

Date: Tuesday, 18 March 2025
Time: 10.00am
Meeting Room: Room 1, Level 26
Venue: Te Wharau o Tāmaki - Auckland House
135 Albert Street
Auckland

Komiti mō te Ārai Mate Whawhati Tata me Te Raru Ohorere / Civil Defence and Emergency Management Committee

OPEN ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS UNDER SEPARATE COVER

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From: Mike Giddey

To: All Auckland Council Elected Members

Sent: Wednesday, 18 December 2024 2:04 pm

Subject: Notification for MetService Severe Weather Watches: Auckland Emergency Management to Auckland Council Elected Members

Importance: High

Tēna koutou katoa

Purpose

This email is to inform you that Auckland Council Elected Members will now receive email notifications from Auckland Emergency Management (AEM) Duty Function whenever MetService issues a severe weather watch for the Auckland region. We have also attached a high-level weather forecast from MetService for the next 4 weeks.

Summary

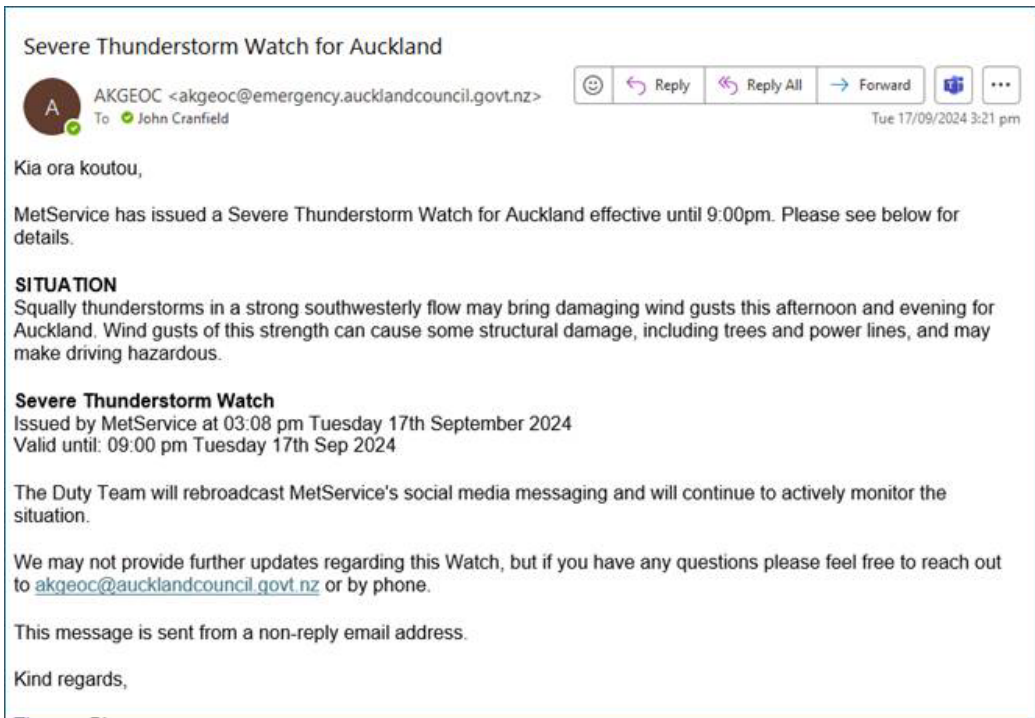
- MetService is New Zealand’s official provider of severe weather forecasts. These forecasts are publicly available on the MetService [website](#) and app, where individuals can also subscribe for updates.
- Severe weather notifications are categorized as either ‘watches’ or ‘warnings’. Warnings indicate higher forecast certainty and severity. More information on these criteria can be accessed [here](#).
- The AEM Duty Function follows established procedures for severe weather updates, including notifying operational and governance stakeholders when ‘watches’ or ‘warnings’ are issued. For your reference, an example of a notification email for a severe weather watch is provided at the end of this email.
- Currently, Auckland Council Elected Members receive notifications from AEM’s Duty Function for severe weather [warnings](#), via an email and text message.
- Moving forward, Auckland Council Elected Members will also receive notifications from AEM’s Duty Function for severe weather [watches](#) via an email.
- This will provide Auckland Council Elected Members an additional layer of awareness for potentially severe weather that is forecast to impact Auckland.

Next Steps

- These notifications will commence on 19 December 2024.
- Elected Members are encouraged to explore key documents available on the AEM [website](#), including:
 - *Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group Plan 2024-2029*
 - *Elected Members Guide*

These documents outline the escalation pathways during emergencies and highlight the important role of Elected Members before, during, and after an emergency.

Below is an example of what an email notification for a severe weather watch may look like.



For any questions regarding this update, please do not hesitate to contact the Auckland Emergency Management team.

Nāku iti noa, nā – Yours sincerely

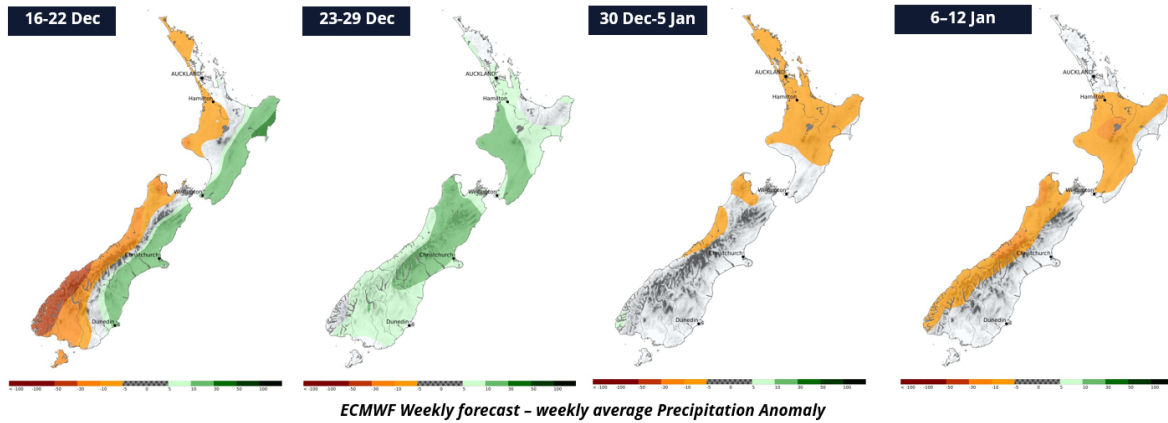
John Cranfield

Head of Operations

Auckland Emergency Management | Tokonga Mate Ohotata o Tāmaki Makaurau

Four Week forecast for Auckland Council: Dec 16th 2024 to Jan 12th 2025

Issued 09:30 am Wednesday 18 December 2024



This image shows how much wetter or drier a location is expected to be, compared to its long term average.

Forecast confidence

While details remain uncertain, confidence is increasing regarding the general patterns expected to set up.

Rain

Week 1 (16-22 Dec): A low lingers northeast of the North Island, then pivots around as a new trough or low develops over the Tasman Sea. This trough crosses Auckland from the west this weekend, with a period of northerly rain. Early indications of a risk of thunderstorms, possibly even with localised downpours on Saturday. A detailed forecast will be issued on Friday if necessary. If these eventuate, the week could end up wetter than indicated here.

Week 2 (23-29 Dec): There are still weather model differences for Christmas week, and the forecast will likely continue to change. However, there is increasing confidence the week starts with a southwest flow, before a narrow ridge of high pressure moves across. Around Christmas Day or Boxing Day, a trough may move onto Auckland, which will likely bring rain or showers, but whether this is enough to tip Auckland towards a wetter than normal week overall is not clear cut.

Week 3 (30 Dec-5 Jan): Although this week is indicated as drier than normal, there is still a chance that increased tropical activity could continue into the early part of this week, so a low from the north can't be completely ruled out.

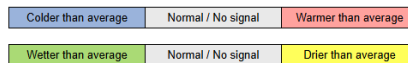
Week 4 (6-12 Jan): This week is more likely to be dominated by high pressure, with settled, drier weather.

Temperatures

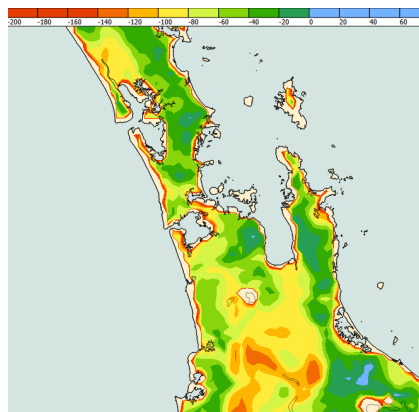
Cooler this week after a south to southeast flow spread across northern New Zealand, but returning to warmer than average for the time of year for the rest of the forecast period. Sea temperatures over the north Tasman Sea and around northern New Zealand are higher than usual, and this is expected to continue, helping fuel approaching weather systems.

Rainfall anomaly (% deviation)	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
	Mon 16 - Sun 22	Mon 23 - Sun 29	Mon 30 - Sun 05	Mon 06 - Sun 12
Mahurangi/Hotoe	-14%	19%	-24%	-10%
Waitakere Ranges	-15%	22%	-15%	-17%
Hunua Ranges	-2%	26%	-27%	-22%

Temperature Anomaly (deg C)	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
	Mon 16 - Sun 22	Mon 23 - Sun 29	Mon 30 - Sun 05	Mon 06 - Sun 12
Auckland	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.8
Kaitiāia	-0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7
Kaikohe	-0.1	0.5	0.6	0.7
Whangarei	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6
Dargaville	-0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6



Current soil moisture deficit



Wednesday 18th, 1pm. Modelled soil moisture deficit.

Elected Member Briefing

Ready for summer



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Attachment B

Join us to:

- Hear about how we're preparing for summer in Tāmaki Makaurau.
- Learn about our emergency management, stormwater, engineering and recovery programmes.
- Hear from some of our partner agencies.
- Visit our in-person expo to ask questions, see demonstrations and displays.

Format

- **Welcome and introduction** – Phil Wilson and Parul Sood
- **Ready for summer updates** – 45 minutes
- **Interactive 'Expo'** – 40 minutes

The first half of the session will be a theatre-style presentation by a number of business units, partners and guests. Each speaker will give a brief update on their work programme and priorities. Online attendees will see/hear these presentations. The MC will facilitate any questions.

The interactive expo will be held in the Sky Lounge. Attendees will be able to talk to staff, see and interact with demonstrations and displays. Online attendees will not be able to participate in this part of the session.

Who's presenting?

- **Parul Sood (MC)** – Deputy Director, Infrastructure and Resilience
- **Adam Maggs** – General Manager Auckland Emergency Management
- **Mace Ward** and **Craig Hobbs** – Tāmaki Makaurau Group Recovery Office
- **Craig Mcilroy** – General Manager Healthy Waters
- **Paul Klinac** – General Manager Engineering Assets and Technical Advisory
- **Ian McCormick** – General Manager Building Consents
- **Mike Gillooly** – National Emergency Management Agency
- **Michael Quinn** – Auckland Policy Office

What you'll hear about:

- Emergency management in Tamaki Makaurau; our readiness and response planning; how we work with other agencies and a spotlight on summer weather readiness.
- Flood intelligence, public education and the Flood Viewer platform
- Coastal management and land stability, coastal and Geotech storm response capabilities.
- Rapid impact and building assessments and how we work with MBIE, and reducing the impact of adverse weather on homes and buildings.
- Community-led recovery and the work of our Tamaki Makaurau Group Recovery Office.
- Working with our partners, including national coordination of emergency response by the National Emergency Response Agency and how we engage with the Auckland Policy Office.



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Attachment B



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Emergency Management Elected Members' Guide

He tāpui tāngata hei āhuru mōwai mo Tāmaki Makaurau

Working together to build a Resilient Auckland

July 2023, Version 1.0

aem.org.nz



Auckland
Emergency
Management
Tokonga Mate Ohotata o Tāmaki Makaurau



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Purpose of the Guide

Auckland Emergency Management Elected Members Guide serves to provide elected members with an overview of Civil Defence Emergency Management and the key aspects of Auckland Council’s emergency response arrangements. It also describes the role elected members can play in helping us build a resilient Auckland which can adapt well to change, overcome adversity and recover quickly after an event.

About Auckland Emergency Management (AEM)

Auckland Emergency Management is the Auckland CDEM Group Emergency Management Office (GEMO) responsible for day-to-day planning, project work and the delivery of operational arrangements on behalf of the Auckland Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group and the Coordinating Executive Group (CEG). Further details on AEM’s role, responsibilities and the Auckland CDEM Group in Section 3.4 - [Auckland Emergency Management \(AEM\) and the Administrating Authority](#).

The vision for CDEM in Auckland is He tāpui tāngata hei āhuru mōwai mo Tāmaki Makaurau / Working together to build a resilient Auckland. We deliver this vision by focusing on the 4 Rs of emergency management:

- Reduction (Whakaitanga): Reducing the impact of hazards on our whānau, businesses and community.
- Readiness (Whakareri): Having the skills, knowledge, plans, and tools before a disaster happens so we are prepared.
- Response (Whakarata): Taking action to ensure the safety and well-being of people and places.
- Recovery (Whakaoranga): Restoring sustainable well-being.





Some examples of the local board elected member engagement

1. Your role as an elected member

As an elected member (including Councillors and Local Board members¹), you have an important role to play in emergency management. Your influence and knowledge of your communities and local government can make a huge difference.

Resilience is the ability to adapt well to change, overcome adversity, and recover quickly after an event. By making emergency management a priority, you can help make the region more resilient when faced with the different impacts caused by hazards.

Our integrated approach to Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) is described by the four areas of activity, known as the 4 Rs: reduction, readiness, response and recovery. Everyone has a role to play across the 4Rs.

¹ The responsibilities are the same for councillors and local board members but are scalable to their relevant level. Members of the CDEM Committee have the additional roles described under 'Auckland CDEM Group' within this chapter.



Mayor Wayne Brown (centre) and Franklin councillor Andy Baker (Right) talk to Growers' Association representatives in Pukekohe during the Auckland Anniversary flood event response Jan 2023

1.1. The role of the mayor

During business as usual

- The mayor is the only member elected by all Aucklanders and is the public face of Auckland Council.
- The mayor has a statutory role to articulate and promote a vision for Auckland and provide leadership to contribute to that vision.
- The mayor has responsibilities as an ex-officio member of the [Auckland Civil Defence Emergency Management \(CDEM\) Committee](#)
- The CDEM Committee has appointed the mayor as the first person in the hierarchy, authorised to [declare a state of emergency](#) or give notice of a [local transition period](#).

During response

- The mayor is Council's principal representative to the public – assisted by the deputy mayor as appropriate.
- The mayor has the role of declaring a state of local emergency and giving notice of a local transition period.
- The mayor will stay in contact with the Group Controller to maintain situational awareness around emergency events. The [Auckland Coordinated Incident Management System \(CIMS\) structure](#) explains how the response is structured in Auckland.
- The mayor is a key conduit between Council and the public, and may take the role of a spokesperson for emergencies – assisted by the deputy mayor as appropriate. The [Public Information Manager \(PIM\)](#) will ensure the mayor is fully briefed to ensure consistent and accurate messages to the communities and media.

Refer Section 1.4 - [The role of elected members - Response](#) to know more about response and why it is important. Refer Section 4 - [Response Structure in Auckland](#) and Section 5 - [Response process and resources in Auckland](#) for further details.

1.2. The role of elected members - Reduction

Your role as an elected member in reduction and how you can help.

- Understand the hazards and risks within your representative area. [Check the Auckland Hazard viewer map on the AEM website.](#)
- Encourage community members to reduce their risks at home and work by business continuity planning, making an emergency plan with their whānau, and sharing contact details with their neighbours. This can also include volunteering in community organisations to prepare for a response. Look for risk reduction opportunities that have everyday benefits for communities.
- Support risk reduction-focused policies such as investing in infrastructure resilience and hazard assessment and avoiding development in hazard areas. Apply a long-term lens, beyond the current election terms and into the future.
- Help fund community-driven projects that support risk reduction such as Community Emergency Hub or marae resourcing, community training e.g., first aid, psychosocial training, workshops such as Business Continuity Planning, and wider placemaking events that bring people together to enhance social or environmental resilience. These might include Neighbours' Day events, stream plantings, food security projects, active transport initiatives, and carbon mitigation projects like solar power.

What is reduction?

Risk reduction involves analysing risks to life and property from hazards, taking steps to eliminate those risks if practicable, and, if not, reducing the magnitude of their impact and the likelihood of their occurrence to an acceptable level.

Why is reduction important?

Reduction saves lives and property. If a risk has not been acted on, one of the first questions asked after an incident is- why did we let this happen?

Many things can be rebuilt or restored, but some losses are irreplaceable having a deep and lasting impact on communities and people's well-being. Reduction can help reduce the long-term impact and support recovery after an emergency is over.



1.3. The role of elected members - Readiness

Your role as an elected member in readiness and how you can help.

- Encourage your community to take action to prepare themselves. Promote events in your community that support emergency preparedness.
- Look for opportunities to build local resilience and support ideas and projects that encourage strong, positive and cooperative social connections.
- Use your local knowledge to identify community groups and partners who may be able to play a role during response and recovery.
- Develop relationships and support local community organisations, networks and agencies who support community emergency preparedness and social and environmental well-being during an emergency event. They may be running community centres, marae, or religious centres, small local businesses or groups that gather to strengthen social connections.
- Work with AEM to identify who in your community might be disproportionately affected by an emergency.
- Contribute to planning and participating in exercises or training held by AEM to ensure you are familiar with your role in an emergency.
- Promote and attend local emergency planning events in your community. These could include resilience planning hui, business continuity and Kotahitanga workshops, community scenario exercises and community events that promote emergency awareness.

What is readiness?

Readiness involves developing operational systems and capabilities before an emergency happens, including planning with emergency services and supporting communities to be prepared. Operational readiness is achieved through planning, developing capability and capacity, exercising and testing. Individual, community and business readiness is supported by public awareness and community engagement activities that contribute to building disaster-resilient communities.

Why is readiness important?

Taking steps to be ready is much easier than handling an emergency. If we knew about the risk in advance, people would ask, 'Why weren't we ready?' By being ready, we can further reduce the impact of an emergency and be able to recover faster and stronger.



1.4. The role of elected members - Response

All elected members have key roles to perform in an emergency – whether a state of local emergency is declared or not. This includes providing reassurance to communities and acting as an important pathway for information (to and from an affected community). It is also important that people in need know where to go for support and assistance.

During an emergency, the Group Controller directs and coordinates the use of personnel, materials, information, services and other resources. Where decisions need to be made as part of the emergency response (including the release of information), these will be for the Group Controller to make in accordance with the CDEM Act. During an emergency, elected members should get their information from AEM. Refer ‘How can elected members stay informed during response?’ on the next page.

Refer to Section 3.4 - [Auckland Emergency Management \(AEM\) and the Adminstrating Authority](#) for more details on the Group Controller and the Coordinated Incident Management System (CIMS) structure.

Your role as an elected member in response and how you can help.

Elected members whose area has been impacted by the emergency have a key role in community leadership by:

- being present to identify high-level needs of the community.
- directing community members towards the right place to get the support they need.
- acting as a conduit for information as requested by the Controller or Public Information Management (PIM) team.
- dispelling rumours, correcting information, and validating issues.
- considering recovery issues.
- using your position to help response resources and the community work together.

What is response?

Response describes the actions taken immediately before, during or directly after an emergency that save lives, protect property, and support communities to recover. Response ends when the response objectives have been met or a transition to recovery has occurred.

Why is response important?

The more quickly we respond to events and the more coordinated the approach, the less the community will be impacted. Working together in a coordinated way can save time and resources, which in turn can save lives and money.

How can elected members stay informed during response?

When the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) is activated, elected members will be notified of the liaison arrangements put in place for two-way communication to stay informed and escalate any issues.

Please refer to Section 5.9 - [Communication between Elected Members and the ECC during Emergency Response](#) for further details. Please refer to Section 5.7 - [Emergency Warning and Alerts Systems](#) to know which warning and alert channels AEM uses during response.

Public information and media guidance

In any emergency, providing clear, accurate and timely information through multiple channels and to different audiences is critical. The Public Information Manager (PIM) is responsible to the Controller for all messaging and communications from the ECC as well as stakeholder and community liaison.

During emergencies, the media are under increased pressure to provide information and be first with the breaking news. It is essential that the ECC provides validated, authorised information as quickly as possible, so formal channels are recognised as the authoritative source of information. To avoid confusion, all media liaisons will also be coordinated via the PIM team.

Please refer to Section 5.8 - [Communicating with the public and media during Emergency Response](#) for more details.

Elected Members should seek advice and guidance from PIM if contacted by the media. If an Elected Member is asked to do an interview, PIM will provide support to ensure consistent and accurate messages are delivered.



1.5. The role of elected members - Recovery

Your role as an elected member in recovery and how you can help.

- Reassure your community and highlight successes, but also be realistic – the recovery process is complex and will take a long time.
- Champion the issues your community faces to your ward and local board colleagues and the recovery team. Use your local knowledge and understanding of your community to contribute to local awareness and help identify problems and vulnerabilities.
- Provide political leadership by ensuring appropriate scrutiny and provision of resources to the recovery team.
- Support the recovery teams' efforts in your community.

What is recovery?

After a disaster, people and communities face disruption and disconnection. Cities and even countries may struggle to get back on their feet and get a sense of the 'new normal'.

Recovery is about returning to the routines of daily life, restoring connections and regaining a sense of well-being. Communities and the private sector play a key role in helping achieve that. Councils' role is to coordinate and manage a recovery.

Why is recovery important?

Emergencies and disasters bring change, often significant, for people, whānau and communities. Change may mean that people may need to do differently. It may mean coping with serious loss or injury. Recovery is about how we adjust to these new circumstances, not just as individuals, but as communities and a society.

Recovery can also be an opportunity for positive changes. Lessons can be learned, vulnerabilities reduced, and action can be taken to be more resilient in future events.

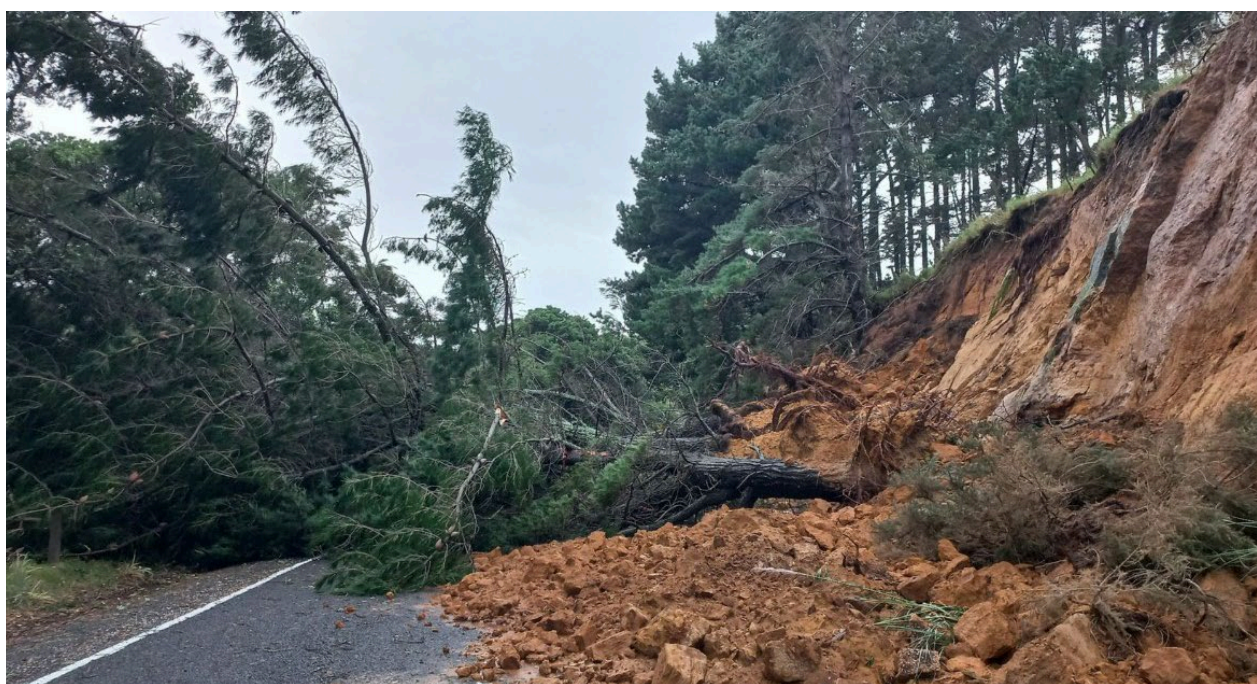
Recovery is complex. Achieving a recovery's intended outcomes requires communication, coordination, collaboration and time.



2. Auckland's hazard landscape

As per Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 S.4, a hazard is 'something that may cause or contribute substantially to an emergency', while a risk is 'the likelihood and consequences of a hazard'. We discuss hazards in terms of natural, biological and technological (or human) events that negatively impact our communities.

The location, landscape, population, and economic importance of the Auckland region combine in unique ways to create a set of challenges for emergency management. While the region is at risk from dozens of hazards, 27 were chosen to make up Auckland's 'hazardscape'.



Landslide impacting road transport

Auckland Emergency Management undertakes a regular review of the hazard landscape present in Auckland based on guidance from National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). We use scenarios which set the scene to gauge how a Maximum Credible Event could impact the social, built, economic and natural environments of the Auckland Region.

The purpose of the risk assessment process is to provide a mechanism for the CDEM Group to come together with our CDEM partners and think collectively about the consequences of hazards on our communities. This provides a shared understanding of risk priorities and enables a more detailed review of consequences common across a range of hazards, enabling consequence-based planning and targeted risk mitigation. The results of the risk assessment process are set out in the [hazard risk ratings table](#), identifying hazards that are high, medium and low risk. The hazard risk ratings are a combination of consequence and likelihood.

2.1. Hazard Risk Ratings

Table 1 - Hazard Risk Ratings

Hazard (in no particular order within Risk Rating)	Risk Rating
None identified	Critical
None identified	Very High
Earthquake	High risk
Tsunami	
River flooding (catchment flooding)	
Widespread severe storm	
Human Pandemic	
Severe thunderstorm / tornado	
Electricity supply failure	
Volcanic eruption - Auckland Volcanic Field	
Volcanic eruption - distant source	
Animal pest / disease	
Plant pest / disease	
Urban flooding (flash flood)	
Drought	
Fire - built environment / structure fire	
Fire - vegetation / wildfire	
Fuel supply failure	
Hazardous substance event	
Heatwave	
Marine pollution incident	
Storm surge	
Water supply failure / contamination	
Cyber attack	
Civil unrest	Low risks
Terrorism	
Mass transport accident	
Dam failure	

2.2. Auckland Hazard Viewer

The Auckland Hazard Viewer shows a range of information in interactive maps including areas in tsunami inundation zones, areas prone to flooding, coastal inundation, severe wind, active earthquake faults, and the Auckland Volcanic Field.

[Check the Auckland Hazard Viewer on AEM website.](#)



Auckland Hazard Viewer



3. Civil Defence and Emergency Management (CDEM) in Auckland

The location, landscape, population and economic importance of the Auckland region combine in unique ways to create a set of challenges for emergency management. Auckland's diverse communities and populations are spread out over and around equally diverse landscapes that include urban centres, forested ranges, rolling grasslands, picturesque harbours, and expansive coastal plains. This contributes to the different way in which Aucklanders experience disasters and emergencies. Additionally, climate change is increasing the frequency and severity of weather-related hazards.

Emergency Management uses knowledge, measures, and practices that help to ensure the safety of the public and their property from the impacts that may be associated with an emergency. This section details key arrangements and instruments used for CDEM in Auckland.

3.1. National CDEM Context

The national framework for CDEM in Aotearoa New Zealand is established under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (The CDEM Act).

The framework provides for the effective delivery of emergency management through the roles and responsibilities of prescribed entities. These include:

- The National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
- CDEM Groups (based on local authority regions)
- CDEM Committees (based on local authorities within the region)
- The Coordinating Executive Group (representatives of the region's CDEM Group and partner emergency service agencies, known as CEG)
- Statutory roles including National, Group and Local Controllers and Recovery Managers

The national framework is supported by the National CDEM Plan, the National Disaster Resilience Strategy and Directors Guidelines.

[Visit the National Emergency Management Agency \(NEMA\) website for more information.](#)

3.2. Auckland Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group

Applying the framework in Auckland, our CDEM entities are made up of the following:

- As Auckland is a unitary authority, under the CDEM Act, the Auckland CDEM Group is comprised of only Auckland Council, rather than being a member of the group.
- Auckland Council has established the CDEM Committee as the CDEM Group for Auckland. The CDEM Committee has governance responsibilities for civil defence emergency management in the Auckland region under the CDEM Act.

- The Coordinating Executive Group (CEG) is chaired by the Chief Executive of Auckland Council. The CEG is responsible for advising the CDEM Committee, implementing their decisions and for overseeing the implementation, monitoring and delivery of the Group Plan. CEG members include senior employees of emergency services, health providers and lifeline utilities.
- Auckland Emergency Management (AEM), led by the General Manager, is the Auckland CDEM Group Emergency Management Office (GEMO) responsible for day-to-day planning, project work and the delivery of operational arrangements on behalf of the Auckland CDEM Group and CEG.

The statutory functions of CDEM Groups are listed in S. 17 of The Act and are summarised in Table 2 - Functions of the Auckland CDEM Group.

Table 2 - Functions of the Auckland CDEM Group

Hazard and Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify, assess, and manage hazards and risks. • Consult and communicate about risks. • Identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction.
Resource Management	<p>Maintain, provide, or arrange the provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personnel management, including volunteers. • communications, equipment, facilities, materials, services, information, and any other resources required to manage an emergency and achieve effective CDEM.
Plan and prepare for CDEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the development of the national CDEM strategy and plan. • Conduct CDEM exercise and training. • Management of public alerting and warning systems.
Deliver CDEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respond to and manage the adverse effects of emergencies in Auckland. • Plan and carry out recovery activities. • Assist other CDEM Groups as required.
Promote CDEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and raise public awareness of and compliance with The Act and other legislative provisions.
Monitor CDEM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, approve, implement, and monitor the CDEM Group Plan.

Role of Auckland CDEM Group Committee Members During a Response

During a response, CDEM committee members should maintain their situational awareness of the emergency. Remaining up to date is critical to their role as committee members, as the Auckland CDEM Committee may have to convene for extraordinary meetings to make key decisions related to CDEM activities. This responsibility is in addition to the role they play as ward councillors as described in Section 1 - [Your role as an elected member](#) .

Auckland Coordinating Executive Group (CEG)

The Auckland CDEM Group has established a Coordinating Executive Group (CEG) comprised of senior representatives from various agencies, in line with S. 20 of the CDEM Act 2002. The CEG supports the CDEM Group to provide leadership in the delivery of coordinated and collaborative arrangements for CDEM among Council, partner agencies and communities within Auckland. The Coordinating Executive Group meets quarterly to monitor progress and discuss regional CDEM issues and risks.

Membership details can be found in Table 3 - Membership of the Auckland Coordinating Executive Group.

Table 3- Membership of the Auckland Coordinating Executive Group

Statutory (S20) Members – Voting	Co-Opted Members – Voting	Contributing Members – Non-Voting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auckland Council, Chief Executive (Chair) • New Zealand Police • Fire and Emergency New Zealand • Te Whatu Ora Health New Zealand • Hato Hone St John New Zealand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Manager, Auckland Emergency Manager (Deputy Chair) • Auckland Group Controller • Auckland Lifelines Coordinator • Auckland Group Recovery Manager • Auckland Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Emergency Management Agency • Auckland Welfare Coordination Group Chair • New Zealand Defence Force • Ministry of Social Development • Harbour Master • Ministry of Health • Auckland Regional Leadership Group

Under the CDEM Act, the CEG is responsible to the CDEM Group for

- providing advice to the CDEM Committee
- implementing, as appropriate, the decisions of the CDEM Committee
- overseeing the implementation, development, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation of the Auckland CDEM Group Plan.

3.3. Auckland CDEM Group Plan

Each CDEM group in Aotearoa is required to have a group plan. This plan is a statutory requirement under S. 48 of the CDEM Act 2002. The Group Plan sets out the strategic direction for our work on Auckland's CDEM system – it outlines the CDEM vision and goals for Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland, how we will achieve them and how we will measure our performance. It is designed to be used by the CDEM Group, key partners and stakeholders involved in CDEM functions in Auckland. It also provides the public with an understanding of how these stakeholders work together and the role they can play in building individual and community resilience.

The current plan was prepared by the Auckland CDEM Group and came into effect in August 2016. It is under review as required by legislation and will remain in effect until replaced by a new one.

A new Group Plan is expected to be finalised in early 2024.

Visit our Group Plan 2016-2021 on aem.org.nz



3.4. Auckland Emergency Management (AEM) and the Adminstrating Authority

Auckland Council is the administering authority for the Auckland CDEM Group and the CEG. The administering authority is responsible for the provision of administrative and related services that may be required by the Auckland CDEM Group. As Auckland Council's department responsible for CDEM, AEM supports the administering authority by providing secretarial services to both the CDEM Committee and the CEG.

Auckland Emergency Management is responsible for day-to-day planning, project work and the delivery of operational arrangements on behalf of the Auckland CDEM Group and CEG. In short, they support the Auckland CDEM Group to achieve their priorities by being the 'doers'. Functions of Auckland Emergency Management include:

- providing advice and technical support for the CDEM Group and the CEG.
- project and programme coordination and management.
- coordinating regional CDEM policy and implementation.
- managing and administering CDEM staff on behalf of the CDEM Group.
- external liaison with the CDEM sector.

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- monitoring and responding to the adverse effects of emergencies on behalf of the Auckland CDEM Group and disseminating warnings to key stakeholders and the wider Auckland community.
- coordinating monitoring and evaluation activities.
- building community awareness and resilience in relation to relevant risks and hazards.
- coordinating the development, implementation, monitoring and review of the Auckland CDEM Group Plan.
- planning for CDEM.
- identifying, examining, and prioritising the risks and hazards to Auckland.
- representing the Auckland CDEM Group on Regional and National bodies and projects.
- maintaining the Auckland GECC and its alternate locations.
- building the region’s response capability through the provision of training opportunities.

Attachment B



3.5. Iwi and Māori partnership

The Auckland CDEM Group is committed to growing meaningful partnerships with iwi and Māori through considered collaborative engagement befitting a true partner.

The impacts on Māori from disasters can be significant and there are real strengths in integrating kaupapa Māori, mātauranga Māori and tikanga Māori into resilience building for disasters. Relationships with Iwi and Māori have been strengthened by working together to respond to Covid-19 and other emergency events. We are committed to building on this foundation and learning from these experiences to broaden our reach and engagement with Auckland’s Māori communities to ensure their voices are heard and needs are met before, during and after emergencies.

Whakaoranga Marae, Whakaoranga Whānau / Strong Marae, Strong Whānau

In line with the National Disaster Resilience Strategy Ruataki ā-Motu Manawaroa Aituā, Whakaoranga Marae, Whakaoranga Whānau was developed to ensure greater recognition, understanding, and integration of iwi and Māori perspectives and tikanga in emergency management.

Whakaoranga Marae, Whakaoranga Whānau is a framework designed to support marae in their mahi focused on building resilience to hazards. It also provides guidance on things to consider during the marae planning process and offers tools to help support marae before, during and after an event. The approach includes defining their role in a response and provides advice on reimbursement, training, and resource allocation procedures. It includes hazard awareness workshops, developing emergency preparedness kete, marae business continuity plans to continue their core functions and support the community during times of disruption and emergency scenario exercises to test readiness.

Figure 1 below outlines the overview of Whakaoranga Marae, Whakaoranga Whānau programme overview. This programme is being piloted with Wharekawa Marae and two maraes on Aotea Great Barrier Island in Auckland.

Figure 1 - Whakaoranga Marae, Whakaoranga Whānau overview



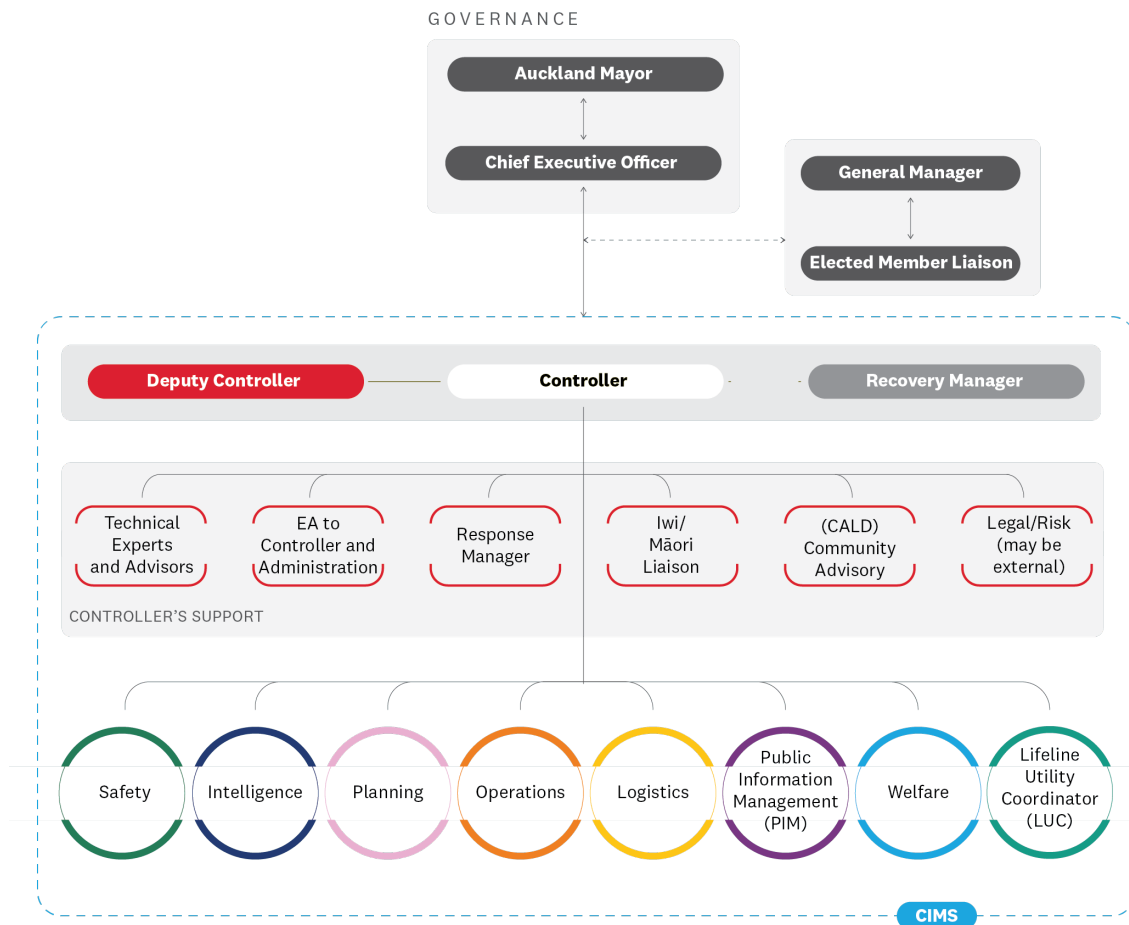
4. Response Structure in Auckland

4.1. Coordinated Incident Management System (CIMS)

AEM structures the response to emergencies on the Coordinated Incident Management System (CIMS) framework.

CIMS 3rd edition represents New Zealand’s official framework to achieve effective co-ordinated incident management across responding agencies. CIMS describes how New Zealand agencies and organisations coordinate, command, and control incident response of any scale, how the response can be structured, and the relationships between the respective CIMS functions and between the levels of response. Elected Member Liaison supports the General Manager of AEM in their role as an interface between the response and council stakeholders, including elected members.

Figure 2 - Auckland Emergency Management CIMS structure



4.2. Response Levels

CIMS defines various levels used in response which correlate to the scale, complexity and/or consequences of an incident. Most incidents will be at the incident level (e.g., a road traffic accident) while only the largest scale incidents will be at the national level (e.g., a large tsunami impacting multiple regions in New Zealand). Auckland Council operates at both the local and regional levels through the Emergency Coordination Centre.

4.3. The Incident Management Team

AEM utilises the CIMS framework to divide the responsibilities for response activities into common functional roles that operate in a networked hierarchy. This collective group is known as the Incident Management Team (IMT).

The IMT is scalable to reflect the resourcing needs of the incident. The Control function assumes overall responsibility for all activities and personnel involved in the response and coordinates / manages the response objectives with organisations, communities, and people responding to or affected by the incident.

Controller leading an IMT meeting



