

EQC Resilience Strategy for Natural Hazard Risk Reduction

How we're moving from managing disasters to reducing risk

What hazards and impacts does EQC cover?

How does EQC manage risk?

EQC Resilience Strategy

EQC

EARTHQUAKE COMMISSION

Kōmihana Rūwhenua

What hazards and impacts does EQC cover?

Residential buildings and land damage from



Earthquake



Landslip



Hydrothermal
activity



Tsunami



Volcanic
eruption

+ resulting fire

Residential land only damage from



Storm or flood

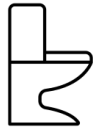
+ resulting fire

What hazards and impacts does EQC cover?

“Residential buildings” include...



Water supply



Drainage and
sewerage



Gas



Electrical



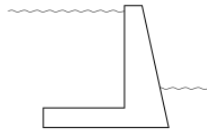
Telephone services

...serving the home, within 60m of the home, owned by the homeowner

“Residential land” includes...



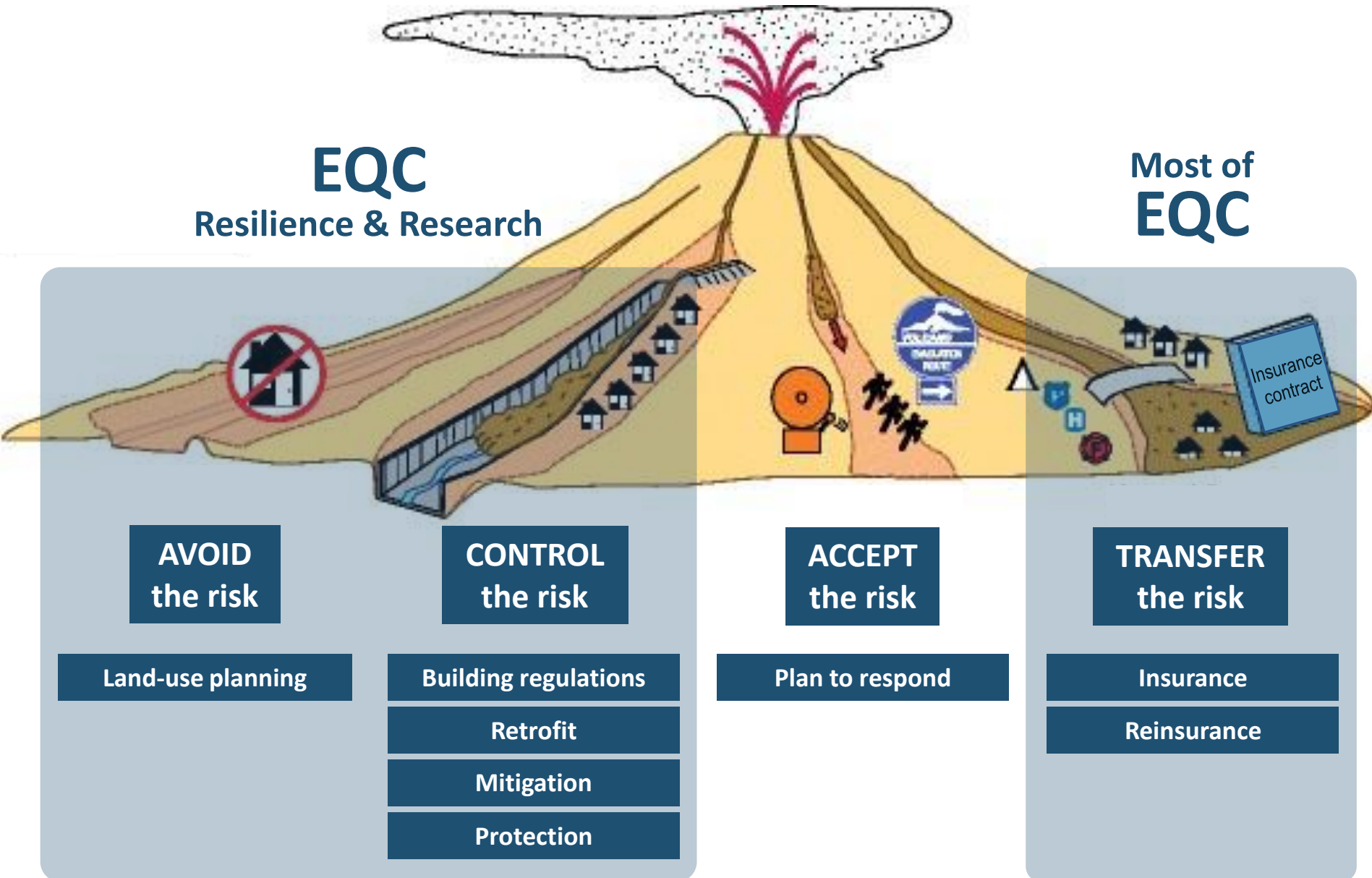
Bridges and culverts



Retaining walls

...part of the main access way/necessary for the support or protection of the property,
within 60m of the home, owned by the homeowner

How does EQC manage risk?



EQC Resilience & Research

Research

We invest in evidence – science, research, data, and modelling – to build the case for change

GeoNet

University Research Programmes

Biennial Grants

National Seismic Hazard Model; new residential fragility functions

NZ Geotechnical and National Landslides Databases

Risk Reduction

We aim to turn research into operational forms that are familiar

Loss modelling science and data

Coordination and collaboration in hazard management

Resilience

Media

and

EQC Resilience & Research



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EQC Resilience Strategy



Addressing New Zealand's
current and future disaster
resilience challenges

Resilient buildings and infrastructure



Smarter land use



Affordable risk capital



**RESILIENCE STRATEGY
FOR NATURAL HAZARD
RISK REDUCTION
2019 - 2029**

EQC Resilience Strategy for Natural Hazard Risk Reduction

An aerial photograph showing a coastal region. On the left, there is a coastline with turquoise water and white surf. The land is covered in dense green vegetation. In the foreground, a large mountain range is visible, with a prominent peak that has a bright, white snow or ice cap. The terrain is rugged and mountainous.

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Earthquake Commission Act 1993

natural disaster means—

- (a) an earthquake, natural landslip, volcanic eruption, hydrothermal activity, or tsunami; or
- (b) natural disaster fire; or
- (c) in the case only of residential land, a storm or flood

natural disaster damage means, in relation to property,—

- (a) any physical loss or damage to the property occurring as the direct result of a natural disaster; or
- (b) any physical loss or damage to the property occurring (whether accidentally or not) as a direct result of measures taken under property authority to avoid the spreading of, or otherwise to mitigate the consequences of, any natural disaster, but does not include any physical loss or damage to the property for which compensation is payable under any other enactment