frameworks that include designated CAMA partners.

Allocating further public investment into emergency preparedness awareness campaigns and other strategies.

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Plans must keep pace with evolving roles, technology, and community needs. Updating plans and increasing community engagement are essential to effective and inclusive emergency management.

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Faster and more iterative planning updates, along with increased community engagement and outreach campaigns, would allow for the timely integration of new risks and partners, such as social service agencies (including CAMA stations).

Q45

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Provide dedicated funding (for emergency preparedness campaigns, infrastructure upgrades, and community engagement) and staffing to maintain plans and engage stakeholders in the update process, especially those involved in communications.

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Communication responsibilities are often assumed but not formalised. There is no national or regional clarity on how diverse communities will be reached, nor who is accountable for ensuring emergency communications are inclusive. Formalising partnerships with Community Access Media stations, in addition to the current Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), would address this gap and improve the equity of access to information.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The need for stronger national direction is clear. We often face inconsistencies in engagement, access, and awareness of civil defence information across our rohe. A more standardised framework (including further investment in awareness campaigns, community outreach, and critical infrastructure) would improve coordination and information dissemination, and ensure equitable treatment.

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

We support options that increase accountability and set national expectations. However, any additional compliance or reporting requirements placed on us or our service providers must come with corresponding support or funding.

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Definitions of essential communications infrastructure.

Additional standards and investment in public alerting and messaging.

Involvement of Community Access Media (and other media providers) in response planning.

Criteria for designating lifeline utilities, which should broaden to include CAMA stations.

Q51

Are there any other options that should be considered?

National direction should include guidance on the role of Community Access Media, with expectations for how Civil Defence Groups will engage with them.

Q52

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

There must be mechanisms in place to address performance gaps, mainly when failure to act affects vulnerable communities. Too often, local variations result in inconsistent communication during emergencies.

Q53

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Strengthening the Director's mandate is appropriate. However, this mandate should include community feedback loops and transparency around interventions.

Q54

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Enable public-interest media outlets (such as CAMA stations) to raise performance issues directly with NEMA when local coordination fails, with assurance of follow-up and necessary resources.

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Current local hazard planning often lacks meaningful community input and overlooks communication infrastructure gaps, particularly those experienced by Community Access Media stations. These limitations directly impact the ability to reach vulnerable communities with critical risk and preparedness information effectively. CAMA stations are an underutilised but essential part of local risk communication networks.

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

We support improvements to planning tools, enhanced public education, and stronger coordination between hazard planners and communicators. A key benefit would be improved public understanding of local risks, more effective messaging, and increased readiness, especially for underserved communities.

However, recognising CAMA as a key communication partner will require increased capacity, infrastructure, and coordination at the local level. These new expectations must be backed by dedicated funding. Otherwise, the burden will fall on already under-resourced CAMA stations. This could undermine the effectiveness of any proposed changes.

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

We support national consistency in the core aspects of hazard identification, risk assessment, and communication protocols. However, regional flexibility is essential for tailoring engagement strategies and using trusted local communication providers, such as Manawatū People's Radio.

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Limited staffing and resourcing.

Fragmentation between council departments.

Gaps in training around community-led communication strategies.

Underuse of locally embedded media platforms.

Manawatū People's Radio is underutilised in the current local and national awareness campaign budget allocations.

Low awareness of the role Community Access Media can play in risk communication.

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

CDEM Group plans should be required to:

Formally integrate local communications partners such as CAMA stations.

Include these partners in risk mapping, planning exercises, and scenario testing.

Allocate specific funding to support their participation and infrastructure development.

Develop and increase funded public education campaigns in collaboration with trusted local broadcasters, such as CAMA stations, to improve awareness among vulnerable or hard-to-reach communities.

Q60

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The protection of taonga Māori and cultural heritage is vital during and after emergencies, not only for iwi and hapū but for the nation as a whole. These assets hold deep spiritual, historical, and identity-based value and must be safeguarded through intentional and culturally informed planning. The recognition of such heritage in emergency planning frameworks is overdue and well supported.

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

We support approaches that embed iwi leadership in identifying and prioritising taonga and cultural assets before emergencies occur. The benefit is a system that reflects local values and enhances intergenerational resilience. The risk of inaction is irreversible cultural loss. The preferred option is the development of mandatory protocols for taonga protection in CDEM Group plans.

Q62

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. Require emergency communication partners, including Iwi and Community Access Media, to collaborate on cultural asset alert systems and post-event reporting. Ensure CAMA stations are trained (and funded to meet the additional capacity required) to communicate the cultural significance of protected sites and practices during a response.

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Animal welfare is intrinsically linked to human well-being during emergencies. Clear protocols and resources for protecting pets, working animals, and livestock are essential for reducing trauma and supporting recovery.

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

We support options that expand planning requirements to include animal evacuation, sheltering, and public communication. The benefit consists of greater public cooperation and reduced harm.

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Animal welfare should be considered second only to human safety, prioritised above property protection. Public communication should reflect this hierarchy, especially in communities that rely on animals for their livelihood and companionship.

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Leverage local Community Access Media stations to deliver real-time updates on animal evacuation centres and safety advice. Establish partnerships between animal welfare organisations and CAMA stations to develop emergency content and resource awareness campaigns in advance.

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

The communications infrastructure required to deliver culturally inclusive, accurate, and accessible emergency information is not formally recognised, and in some cases, the critical infrastructure required to disseminate information is lacking or inadequate (e.g. obsolete or inadequate generator support, high transmission costs, over-reliance on the internet, AM/FM limited frequency availability). Without this critical infrastructure, community and iwi-led media organisations remain underutilised and under-supported despite being essential to maintaining community cohesion and trust during crises.

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

This section is critical. The definition of 'lifeline utilities' must reflect 21st-century communication realities, including publicly funded, culturally embedded media services relied on during past disasters. The current definition of lifeline utilities excludes key communication services, such as Community Access Media. While RNZ and TVNZ are recognised, the national sector of 12 CAMA stations—despite providing trusted, multilingual, and localised content to communities underserved by mainstream media, including Māori, Pasifika, people with disabilities, rural populations, and migrant communities—are not. Although our structures may differ, CAMA stations share the same public service and emergency communication objectives. Our role as signatories to the national Memorandum of Understanding on emergency broadcasting underscores this. This narrow designation fails to reflect how communities receive and rely on information during emergencies. During recent engagements with officials, this omission was raised as a serious concern. Although the earlier Emergency Management Bill proposed more prescriptive definitions and support for transmission services, the current direction instead imposes obligations on infrastructure entities without additional funding. This risks costs being passed onto CAMA stations by providers such as Kordia and Chorus, threatening their operational capacity. A recent Cabinet paper acknowledged the lack of structural or funding reform to address systemic gaps in risk reduction and community resilience. Without formal inclusion of CAMA stations as essential infrastructure, these challenges will persist, leaving frontline community broadcasters unsupported in future emergencies.

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

We strongly support Option C: a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure” that recognises the importance of community-based public media.

This would:

Enable inclusion of publicly funded CAMA stations in planning and funding systems.

Acknowledge their role in business continuity and emergency broadcasting.

Reduce reliance on centralised systems by empowering trusted local providers.

Without such inclusion, the system risks communication failures and inequitable outcomes, particularly for vulnerable groups.

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Broadcast services from Community Access Media should be added as critical communications infrastructure. These services: Provide life-saving information in over 50 languages across Aotearoa. Are trusted by local communities across the country. Support Māori, iwi, and Treaty-aligned outcomes in emergency response. Have already demonstrated their importance during major events (e.g., Christchurch earthquakes, Covid Pandemic, Cyclone Gabrielle, Auckland floods).

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Community Access Media infrastructure, including broadcast sites, transmission networks, studio equipment, and backup power, should be covered.

This infrastructure:

Delivers 24/7 localised information across FM, AM, and digital platforms.

Serves over 1 million people annually via 12 regional stations.

Produces over 4,000 hours of content per month, with a focus on equity and local connection.

Serves as a trustworthy bridge between emergency services and the community.

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

To meet the Emergency Management Bill's objectives, we recommend the following additional steps:

Formal recognition of Community Access Media as essential infrastructure, with a role in statutory emergency frameworks.

A tiered framework that recognises CAMA services as essential at local and regional levels, allowing flexible inclusion in emergency contexts.

Infrastructure and readiness support, including:

Transmission and generator upgrades

Resilience training and emergency planning resources

Emergency communication templates and multilingual campaign funding

Representation on emergency advisory groups to ensure equitable planning and delivery.

Dedicated investment to future-proof the sector, including technical, staffing, and resilience planning support.

Community Access Media aligns with international best practice, including UNESCO and UNDP guidance, and delivers on Aotearoa's own Treaty, equity, and resilience commitments. Without formal inclusion in emergency management systems, the government risks overlooking one of the most effective, local, and trusted sources of communication during disaster. We urge recognition, investment, and inclusion of the CAMA sector as a cornerstone of Aotearoa's emergency response infrastructure.

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Community Access Media (CAMA) stations play a vital role in providing localised, culturally relevant information during emergencies. However, CAMA stations are currently excluded from the lifeline utility framework, despite being relied upon during crises. While CAMA stations are committed to service continuity, most lack the necessary infrastructure and funding to meet the high business continuity standards expected of lifeline utilities. CAMA stations are already operating under significant financial constraints and resource limitations, and we urge that any new business continuity obligations come with adequate funding to enable compliance.

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

CAMA supports Option (b): increasing assurance through non-legislative guidance and monitoring. However, this option must be coupled with dedicated funding to enable CAMA stations to meet the infrastructure and resilience standards required for emergency continuity. Without this, there is a risk that smaller broadcasters will bear the costs, which could lead to financial strain and increased service costs.

We strongly caution against Options (c) and (d), as financial penalties or legislative mandates without corresponding funding will disproportionately burden smaller, underfunded organisations like Manawātū People's Radio and the rest of the CAMA sector. The increased transmission costs and compliance requirements could be passed on by infrastructure providers, placing further financial pressure on stations such as ours that are already operating on tight budgets.

Without funding support, such measures would effectively penalise essential emergency broadcasters for circumstances beyond their control.

We recommend introducing safeguards to protect public interest broadcasters from cost escalation due to new obligations placed on infrastructure providers, such as Chorus, Kordia and Shureview.

Q76

Are there any other options that should be considered?

In addition to the current options, we recommend:

Access to central government infrastructure funding for the installation of backup transmission systems, off-grid studios, and other emergency readiness tools.

A tiered approach to lifeline utility obligations, recognising the varying capacities of regional and community-based broadcasters and ensuring funding levels reflect these differences.

The development of a dedicated funding mechanism specifically to support the emergency preparedness needs of CAMA stations. This could be managed through the current NZ On Air allocation or a separate funding stream aimed at emergency broadcasting needs.

Recognising the value of existing MOU partnerships and integrating CAMA into the national business continuity planning framework.

Q77

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The problem is accurately described. Community Access Media stations are often left out of formal emergency coordination forums and education communication campaigns despite playing an essential role in disseminating localised, multilingual, and culturally attuned information.

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

We support the development of more formalised coordination structures and information-sharing channels at both regional and national levels. This would ensure CAMA stations can be part of coordinated messaging strategies and awareness campaigns, and quickly access critical information in emergencies. However, to effectively engage in these partnerships, CAMA stations will require dedicated funding for training, simulation exercises, awareness campaigns, and infrastructure upgrades to ensure they meet the demands of emergency response roles.

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

We advocate for the expansion of the national emergency broadcasting MOU, with clearly defined and resourced local implementation protocols between CEMA Groups and CAMA stations. This ensures that CAMA stations can quickly respond to local needs while remaining integrated into the broader national emergency response framework.

Q80

Are there any other options that should be considered?

To meet the objectives of the Emergency Management Bill, Community Access Media must be formally recognised as essential communications infrastructure and included in statutory emergency planning frameworks. Specifically, CAMA recommends:

Embedding information-sharing expectations within service-level agreements between CEMA agencies and Community Access Media, backed by clear, resourced commitments.

Funded joint training, simulation exercises, and awareness campaigns to strengthen partnerships and ensure readiness for emergency communications.

Formal recognition of CAMA stations as essential communications infrastructure, with corresponding funding to support business continuity planning and emergency preparedness.

Ultimately, essential services must include the communications ecosystem not just telecommunications providers, but also publicly funded community broadcasters, such as CAMA stations, which act as conduits for critical information. These services are essential to public safety and cohesion during emergencies, particularly for Māori, Pasifika, people with disabilities, migrants, and rural communities.

Business continuity planning must formally acknowledge public messaging as an essential function and provide the resources and infrastructure protections needed to deliver on that obligation. To fully realise the goals of the Emergency Management Bill, Community Access Media must be recognised as essential communications infrastructure and included in statutory emergency planning frameworks, not just as a partner, but as an operationally necessary asset.

Q81

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We agree with the problem definition. The COVID-19 pandemic and recent severe weather events have highlighted the critical need for all central government organisations to be prepared to maintain essential services during emergencies. These services include not only operational and infrastructural continuity but also the ability to effectively communicate with the public, primarily through trusted and accessible channels, such as Community Access Media.

Q82

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

We support the proposal to expand the scope of organisations recognised in the Act. In particular, we endorse extending business continuity obligations to Crown agents, Autonomous Crown Entities, and Independent Crown Entities, as well as requiring all recognised agencies to take account of Director-issued guidance. These changes will increase clarity, improve coordination, and enhance operational resilience across government.

However, the inclusion of communication-related agencies must be explicit, especially those that fund or rely on community broadcasters. Community Access Media (represented by CAMA) plays a frontline role in public messaging during emergencies, providing multilingual, localised, and culturally relevant information to vulnerable communities.

While CAMA is currently acknowledged through a discretionary Memorandum of Understanding, this is not sufficient. It lacks enforceability and integration into emergency frameworks. Formal recognition and obligations are needed to ensure that CAMA can fulfil its essential communications role during a crisis.

Q83

Are there any other options that should be considered?

We recommend the following additional actions:

Extend business continuity requirements to include government agencies that fund, oversee, or depend on public-interest media, such as NZ On Air and the Ministry for Culture and Heritage.

Require central government departments to identify their communications partners (e.g. CAMA stations) as part of their business continuity planning.

Include Community Access Media in inter-agency contingency frameworks for emergency communications.

Allocate dedicated funding to support business continuity planning, readiness, and restoration for the community media sector.

Prioritise communications infrastructure (e.g. studio and transmitter sites used by CAMA stations) for protection and restoration in emergencies.

Funding and resource needs:

To effectively integrate CAMA into emergency communications frameworks, additional funding and resources will be necessary. Currently, CAMA stations such as Manawātū People's Radio face significant challenges in terms of staffing, equipment, and infrastructure resilience. The following should be considered:

Targeted funding streams to support CAMA stations in maintaining emergency-ready operations, including staffing, training, equipment, and infrastructure upgrades.

Resourcing for community-based outreach and preparedness. CAMA stations often provide localised information that bridges gaps in national communication strategies. Funding should support these initiatives (and awareness campaigns) in high-risk areas and vulnerable communities.

Investment in secure and resilient broadcasting infrastructure, including backup power systems and transmission equipment that can operate in the event of natural disasters or other emergencies.

Training and capacity building for CAMA staff in emergency management, media protocols, and crisis communication.

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

The current framing of "essential services" must be expanded to include the broader communications ecosystem, beyond just telecommunications infrastructure. Publicly funded community broadcasters like CAMA stations act as vital conduits of critical information to diverse and underserved populations.

Without formal statutory recognition, these broadcasters remain excluded from the planning and protection frameworks they need to function in emergencies. Their omission puts public safety, community cohesion, and equitable access to emergency information at risk.

To meet the objectives of the Emergency Management Bill, Community Access Media must be recognised as essential communications infrastructure and included in emergency legislation, not just as partners, but as operationally necessary assets.

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The process for managing access to restricted areas must be clear, consistent, and adaptable. This ensures safety while allowing essential personnel, including CAMA station staff and content creators, to continue operating. During past emergencies, such as COVID-19 in Manawātū, confusion around access restrictions has led to unnecessary disruption of critical communication services. This has hampered the ability of CAMA stations to disseminate vital information to vulnerable communities that rely on them for local, multilingual, and culturally relevant updates.

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

We support options that provide a more transparent and coordinated process for designating access rights, particularly for media personnel working in public-interest Community Access Media. Preferred options should include clear protocols for issuing passes or access rights to media staff, ensuring that CAMA stations are explicitly recognised as essential communication services. The key benefits include:

Reduced downtime in the dissemination of critical information.

Improved public trust through consistent access for CAMA station personnel to serve their audiences during emergencies.

Without a formal accreditation process, CAMA stations may continue to face delays or restrictions in accessing their infrastructure and facilities, which can delay their ability to perform their essential communication role.

Q88

Are there any other options that should be considered?

A key recommendation is to develop a national template for rapidly accrediting essential communication personnel during emergencies. This framework should explicitly include CAMA stations as part of the vital communications infrastructure. Accreditation should guarantee access to broadcast towers, transmission sites, and studio facilities, enabling stations to continue operations uninterrupted during emergencies. Additionally, this framework should ensure that CAMA stations are recognised and protected as critical assets, prioritised for access and repair when necessary.

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The responsibilities for using emergency powers must be unambiguous. Confusion can delay decision-making and negatively impact response time, including the timely dissemination of emergency information through CAMA station channels. Without clarity in who holds the authority, CAMA stations may face delays in receiving necessary permissions to broadcast vital updates to the public, particularly in areas requiring restricted access.

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

We support the option that delineates authority and promotes consistency across local government boundaries. This reduces confusion and improves confidence in leadership. Clear roles for CDEM Groups, Controllers, and Recovery Managers should explicitly include media, especially CAMA stations, in the decision-making process. This ensures CAMA stations are integrated into the emergency management ecosystem, reducing the likelihood of disruption to essential communication services during crises.

Q91

Are there any other options that should be considered?

We propose that all local emergency declarations include a communications liaison officer tasked with managing the dissemination of information through approved media channels, including CAMA stations. This would ensure a consistent flow of critical information and further integrate Community Access Media into the emergency response framework.

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

In a digital era, requiring physical signatures for declarations creates unnecessary delays. Transitioning to electronic methods is practical and increases the agility of emergency response processes. For CAMA stations, the lack of timely access to emergency powers or declarations can cause delays in broadcasting critical information. Moving to electronic signatures would expedite decision-making, ensuring that CAMA stations can continue providing essential updates to the public without unnecessary delays.

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options should support digital authorisation mechanisms with appropriate checks and balances. This ensures speed without compromising legitimacy. This digital shift would also enable CAMA stations to receive timely notifications regarding the activation of emergency powers, allowing them to adjust and broadcast accurate information to the public quickly.

Q94

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Include an automated communication protocol tied to the declaration system that immediately alerts designated media partners, including CAMA stations, when emergency powers are activated. This would ensure that CAMA stations are promptly informed and can start their crucial role in disseminating emergency information immediately.

Funding Consideration:

Increased reliance on CAMA stations for timely and accurate emergency information dissemination will require enhanced funding to ensure their capacity can meet the demand. This includes expanding their ability to cover additional personnel, technological tools (e.g., emergency broadcasting equipment and redundancy systems), and training staff in emergency communication protocols. Therefore, funding support for CAMA stations should be included in any legislation or policy that enhances their role in emergency management.

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Mayors hold a visible leadership role and are often perceived by the public as the face of local government. Making their roles more explicit in the legislation would support transparency and help streamline response coordination. This more precise definition can also strengthen the integration of CAMA stations in the local communication framework, as it clarifies who is responsible for directing public information during emergencies.

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

We support codifying mayors' responsibilities and communication duties, especially regarding public information and local coordination. This would increase public understanding and accountability. Additionally, requiring mayors and local authorities to include CAMA stations in their communication plans would significantly enhance the dissemination of information, particularly in areas where traditional media are less effective.

Q97

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Provide mayors with briefing materials and communication templates tailored for multilingual outreach, specifically for CAMA stations and iwi media. This would ensure that emergency messaging reaches all segments of the population, including underrepresented communities.

Funding Consideration:

To support the expanded role of CAMA stations in emergency communications, dedicated funding for equipment, staffing, and operational costs is necessary. Without this, there could be gaps in coverage or the ability to deliver timely messages, particularly in communities with limited access to traditional media.

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Controllers and Recovery Managers may require the power to requisition or prioritise access to local media infrastructure to ensure the continuity of critical broadcasts. They should also be empowered to directly engage with CAMA stations in planning and message dissemination during the response and recovery phases, particularly when mainstream channels are compromised or less effective for targeted communities.

Funding Consideration:

To enhance CAMA stations' ability to contribute effectively in emergencies, funding should be made available for establishing emergency response capacity. This would include ensuring that CAMA stations have the necessary resources to maintain their infrastructure, personnel, and technology, allowing them to operate effectively during emergencies.

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Community Access Medias role in emergency management

Manawatū People's Radio is a member of the Community Access Media Alliance (CAMA) which is a signatory to the national Memorandum of Understanding on emergency broadcasting and has longstanding relationships with emergency management agencies. Despite this, the nature of our public funding and our UNESCO-backed origins, we lack formal recognition as **lifeline utilities** in emergency management frameworks.

CAMA serves over 1 million New Zealanders annually through 12 member stations (MPR c. 160,000). Collectively, we produce over 4,000 hours of locally made content monthly in more than 50 languages. We reach more than 200 community groups through a mix of AM, FM, and digital platforms, with a strong emphasis on te reo Māori, Pasifika languages, and languages from ethnic communities.

Critical role in emergency response

CAMA stations are integral to the emergency management system, providing:

24/7 broadcast capacity to ensure the timely dissemination of emergency information.

Localised, culturally attuned communication, including support for communities traditionally underserved by mainstream media, such as Māori, Pasifika, ethnic minorities, youth, disabled, and rural groups.

An established trust network developed through decades of consistent local programming.

In times of crisis, CAMA stations often serve as the sole source of emergency information. For example, during the 2023 flooding in Hawke's Bay, radio was the only available platform for crucial emergency information for some residents.

Our involvement does not end with the conclusion of the declared emergency either, with long term targeted information still broadcast in recovery and rehabilitative stages (such as the "long tail" of Covid 19).

Funding and infrastructure needs

Our sector makes a significant contribution to emergency communications. On a national scale, stations collectively pay \$366,000 annually in transmission costs, with some stations spending over \$50,000 per year on transmission alone. Infrastructure and generator costs vary widely, and these disparities represent significant barriers to maintaining consistent emergency readiness across the sector.

While wages account for over 70% of sector overheads, many stations operate with minimal staff and rely heavily on volunteers. Despite receiving a \$3.6 million NZ On Air allocation for 2023/24, the current funding model, which is based on population reach, fails to reflect the emergency communication value that CAMA provides. Additional funding is essential to support infrastructure upgrades, such as backup generators and transmission systems, and to enhance preparedness in meeting the unique needs of the communities we serve.

Recommendations for strengthening CAMA's role

To ensure that CAMA can continue its vital role in New Zealand's emergency management framework, we strongly recommend the following:

Formal recognition as a lifeline utility in the revised framework to ensure CAMA is integrated into emergency planning and receives appropriate support during emergencies.

Dedicated funding for infrastructure upgrades, including the provision of backup power systems and improved transmission resilience.

Representation on emergency advisory and planning bodies, ensuring equitable inclusion of CAMA in national and local civil defense strategies.

Funding for training, equipment, and readiness, as well as awareness campaigns to enhance emergency preparedness within communities.

Support for capacity-building initiatives that promote national coordination and infrastructure investment in resilience planning and training for emergencies.

Supporting Māori engagement and global best practices

We directly support the government's objectives for iwi engagement in emergency planning, primarily through our broadcasting in te reo Māori and our amplification of Māori voices, environmental knowledge, and traditions. Our sector's ability to deliver information in culturally relevant ways ensures that Māori communities are prepared and informed during emergencies.

Internationally, community radio (CAMA) is recognised as a key element of disaster resilience by UNESCO, UNDP, and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), all of which highlight the unique reliability of radio in reaching underserved and high-risk populations. Formal recognition and support for CAMA stations align with global best practices for emergency communication and resilience building.

Conclusion: Ensuring equitable and inclusive emergency management

The Community Access Media sector is a cornerstone of Aotearoa's democratic infrastructure and emergency resilience. Formal recognition of our role in emergency management legislation, supported by infrastructure investment, planning integration, and dedicated funding, will ensure that our diverse and vulnerable communities are not left behind during times of crisis.

We look forward to working with NEMA to strengthen the system and ensure a more inclusive, responsive, and resilient emergency communication framework.

#135

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

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Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Amazon Kuiper New Zealand Limited

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 4: Objective 1

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Amazon Kuiper New Zealand Limited, an affiliate of Kuiper Systems LLC (together, Amazon), extends its gratitude to the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) for the opportunity to provide comments on the Emergency Management Bill (Draft Bill) and the accompanying Discussion Document on Strengthening New Zealand's Emergency Management Legislation (Discussion Document). Amazon commends NEMA for its work to ensure emergency response efforts operate efficiently and effectively and encourages NEMA to recognize the important role that satellite technology can play in keeping lines of communication open for first responders, government officials, and community members. The consideration of satellite technology in strengthening New Zealand's emergency management directly aligns with the five objectives outlined in NEMA's Discussion Document with the primary goal of keeping individuals, families, and businesses in New Zealand safe, proactive, and prepared.

I. Background

Amazon's Project Kuiper will bring high-speed, low latency broadband to unserved and underserved communities globally, including in New Zealand. Amazon began launching its constellation of non-geostationary satellite orbit (NGSO) fixed-satellite service (FSS) satellites in low earth orbit (LEO) (Kuiper System) in April 2025. Since committing to invest over 10 billion U.S. dollars in the Kuiper System, Amazon has made significant strides toward deployment, including the continued expansion of its terrestrial infrastructure and unveiling of innovative customer terminals (CTs) that will offer high performance in small form factors at affordable price points. Amazon plans to begin offering commercial service in certain areas of the world this year, including in New Zealand, further advancing its goal of providing affordable, accessible, and high-quality broadband services to residential, governmental, and enterprise customers in New Zealand and abroad.

The resiliency of Project Kuiper's NGSO network will be particularly important in maintaining connectivity in disaster-prone regions of the world, including in New Zealand, where earthquakes along the Alpine Fault are expected to harm connectivity for the South Island. Most recently, NGSO satellite communication was one of the only forms of connectivity available when Cyclones Gabrielle and Tam hampered terrestrial telecommunications services on the North Island. Kuiper services will be well-positioned to serve as primary and fallback connectivity options for emergency scenarios due to the system's reliable connection and widespread coverage of New Zealand.

II. Comments on the Draft Bill and Discussion Document

Amazon supports all five objectives for NEMA's emergency management legislation. Of these five, Amazon most directly supports Objective 4 to minimise disruptions to essential infrastructure in the aftermath of natural disasters or emergencies and urges NEMA to consider incorporating satellite connectivity in its disaster response initiatives. Because satellite networks are not as prone to weather- and disaster-related service disruption, satellite systems such as Amazon's Project Kuiper can be rapidly deployed to support disaster management efforts and improve national and local governments' crisis response efforts during natural disasters, such as earthquakes, landslides, cyclones, and severe flooding. NGSO satellite networks can also complement existing terrestrial networks by acting as a backup or failover system during natural disasters when terrestrial service is interrupted and can extend the reach of terrestrial coverage.

As NEMA notes in Objective 4 of the Discussion Document, "[t]he costs of outages can be felt far beyond the affected entities," disrupting first responders and "government agencies' ability to deliver their critical functions and services." Satellite systems can help to alleviate the ramifications of telecommunications outages as the small, portable CT devices are easy to install and can be rapidly deployed proactively by government and community members alike, during or after an emergency to facilitate immediate connectivity. Such services not only help individuals connect with loved ones and emergency responders but also allow government and non-profit organizations to collect valuable real-time data to aid with rescue missions, recovery efforts, mitigation planning, and rebuilding efforts. Additionally, first responders can use NGSO satellite technology to quickly set up service in impacted areas and access low-latency broadband connectivity to facilitate mission-critical communication, supporting Objective 2 of the Discussion Document by strengthening regional management.

Have your say: Strengthening New Zealand's emergency management legislation

In addition to satellite broadband services, Amazon encourages NEMA to consider innovative satellite direct-to-device (D2D) technology in the government's emergency management planning to ensure consumers outside the coverage areas of compromised terrestrial networks remain connected following emergencies. D2D technology not only enables customers to contact emergency services, but also facilitates communication between emergency response services, allows individuals to connect with loved ones, enables the government to push critical alerts and post-disaster information to customers, and allows responders to locate customers in need of assistance. The availability of D2D services can improve safety and emergency response services and quality of life for users throughout New Zealand, including for communities in the hardest to reach areas.

Additionally, to further encourage preparedness, minimize disruptions, and ensure a higher minimum standard of safety management, in line with Objectives 3, 4 and 5 of NEMA for the emergency management legislation, Amazon notes the importance of proactively establishing relationships between governments and satellite operators and encourages the incorporation of satellite communications into emergency management legislation, such as the Draft Bill. Proactive partnerships will facilitate rapid response and recovery efforts in the event of disaster and will ensure that governments are equipped with the latest technology to undertake critical communications and operations, like search and rescue. Satellite systems also support enterprise and government continuity plans by providing flexible and secure broadband to connect remote assets to the cloud. As a result, governments and enterprises across multiple sectors—including agriculture and maritime operations—can still access primary and redundant connectivity for remote sites, securely connect to cloud-based applications, and access online data storage, processing, and analytics. Amazon encourages NEMA to consider these critical services as it updates its emergency management legislation.

Further, satellite connectivity can strengthen community participation in disaster-relief efforts. As NEMA notes under Objective 1, "people, businesses and communities are often the first to respond in an emergency[.]" Providing these communities with tools to help them save lives and property and stay connected with other regions is incredibly valuable for recovery efforts. For example, in the aftermath of Cyclone Gabrielle, a community member with a fixed satellite connection used the service to provide safety updates to his neighbours' relatives outside of the region. Amazon, thus, urges NEMA to support the adoption by customers of satellite-based broadband services to ensure connectivity during disaster recovery.

III. Conclusion

Amazon is grateful to NEMA for the opportunity to contribute to the Draft Plan and looks forward to working with NEMA to improve the country's local and federal emergency management system. We welcome the opportunity to meet with NEMA to discuss these comments or any other issues of interest in this submission.

#150

COMPLETE

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Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

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Q2

Your email address

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Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Agreed that the objectives are generally well-placed, especially the focus on strengthening community and iwi Māori participation and improving accountability across all levels. It would be great to include: 1. Recognition and protection of animals (companion, farmed and wild) 2. Protection of taonga species and environments These would ensure a more holistic and culturally aligned emergency system that upholds the mana of tangata whenua and integrity of our shared environment.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

It's great but I'd add that emergency responses often reflect the system's default thinking. This means many people, especially Māori, rural whānau, kaumātua, people with disabilities and those with companion animals or livestock, are unintentionally excluded or underserved. If we don't build our response around their realities, we'll keep seeing preventable harm.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Yes. Reasons might include lack of access to transport, digital exclusion, fear of authority, lack of culturally safe spaces, animals being excluded from shelters.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The benefits of getting this right far outweigh the costs. We strengthen trust, reduce trauma and prevent further inequality. Preferred options include anything that gives communities more voice, especially resourcing hapū and marae to lead locally, but it can't just be about plans. It must come with funding, staff and flexible tools that communities can adapt themselves.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

- Emergency plans would be co-designed with local rūpū and hapū, not just consulted on.
- There'd be regional funds available to marae, Māori providers and grassroots groups to develop their own preparedness strategies.
- Evacuation sites would be designed to welcome whānau with their animals, offer food aligned to dietary and cultural needs and support whānau to stay together.
- Planners would include kaumātua, youth and disability advocates from the start.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

The role of animal emergency response needs to be formally integrated. People will not leave without their pets or livestock and this is especially true in rural Māori communities. Partnering with animal welfare organisations and local vets should be part of the formal system.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The problem has been described well, but the language could go further to reflect the fact that current systems often marginalise or under-resource iwi and hapū, despite their readiness to act and the vital roles they already play. It's not just a matter of enabling participation – it's about recognising tino rangatiratanga and resourcing iwi to lead where they have whakapapa, whenua, and relationships.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

No,

Please explain your views:

Iwi are described as stakeholders or community contributors, but this falls short. In many rohe, iwi and hapū are first responders, activating marae, delivering food and water, setting up safe spaces, coordinating volunteers and navigating access to support. These roles need to be seen not as "supportive" but as strategic and operationally central.

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The biggest benefit is building a system that actually works for our people. Ignoring iwi experience and leadership is a risk we've seen systems fall short when they don't involve those closest to the ground. Preferred options include shared governance models, resourcing hapū to lead, and supporting iwi to develop their own emergency frameworks with autonomy.

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

As partners with authority, not stakeholders or consultees. Recognition must be formal, with legislative weight behind it and accompanied by funding, decision-making power and dedicated roles for iwi within governance and operations. Te Tiriti o Waitangi should be embedded across all layers of planning and response.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

This relationship should be collaborative, durable and Treaty-based. That means shared planning, co-design of response systems and regular engagement outside of crisis periods. CDEM groups need to be held to account for developing iwi relationships, not just relying on informal goodwill during emergencies.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

There should be iwi representation at the decision-making table, not just consultation. Where iwi capacity allows, a mandated iwi rep should sit on these groups as equals. Where capacity is stretched, resourcing must be made available to enable this.

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Establish a formal Māori advisory rūpū made up of iwi and hapū representatives from different regions, with direct reporting to the Director. Their role would be to ensure mātauranga Māori, tikanga, and lived experiences are not sidelined, and to identify system improvements grounded in kaupapa Māori.

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes support iwi and hapū to develop their own local emergency response plans, grounded in mātauranga and tikanga, and ensure these are integrated into regional and national planning. Fund kaupapa like marae-based preparedness kits, te reo Māori emergency comms, and taonga species evacuation plans.

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I'd add that many communities are already leading, they just aren't recognised or supported formally. The "official response" system can feel disconnected from reality on the ground, especially in rural, Māori, or underfunded communities. Strengthening community participation should not mean simply pulling communities into a pre-set system, it means backing the systems they already have.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Benefits are clear - more trust, faster response, locally relevant solutions. Risk is that participation becomes a tick-box exercise if communities are asked to give their time and knowledge without real decision-making power or resources.

Preferred options would include:

- Community-driven response plans backed by local funding
- Formal partnerships with community hubs (like marae, kohanga, churches, volunteer groups)
- Embedded roles for local responders in planning, training, evaluation

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

- Animal welfare volunteers and rural vets
- Youth-led and rangatahi initiatives
- Community rehearsal days or "mock drills"

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The issue has been described well people on the ground are almost always first to respond, especially in rural or isolated communities. What's often missing is the system's willingness to trust, resource, and legitimise those local responses. The barriers are not only about capability, but also about outdated assumptions that formal agencies know best.

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

A major benefit of recognising community responders is the speed and trust they already bring. The risk lies in failing to connect them into the formal response structure meaning duplicated efforts, resource gaps, or burnout.

This includes:

- Pre-approved local responder roles, training and funding pathways for community-led teams (e.g. marae volunteers, rural vets, youth crews, etc.)
- Decentralised logistics hubs, with trusted community leaders having access to supplies and emergency comms tools ahead of time.

Q26

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Yes. Consider developing:

- A National Volunteer Response Register that includes people outside the traditional emergency services, including animal rescuers, marae cooks, youth leaders, etc.
- Shared authority models between CDEM and trusted community groups, with MOU-style agreements in place pre-crisis.
- Small grants for community-led readiness efforts e.g. neighbourhood kits, marae emergency plans, tamariki-centred drills, or culturally safe shelter design.

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Yes one major issue is the assumption that iwi capacity exists and can be mobilised without additional resourcing. Many hapū and marae are already stretched across health, housing, and social needs. Emergency management frameworks must recognise that participation won't happen unless iwi and hapū are properly funded, supported, and given time to build capability on their own terms.

Another key issue is the erasure of hapū-level leadership. Iwi often operate at scale, but response and recovery usually happen closest to the whenua through hapū, marae, and whānau networks. If emergency systems only recognise iwi entities or pan-Māori organisations, they risk missing those who actually hold ahi kā and local knowledge.

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

It's true that confusion over leadership and decision-making can slow down or even derail a response. But I'd add that what's often missing isn't just clarity, it's inclusion. Clear control must also reflect who holds trusted relationships with communities on the ground. Too often, top-down control ignores local capability, and that causes distrust or duplication.

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The biggest benefit of clearer control is faster decision-making. But a key risk is sidelining non-agency responders (like marae, community hubs, animal welfare volunteers) who are already acting. Preferred options would give the Controller authority while also requiring them to formally engage local leaders and responders who are first on the ground.

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Develop localised control models that allow for delegated authority to trusted community-based responders (e.g. hapū emergency leads, marae response coordinators). These local leads should have pre-agreed roles and the power to make decisions within the scope of their communities, especially in the early stages before agencies arrive.

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We need to move from command-and-control to a model that recognises shared leadership. Especially in Māori and rural contexts, people won't just wait for instructions, they'll act. Direction and control needs to reflect this and include protocols for co-governance in emergencies, not just consultation after the fact. Whānau, hapū, and community groups must have standing roles in the system, not just ad hoc involvement.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

There's often a lack of clarity, especially for those outside formal structures trying to engage. It's not just confusing for councils, but also for iwi, hapū, and community organisations who don't know who to go to for decisions or funding during emergencies.

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The benefit of clearer role separation is efficiency – fewer delays, better communication, and faster decision-making. But this will only work if the roles include a focus on partnership, especially with tangata whenua and trusted local responders. If not, clearer roles could also lead to more exclusion.

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Embed iwi/hapū liaison roles at both local and regional levels, with clear, formal responsibilities and lines of communication to CDEM. Their role must be more than advisory; they should hold delegated decision-making authority where appropriate.

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The current model is too fragmented. There's too much variation in leadership quality, community connection, and Te Tiriti responsiveness. The model needs to mandate not just who does what, but how collaboration with Māori and communities is done, including co-governance, not just representation.

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The inconsistency across regions creates confusion and undermines public trust. In some areas, relationships are strong and trusted; in others, whānau don't know who is leading or feel excluded.

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options are those that provide clear points of contact and accountability – not just for the public, but also for iwi, marae, animal rescue volunteers, and other informal responders. If a response fails or neglects key groups, it must be clear where that accountability sits.

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Audit the emergency preparedness of each CDEM group, not just on their planning, but on their community relationships, cultural responsiveness, and coordination with informal responders. Transparency and benchmarking will help improve performance across the board.

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The role of CEGs is often unclear to communities. Their decisions can have major implications for local response, but most people have no idea who is on them or how they function.

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options are those that ensure CEGs include iwi representatives and community advisors, and that their role is visible to the public. If we don't diversify who sits at the table, decisions risk being disconnected from what's actually happening on the ground.

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

CEGs should be required to include in their reporting how they engaged with iwi and community during planning, response, and recovery. This should be a standard, auditable part of their mandate.

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Emergency management plans can quickly become outdated, especially in the face of climate change, shifting community needs, and growing awareness of the role of hapū, marae, and non-government responders. It's critical that plans remain living documents, updated in ways that reflect the actual dynamics on the ground.

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

The benefits of regular plan updates are obvious - greater relevance, clearer roles, and better outcomes. The risk is that if updates are treated as technical exercises, they'll miss the community and cultural dimensions that matter most in a real emergency.

Preferred options should:

- Involve regular hui with iwi, hapū, and community groups to inform updates.
- Require updates to be shared transparently and accessibly
- Ensure updates include animal welfare, taonga species, and mātauranga Māori, not just logistics and infrastructure.

Q45

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Build in a set cadence for review (e.g. every 12 months at local level, every 2 years nationally) with accountability for acting on gaps identified in previous emergencies. Also, create templates or tools that make it easier for marae and small community organisations to create their own emergency plans, which can then feed into official updates.

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

A major issue is the lack of alignment between accountability and community trust. Some agencies may hold formal responsibility, but don't have the relationships, local knowledge, or cultural competency to act effectively in practice. Meanwhile, those who are trusted on the ground – like marae leaders or community volunteers – often hold no recognised authority within the official response structure.

There's also a risk of accountability gaps when multiple agencies are involved but no one is ultimately responsible for decisions that affect whānau, especially in rural or underserved areas. This includes things like evacuation orders, access to supplies, or communication breakdowns.

To fix this, roles and accountabilities should be matched with resourcing, relationship expectations, and culturally grounded performance measures, not just bureaucratic functions.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

There's a real need for stronger oversight at the national level. At present, performance varies wildly across regions. Some CDEM Groups work in partnership with iwi and community, others barely engage. Without national standards and monitoring, there's no way to ensure consistency or accountability.

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options would require CDEM Groups to report on:

- Engagement with iwi and hapū.
- Inclusion of animal welfare and taonga species in plans.
- Cultural safety in evacuation shelters and response environments.

The benefit is a system that reflects Aotearoa's diversity and legal obligations under Te Tiriti. The main risk is creating a reporting burden without the resources or training to meet expectations so this must come with funding and guidance.

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

- Iwi and hapū engagement requirements.
- Evacuation centre design and expectations (cultural safety, animals, whānau-centred).
- Minimum training and resourcing of local responders.
- Data collection and sharing across agencies and communities.

Q51

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Establish an independent Māori-led review body to evaluate CDEM Group performance on kaupapa Māori responsiveness, rather than leaving it solely to internal assessments.

Q52

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Poor performance shouldn't be allowed to persist, especially when it puts lives and wellbeing at risk. Communities have limited power to challenge systems that don't serve them the Director must be able to step in when necessary.

Q53

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Intervention powers must be used transparently and fairly, with a focus on equity and Treaty obligations. They must also be paired with support, not just enforcement. Communities and councils may need help to lift their performance, not just be told they're falling short.

Q54

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Create clear, publicly accessible criteria for what constitutes underperformance, and a complaints mechanism so whānau, marae, or local groups can raise concerns if they're being left out or ignored.

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Local hazard risk planning often happens in silos or without full community involvement. The problem isn't just technical, it's relational. If the planning doesn't reflect local whenua, tikanga, or lived experience, it won't be used or trusted when it's needed most.

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options would:

- Require active partnership with tangata whenua on hazard mapping and mitigation.
- Centre vulnerable communities in planning e.g. coastal whānau, isolated kaumātua, animal-dependent households.
- Be resourced properly. Planning is meaningless if local CDEM teams are underfunded or over-stretched.

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

National consistency should ensure a strong baseline, especially around things like data collection, communication protocols, Te Tiriti accountability, and inclusion of community and animal welfare planning.

But regional flexibility is essential. Each rohe faces different hazards and has different strengths, including mātauranga Māori and environmental knowledge that should inform local strategy.

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

- Lack of shared language or understanding between planners and emergency managers.
- Poor relationships or siloed structures within councils.
- Inconsistent inclusion of iwi in both planning and emergency response.
- Data systems that don't talk to each other (e.g. climate risk, transport, emergency comms).
- Lack of incentives for integrated planning. It's often seen as "extra work" rather than essential.

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Include a requirement for community hazard assessments led by local groups and whānau Māori. These could be short-form additions that capture things like animal evacuation risks, disabled access needs, or marae-based shelters that might be missed in technical assessments.

Also consider funding local and marae-led hazard risk planning so that community knowledge directly shapes official plans, not just consultative footnotes.

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The problem is real, but too often minimised. Taonga Māori are not just physical, they're spiritual, ancestral, and living connections. When these are damaged or disregarded in an emergency, the harm is cultural and intergenerational. The system currently doesn't hold space for this worldview, and that must change.

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The benefits of explicitly recognising and protecting taonga Māori are huge – better iwi trust, stronger partnerships, and protection of whakapapa and mātauranga. Preferred options would require all emergency plans to identify taonga sites, key kaitiaki, and protocols, co-developed with hapū and marae.

Q62

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Taonga Māori should be treated as a protected class of significance, like critical infrastructure. This could include wāhi tapu, atua-associated landmarks, māra kai, water bodies, and even mātauranga storage (e.g. whare wānanga, taonga tuku iho). Decision-makers should receive cultural safety training specific to this context.

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

This issue is overdue for proper recognition. Many people will not evacuate if they cannot take animals with them. Pets are often considered whānau. Livestock, companion animals, and wildlife are left exposed without clear policy or resourcing. It creates trauma for both people and animals and undermines emergency response.

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The benefits are significant – safer evacuations, less resistance, reduced harm, and faster recovery. Preferred options:

- Include animals in national and local emergency plans.
- Fund training and equipment for animal welfare responders.
- Provide clear legal pathways to enter properties to rescue or care for animals.

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Yes – animals should be prioritised above non-living property. Their sentience, suffering, and relationship to people warrant legal recognition. Too many delays and refusals happen because animals are treated as secondary to buildings or vehicles. If we want people to evacuate early and safely, animals must be part of the plan.

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Establish dedicated animal evacuation shelters, mobile veterinary units, and animal-inclusive communication strategies (e.g. messages about where to take pets). Rural and isolated communities need tailored guidance and resources. Also consider wildlife and taonga species protection protocols, especially in DOC-managed areas or iwi conservation lands.

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

A higher standard must also mean greater cultural competency, community inclusion, and consistency across regions. At present, the standard varies too much depending on who's in charge. Minimum standards should explicitly include:

- Partnership with iwi and hapū.
- Animal welfare and taonga protection protocols.
- Community-led response planning.
- Cultural safety in evacuation and welfare centres.

Without these, we risk having "minimum" standards that still exclude those most affected.

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The challenge of balancing safety and access is real, especially when the people being restricted are trying to return to care for whānau, animals, or taonga. At present, the system can feel overly rigid or disconnected from local realities. Cordon management must be fair, transparent, and culturally responsive.

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options would include:

- Processes for prioritised, safe access for authorised iwi and marae responders, especially for supporting kaumātua, vulnerable whānau, or taonga.
- Clear, published criteria for access rather than leaving it to discretion alone, which creates confusion and inequity.
- Coordination with animal welfare responders and rural vets to ensure that animals are not left behind without care.

The risk of not improving this area is further community distrust, trauma, or even unsafe re-entry by those who feel they have no other choice.

Q88

Are there any other options that should be considered?

There should be:

- A system to pre-register trusted community members (e.g. marae reps, vets, food deliverers) for conditional cordon access.
 - Guidelines for including taonga sites and cultural access needs in cordon decisions, especially where burial grounds, wāhi tapu, or ancestral lands are involved.
 - Better comms: people need to know what's happening, who to talk to, and when access might change.
-

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

There's often confusion during emergencies about who actually holds the decision-making power. This slows things down and makes it hard for community responders, marae, and whānau to know who to coordinate with. Clear delegation and communication of powers is essential, but it must also come with cultural awareness and relational accountability.

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options would:

- Clearly identify and resource local Controllers with established relationships in the community.
- Include a requirement for iwi, hapū and trusted local leaders to be briefed and engaged early in the decision-making process.
- Ensure decisions are culturally safe not just procedurally correct.

Q91

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Explore shared authority models where emergency powers can be co-exercised or informed by community leaders (e.g. marae reps, animal welfare leads, or rural coordinators).

Also consider localised pre-planning tools where decision-makers can build trust and knowledge of the area in advance, not just during a crisis.

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Delays caused by outdated or overly formal procedures (like needing physical signatures) can cost time and create confusion. In emergencies, speed and clarity are crucial. The process needs to reflect how we actually communicate and operate today – digitally, remotely, and often under pressure.

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

The benefits of removing barriers to rapid declaration (e.g. allowing digital signatures or verified verbal authorisation) are significant faster response, more legal clarity, and quicker mobilisation of resources.

Preferred options would:

- Enable digital or verbal declarations in line with other legal emergency powers.
- Include strong safeguards and an audit trail to maintain accountability and avoid misuse.
- Be clearly communicated to CDEM Groups, iwi partners, and the public so there's trust in the system.

Q94

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Consider pre-declaration protocols where Controllers can notify key partners (e.g. iwi, community hubs, animal responders) that a declaration is pending. This allows them to mobilise early without waiting for formal approval, reducing lag in response.

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

It's important to clarify the mayor's role so that there's no confusion during a crisis. However, we also need to acknowledge that mayors are not always the best positioned to understand immediate local risks, especially in rural areas or where iwi, hapū, or community leaders are the ones already responding.

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The benefit of clarifying the mayoral role is faster, more accountable decision-making. But there's a risk if this authority is treated as purely political or centralised without proper local input.

Preferred options would:

- Require mayors to consult with CDEM Controllers, iwi reps, and community leaders before declaring or lifting emergency or transition statuses.
- Ensure that if a mayor is unavailable or disengaged, someone else (e.g. the Controller or Deputy Mayor) can act swiftly.
- Provide training to mayors on emergency protocols and community-led response models.

Q97

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Consider co-signatory models in high-risk areas, where declarations are jointly made by the mayor and another recognised authority (e.g. iwi chair or emergency lead). This would reflect a more Treaty-honouring and community-trusted approach, particularly in regions where mayors may not have strong operational or cultural ties.

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Controllers and Recovery Managers may need additional powers to recognise and formally include community responders and iwi partners in both response and recovery roles. Currently, too many unofficial or grassroots efforts go unsupported or are excluded from coordination and resourcing simply because they fall outside the formal emergency response system.

Controllers should also have:

- Powers to activate animal welfare response plans, including entry to properties where animal life is at risk.
- Authority to release emergency resources (like fuel, comms gear, or food) directly to trusted marae or community hubs.
- The ability to fast-track access to evacuation sites or taonga locations when whānau, hapū, or kaitiaki need to act to protect people, animals, or cultural heritage.

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Reforming Aotearoa's emergency management legislation is a vital opportunity to move beyond technical fixes and build a system that truly reflects who we are - a country grounded in Te Tiriti o Waitangi, collective responsibility and deep connections to place, whānau and whenua.

For this system to work, it must do more than protect infrastructure, it must protect people, animals, taonga and relationships. That means embedding Māori leadership, resourcing community-led action, valuing local knowledge and making space for tikanga and care alongside control and command.

Ngā mihi for the chance to contribute.

#137

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 10:10:08 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 11:21:57 AM
Time Spent: 01:11:49
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Hanna Sorby

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Canterbury Primary Response Group (CPRG)

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Pre-existing health issues has been highlighted in this section, however, has access to medicine been considered? Being displaced or isolated could mean that access to usual health care/pharmacy is no longer available. The Emergency Supply Provision is for a maximum supply up to 72 hours. There have been extensions given in past events, but these may not always be timely, and an initial 72hours supply could put additional pressure and stress on both the client and the Pharmacist. In consultation with Health, an automatic extension should be given as soon as a State of Emergency is activated. This will involve legislation amendment.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred option 3

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Work closely with the Ministry of Health at a National level, Primary care (General Practice and Community Pharmacy) and Te Whatu Ora - Commissioning at a local level. Health should ensure that there is capacity for these agencies to engage with CDEM.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Yes

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options 3 & 4

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

As acknowledged, Māori have contributed significantly to emergency responses. Recognising the importance of the role that Māori take on during responses could be formalised by ensuring there are govt funded EM roles within iwi to guarantee appropriate representation and engagement.

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Given that there has been considerable reliance on Māori to be part of responses, a collaborative partnership would be appropriate.

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Iwi Māori should be required members on every CEG

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Having dedicated Emergency Management roles within iwi who can appropriately represent their community and engage with Civil Defence

Q20

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Funded support of the work iwi do for the community

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred option 2 and 3. Improved relationships and understanding of expectations before events

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

There would need to be very strong relationships in place for any of these options to be successful. Option 3 would rely heavily on the ability of the controller, but would allow the hazard agency to focus on their area of expertise. Option 4 would work if there were well established communication pathways and a shared COP (Common Operating Picture) that was used nationally across all agencies and stakeholders.

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Not sure / No preference

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

In a sector like Health where there has been a high turnover of senior staff/CE's and a changing structure across the country it would be difficult to get consistent representation with option 4. Would like assurances that Health continue to be a member and consideration be given to including Primary Care representation.

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred option 3. The impact from a loss of cultural heritage is far reaching and can have long lasting consequences, including additional resource from primary health care to support those impacted

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The impact on health and wellbeing on individuals experiencing loss or separation from pets, working animals, and livestock cannot be underestimated. Financial impacts of loss of livestock can be devastating to both business viability as well as mental health of the owner/s.

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Respondent skipped this question

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

Not entirely the role health play has not been considered and must be defined as an essential service.

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Not sure / No preference

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Health a key stakeholder who are reliant on other lifeline utility providers, and who deliver services to keep people safe, meet their basic needs, let them return to live their normal lives. Healthcare facilities in the community are essential and play a key role in lessening the impact on hospital care facilities, as well provide as a vital service to people.

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

If Health is not recognised as an essential utilities service under the legislation, it should be considered an essential (mandated) member of lifeline groups nationally and locally. Consideration should be given to both Primary and Secondary care representation.

Q74

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred option 3

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred options 4 & 5

Q79

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

A shared fit for purpose COP tool that key stakeholders (including agencies like health) have access to view, and can feed into.
Well established networks with clear understanding of roles and responsibilities.

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred option 4. There would need to be a good understanding of how each agency works when developing consistent BCP requirements

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred option 2/3 both options could still result in delayed (appropriate/necessary) access. Managing and maintaining an accreditation list likely to be a big piece of work.

Has thorough consideration been given to who (orgs/personnel) would potentially need accreditation passes?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred option 2

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred option 3 additional requirement to obtain a signature either on paper or electronically as soon as practically possible.

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Whilst there is a requirement for CEGs to include "the chief executive or a senior member of a provider of health and disability services operating in the area", this does not always result in accurate representation of Primary Care in the area. Primary Care have played a significant role in most responses, not just health-related responses. The complexities of the health system and provision of health care are not always well understood by Civil Defence or other emergency services. We need to have a seat at the table in preparedness planning, response management, and recovery so that Civil Defence are better informed about the implications various hazards will have on the health and well-being of our communities. A legislative requirement to include Primary care representation is necessary.

#141

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 11:43:51 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 12:45:49 PM
Time Spent: 01:01:58
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Not sure / No preference

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Engage with linguistically diverse communities.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Respondent skipped this question

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 or 3

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 and 3

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

formal recognition of waste management services as essential infrastructure within the Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) framework. This recognition is fundamental to strengthening national resilience, maintaining public health and ensuring communities can recover quickly from emergencies.

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Recent disasters have highlighted the waste sector's high involvement in responding to Emergency situations. Accumulation of waste is a health and safety hazard, there is a need for waste vehicles to access closed roading for eg. Access to restricted areas Amend the relevant legislation to explicitly include waste collection, treatment, and disposal services as lifeline utilities. Develop guidelines for waste management and minimisation into CDEM Group plans and emergency response frameworks.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Respondent skipped this question

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Yes,

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Please explain your views:

Waste services should be included as an essential lifeline

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Require CDEM to involve lifeline utilities (including waste) in the development of CDEM group plans

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Waste services need access to restricted areas to reduce health and safety hazards.

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 2 and 3

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3. The mayor was unavailable during Auckland Anniversary Floods

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or
Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage
an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery
more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

#144

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 12:06:25 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 1:46:44 PM
Time Spent: 01:40:18
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Kathy Obers

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

CCS Disability Action Southland LAC Chair

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Updating and reviewing the act should always be a constant as times are changing and better solutions discovered when emergencies occur.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

It is very important to develop and update Guidance and Strengthen public education. Provide guidance or templates to help. Benefits of this Option will lead to better community awareness of what to do before and after an Emergency. Plus improved relationships, trust and expectations before an emergency happens. This has happened in the Past (As the saying goes "Don't toss the baby out with the bathwater.") Build on the knowledge discovered when surviving previous emergency events that have happened in New Zealand. When the floods hit Invercargill in January 1984 the local community were aware of "Civil Defence" and under the guidance of the Invercargill City Council Civil Defence Officer at the time, Bill Earley Plans had been set for if and when a flooding event occurred within the city. I live in the area that was greatly effected by this flooding event but luckily I was in the Upper Grasmere area that wasn't flooded but I was totally cut off from the city due to rivers and streams flooding nearby streets etc. At the time my husband was a volunteer leading the Civil Defence Light Rescue Team. He was stuck within the central city and we didn't see one another for a week. My scouting involvement came to the fore as I was prepared to manage the needs of my friends and my young daughter until evacuations began for those affected by the floodwaters. I had shared with my husband how to manage such an event and was lucky that the power remained on plus my landline worked. Lots of learning occurred within the community in the aftermath of the floods and I remember the Roadshow promoted by Civil Defence and AMP. This proved a great strategy to inform communities of what to do in the case of such emergencies as flooding /earthquakes. This knowledge and awareness has diminished and while we have the National Emergency Management Agency we need to reconnect with the wording - Civil Defence back into the name

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

A strong link, meeting face to face in workshops or meetings will extend the information found on the website to the disabled community and more vulnerable people such as the elderly, homeless etc. I am a strong advocate for the disabled community and have found face to face communication works well with this group when they can be involved in discussions and planning, ensuring their voice and concerns are heard.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Planning would identify the many issues that may occur during emergencies. Accessible issues -(wheelchairs and mobility aids, limited mobility) communication issues (deaf and low-vision persons,) anxiety issues and the fear of the unknown. Many avenues to explore.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Respondent skipped this question

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

As within our experience of the Invercargill Flood 1984 many businesses, community organisations and individuals came to the fore and helped during the emergency and the recovery. Local members were a great resource within the emergency response.

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

While I have only filled in a little of this template I considered the portion that mainly concerns me.

Reading through the other sections I reflect on what has occurred within the organisation when it was known as Civil Defence.

s9(2)(a) and he saw his role as preparing the city for emergencies and educating the public through many avenues of what to do within an emergency. Education is the key and I do appreciate the work done at present into identifying the possible hazards and risks that are present in our world, and being aware of these and knowing how to respond to them is the way to move into the future. Thank you for considering my submission.

#145

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 12:17:00 PM
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IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,
Please explain your views:
After several reviews into emergency management and previous disasters, it's good that NEMA and governments are finally putting the work in to rewrite the CDEM bill

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

You have the differences between urban and rural communities, rural communities can be isolated while urban communities have a higher population needing more help at once but at the moment with the increasing costs of everyday goods and food it is hard for people to buy extra supplies to put aside for emergencies, while this might be a small issue it can have an impact on how people get ready for the next event.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

all communities must be represented, I find that those who live in our rural communities are often impacted the most while also being forgotten, so having someone from a farming/rural community help with planning would be a game changer

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

I understand that Maori can play a part in emergency management but all Kiwis no matter where they come from should have equal representation and say. Emergencies impact everyone, so it's important to include everyone equally.

Q14

Not sure / No preference

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

An impact could be if you include Maori in this bill then that can also leave out other races/groups who can also play an important part

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

CDM groups and NEMA should make a plan about communities and the risks/different needs that they have. on Page 18 option 2 and 3 can work if you ensure people can engage and that it's workable for CDEM groups

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Changing the laws or rules around civil liability during an emergency is important. If someone is helping another person in an emergency, they need to be protected because they are potentially putting their own life on the line to save others. However, we need to ensure that actual intentional damage caused by individuals (i.e rubbernecks) cannot be excused by falsely claiming they were trying to help.

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Yes,

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Please explain your views:

Yes, during the 2017 Port Hills fire, rural fire officers were in charge but because a state of emergency was active a civil defence controller was also the incident commander, so as long as we don't have a repeat of that I think we'll be fine

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Yes

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

all parts of it

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Q59

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 18: Issue 10

Q60

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Animals are important and they need to be looked after during an emergency, for example during the Pigeon Valley Fire people were forced out of there homes, leaving animals behind because they had no where to take them or not enough time to get them, in another case a animal centre was stood up in Richmond, creating local and national plans with help from SCPA, MPI, Fed farmers and local animal groups will ensure that animals can be looked after safely. I know setting up animal centres at the start of an emergency may not always be possible but animals can't be forgotten

Q64

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Respondent skipped this question

Q66

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Thanks for allowing us to have our say.

The term Civil Defence has always seemed broad to me

With the legislation currently being updated, perhaps it's also time to reconsider some of the terminology. For example, we have CDEM groups, but maybe it's time to move toward calling them emergency management groups. Nationally, we now have NEMA, and Civil Defence is no longer part of that name. This shift could help create a simpler, more consistent naming convention across both the national agency and local groups.

I understand this might not be a major issue, but I thought it was worth raising.

#157

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 12:32:25 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 4:44:22 PM
Time Spent: 04:11:56
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

David Richards

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Health NZ

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Agree that emergency ambulance services should be recognised as an emergency service

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Preferred option: 2. Keeps the agencies with subject matter expertise managing the hazard and overall control but with support from CDEM to manage other consequences.

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Could different options be applied for different scales of emergencies. For example, option 3 applied for a Major incident or Emergency which is going to have an impact for weeks and months (like AF8)?

Q32

No

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Respondent skipped this question

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Consideration on whether Ambulance (Hato Hone St John or Wellington Free Ambulance) might be a better lead agency for major incidents or emergencies with a large number of patients in a pre-hospital situation. e.g. an out of hospital event that is primarily health related.

Or who leads the clinical triaging and resource allocation and destination decisions for a mass casualty incident.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Consideration needs to be made for which ambulance services should be included as an emergency service, and the implications and requirements to an ambulance organisation if named an emergency service.

I would request the Ambulance Team (as the manager of Emergency Ambulance Services on behalf of Health NZ and ACC) is included in the criteria for setting which services are included. We would recommend including the Emergency Road Ambulance Services we commission (Hato Hone St John and Wellington Free Ambulance) with all other road 'ambulance' services excluded. We would suggest the consideration of inclusion of the emergency air ambulance helicopter services we commission (Northern Rescue Helicopter Limited, Central Air Ambulance Rescue Limited and Helicopter Emergency Medical Services) and thirdly consider whether air ambulance fixed wing services should also be included.

#148

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 1:24:18 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 2:42:52 PM
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IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Karen Billings-Jensen

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Age Concern New Zealand

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Yes, we do agree with the objectives; it would in fact be difficult to disagree with them. However, achieving and maintaining the required actions to achieve those objectives over time is a vital component for success. Changes in personnel, for example, can result in the loss of relationships with iwi and community, or between key emergency management organisations. We are curious how achievement of the objectives will be assessed across the country. Councils in some areas that have thus far not been impacted by severe weather events may give lower priority to their emergency management responsibilities than those who have been affected multiple times. We also agree with the statements on page 8 that (a) the risk of natural disasters is increasing and (b) the trends identified that will impact on the frequency and severity of those disasters and how we manage the risks. We are pleased to see the Discussion Document highlights current population trends, for example, that New Zealand's population is increasingly diverse, we are ageing, we have increasing levels of income inequality and changing patterns of geographic distribution. These factors all have implications for emergency management. At a very basic level, population trends mean that emergency management information must be available in various languages and accessible formats. Planning needs to take into account that some older people and those with disabilities may require more assistance in an emergency event. Planning will benefit needs from hearing the voices of various population groups, including older New Zealanders and people with disabilities.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Prioritising working with community and Iwi Māori aligns with the findings of the Report of the Government Inquiry into the Response to the North Island Severe Weather Events. This report signaled a preferred design approach for emergency management of putting communities and people at its heart (Pg 11). We have a couple of recommendations which we have outlined in our response to question 2 below.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Clause 39 a. We recommend that people who are socially isolated are added to the list of people with pre-existing vulnerabilities. Those who are socially isolated may not have the physical or emotional support they require when an emergency event occurs. Loneliness can increase following a natural disaster, as can substance abuse and mental health challenges. In 2023, almost 390,000 New Zealanders (8.5%) lived alone, which in itself does not mean they are socially isolated but can be a risk factor worth noting. The number of older women living alone is increasing, with approximately 66% of those 65 and above and living alone being female.

Clause 39 (a) We recommend people who have little or no access to digital technology or who do not feel confident using digital technology are added to the list of people with pre-existing vulnerabilities. The Office for Seniors has reported that almost 25% of those 65+ do not have access to the internet. This means reduced access to emergency management readiness information that is shared online, let alone information shared during and after a natural hazard occurs.

Clause 39 (a) We recommend that people for whom English is a second language are added to the list of people with pre-existing vulnerabilities. Information about being prepared for emergency events, warnings and information distributed during and after an emergency must be available in various languages, otherwise people will be unable to effectively respond to emergency events in their local area.

Clause 39 (a) We recommend a change of wording so that clause (a) reads 'people with physical and cognitive health issues' rather than simply 'people with health issues'.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

ACNZ prefers options c and d.

(c) Require CDEM Group plans to include how people and communities that may be disproportionately affected will be planned for (legislative)

(d) Require the director to consult with representatives of disproportionately affected communities to inform national planning (legislative)

Although we recognise these two options will require additional time and effort, front footing what will be needed when a natural disaster occurs will better protect those who may be disproportionately affected. It will also save responders and communities time and confusion as they will be able to more quickly act to support community members and reduce the risk of harm.

By contrast, the status quo and non-legislative options such as (a) and (b) leave considering the needs of those who may be disproportionately affected in a disaster up to chance or good will. We absolutely respect the dedication, skill and work of those involved in emergency management. We know they will do their utmost for those in need. Ensuring planning and preparation covers the needs of those at risk of being disproportionately affected will enable responders to make the best use of their people, time and other resources.

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Listening to the voices of those who may be disproportionately impacted by emergency events would mean planning, preparation, and responses would be better informed, practical, specific and targeted.

Plans could be activated quickly to support those that may be disproportionately affected.

Potentially communities would feel listened to, better informed and prepared for natural disasters and know what to expect from emergency services.

There would be new organisations, groups and individuals involved alongside current emergency group members.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Advisory Groups - We recommend establishing advisory groups made up of representatives from groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies and organisations that work with those groups. The advisory groups could be brought together on a regular basis as well as called on when needed.

Key relationship building - We recommend building and maintaining relationships with local regional, national groups that work with those that may be disproportionately affected. For example, the national office of Age Concern New Zealand would be useful on a national advisory group and local Age Concerns are in some instances already valuable members of local emergency management groups across the country.

Many community and non-government organisations work with communities when an emergency occurs, sharing information through their networks and providing practical help and support. The lessons learned from this mahi would benefit emergency management planning.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Yes, the problem has been described well as far as we are aware. We support iwi Māori being involved in emergency management in a recognised and formalised way where they are willing and have capacity to do so.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

We have all observed the effective, efficient and generous role that iwi Māori have played addressing emergency events, including severe weather events and the Covid-19 pandemic. Iwi Māori structures such as marae and Māori providers can mobilise quickly and have provided support and a safe haven for those affected by emergencies. They have provided support (food, shelter, information, welfare) for all people in their local area and have a proven track record of making a powerful difference. We support iwi Māori being invited to join and be directly involved in local emergency management groups. Iwi Māori deserve to be valued and respected for the knowledge, connections and roles they play in emergency management. They are often not formally included in responses until well after an event occurs. This delays effective, timely responses and recovery from natural disasters. We recommend instead that iwi Māori are included in all four phases of Aotearoa's emergency approach.

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Recommendation 3 in the Report of the Government Inquiry into the Response to the North Island Severe Weather Events (Pg 22) states that the efforts of iwi Māori to benefit all people in an emergency should be optimised.

We support this recommendation and anticipate that the likely impacts of a potential combination of aspects of Clause 56 options b to e would enhance and strengthen emergency management across Aotearoa. We do not support Clause 56 option 1, the status quo, which leaves involvement with Iwi Māori ad hoc and undervalued.

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Yes, we agree with how the problem is described. We recognise that many groups in the community, including marae, churches, schools, non-government organisations and charities (including ourselves) voluntarily contribute to emergency responses already.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

The capacity of community-based organisations and groups varies, and this would likely impact how extensively they can be involved in emergency management. Some smaller organisations may be unable to contribute on a more formal basis. However, many larger groups or organisations could potentially be involved in some way in national, regional or local emergency management groups, or wider emergency planning networks or advisory groups. This would enable them to play more effective roles when an emergency event occurs.

Training and involvement in emergency planning processes would enhance the skills and resources of community-based personnel, thus substantially increasing the pool of people helping to effectively address the needs of communities in crisis.

An additional advantage would be improved community preparedness as organisations such as Age Concerns provide guidance for older people and their friends and whanau about emergency kits and how to think about what help they themselves may need and what they can offer to others around them.

We support a combination of Clause 63 options b and c so that legislated and non-legislative approaches are used.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Emergency management group members could become regular speakers at community groups and gatherings to enhance the preparedness of those who attend and their networks.

Alternatively, there could be more proactive sharing of information resources with organisations, such as Age Concerns, that they can share with their members and networks.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

ACNZ agrees with the issues outlined here. Neighbours, businesses and community members are often the people on hand to help those around them in an emergency. Our organisation and many others encourage neighbours to check on one another as a matter of course, as well as in a crisis. We ask that people check in with any older people living nearby, especially those living alone. We have all seen coverage of neighbours rescuing others from flood waters or cleaning up after a natural disaster. Communities will always be dependent on one another in crisis. We therefore agree there should be protection from civil liability where people are being good citizens and taking action to protect life or property during an emergency event.

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

We are unsure of the extent to which people are deterred from helping one another in a crisis due to concerns about being held liability for loss or damage to life or property.

However, we agree with clause 70 option b that would provide legislative protection from civil liability to members of the public taking action in an emergency to protect life and property.

In principle we also agree with Clause 70, option c, that would enable compensation for labour costs in certain circumstances. The specific circumstance would need to be clearly defined to avoid confusion.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Age Concern New Zealand is pleased to see the work being done by the National Emergency Management Agency. This work will ensure we are all in a better position to manage future natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, volcanic activity, landslides, storms and tsunamis. It is essential that emergency management roles, responsibilities and processes are clear, timely and effective.

In general, we support the overall direction outlined in the Discussion Document for Strengthening New Zealand's Emergency Management Legislation. Given the focus of our mahi, ACNZ's feedback is only in respect to Objective 1: Strengthening community and iwi Māori participation. We particularly wish to amplify the voice of older New Zealanders as we believe there are other organisations and individuals better placed to respond to the remaining sections in the document.

Age Concern New Zealand and local Age Concerns are focused on people aged 65 and above. As stated in your Discussion Document there are a growing number of people aged 65 years and older in Aotearoa New Zealand. Within ten years the over 65 population is expected to reach 1.2 million, with the over 85 age group being the fastest growing.

Over 65s are increasingly diverse with Māori, Pasifika and Asian older populations growing at a faster rate than European / Pakeha seniors. Within ten years there is expected to be approximately 928,000 older European or other New Zealanders and 109,400 older Māori.

Stats NZ has also reported that older people 65 and over have a significantly higher disability rate than the general population. In 2023, 35% of those aged 65 and over identified as disabled, compared to the national average of 17%. This increase in disability with age is attributed to various factors, including chronic health conditions and the effects of ageing. Factors such as disability rates point to the needs of older New Zealanders deserving consideration in all aspects of emergency management.

When we consider, for example, the severity and frequency of emergency weather events in Aotearoa, we are aware that older New Zealanders may be disproportionately affected by those events. For instance, older people and those with disabilities would struggle to get on to the roof of their house to escape rising flood waters.

To conclude, we thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the consultation discussion document 'Strengthening New Zealand's Emergency Management Legislation'. We look forward to hearing the outcome of this important mahi.

#162

COMPLETE

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IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Rose Wilkinson

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Association of Blind Citizens of New Zealand (Blind Citizens NZ)

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Recognising the risk of disaster is increasing, and identifying some of the trends that are changing this risk and | or creating new opportunities, we suggest the reference | scope of digital connectivity and technological change needs to be broadened. While this may not be the best place to raised the digital divide, this must be recognised. It does exist - until there is equity for blind people and others with informational needs who do not have technology, mobile phones and | or internet access, all emergency management reform elements must include non-digital options | mechanisms.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Whatever the outcome, it is imperative that the needs of blind people | disabled people are recognised. We take this opportunity to urge engaging with blind | disabled people and their representative organisations, as set out in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Disability Convention), reference Article 4(3). Meaningful engagement with disabled people's organisations and disabled people themselves is a necessity.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Lack of accessible information to meet people's informational needs can disproportionately impact a persons' situation in an emergency. There is an obligation to ensure information is available in a range of alternate formats during emergency situations.

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Co-design by engaging with disabled people's organisations and disabled people at the very outset. There needs to be recognition of the willingness, expertise, and capability of disabled people's organisations in emergency management that can be drawn on to make the emergency management system more effective for everyone.

We reference Article 4, General Obligations, clause 3: In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations.

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Not sure / No preference

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

We again emphasise the importance for blind people | disabled people, of engaging with disabled people's organisations and utilising the breadth of knowledge and experience there is.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

In addition to recognising those who are often first to respond in an emergency, this section might recognise the valuable contributions of those members of society who reach out to people on the wrong side of the digital divide and | or are simply making contact to ensure someone is ok.

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q60

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

While the issue appears to be well considered, the status of a working dog that is a mobility aid for a blind, deaf or disabled person is understated. The loss of pets, working animals, and livestock during emergencies can also cause emotional distress and trauma for owners and the loss of wildlife can have negative impacts on communities. Individuals may also put themselves in harm's way due to their concern about their animals.

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

There must be some guidance with respect to ensuring the safety of working animals such as Guide Dogs. There will be situations where the Guide Dog and other working animals will be instrumental in guiding their handler | owner to safety. As pointed out, there may well be situations where the handler | owner of the working dog risks their own life to ensure the safety of their working dog which is their mobility aid.

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q67

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

We again highlight the digital divide and the need to factor this into infrastructure mechanisms. During COVID-19, regular online hui of disabled people's organisations with relevant officials addressed and positively influenced | contributed to situations such as this. This included ways of generating 'trusted' information for people with informational needs (NZSL, Braille, large print, audio, Easy Read etc). A similar approach as taken during COVID-19 which identified entities | disabled people's organisations pretty rapidly on a case-by-case basis to respond to the situation could also be taken.

Q70

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q71

Respondent skipped this question

If we introduced a principles-based definition of "essential infrastructure", are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Q72

Respondent skipped this question

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Q73

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q74

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q75

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q76

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q77

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Clearly, emergency management does rely on strong relationships, coordination, and cooperative planning between lifeline utilities, CDEM Groups, emergency services, and government agencies. As happened in COVID-19, it is getting trusted, consistent information to people that is needed. This is the same for emergency situations. Of note is that in some situations when working with NEMA to get information to people with informational needs during adverse weather events including Cyclone Gabrielle, is the time it can take to receive a response to what is considered a fairly fundamental request for information. Who is addressing questions and timeliness of responses should be recognised.

Q78

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q79

Respondent skipped this question

Because emergencies happen at different geographical scales, coordination is often needed at multiple levels (local and national). Do you have any views about the most effective way to achieve coordination at multiple levels?

Q80

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 22: Issue 12

Q81

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q82

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q83

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 23: Other problems relating to this objective

Q84

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to minimising disruption to essential services?

Page 24: Objective 5

Q85

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 25: Issue 13

Q86

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

If considering the introduction of a prescribed form of identification for accredited people and organisations during an emergency, there must be a well-publicised description of what these look like (both visually and in a tactile sense). There are already enough challenges now to have well-known forms of ID accepted. Blind people | disabled people, and others need assurance that the people they are engaging with in an emergency situation are who they say they are.

Q87

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q88

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

However, we support that there are inconsistent descriptions of functions and powers between CDEM Groups, Controllers, and Recovery Managers. There must be clarity, and therefore it would appear the best way to achieve this is, regardless of what approach is taken, is to 'tidy up existing functions and powers...'

Q90

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q91

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Blind Citizens NZ's comments relate primarily to blind, deafblind, low vision, and vision-impaired people, often referred to as 'blind' in our feedback.

We include, for reference, three key pieces of content from the Disability Convention, ratified by New Zealand in 2008. We urge that an outcome of this engagement recognises this international treaty. We refer to:

a. Article 4, General Obligations, clause 3: In the development and implementation of legislation and policies to implement the present Convention, and in other decision-making processes concerning issues relating to persons with disabilities, States Parties shall closely consult with and actively involve persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities, through their representative organizations.

b. Article 9 Accessibility, clause 1(b): Information, communications and other services, including electronic services and emergency services.

c. Article 11: Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies

States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.

#160

COMPLETE

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IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Abenzar Wichman

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Kō'anga Māpu Pasifika o Whangarei

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

There are two areas lacking when i comes to natural disasters in Te Tai Tokerau BEFORE an emergency is declared. and they are -Releasing Information to the wider communities thru reliable channels like Regional Radios every Hour on the hour, -Education on signs to look for in reports, in the environment, in the community.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7	Respondent skipped this question
Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.	

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8	Yes,
Do you agree with how we have described this problem?	Please explain your views: NZ communities are varied and diverse, and MAY require extra assistance which can be addressed through local agencies

Q9	
Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?	
Lack of timely information from reputable sources on reliable technology, and trusted community leaders/workers being enabled to support affected members	

Q10	Respondent skipped this question
Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?	

Q11	
What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?	
Local CDEM Directors empowered to share information BEFORE a disaster to local Trusted Community Leaders/Workers	

Q12	Respondent skipped this question
Are there any other options that should be considered?	

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13	Yes
Do you agree with how we have described this problem?	

Q14

Respondent skipped this question

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Option 3

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

As a community member with first hand experience of Category 5 Cyclones these issues are relevant before and during an event

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 on CDEM to plan on how the group will manage offers is the key.

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

As a community member that frequently engages and supports my community, it is reassuring that any initial work to secure the persons is supported and that we will not be held accountable after the fact.

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

There will always be individuals that have no experience with the weather event (in their lifetime) and could be a hinderance or nuisance to responders, but thee will be individuals like myself that can offer insight or direct response based on experience that should be encouraged to assist

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

including Pasifika leaders who are or have experienced these event to help plan response and to share information to communities for feedback

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Option 3(require group controllers (local) or Director (National) to be the agency) gives a clearer pathway and builds trust in the organisation in the community

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Many disasters in Te Tai Tokerau have been lacking in both education before the event, and communication before and during the event.

This policy should help to clear up confusion on where the community should be looking for support or direction during the event

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Onboarding for specific event extra Community Leaders that can help drive action based on specific skills in areas lead by the Local controller. Such as Pacific Island members for cyclone relief, Or iwi logging crews for direction on slash minimisation during floods, or local fishing clubs for marine support during tsunami

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Budget aside, more action on the ground is need by all organisations before the event, what ever need to change has to be in the interest of all

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes

Q34

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q35

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q36

Not sure / No preference

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:
option 3 is the preferred option

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

figure how does council come into this

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Yes

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q86

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Combine National training on managing cordons and a form of identification to Community leaders to help connect vulnerable members through cordons for a faster response

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q88

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

release list of powers available and ask for submission by community leaders to subscribe and be required to renew yearly/ Biannually

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q91

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 27: Issue 15

Q92

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes

Q93

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 28: Issue 16

Q95

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q96

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q97

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 29: Other problems relating to this objective

Q98

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any circumstances where Controllers or Recovery Managers may need other powers to manage an emergency response or the initial stages of recovery more effectively?

Page 30: Conclusion

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

Pasifika need more input to natural disasters that we have experience in

#161

COMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 4:59:30 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 5:22:48 PM
Time Spent: 00:23:18
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Asif Hussain

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

local solution to local problems plz.

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Need financial security for business disruptions

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Yes

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

Q17

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

Q18

Respondent skipped this question

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Support resilience plans developed by local communities by actively recognising their local knowledge, priorities, and leadership in disaster preparedness and recovery. Empower these communities by involving them in decision-making processes, ensuring they have a genuine voice in shaping strategies that affect their lives. This includes building capacity through training, education, and skill development, as well as fostering inclusive participation from all community members, including Indigenous peoples, youth, elders, and marginalised groups. Provide adequate financial, technical, and logistical resources to enable communities to implement their resilience plans effectively. Support should also include ongoing partnerships with government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to ensure that local plans are integrated into wider regional and national frameworks. Ultimately, strengthening community-led resilience planning enhances social cohesion, builds long-term sustainability, and ensures that emergency responses are locally appropriate and effective.

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Support resilience plans developed by local communities by actively recognising their local knowledge, priorities, and leadership in disaster preparedness and recovery. Empower these communities by involving them in decision-making processes, ensuring they have a genuine voice in shaping strategies that affect their lives. This includes building capacity through training, education, and skill development, as well as fostering inclusive participation from all community members, including Indigenous peoples, youth, elders, and marginalised groups. Provide adequate financial, technical, and logistical resources to enable communities to implement their resilience plans effectively. Support should also include ongoing partnerships with government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to ensure that local plans are integrated into wider regional and national frameworks. Ultimately, strengthening community-led resilience planning enhances social cohesion, builds long-term sustainability, and ensures that emergency responses are locally appropriate and effective.

Q23

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Support resilience plans developed by local communities by actively recognising their local knowledge, priorities, and leadership in disaster preparedness and recovery. Empower these communities by involving them in decision-making processes, ensuring they have a genuine voice in shaping strategies that affect their lives. This includes building capacity through training, education, and skill development, as well as fostering inclusive participation from all community members, including Indigenous peoples, youth, elders, and marginalised groups. Provide adequate financial, technical, and logistical resources to enable communities to implement their resilience plans effectively. Support should also include ongoing partnerships with government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to ensure that local plans are integrated into wider regional and national frameworks. Ultimately, strengthening community-led resilience planning enhances social cohesion, builds long-term sustainability, and ensures that emergency responses are locally appropriate and effective.

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Support resilience plans developed by local communities by actively recognising their local knowledge, priorities, and leadership in disaster preparedness and recovery. Empower these communities by involving them in decision-making processes, ensuring they have a genuine voice in shaping strategies that affect their lives. This includes building capacity through training, education, and skill development, as well as fostering inclusive participation from all community members, including Indigenous peoples, youth, elders, and marginalised groups. Provide adequate financial, technical, and logistical resources to enable communities to implement their resilience plans effectively. Support should also include ongoing partnerships with government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to ensure that local plans are integrated into wider regional and national frameworks. Ultimately, strengthening community-led resilience planning enhances social cohesion, builds long-term sustainability, and ensures that emergency responses are locally appropriate and effective.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

Support resilience plans developed by local communities by actively recognising their local knowledge, priorities, and leadership in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. Empower these communities by involving them in decision-making processes and ensuring they have a genuine voice in shaping strategies that affect their lives. This includes building capacity through training, education, and inclusive participation, especially from Indigenous peoples, youth, elders, and marginalised groups. Provide adequate financial, technical, and logistical resources to enable communities to implement their resilience plans effectively.

At the same time, it is essential to ensure that local councils and regional authorities acknowledge the real impact of emergencies on local businesses and livelihoods. Timely and informed decision-making can prevent avoidable disruptions and save both lives and livelihoods. Mismanagement by local and regional councils has been identified as a critical factor in exacerbating the impacts of natural disasters, particularly flooding. Therefore, accountability and good governance are key to building trust and ensuring that local resilience efforts are supported rather than undermined. Strong partnerships between communities, councils, and wider stakeholders are essential to deliver cohesive, community-led, and sustainable disaster risk reduction.

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Support resilience plans developed by local communities by actively recognising their local knowledge, priorities, and leadership in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. Empower these communities by involving them in decision-making processes and ensuring they have a genuine voice in shaping strategies that affect their lives. This includes building capacity through training, education, and inclusive participation, especially from Indigenous peoples, youth, elders, and marginalised groups. Provide adequate financial, technical, and logistical resources to enable communities to implement their resilience plans effectively.

At the same time, it is essential to ensure that local councils and regional authorities acknowledge the real impact of emergencies on local businesses and livelihoods. Timely and informed decision-making can prevent avoidable disruptions and save both lives and livelihoods. Mismanagement by local and regional councils has been identified as a critical factor in exacerbating the impacts of natural disasters, particularly flooding. Therefore, accountability and good governance are key to building trust and ensuring that local resilience efforts are supported rather than undermined. Strong partnerships between communities, councils, and wider stakeholders are essential to deliver cohesive, community-led, and sustainable disaster risk reduction.

Q31

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The current system has consistently failed to adequately respond to recent disasters, highlighting critical weaknesses in its capacity to deliver timely, effective, and coordinated action. There is an urgent need for a more robust, responsive, and agile system – one that can deliver practical solutions without being hindered by excessive bureaucracy or procedural delays. Streamlining processes, reducing unnecessary red tape, and ensuring greater accountability are essential steps toward building a disaster management framework that can protect lives, support communities, and safeguard livelihoods when it matters most.

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

The current system has consistently failed to adequately respond to recent disasters, highlighting critical weaknesses in its capacity to deliver timely, effective, and coordinated action. There is an urgent need for a more robust, responsive, and agile system one that can deliver practical solutions without being hindered by excessive bureaucracy or procedural delays. Streamlining processes, reducing unnecessary red tape, and ensuring greater accountability are essential steps toward building a disaster management framework that can protect lives, support communities, and safeguard livelihoods when it matters most.

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Respondent skipped this question

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The current system has consistently failed to adequately respond to recent disasters, highlighting critical weaknesses in its capacity to deliver timely, effective, and coordinated action. There is an urgent need for a more robust, responsive, and agile system one that can deliver practical solutions without being hindered by excessive bureaucracy or procedural delays. Streamlining processes, reducing unnecessary red tape, and ensuring greater accountability are essential steps toward building a disaster management framework that can protect lives, support communities, and safeguard livelihoods when it matters most.

Q38

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q39

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

The current system has consistently failed to adequately respond to recent disasters, highlighting critical weaknesses in its capacity to deliver timely, effective, and coordinated action. There is an urgent need for a more robust, responsive, and agile system – one that can deliver practical solutions without being hindered by excessive bureaucracy or procedural delays

Q41

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q42

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The current system has consistently failed to adequately respond to recent disasters, highlighting critical weaknesses in its capacity to deliver timely, effective, and coordinated action. There is an urgent need for a more robust, responsive, and agile system – one that can deliver practical solutions without being hindered by excessive bureaucracy or procedural delays.

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

The repeated failures of the current system in responding to recent disasters highlight a critical need for change – specifically, the need to prioritise and act on local intelligence. Effective emergency response cannot be managed solely from behind a desk by decision-makers far removed from the realities on the ground. Local knowledge, lived experience, and real-time information from affected communities must form the foundation of any response effort. A robust and resilient system must be built around those who understand the unique risks, needs, and dynamics of their own areas. By placing local intel at the centre of decision-making and cutting through unnecessary bureaucracy, we can ensure timely, relevant, and effective actions that truly protect lives, livelihoods, and the long-term wellbeing of communities.

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The repeated failures of the current system in responding to recent disasters highlight a critical need for change – specifically, the need to prioritise and act on local intelligence. Effective emergency response cannot be managed solely from behind a desk by decision-makers far removed from the realities on the ground. Local knowledge, lived experience, and real-time information from affected communities must form the foundation of any response effort. A robust and resilient system must be built around those who understand the unique risks, needs, and dynamics of their own areas. By placing local intel at the centre of decision-making and cutting through unnecessary bureaucracy, we can ensure timely, relevant, and effective actions that truly protect lives, livelihoods, and the long-term wellbeing of communities.

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q52

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

By placing local intel at the centre of decision-making and cutting through unnecessary bureaucracy, we can ensure timely, relevant, and effective actions that truly protect lives, livelihoods, and the long-term wellbeing of communities.

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q55

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

No,

Please explain your views:

The repeated failures of the current system in responding to recent disasters highlight a critical need for change specifically, the need to prioritise and act on local intelligence. Effective emergency response cannot be managed solely from behind a desk by decision-makers far removed from the realities on the ground. Local knowledge, lived experience, and real-time information from affected communities must form the foundation of any response effort. A robust and resilient system must be built around those who understand the unique risks, needs, and dynamics of their own areas. By placing local intel at the centre of decision-making and cutting through unnecessary bureaucracy, we can ensure timely, relevant, and effective actions that truly protect lives, livelihoods, and the long-term wellbeing of communities.

Q56

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q57

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Respondent skipped this question

Q58

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

Respondent skipped this question

Q59

Are there any other options that should be considered?

The repeated failures of the current system in responding to recent disasters highlight a critical need for change specifically, the need to prioritise and act on local intelligence. Effective emergency response cannot be managed solely from behind a desk by decision-makers far removed from the realities on the ground. Local knowledge, lived experience, and real-time information from affected communities must form the foundation of any response effort. A robust and resilient system must be built around those who understand the unique risks, needs, and dynamics of their own areas. By placing local intel at the centre of decision-making and cutting through unnecessary bureaucracy, we can ensure timely, relevant, and effective actions that truly protect lives, livelihoods, and the long-term wellbeing of communities.

Q60

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q61

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q62

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Q63

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The repeated failures of the current system in responding to recent disasters highlight a critical need for change particularly the need to prioritise and act on local intelligence. Effective emergency management cannot be directed solely from distant offices by decision-makers removed from the realities on the ground. Local knowledge, lived experience, and real-time information from those directly affected must form the foundation of all disaster planning and response. This is especially vital in rural settings, where the wellbeing of animals is deeply intertwined with community resilience. In these areas, animal welfare is not only a matter of ethical responsibility but also essential to livelihoods, food security, and recovery. Failing to plan for the protection of livestock and companion animals during and after disasters can result in severe emotional, economic, and ecological consequences. A truly robust system must centre local intel, empower communities to lead, and remove unnecessary bureaucratic barriers to ensure timely, humane, and effective responses that safeguard both people and animals.

Q64

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q65

Respondent skipped this question

Noting that human life and safety will always be the top priority, do you have any comments about how animals should be prioritised relative to the protection of property?

Q66

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 19: Other problems relating to this objective

Q67

Should we consider any other problems relating to enabling a higher minimum standard of emergency management?

The repeated failures of the current system in responding to recent disasters highlight a critical need for change – particularly the need to prioritise and act on local intelligence. Effective emergency management cannot be directed solely from distant offices by decision-makers removed from the realities on the ground. Local knowledge, lived experience, and real-time information from those directly affected must form the foundation of all disaster planning and response. This is especially vital in rural settings, where the wellbeing of animals is deeply intertwined with community resilience. In these areas, animal welfare is not only a matter of ethical responsibility but also essential to livelihoods, food security, and recovery. Failing to plan for the protection of livestock and companion animals during and after disasters can result in severe emotional, economic, and ecological consequences. A truly robust system must centre local intel, empower communities to lead, and remove unnecessary bureaucratic barriers to ensure timely, humane, and effective responses that safeguard both people and animals.

Page 20: Objective 4

Q68

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 21: Issue 11

Q69

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Local councils and the national government must prioritise significant investment in lifeline roads, especially in rural areas where these routes serve as the sole access points for communities. In many rural settings, a single road often represents the only way in and out, making it absolutely critical for emergency response, evacuation, delivery of essential goods, and access to healthcare and other vital services. Unfortunately, these roads are frequently vulnerable to damage from natural hazards such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, or storms, which can isolate entire communities for extended periods. Without reliable and resilient transport infrastructure, emergency services struggle to reach those in need, and affected populations face increased risks to their safety and wellbeing. Investing in the maintenance, upgrading, and climate-proofing of lifeline roads is therefore essential not only to reduce vulnerability but also to support economic stability and recovery following disasters. Such investment should be guided by local knowledge and risk assessments to ensure that resources are directed where they will have the greatest impact, helping to build resilient rural communities that can withstand and quickly recover from future emergencies.

Q70

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q71

If we introduced a principles-based definition of “essential infrastructure”, are there any essential services that should be included or excluded from the list in Appendix C of the discussion document?

Respondent skipped this question

Q72

If you think other essential services should be included in the list in Appendix C, what kinds of infrastructure would they cover?

Respondent skipped this question

Q73

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q74

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Local councils and the national government must prioritise significant investment in lifeline roads, especially in rural areas where these routes serve as the sole access points for communities. In many rural settings, a single road often represents the only way in and out, making it absolutely critical for emergency response, evacuation, delivery of essential goods, and access to healthcare and other vital services. Unfortunately, these roads are frequently vulnerable to damage from natural hazards such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, or storms, which can isolate entire communities for extended periods. Without reliable and resilient transport infrastructure, emergency services struggle to reach those in need, and affected populations face increased risks to their safety and wellbeing. Investing in the maintenance, upgrading, and climate-proofing of lifeline roads is therefore essential not only to reduce vulnerability but also to support economic stability and recovery following disasters. Such investment should be guided by local knowledge and risk assessments to ensure that resources are directed where they will have the greatest impact, helping to build resilient rural communities that can withstand and quickly recover from future emergencies.

Q75

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q76

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q77

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q78

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q86

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I agree in principle with the use of cordons as an important tool for managing emergency situations, as they help control access, ensure safety, and protect vulnerable areas during disasters. However, the involvement of non-local security personnel in enforcing these cordons can often create more problems than solutions. Non-local staff may lack the nuanced understanding of the community's needs, relationships, and dynamics, which can lead to misunderstandings, mistrust, and even conflict with local residents. Their unfamiliarity with the area and its specific challenges may result in rigid enforcement that fails to account for urgent or legitimate community needs, such as access for local workers, emergency responders, or vulnerable groups. Furthermore, deploying outsiders may exacerbate tensions in communities already under stress, undermining cooperation and the social cohesion essential for effective disaster response. For cordons to be effective and accepted, it is crucial that enforcement involves trained local personnel who understand the cultural context, have established trust, and can apply discretion appropriately. This approach supports smoother operations, maintains community relations, and ultimately leads to better outcomes in emergency management.

Q87

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q88

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 26: Issue 14

Q89

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes

Q90

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q92

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Modernising the process for declaring a state of emergency or initiating a transition period is critical, especially in today's context where physical presence and traditional communication methods may not always be feasible. Advances in technology and communication mean that emergency declarations should be able to be made remotely and swiftly, ensuring timely responses even when officials cannot be on site immediately. However, it is essential that the decision to declare an emergency follows a bottom-up approach rather than a purely top-down model. This means that local communities, with their intimate knowledge of the situation on the ground, should have a significant role in initiating such declarations. Local input ensures that the response is proportionate, context-specific, and sensitive to the real needs and risks faced by the community. Moreover, emergency legislation needs urgent reform to reflect the complexities of modern emergency management. For example, the current provisions allowing an emergency to be declared at the ward level can have unintended negative consequences. Wards can cover large geographical areas and diverse economic activities, meaning that a declaration affecting an entire ward may unnecessarily disrupt businesses that are not directly impacted by the emergency. This is particularly problematic for sectors such as tourism, where even a small area-wide emergency declaration can lead to loss of visitor confidence, cancellations, and economic hardship. This was evident in the recent emergency declared in Banks Peninsula, where the broad ward-level declaration had significant adverse effects on local tourism-related businesses, despite some areas within the ward being less affected. Therefore, emergency laws should allow for more granular and flexible declarations, targeting the smallest possible affected areas to minimise economic and social disruption while still protecting public safety. Such reform would help balance effective emergency management with the need to sustain local economies, ensuring that responses are both efficient and equitable. Ultimately, modernising emergency declarations through updated legislation and embracing local leadership will create a more responsive and resilient system better suited to the challenges of today's complex emergencies.

Q93

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q94

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Proactively Released

Q95

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

Modernising the process for declaring a state of emergency or initiating a transition period is critical, especially in today's context where physical presence and traditional communication methods may not always be feasible. Advances in technology and communication mean that emergency declarations should be able to be made remotely and swiftly, ensuring timely responses even when officials cannot be on site immediately. However, it is essential that the decision to declare an emergency follows a bottom-up approach rather than a purely top-down model. This means that local communities, with their intimate knowledge of the situation on the ground, should have a significant role in initiating such declarations. Local input ensures that the response is proportionate, context-specific, and sensitive to the real needs and risks faced by the community. Moreover, emergency legislation needs urgent reform to reflect the complexities of modern emergency management. For example, the current provisions allowing an emergency to be declared at the ward level can have unintended negative consequences. Wards can cover large geographical areas and diverse economic activities, meaning that a declaration affecting an entire ward may unnecessarily disrupt businesses that are not directly impacted by the emergency. This is particularly problematic for sectors such as tourism, where even a small area-wide emergency declaration can lead to loss of visitor confidence, cancellations, and economic hardship. This was evident in the recent emergency declared in Banks Peninsula, where the broad ward-level declaration had significant adverse effects on local tourism-related businesses, despite some areas within the ward being less affected. Therefore, emergency laws should allow for more granular and flexible declarations, targeting the smallest possible affected areas to minimise economic and social disruption while still protecting public safety. Such reform would help balance effective emergency management with the need to sustain local economies, ensuring that responses are both efficient and equitable. Ultimately, modernising emergency declarations through updated legislation and embracing local leadership will create a more responsive and resilient system better suited to the challenges of today's complex emergencies.

Q99

Do you have any other comments relating to reform of New Zealand's emergency management legislation?

The current system has repeatedly failed to address the realities of recent disasters, exposing significant gaps in its ability to respond quickly, effectively, and in a way that meets the needs of affected communities. What is urgently required is a more robust and responsive system—one that delivers timely, practical solutions and is free from unnecessary bureaucracy and red tape. This system must be proactive, not reactive, with decisions made swiftly based on accurate, on-the-ground intelligence rather than by individuals removed from the situation and sitting in distant offices.

The repeated failures of the current system in responding to recent disasters highlight a critical need for change—particularly the need to prioritise and act on local intelligence. Effective emergency management cannot be directed solely from distant offices by decision-makers removed from the realities on the ground. Local knowledge, lived experience, and real-time information from those directly affected must form the foundation of all disaster planning and response. This is especially vital in rural settings, where the wellbeing of animals is deeply intertwined with community resilience. In these areas, animal welfare is not only a matter of ethical responsibility but also essential to livelihoods, food security, and recovery. Failing to plan for the protection of livestock and companion animals during and after disasters can result in severe emotional, economic, and ecological consequences. A truly robust system must centre local intel, empower communities to lead, and remove unnecessary bureaucratic barriers to ensure timely, humane, and effective responses that safeguard both people and animals.

Modernising the process for declaring a state of emergency or initiating a transition period is critical, especially in today's context where physical presence and traditional communication methods may not always be feasible. Advances in technology and communication mean that emergency declarations should be able to be made remotely and swiftly, ensuring timely responses even when officials cannot be on site immediately. However, it is essential that the decision to declare an emergency follows a bottom-up approach rather than a purely top-down model. This means that local communities, with their intimate knowledge of the situation on the ground, should have a significant role in initiating such declarations. Local input ensures that the response is proportionate, context-specific, and sensitive to the real needs and risks faced by the community.

Moreover, emergency legislation needs urgent reform to reflect the complexities of modern emergency management. For example, the current provisions allowing an emergency to be declared at the ward level can have unintended negative consequences. Wards can cover large geographical areas and diverse economic activities, meaning that a declaration affecting an entire ward may unnecessarily disrupt businesses that are not directly impacted by the emergency. This is particularly problematic for sectors such as tourism, where even a small area-wide emergency declaration can lead to loss of visitor confidence, cancellations, and economic hardship. This was evident in the recent emergency declared in Banks Peninsula, where the broad ward-level declaration had significant adverse effects on local tourism-related businesses, despite some areas within the ward being less affected.

Therefore, emergency laws should allow for more granular and flexible declarations, targeting the smallest possible affected areas to minimise economic and social disruption while still protecting public safety. Such reform would help balance effective emergency management with the need to sustain local economies, ensuring that responses are both efficient and equitable. Ultimately, modernising emergency declarations through updated legislation and embracing local leadership will create a more responsive and resilient system better suited to the challenges of today's complex emergencies.

#2

INCOMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 4:51:16 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 15, 2025 4:57:59 PM
Time Spent: 00:06:43
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

,

Explanation:

Don't need an explanation

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Include all Community groups not just iwi More use of Community Patrol and neighbourhood support

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7 Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8 Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9
Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?
All people are affected by emergencies not just a few

Q10 Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11 Respondent skipped this question

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q12
Are there any other options that should be considered?

Use of more community groups like neighbourhood support and Community Patrol

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13 Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14 Please explain your views:
What about Indian Asian and other nationalities or other Groups not just iwi
Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

They should be recognised like everyone else

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

The same and equal as everyone else

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

The same as everyone else

Q19

Respondent skipped this question

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes,

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Please explain your views:

The use of neighbourhood support and Community Patrol's

Q22

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Pages 4–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#6

INCOMPLETE

Started: Wednesday, April 16, 2025 3:40:55 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, April 16, 2025 3:42:32 PM
Time Spent: 00:01:37
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Georgina Morrison

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Environment Hubs Aotearoa

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No

Page 4: Objective 1

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#10

INCOMPLETE

Started: Friday, April 18, 2025 10:44:08 AM
Last Modified: Friday, April 18, 2025 10:46:06 AM
Time Spent: 00:01:58
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#17

INCOMPLETE

Started: Saturday, April 19, 2025 11:35:04 AM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 22, 2025 2:11:03 PM
Time Spent: Over a day
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Lise Strathdee

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The main objectives - the What's - have been addressed the crux is in developing practicable HOW's. I think ongoing Emergency Awareness Education initiatives for NZ residents (from children to elders) need to be implemented as part of societal adaptation/mitigation in the case of intense weather events. Unsure how individuals can adapt to cyberattacks or drone attacks.... This Emergency Awareness Education underpins the govt.'s aim that individual emergency response plans (where practicable) kick into action. That people are best prepared and know what to do. Creating awareness/resilience/empowerment initiatives ... Like the duck & cover drills many primary school children did in the 1970's for example or like the don't drink & drive message that has been utilised nation wide to reduce car accidents /fatalities. Schools and community group weather watch awareness campaigns in the event of big storms (for example)many kiwis stick to a 'plan' no matter the weather and find themselves driving in wet & wild conditions.... or fire breakout education - til now the cost and responsibility of this fire prevention message has fallen on FENZ - everyone can become more aware of their environment and what's going on and have learnt what they can do. There has certainly been an increase in this emergency prep messaging in the last decade or more...but long term it's about embedding awareness and response in people to create a more resilient society.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

I agree with identifying the group of people with 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' who are mainly or wholly dependant on others to look after them. To my mind this group ranges from the elderly, the infirm (in rest homes but not only), people who are experiencing a temporary or permanent disability involving their mind, sight, hearing, speech, movement and babies and small children. Then as having diverse needs I would identify geographic areas by urban, rural and remote rural catgeories. I do agree that one size does not fit all but rather than describing different needs as Pacific and ethnic I would recognize that in acknowledging 'one size does not fit all' means we acknowledge that we are living in a multi cultural society and that the differences in the event of an emergency are cultural and linguistic. This translates to being comms prepared mainly.

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Yes as identified - those living in areas more exposed to hazards, that have less resilient infrastructures and those communities whose main language is not English and all those in the 'pre existing vulnerabilities' group.

Q10

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

PHOs, Rest Homes (private & public) and Organisations (Plunket, DPA NZ, Blind Citizens NZ, Alzheimer's NZ etc) would be those that are better placed to understand emergency responses specific to the 'pre existing vulnerabilities' group of people. Is there a possibility for them to liaise ? Put together best practise plans that are communicated throughout this community and to NEMA , FENZ, Red Cross ? A search for volunteer reps from the many, diverse refugee & immigrant communities in NZ to liaise between their community and orgs like NEMA, Fenz etc. An example in the Pacific communities could be to enlist the assistance of church ministers...for example

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

I would like to reiterate that 'unpacking' points 44 and 45 on pg 11 of the discussion doc is critical in improving the overall EMS

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I support options B & D - that is a mix of legislative and non-legislative changes to ensure iwi Maori participation in emergency management. On page 15 of discussion doc I most support option 4 and would like to understand what is meant by 'CDEM Groups and iwi Maori don't have capability & resources to engage' as this is not clear.

Q14

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

I agree with point 50 on discussion doc page 13. In particular with regards to the aftermath of an event - maraes have the capabilities to look after large groups of people in their communities.

Q15

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q16

How should iwi Māori be recognised in the emergency management system?

With a mix of legislative and non legislative measures such as options 2, 4 & 5 of page 15 of discussion doc

Q17

What should be the relationship between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Groups and iwi Māori?

firstly a good one! and a very communicative, understanding and engaging relationship - to deliver best outcomes for everyone

Q18

What should be the relationship between Coordinating Executive Groups and iwi Māori?

same as above

Q19

What would be the most effective way for iwi Māori experiences and mātauranga in emergency management to be provided to the Director?

Director would need to have met and discussed things in order to know what protocols and processes need to be in place for best outcomes and in order to know what /who directives to give before,during and after the emergency event. It is only with knowledge that

Q20

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 7: Issue 3

Q21

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q22

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

I support option B of point 63 and think more emergency response awareness initiatives would be most helpful with regards to the points 58 and 59 (pg16)

Q23

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 8: Issue 4

Q24

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

The civil liability issue is an important one - specifically in the interim period of an emergency event being declared a state of emergency and the motivation or concerns individuals or private companies may have in providing immediate assistance in good faith where necessary.

Q25

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Compensation for labour costs - due to the uncertainty of what these may be in any given event - perhaps a cap on reimbursement \$\$ which gives councils/govt depts. more certainty with regards to planning and allocating budgets together with an opportunity for a recourse in extraordinary circumstances. If private businesses and individuals are able to assist others they must not be put off from doing so but also (one would hope) nor be motivated by potential financial gains these potentially creating incentives for unsafe or unnecessary actions.

Q26

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 9: Other problems relating to this objective

Q27

Should we consider any other problems relating to strengthening and enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management?

To be sure that iwi Maori participation in emergency management includes all members (Maori and non Maori) of the community involved. This is a given where I live but may not be in other areas of NZ.

Page 10: Objective 2

Q28

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 11: Issue 5

Q29

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

I am not clear overall how the different emergency management agencies communicate, coordinate and make decisions other than to note that as Status Quo stands it is not working effectively as per Cyclone Gabriele inquiry report.

Q30

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 on pg 24 seems to be the best system as it builds on existing functions and creates efficiencies - delivers clarity upfront allowing for faster decision making -and provides a single point of accountability as well as having the potential to reduce costs to other agencies as described in the benefits section. The cost of investment and training would surely be worth it ? Maybe group Controllers after having rcvd their training shld be required to stay in the role for 'x' amount of time.

Q31

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Aspects of option 4 shld be integrated into the job description of option 3 - there has to always be room for the flexibility of multiple agencies making decisions in coordination with a Group Controller - during multi hazard emergencies. Noone shld be working in a silo - everyone has to get on the same page and work together. With the traditional hierarchical command chain every agency has to be accountable to the Group CONTROLLER

Q32

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way direction and control works during the response to an emergency? If so, why?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

I have opted for the straightforward hierarchical command chain - because in an emergency there is no time to lose and based on reports from the inquiry when roles are not clear - things don't happen fast enough, mistakes can be made and accountability vanishes. Having said that I see the role of a Group Controller as that of a Group Coordinator which means deeply understanding the roles of all the different agencies, getting to know the capabilities and limitations, having the ability to communicate , engage , listen , evaluate and act on what , in an emergency, is essentially team work by all parties involved.

Page 12: Issue 6

Q33

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

The status quo reads as too many chefs in the kitchen - it is quite confusing to understand who & what

Q34

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified?
Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 on pg 30 wld be good if it allowed for some flexibility rather than reduce flexibility for local authorities in consultation with communities. I don't understand why it has to be one or the other. At the same time clear lines of accountability are important, long term certainty is important and the interoperable responses are important as well in the case of bigger events

Q35

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Can local authorities not work in tandem with regional CDEM Groups? Can CDEM Groups identify issues specific to the territory they are working in and adopt flexibility in that sense?

Q36

Do you think more fundamental changes are needed to the way emergency management is delivered at the local government level (for example, the CDEM Group-based model)? If so, why?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

It is hard to understand whether fundamental changes are needed to emergency management without the full picture of what happened that comes from understanding and analysis of all 26 inquiries and their recommendations. There may be areas of overlap in the recommendations - there may be gaping holes - these different inquiries cover different events and different territories and thus regional nuances /differences may also be better understood Auckland Transport - 29 pages, six recommendations Auckland Council - 107 pages, 17 recommendations Auckland Civil Defence (CD) - 59 pages, 28 recommendations Bay of Plenty CD - 35 pages, 19 recommendations Wairarapa CD - 47 pages ,37 recommendations Hawke's Bay CD - 117 pages, nine recommendations Ombudsman - 34 pages Electricity lines network - 45 pages Telecoms forum - 15 pages Te Whatu Ora - 36 pages Northland CDE - 60 pages Environment Ministry - 34 pages By understanding commonalities and differences in what didn't work to better and what could work better at a CDEM /local government level it should then be clear whether a fundamental change is needed or not.

Q37

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

It's all quite convoluted. As above i believe option 3 is the clearest one with regards to accountability but it should allow for some parts of option 2 to ensure there is a level of flexibility and coordination with local authorities and communities

Q38

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q39

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Q40

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Not sure / No preference,

Please explain your views:

Again quite complicated for a lay person to understand other than to say with 16 CDEM groups would it not be possible for the coordinating executive groups or members of these groups to be in the overall group controller's team? Communication between CDEM groups and coordinating Executive groups are key and all these comms would need to funnel into the group controller's office/team which is liaising/coordinating/directing other agencies. There would be comms coming inwards from other EM agencies (such as FENZ, RED CROSS, AMBO etc) agencies as well

Q41

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

As stated in the document on pg 31 - 'a lack of meaningful engagement has impacted their ability to properly debate issues or approve items resulting in delayed decision making' so this is the thing to avoid and yet in point 104 it states the importance of these Coordinating Executive Groups and in point 105 states that there is varied level of engagement with attendance at meeting inconsistent or delegated - so clearly between the role they have and the actual doing of it - something is not working.

Q42

Are there any other options that should be considered?

From the community board up to the designated coordinator/team in the local authority to the regional CDEM Group to the Coordinated Executive Group to the top team/Group controller - lines of communication have to be clear in both directions as well as agreed protocols.

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Option 3 for balance between flexibility and certainty seem appropriate - although changes should not be so frequent as to be constant - as that risks less attention.

Other than after major events where a review of what worked and what didn't and how we can do better - would it not make sense to have a yearly EM update/ This is why I opt for 3 as reading option 2 - 'not sufficient consultation' isn't very encouraging. On the one hand many things can be decided without 'sufficient consultation' conversely 'sufficient consultation' may result in inaction.

Q45

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Option 2 review date should be constant - whether each year, each 18 months etc.

Any amendments made highlighted - so that everyone is quickly on the same page re. these.

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Public Emergency Awareness campaigns play an important part in communicating and delineating national, regional and local authority responsibilities. At the moment the public knows to call 111 in an emergency. Is that enough?

With regards to the entities themselves - a focus on the three Cs - communication, collaboration, coordination - so there is less room for shifting accountability and not knowing where responsibilities start/end

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Not sure / No preference

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

I agree with option 3 which creates mandatory requirements but leaves the Director's role with less chance of being politically laden. Even though I believe overall EM would work better with a traditional hierarchical structure.

Q50

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Quoting from Auckland Herald 19.04.25 According to head forecaster at Weatherwatch "If we had open data that would allow councils and other government agencies, and the private sector, to all be allowed to use rain radar. Then automatic warnings would be allowed to be pushed to phones. And that technology has been around... for the last three years, but we can't use it here." I am not sure why this is / but it is evident that besides clear roles and accountabilities access to real time data in the case of weather events affecting huge areas/numbers of people needs to be readily accessible and communicated.

Q51

Are there any other options that should be considered?

All telcos should automatically provide satellite communication in the event of cellphone reception going down because of cell phone towers in the affected regions of course. I think this should be law. Not as many people have landlines anymore so whether reinstating copper lines makes sense I don't know but certainly for urban, rural and remote rural areas when power and cellphone transmission goes down it's a beyond huge problem. At that point only RNZ can communicate (one way) nationwide to those who have a transistor radio. So how do regional CDEM's and involved agencies communicate with one another?

Q52

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 17: Issue 9

Q55

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q57

Respondent skipped this question

What is the right balance between regional flexibility and national consistency for CDEM Group plans?

Q58

Respondent skipped this question

What practical barriers may be preventing CDEM Group plans from being well integrated with other local government planning instruments?

#20

INCOMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, April 22, 2025 6:04:42 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, April 22, 2025 6:08:03 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:20
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Zoe Taylor

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8 Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9 Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10 Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q11 Respondent skipped this question

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Please can you ensure all information is available in NZSL. Please don't assume the deaf community can all read your document. The document, feedback options and all future coms should be available in NZSL. How can you get feedback back from the NZ communities without this. Thanks you.

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13 Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14 Respondent skipped this question

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15 Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Pages 3–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#44

INCOMPLETE

Started: Saturday, May 03, 2025 9:51:59 AM
Last Modified: Saturday, May 03, 2025 9:53:13 AM
Time Spent: 00:01:13
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Franky Lewis

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

Q7

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q9

Respondent skipped this question

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

2, 3, 4

Q11

Respondent skipped this question

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Q12

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 6: Issue 2

Q13

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q14

Respondent skipped this question

Have we accurately captured the roles that iwi Māori play before, during and after emergencies?

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

#64

INCOMPLETE

Started: Wednesday, May 07, 2025 1:02:45 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, May 07, 2025 1:06:45 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:59
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Clint Adamson

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#65

INCOMPLETE

Started: Wednesday, May 07, 2025 1:26:03 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, May 07, 2025 1:32:40 PM
Time Spent: 00:06:36
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#87

INCOMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 4:16:15 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 13, 2025 4:18:46 PM
Time Spent: 00:02:30
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Maungaraki Resilience Network

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Yes

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Page 4: Objective 1

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#96

INCOMPLETE

Started: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 11:25:08 AM
Last Modified: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 11:27:21 AM
Time Spent: 00:02:12
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#98

INCOMPLETE

Started: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 12:58:55 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, May 14, 2025 1:03:33 PM
Time Spent: 00:04:37
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Carole Adamson

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

No,

Please explain your views:

While from a people-centric perspective, I consider the objectives to be largely on track, there is a need to recognise and incorporate the needs of animals in disasters, due to the power of the human-animal bond (and economic livelihoods dependent on animals) to influence human behaviour in disasters.

Page 4: Objective 1

Page 13: Issue 7

Q43

Respondent skipped this question

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q44

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q45

Respondent skipped this question

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Page 14: Other problems relating to this objective

Q46

Respondent skipped this question

Should we consider any other problems relating to responsibilities and accountabilities at the national, regional, and local levels?

Page 15: Objective 3

Q47

Respondent skipped this question

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Page 16: Issue 8

Q48

Yes

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Q49

Respondent skipped this question

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Q50

Respondent skipped this question

Which aspects of emergency management would benefit from greater national consistency or direction?

Pages 7–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#103

INCOMPLETE

Started: Thursday, May 15, 2025 2:00:42 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, May 15, 2025 2:04:38 PM
Time Spent: 00:03:55
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Brad Law

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

COP NZ

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#104

INCOMPLETE

Started: Thursday, May 15, 2025 4:45:34 PM
Last Modified: Thursday, May 15, 2025 4:50:14 PM
Time Spent: 00:04:39
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Tainui o Tainui Trust

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Yes

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Page 4: Objective 1

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#115

INCOMPLETE

Started: Saturday, May 17, 2025 10:39:38 AM
Last Modified: Saturday, May 17, 2025 10:41:06 AM
Time Spent: 00:01:28
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

s9(2)(a)

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Respondent skipped this question

Q4

Publication of submissions

The Privacy Act 2020 applies to submissions. Please tick the box if you do not want your name or other personal information to be included in any information about submissions that NEMA may publish.

Explanation:

Please protect animals in our country. We aren't a third world country but animals tend me live like they are

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#126

INCOMPLETE

Started: Monday, May 19, 2025 1:30:08 PM
Last Modified: Monday, May 19, 2025 1:45:02 PM
Time Spent: 00:14:53
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Ralph Chivers

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Private citizen

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes,

Please explain your views:

This submission focuses on the following objectives: •

Strengthen community and iwi Maori participation in emergency management. The issues discussed in this

submission relate to: • Issue 1: Meeting the diverse needs of people and communities. • Issue 2: Strengthening and

enabling iwi Māori participation in emergency management.

• Issue 3: Strengthening and enabling community participation in emergency management.

Page 4: Objective 1

Q7

Would you like to skip these issues? You can return to this page if you change your mind.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 5: Issue 1

Q8

Do you agree with how we have described this problem?

Respondent skipped this question

Q9

Are there other reasons that may cause some people and groups to be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Respondent skipped this question

Q10

Do you have any comments about the likely impacts (benefits, costs, or risks) of the initial options we have identified? Do you have any preferred options?

Respondent skipped this question

Q11

What would planning look like (at the local and national levels) if it was better informed by the needs of groups that may be disproportionately affected by emergencies?

Respondent skipped this question

Q12

Are there any other options that should be considered?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 6: Issue 2

Pages 3–13 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#147

INCOMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 1:01:37 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 2:30:28 PM
Time Spent: 01:28:50
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Franziska Doser

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Wellington Region Emergency Management Office

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#152

INCOMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 3:40:12 PM
Last Modified: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 3:41:47 PM
Time Spent: 00:01:35
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Nedine Thatcher Swann

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Gisborne District Council

Q4

Publication of submissions

Respondent skipped this question

Q5

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Yes

Page 4: Objective 1

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.

#163

INCOMPLETE

Started: Tuesday, May 20, 2025 5:01:15 PM
Last Modified: Wednesday, May 21, 2025 6:55:57 PM
Time Spent: Over a day
IP Address: s9(2)(a)

Page 2: Submitter information

Q1

Your name

Patrice Putt

Q2

Your email address

s9(2)(a)

Q3

Your organisation (optional)

Massey University Veterinary Emergency Response Team

Q4

Respondent skipped this question

Publication of submissions

Q5

Respondent skipped this question

Does your submission contain confidential information?

Page 3: Objectives for reform

Q6

Yes

Have we identified the right objectives for reform?

Page 4: Objective 1

Pages 2–12 have been removed as the respondent did not provide answers to any of the questions on these pages.