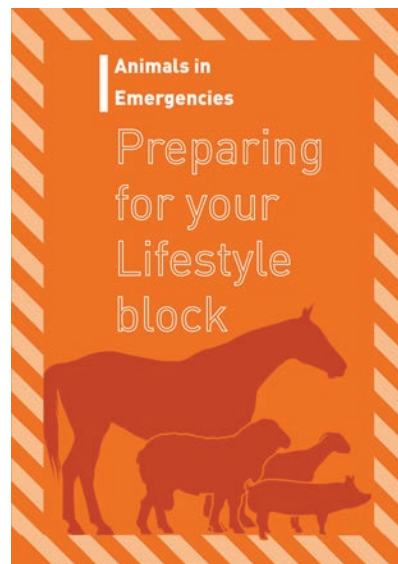
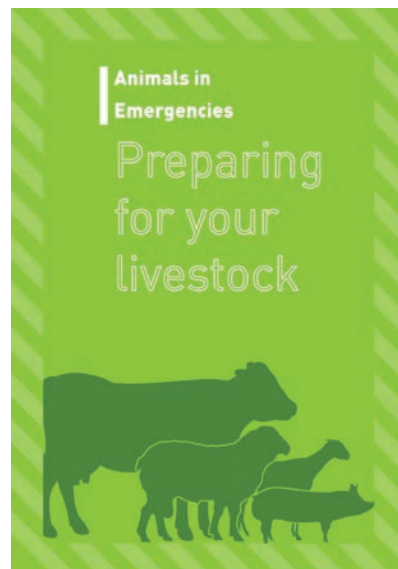




Southland Regional Animal Welfare Emergency Management Plan





www.mpi.govt.nz/animals/animal-welfare/animals-in-emergencies/

Disclaimer

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Contents

Introduction	2
Purpose	2
Scope of plan	2
Roles and responsibilities	2
Guiding principles	3
Costs	4
Exercise and review	4
Southland	5
Summary	5
Animals	6
Our hazards	7
Readiness	8
Animal welfare emergency management framework	9
Community information and education	10
Response	11
Activation	11
Needs assessment	11
Responsibility for the response	12
Public information management	13
Intelligence	14
Operational documentation	14
Response arrangements	14
Recovery	18
Responsibility for recovery	18
Appendices	19
Appendix 1: Coordinated Incident Management System (CIMS)	19
Appendix 2: Additional animal welfare support agencies	21
Appendix 3: Associated documents	22
Appendix 4: Animal welfare in an emergency – information for community plans	23
Appendix 5: Farming calendar	25
Appendix 6: Decontamination	26
Appendix 7: Veterinary clinics	27
Appendix 8: Possible temporary animal evacuation sites	28
Appendix 9: Animal registration form	29
Appendix 10: Animal welfare needs assessment questions	31
Appendix 11: Animal welfare impact report	34

Introduction

In December 2015 the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) was appointed, at the national and Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group levels, as the responsible agency for the coordination of animal welfare services in an emergency. The provision and coordination of animal welfare is a subfunction of the Welfare function. More information can be found in **Appendix 1: Coordinated Incident Management System (CIMS)** (New Zealand Government, 2019).

The Southland CDEM Animal Welfare Emergency Management (AWEM) Plan has been prepared by MPI in collaboration with the Southland CDEM Group and animal welfare support agencies.

This plan has been prepared by MPI in line with section 59 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to document the Southland regional strategic arrangements for the coordination of animal welfare services during emergencies. This is relevant to the hazards listed in the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan Order 2015 (National CDEM Plan 2015).

The objectives of this plan are to:

- Define roles and responsibilities in the provision of animal welfare services in relation to the prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from emergencies for all hazards.
- Provide a framework for animal welfare coordination between government agencies, non-government agencies, industry, private sector, the community, and owners of animals.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi

It is essential that tangata whenua, whānau, hapū and Iwi Māori are alongside their Treaty partner while addressing animal welfare across all phases of emergency management. The mutual respect and values that gives effect to Ngā Tuhinga (articles) o Te Tiriti o Waitangi enables Treaty of Waitangi principles of partnership, participation and protection in animal welfare emergency management.

Scope of plan

The plan covers the arrangements for animal welfare services in emergencies within the geographical boundaries of Southland CDEM region. It is applicable to all hazards except animal and plant biosecurity. For the purposes of this plan, animals are defined by the definition as stated in section 2 of the Animal Welfare Act 1999:

This includes any live member of the animal kingdom that is:

- A mammal
- A bird
- A reptile
- An amphibian
- A fish
- An octopus, squid, crab, lobster, or crayfish
- A mammalian foetus, or avian or reptilian pre-hatched young, that is in the second half of its period of gestation or development. This includes any marsupial pouch young.

This does not include:

- A human being
- Animals in the prenatal, pre-hatched, larval, or other developmental stage (unless included in the prenatal stage defined above).

Roles and responsibilities

All animal owners, or persons in charge of animals, should develop their own plans to care for their animals during emergencies.

The role of the animal welfare subfunction is to help provide for the needs of animals when their owners (or persons in charge) are not able to do so themselves because of the consequences of an emergency.

Responsible agency

As prescribed in section 75 of the National CDEM Plan 2015, at national and CDEM Group level, MPI is the agency responsible for:

- Coordinating the provision of the animal welfare services subfunction (including animal rescue, animal shelter, food, water, husbandry, and veterinary care and other essentials) for all animals, including companion animals, production animals, animals in research, testing, and teaching facilities, zoo and circus animals, and wildlife.

- Coordinating the planning for animal welfare in emergencies.
- Maintaining the Government's reporting and advisory capability on animal welfare in an emergency.

Animal welfare support agencies

To provide animal welfare emergency management services, support from the following organisations at both the national and CDEM Group levels may be required.

Agency	Role and Responsibilities
Royal New Zealand Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)	Provide direct support and coordination services to companion animal owners to mitigate animal suffering during emergencies.
New Zealand Veterinary Association (NZVA)	<p>Provide advice on where veterinary treatment and services can be obtained.</p> <p>Provide assistance in alleviating animal suffering through coordination of the provision of advice on feeding, relocation, or sheltering of animals during and after an emergency.</p> <p>Coordinate the provision of trained veterinary personnel to assist in affected areas.</p> <p>Ensure rapid communication of relevant information to veterinary members and branches, especially to and from affected areas.</p>
Federated Farmers	Provide direct support and coordination services to commercial livestock owners to mitigate animal suffering during emergencies.
Companion Animals New Zealand (CANZ) <i>Previously known as NZ Companion Animal Council (NZCAC)</i>	Provide support to companion animal owners in mitigating suffering during emergencies and returning animals to their owners.
Territorial Authority: Animal Control	Assist animal owners with care, relocation, and housing of their animals, in response to an emergency.
Ministry of Health	Advise local authorities on public health issues that may result from the death and disposal of animals.

Additional animal welfare support agencies

Additional agencies may be required at the national and CDEM Group level to provide animal welfare services.

It is recommended that each organisation with a role or responsibility under this plan has appropriate operational procedures detailing their response arrangements in accordance with this plan.

Guiding principles

This plan aligns with the following Principles for Animal Welfare Emergency Management (AWEM), as described in **Part 2, Section 14, Animal welfare, Welfare Services in an Emergency Director's Guideline [DGL 11/15]**¹.

¹ <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Welfare-Services-in-an-Emergency/Welfare-Services-in-an-Emergency-Directors-Guideline.pdf>

Principle One	Principle Two	Principle Three	Principle Four
The Animal Welfare Act 1999 states that all people who own, or are in charge of, animals have a legal obligation to meet the physical, health, and behavioural needs of those animals. These needs are fulfilled through the provision of food, water, shelter, appropriate handling, protection from injury and disease, and the opportunity to display normal patterns of behaviour. This “duty of care” applies under all circumstances including during and following an emergency.	Public education – in terms of ways that animal owners/persons in charge can prepare for an emergency, and the animal welfare actions that should be taken during response/recovery – is essential to successful animal welfare emergency management.	Animal welfare emergency management plans should take account of all animal types, and the particular needs of each animal type.	Whenever possible utilise people in animal welfare emergency management whose daily job involves working with animals.

This plan aligns with the overall welfare planning principles, as described in the **Director’s Guideline for Welfare Services in an Emergency** [DGL 11/15]².

- Be based on the consequences of hazards, and community vulnerability to those hazards.
- Extend across the CDEM activities of Reduction, Readiness, Response and Recovery (4 Rs).
- Be undertaken in collaboration with welfare delivery and animal welfare support agencies to ensure arrangements are aligned.
- Be driven from the delivery end (take a “bottom-up” approach).
- Address the specific needs of communities.
- Support community self-reliance and community-led response.
- Incorporate a human rights approach to meeting community need.
- Allow for flexibility in delivery.
- Be integrated with the other Coordinated Incident Management Systems (CIMS) functions, and Welfare services are supported and coordinated regionally and delivered locally.

Costs

The National CDEM Plan 2015 does not support government financial assistance for animals in response or recovery. Any costs incurred while providing animal welfare services (including food, shelter, veterinary care, evacuation, or rescue) will generally be borne by the owner, or under agreed circumstances, the agency providing the service. Animal welfare support agencies providing assistance will need to meet their own costs.

Applications for recovery of costs may be sought from mayoral funds if these are established and if the criteria are met for applications. However, this is not a guarantee that they will be met.

Exercise and review

MPI will regularly test and exercise its response and recovery arrangements and participate in the National CDEM Exercise Programme.

Reviews of this plan will be conducted every five years at a minimum.

² <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Welfare-Services-in-an-Emergency/Welfare-Services-in-an-Emergency-Directors-Guideline.pdf>

Southland

Summary

The Southland region of New Zealand is located in the southernmost part of the South Island and includes Stewart Island/Rakiura. It comprises three territorial authorities administered by Southland Regional Council:

- Southland District
- Gore District
- Invercargill City

The region's economy is based on agriculture, tourism, fishing, forestry and energy resources including coal and hydropower³. The agriculture industry includes both sheep and dairy farming which both account for a significant proportion of the region's revenue and exports. Southland also has the world's largest raw milk-processing plant established by Fonterra⁴ in the town of Edendale. In the 2019-20 season, there were 591,600 milking cows in Southland, 12.0% of the country's total herd.

The subnational gross domestic product (GDP) of Southland was estimated at 2.1% of New Zealand's national GDP. In the year to March 2018, primary industries contributed 22.4% to the regional GDP.⁵

Southland has an estimated population of 102,700 as of June 2021. It is the country's second most sparsely populated region (after the West Coast)⁶. With 64% of New Zealand households owning at least one companion animal⁷, it is estimated around 80,839 companion animals live in the region.

Many of these animals including pets, assistance animals, livestock and wildlife are at risk of separation from their owners and caregivers, injury, or death due to major emergencies such as earthquakes, fires, floods, extreme weather, tsunamis, oil spills and spills of hazardous materials.

The human-animal bond is strong and complex. Animals are part of our lives and contribute to our community's health and well-being. Livestock are a major component of primary production and our native animals are an integral part of our environment and biodiversity that is unique to the New Zealand way of life.

The loss, injury or death of animals is not only a tragedy but can have a lasting impact on people's emotional and financial ability to recover after an emergency event. Experience and research nationally and internationally show that incorporating considerations of animal management and animal welfare into emergency plans significantly improves animal welfare outcomes and is an integral part of a community's resilience and the ability of a community to recover from emergencies.

Animal owners and managers must take responsibility to ensure they are well-prepared to manage their animals appropriately in emergencies, to not only improve the outcomes for their animals but also their own safety and that of the wider Southland community.

Emergency planning for animals should happen at a household, community, local, regional, and national level. Plans must consider possibilities such as injured animals, stray and lost animals, displaced animals, and stranded animals. Preparing for companion animals helps ensure that communities are ready for emergencies. Additional information can be found at **MPI - animals in emergencies**. Information regarding Southland's veterinary clinics and possible temporary animal housing facilities can be found in the appendices.

³ Grant, David (2 March 2009). "Southland region: Overview". Te Ara: The Encyclopaedia of New Zealand.

⁴ Hotton, Mike (26 September 2009). "New milk dryer makes Edendale processor 'world's biggest'". The Southland Times. Retrieved 4 October 2009.

⁵ Regional gross domestic product: Year ended March 2019 | Stats NZ". www.stats.govt.nz. Retrieved 21 May 2020.

⁶ Population estimate tables - NZ.Stat". Statistics New Zealand. Retrieved 22 October 2021.

⁷ Companion animal register, 2020

Animals

Companion animals

New Zealand sees 64% of households owning a companion animal, with 38,646 households in Southland. This means approximately 24,733 households in Southland own at least one companion animal. Of these, 78% are dog owners and 74% are cat owners and see their pet as a member of the family. Estimated figures of companion animals in Southland are:

	Household penetration ⁵ (2020)	Average number per home ⁵	Approximate total Southland ⁸
Birds	6%	5.2	12,058
Cats	41%	1.7	9,412
Dogs	34%	1.4	22,183
Fish	9%	8.9	30,956
Horses/ponies	1.6%	2.5	1,546
Rabbits	2.8%	2.4	2,597
Rats, mice, guinea pigs etc	1.8%	3.2	2,226
Reptiles	1.4%	2.6	1,407
Total	64%	-	80,839

⁸ Calculated using data from Companion Animals New Zealand. (2020). Companion Animals in New Zealand 2016. Auckland, New Zealand

Lifestyle blocks

Numbers of lifestyle block properties are consistently growing in the Southland region. These farms tend to have smaller numbers of animals, but often have a larger variety of species. Owners of these properties vary from previous large-scale farmers who have downsized, to people previously from urban centres seeking out a rural lifestyle. Animals on lifestyle properties may be considered companion animals by some, and production animals by others.

While there is no data currently to quantify the number of lifestyle properties and the animals that reside in these, they represent an important area to consider during responses.

Production animals

Agriculture is an important part of Southland's economy and includes beef, sheep, deer, dairy, goat and fish farms spread throughout the region. The region

has been experiencing increasing periods of climate change in recent years, putting pressure on pastoral farms as sufficient grazing and crops fail to thrive, and/or are subject to flooding.

Type of production animal ⁹	Number ⁶
Sheep	4,824,000
Beef cattle	210,000
Dairy cattle	683,000
Deer	155,000
Pigs	1,100 ¹⁰

Additional farms types in Southland (populations unknown)

Type of production animal
Fish (salmon/trout)
Layer hens
Meat chickens

Wildlife

The region is home to two national parks: Fiordland National Park and Rakiura National Park. Fiordland covers 7,860 square kilometres, making it New Zealand's largest national park. Southland also includes Stewart Island, 85% of which is covered by Rakiura National Park. Both parks are administered by the Department of Conservation.

Southland is home to some extremely rare wildlife – the yellow-eyed penguin, Hooker's sea lion, and the Hector's dolphin (the smallest in the world).

Albatross, petrels and terns (as well as many other bird species) can be found Southland. Kiwi can be found in the wild on Stewart Island and abundant birdlife on the predator-free Ulva Island. Southland is also home to the kākāpō, the critically endangered parrot. Southland also has a number of farm and petting facilities which are home to a number of animals with local facilities.

Animals in research, teaching and testing

The Southland region has facilities housing animals used in research, teaching or testing (RTT). The range of animals will vary depending on the facility. All of these facilities are expected to have contingency plans for emergencies as outlined in Good Practice Guide for the use of Animals in RTT and it is expected that they will be self-sufficient in managing an emergency event.

⁸ Calculated using data from Companion Animals New Zealand. (2020). Companion Animals in New Zealand 2016. Auckland, New Zealand

⁹ Agricultural production statistics: June 2021 (provisional) will be released in December 2021.

¹⁰ Agricultural production statistics: 2019

Our hazards

The Southland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan 2017 lists the natural hazards, based on risk as:

1. Severe storms
2. River flooding
3. Tornadoes
4. earthquake
5. tsunami
6. landslides

7. coastal erosion
8. rural fire

Many risks for people are also risks for animals. Animals may also suffer additional harm when emergencies impact availability of pasture and feed, and habitats of animals. The table below details negative animal welfare impacts that may occur in emergencies.

Impacts of hazards on animal welfare

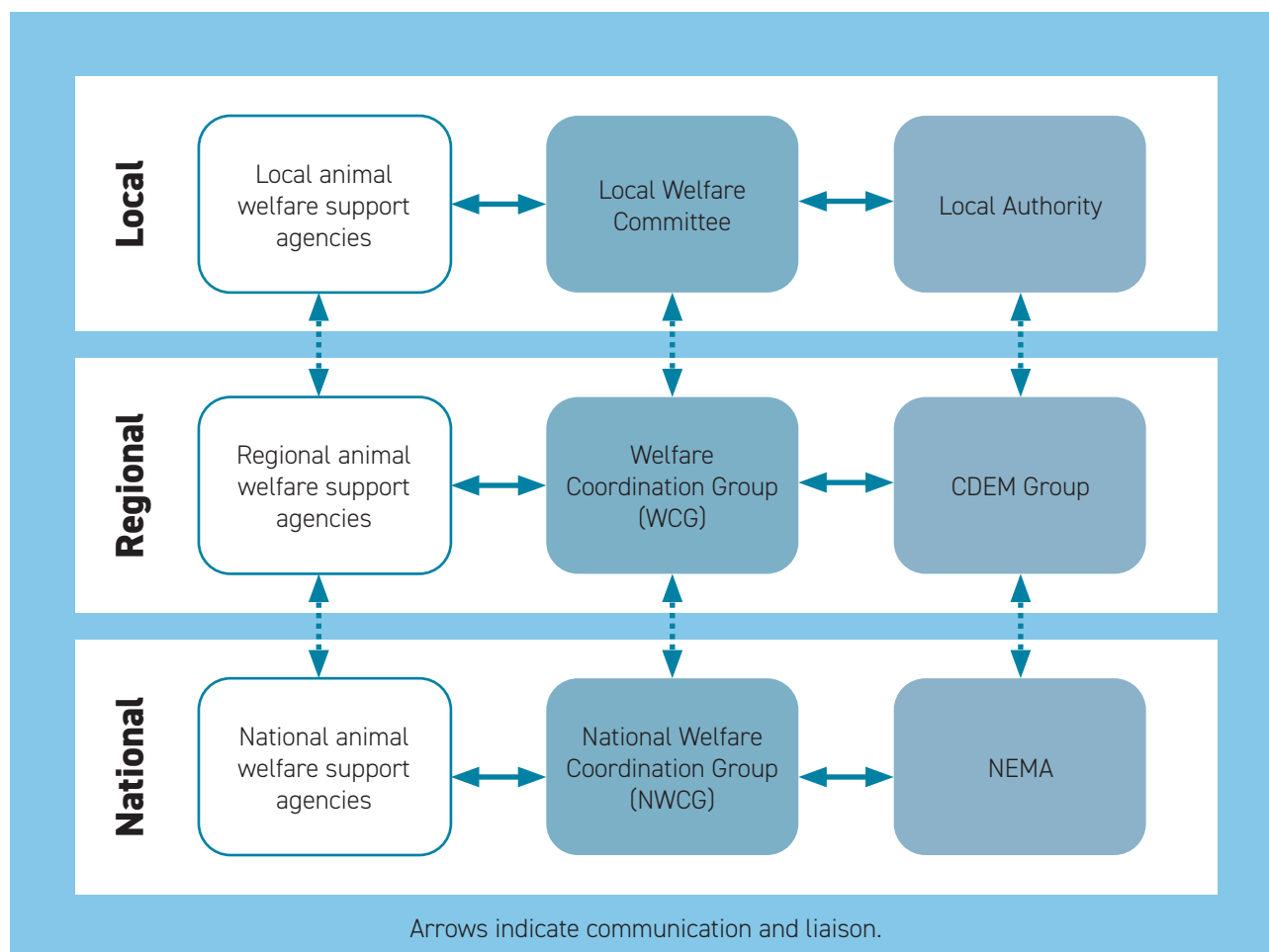
Risk	Impact	Emergencies where risk could occur
Failure of containment systems	<p>Roaming stock and companion animals may be injured or killed by vehicles and may spread diseases across animal populations.</p> <p>Captive wild animals from zoos and wildlife parks represent a significant risk if uncontained.</p> <p>Roaming animals of all kinds may cause harm or be harmed by other animals. Ensuring these animals have their needs met while uncontained is near impossible, and disease, injury, malnutrition, and dehydration is likely if not recaptured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Flooding • Tsunami • Landslide • Fire • Coastal erosion • Storms
Damage to food sources or availability of supplementary food	<p>Damage to pasture or feed crops has the potential to cause significant immediate and long-term negative animal welfare impacts for pastoral animals.</p> <p>Shortage or loss of supplementary feed supplies, or ability to bring into an affected area limits the options for pastoral animals.</p> <p>Damage to feed stores and roading needed for feed transport may result in animal welfare impacts for many animals, as well as creating additional stressors on owners and caregivers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Flooding • Tsunami • Landslide • Fire • Drought • Storms
Damage to veterinary clinics and infrastructure for animal husbandry (e.g milking sheds)	<p>Damage to veterinary clinics impacts animal welfare by restricting critical services for animals such as emergency surgeries and critical care.</p> <p>Damage to infrastructure such as milking sheds, races, yards and stables may limit the ability to perform husbandry procedures, which could result in negative welfare impacts for the animals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Flooding • Tsunami • Landslide • Fire • Drought • Storms
Injury or death from impact/ drowning/ fire/ smoke inhalation	<p>Injuries would result in pain and distress for all animals affected, and the number of casualties may overwhelm veterinary capacity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Flooding • Tsunami • Landslide • Fire • Storms • Coastal erosion
Contamination from hazardous materials	<p>Hazardous materials may cause internal issues (such as gastroenteritis, damage to respiratory systems) as well as external issues such as irritation, burns, infection and sensory impacts. There may be both immediate and long-term effects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Flooding • Tsunami • Landslide • Fire • Storms
Insufficient personnel to care for animals needs	<p>Where there are insufficient animal caregivers for the number of animals needing care, negative animal welfare impacts may result. These impacts may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of food and water • Unsanitary living conditions • Delayed veterinary care and husbandry procedures • Disease outbreaks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Tsunami • Fire • Landslide • Human Pandemic • Storms

Readiness

This plan addresses readiness in the coordination of animal welfare in emergencies, where the capacity of the owner or carer and community arrangements are no longer sufficient or effective. As the agency responsible for coordinating animal welfare services

in emergencies, MPI has strategic oversight of the region's animal welfare arrangements and represents animal welfare at the National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG) and the regional CDEM Welfare Coordination Group (WCG).

Figure 1: Animal welfare coordination during readiness. NEMA: National Emergency Management Agency



Welfare Coordination Group (WCG)

The WCG is a collective of welfare service agencies that are active at the CDEM Group level and/or the local level.

The WCG provides a mechanism for collaboration and coordination between agencies who work together to:

- Plan for and establish arrangements for the effective delivery of welfare services.
- Develop welfare work programmes.

The WCG provides planning input and coordination at the CDEM Group level, and support to local level CDEM welfare.

The WCG operates under the direction of the Coordinating Executive Group (CEG) in readiness, and the CDEM Group Controller during response. In recovery, the WCG will coordinate its activities with those of the CDEM Group Recovery Manager, and the work of any related recovery groups or teams.

The core WCG membership comprises of the agencies responsible for each of the welfare services clusters in the CDEM Group area. This includes:

- Registration and needs assessment.
- Inquiry.
- Psychosocial support.

- Care and protection services for children and young people.
- Household goods and services.
- Financial assistance.
- Shelter and accommodation.
- Animal welfare.

Animal welfare emergency management framework

MPI, as the agency responsible for animal welfare coordination, fulfils its role via regional animal welfare coordinators.

National Animal Welfare Coordinator (NAWC)

The National Animal Welfare Coordinator (NAWC) is an MPI employee responsible for leading MPI's programme for meeting its animal welfare responsibilities under the National CDEM Plan Order 2015. The role of the NAWC is set out below. The NAWC is responsible for:

- Leading the national animal welfare subfunction.
- Working with animal welfare support agencies to promulgate public education awareness on readiness activities to animal owners and persons in charge.
- Leading planning arrangements at a national level.
- Coordinating the provision of animal welfare services at a national level with the National Animal Welfare Coordination Group.
- Providing technical advice on animal welfare to Regional Animal Welfare Coordinators (RAWCs) and the National Welfare Manager.
- Assisting with the promulgation of public information about what to do with animals in a response.
- Coordinating nationally on the provision of animal welfare recovery measures.
- Representing the animal welfare subfunction at the national level on the National Welfare Coordination Group (NWCG), and other committees, and providing regular updates to the NWCG, NEMA and CDEM Groups concerning the above matters.

Regional Animal Welfare Coordinator (RAWC)

The Southland RAWC is employed by MPI. The RAWC is responsible for:

- Leading the Southland Regional Animal Welfare Subgroup (AWSG).

- Working with animal welfare support agencies, and other organisations, to develop and maintain an AWEM plan for the CDEM Group.
- Maintaining regional networks of other agencies, organisations, entities, businesses that are associated with animals.
- Participating in national, regional, and local level (as relevant) CDEM training and exercises.
- Providing educative material and communications about planning for animals in emergencies.
- Providing information to the MPI NAWC about any animal welfare issues arising in an emergency.
- Representing the AWSG at all relevant regional level meetings with AWEM stakeholders, including meetings of the WCG.
- Coordinating animal welfare response and recovery activities.

For a full description of roles and responsibilities refer to the **Directors Guideline: Welfare Services in an Emergency** (DGL11/15 section 14.1 and 14.5).¹¹

Regional Animal Welfare Subgroup (AWSG)

The Southland Animal Welfare Subgroup (AWSG) has collective oversight of welfare services for all animals during emergencies. This ensures a holistic animal welfare service approach is provided to affected communities. It provides a mechanism for collaboration and coordination between agencies and organisations that work together in preparation for, response to, and recovery from emergencies and establish networks for the effective delivery of animal welfare services.

This group may be referred to elsewhere as the Regional Animal Welfare Coordination Team (RAWCT) or the Regional Animal Welfare Cluster.

Regional Advisory Group (RAG)

The Regional Advisory Group (RAG) helps plan, coordinate and deliver welfare services by local authorities and agencies during an emergency. The specific focus of the RAG is the rural communities across the region. Membership of the RAG enables agencies to understand their roles and responsibilities across the 4 Rs under the local and group welfare plan, plan for emergency events and build relationships with other rural stakeholders.

This group may be referred to elsewhere as Rural Coordination Group (RCG) or Rural Cluster.

¹¹ <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Welfare-Services-in-an-Emergency/Welfare-Services-in-an-Emergency-Directors-Guideline.pdf>

Community information and education

MPI maintains publications to assist in community education for animal welfare in emergencies, which are available on the [MPI AWEM website](#). MPI will collaborate with the organisations in agreement, under the plan, to develop a suite of tools and information to assist in preparing for animal welfare in emergencies.

During periods where there is a very high or extreme likelihood of an emergency occurring, such as an impending weather event, MPI will liaise with the relevant lead agency, and the organisations in agreement under this plan, to share situational information and promote proactive preparation for animal welfare maintenance. Further resources can be found in [Appendix 3: Public Resources and Collateral](#) and [MPI - Animals in Emergencies Public Resources](#).

Response

Activation

Where maintaining good animal welfare is beyond the capability of the owners or carers, and that of any local arrangements implemented by the relevant organisation, the lead agency may determine the need to engage the arrangements under this plan.

When the Welfare function has been established at the Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) or Emergency Operations Centre and it includes an MPI animal welfare representative, the Controller, in collaboration with the Welfare lead, may make a request to the MPI animal welfare representative to engage the arrangements under this plan.

All AWEM concerns or emergencies should be communicated between the RAWC and the Group Welfare Manager regardless of the size or nature of the incident or whether a state of emergency is

declared. If an animal welfare response is required, this will be the final decision of the Controller.

Needs assessment

Needs assessment is the systematic process of analysing, prioritising, and understanding the interdependencies of the identified needs of affected people and animals. Needs identification involves identifying the immediate and ongoing needs of people and animals affected by an incident to inform response and recovery activities. Identification of immediate needs can come from a range of sources. Needs identification and assessment requests for animal welfare will be assigned to MPI to coordinate. See [Appendix 10: Animal welfare needs assessment questions](#).

Figure 3: MPI levels of response activation

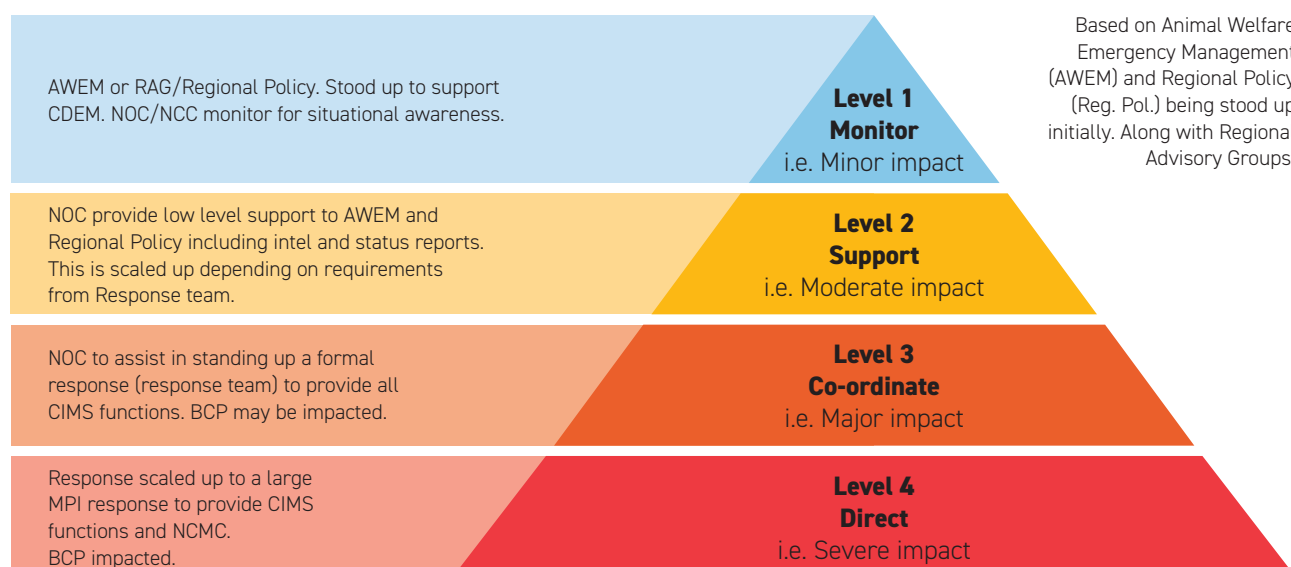
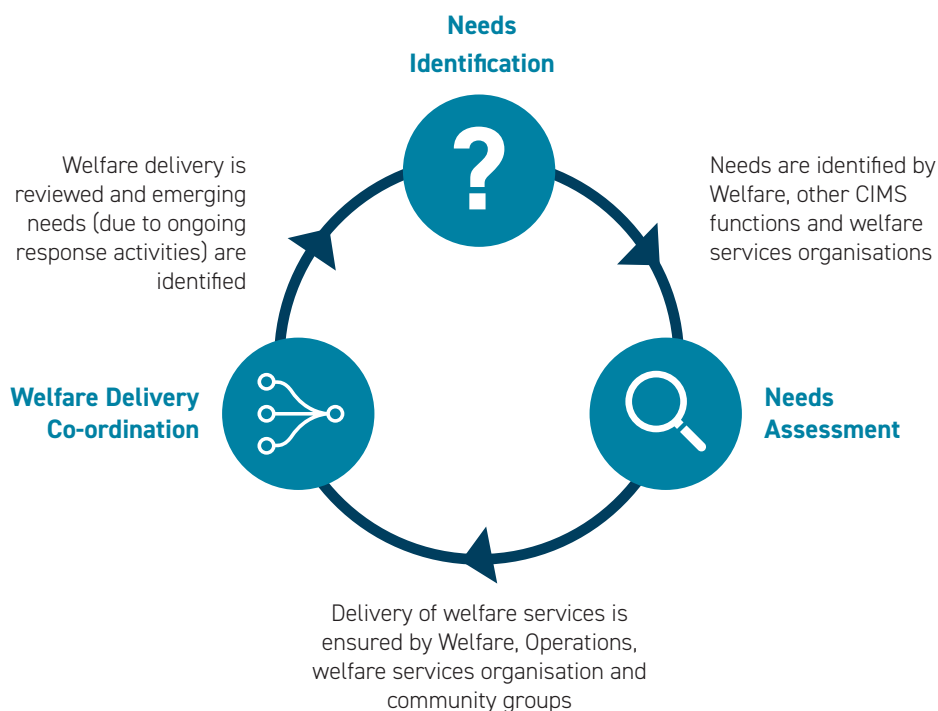


Figure 4: The welfare cycle retrieved from Coordinated Incident Management System (CIMS) Third edition (New Zealand Government, 2019)



Responsibility for the response

The lead agency has the authority to direct when and if, any response actions can be performed as part of the overall response to the emergency. MPI will liaise with the lead agency to coordinate the animal welfare arrangements when they are required.

Role of MPI in response

- Liaise with the relevant lead agency at the ECC or EOC.
- Coordinate the activation of the plan.
- Contribute to public information released during the emergency.
- Provide status reports to the Welfare lead on animal welfare in the emergency.
- Provide liaison personnel to the ECC or EOC during the response phase to provide the link from and to the AWSG.
- Communicate with the AWSG regarding activation of the plan and animal welfare services and intelligence requirements.
- Convene the AWSG and coordinate response activities with the Welfare lead and RAG including:
 - Providing support and advice on transportation when evacuating animals.
 - Identifying the availability of locations to house evacuated animals.
 - Managing displaced or stray animals.
 - Assessing and triaging evacuated and non-evacuated animals.
 - Performing and assisting with transportation

for humane euthanasia or arranging for it to be performed on-site.

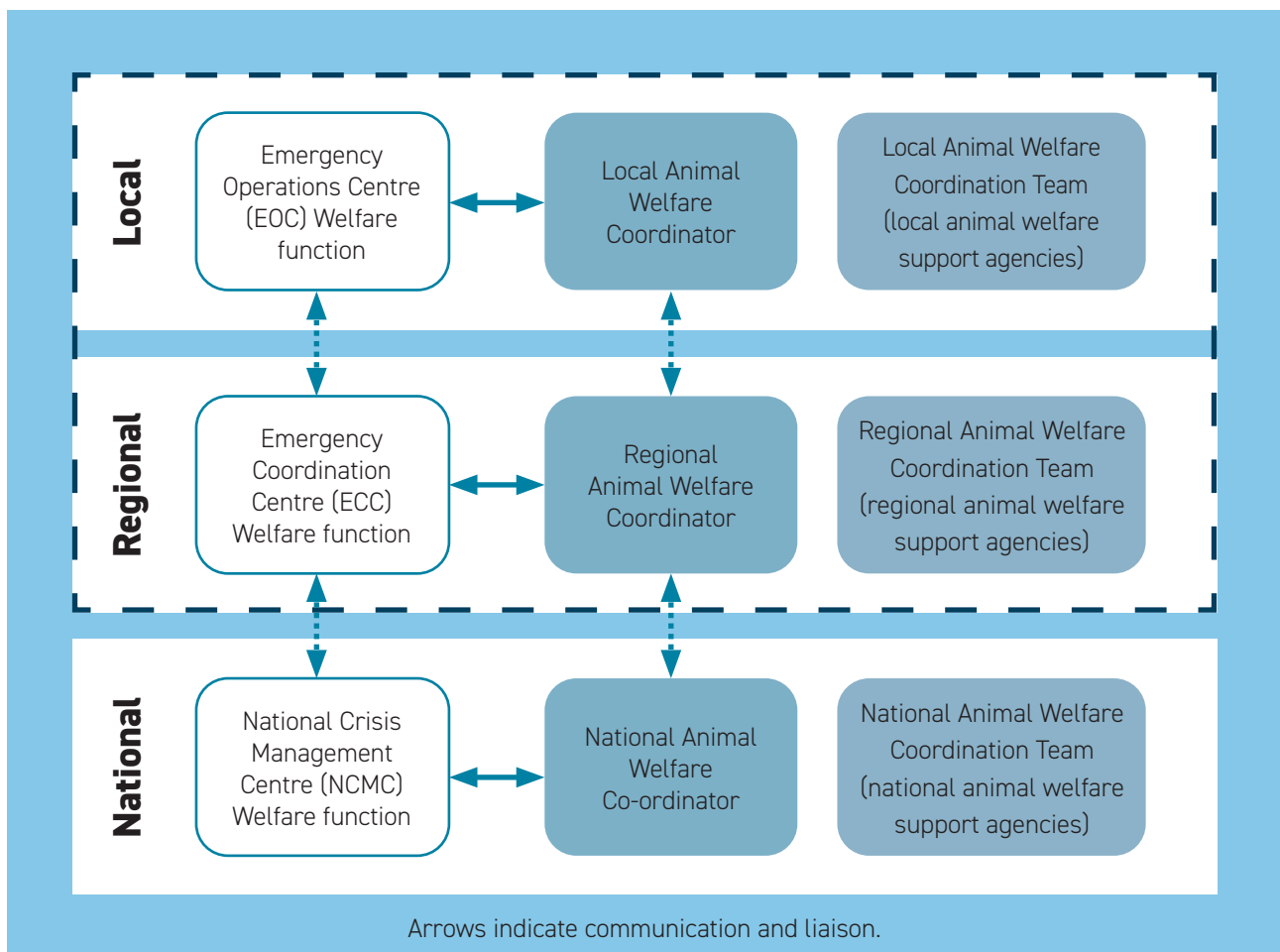
- Advising on disposal of deceased animals.
- Sourcing and providing emergency food, water, and/or shelter.
- Identifying and reuniting animals with their owners or carers.
- Collaborate with the other CIMS functions on how to best utilise volunteers and donations relevant to animal welfare services.

Role of AWSG in response

- Convene as directed by the AWSG Chair.
- Determine what functions and services are to be stood up in response to an event.
- Determine what other agencies or organisations should be temporarily included in the AWSG during response to a specific event.
- Activate and support animal welfare service coordination and delivery through the ECC or EOC animal welfare representative.
- Maintain an overview of the overall animal welfare situation and response.
- Receive reports from member agencies or organisation on progress with animal welfare assignments.
- Share and receive information from each member to enable coordination.
- Undertake tasks assigned by the Controller, Group Welfare Manager, ECC or EOC and respond to requests for assistance.

- Contribute relevant information and intelligence.
- Anticipate and identify priorities, and any gaps or oversights in animal welfare.
- Request any further support or resources required through the RAWC.
- Plan for and coordinate the deployment (on approval of the Controller) of animal welfare services into the affected area(s).

Figure 4: Animal welfare coordination and reporting during response



Public information management

Public information management (PIM) during an emergency builds public assurance and confidence. It explains what is happening and shows that there is official awareness of the event. It informs that CDEM is leading the response, and that this is being done in a planned and coordinated way. Crucially, it also provides information and advice to the public about what people should and should not do, and where to seek help. It helps those working in the response to engage with communities and benefit from the goodwill that surfaces in emergencies.

Everyone involved in a response can support the AWEM response by ensuring agreed messages are reinforced as the opportunity arises. It is important to keep up to

date with the key messages as these can change, and to know where to direct people for more detail.

All requests from the media must be referred to the PIM Manager. Only designated representatives can speak directly with the media about the emergency response. Animal welfare specific public messaging may include:

- Information and resources for persons evacuating with animals.
- The state of the general welfare of animals involved in the emergency.
- The locations of animals.
- The process for owners to find and reunite with their animals.

MPI may address the public and the media directly in relation to animal welfare, as agreed with the lead agency.

Intelligence

Gathering reliable information is important to:

- Create situational awareness.
- Inform decision-making and advice about evacuating animals.
- Inform where animals could be evacuated to.
- Detail the numbers, types and locations of animals which may be affected or at risk.

Gathering information or intelligence, especially at the start of an event, can be challenging if communication systems are down. Intelligence about animal welfare may come from a variety of sources including animal welfare support agencies, social media, crowdsourcing and media.

The Intelligence function and first responder agencies such as the Police and Fire and Emergency New Zealand should be encouraged to pass on any information about animals to the Welfare desk or the RAWC.

Operational documentation

The animal welfare subfunction should ensure accurate and timely documentation is produced to allow for information sharing, record keeping, and effective handovers. Operational documentation may include:

- Animal welfare impact report
- Status reports
- Communications plan
- Health and safety plan
- Action logs
- Action plans
- Handovers
- Situation reports.

Response arrangements

Evacuation

The owner or carer has the responsibility to determine, where possible, if their animal(s) will be evacuated or remain on location, and plan for how this will be achieved. In an emergency, MPI will liaise with the lead agency to provide information on potential resources and advice on evacuating with animals. This may include:

- Early evacuation considerations.
- Transport services and other volunteer options.
- Locations for evacuated animals.
- Identification of animal facilities that cannot be evacuated due to logistical challenges and biosecurity requirements.

Locations for evacuated animals

Animal owners should be encouraged to take their pets and animals to a predetermined property (such as with friends, family, or whānau) to look after their animals as this is cost effective and resource-sparing with an improved welfare outcome. If this is not feasible, pet-friendly accommodation or boarding facilities may be available and could be considered. A list of boarding facilities for pets can be found in the appendices.

In circumstances where both the owner and companion animal require alternative accommodation, '**Pets Can Come Too**' offers pet friendly accommodation for both the owner and companion animal.

All costs for temporary accommodation at boarding facilities will need to be met by the owner.

In the event of a major incident and/or where there is insufficient alternative accommodation available, management of animals at a temporary animal shelter may be available. These may be associated with Civil Defence Centres or separate sites. While it is well known that it is preferable to house evacuated people together with their animals, this may not be logistically possible, and it may be more realistic to establish a single site for animals. The decision to set up a temporary animal shelter and its location(s) will be made by the Controller and Group Welfare Manager with advice from MPI and relevant animal welfare support agencies. A number of factors need to be considered for the decision to set up a temporary animal shelter such as:

- Who is going to pay?
- Who is going to run the facility?
- The logistics of setting up a shelter including how animals will be admitted and registered (see **Appendix 9: Animal registration form**).
- Ensuring the previously identified sites are still available and have not been impacted by the event.

MPI will coordinate with CDEM and animal welfare support agencies to advise the public of locations to house evacuated animals if available.

Certified disability assist dogs listed in the Dog Control Act 1996 are granted special rights and are legally entitled to public access. They cannot be excluded from public facilities or public transport.

Non-evacuated animals

Where animals are not evacuated, it is critical to conduct the following where applicable:

- Timely assessment
- Provision of treatment
- Removal or rescue
- Routine care
- Humane euthanasia
- Carcass disposal

Escaped, released or stray animals evading a hazard can pose a risk to people, other animals, property, and themselves.

Access to impacted and cordoned areas to undertake assessment and management of animals is at the discretion of the Controller.

Access to impacted areas may not be permitted to the public for a protracted time. In such circumstances, MPI will liaise with the lead agency to issue access through cordons to address animal welfare considerations in conjunction with the Operations function.

MPI will coordinate the deployment of resources to perform these tasks including:

- Assessment of impacted animals.
- Prioritisation (triage) of the welfare needs of animals.
- Provision of a welfare impact assessment to assist the lead agency situational awareness (see Appendix 11).
- Inclusion of animal welfare considerations in the ongoing response and recovery operations.

Veterinary care and treatment

Animal owners should be encouraged to seek veterinary attention from their own veterinarian where possible if their animals need to be treated because of the emergency event. An example of this may be an animal suffering from burns from a fire event. If they don't have a veterinarian, or their own veterinarian is not available, they may look at the NZVA website or **Appendix 7: Veterinary Clinics** to find a list of local veterinary clinics.

Veterinarians may be required to treat animals housed at Civil Defence Centres or temporary animal shelters. This should be requested through the national representative of the NZVA via the RAWC and a roster should be implemented. Cost of veterinary treatment lies with the owner or carer of the animals.

Veterinary clinics may be able to provide temporary accommodation to evacuated animals, especially small

animals like cats. Any costs of accommodation are borne by the owner or carer of the animals.

Veterinary clinics may be prepared to act as collection and distribution points for pet food. Veterinary clinics are generally willing to assist with public information messaging before and during a response.

Euthanasia

Where the owner or carer is unable to arrange humane euthanasia, and the animal has little to no chance of survival or continues to suffer harm if it remains alive, MPI will liaise with the lead agency to facilitate arrangements for humane euthanasia. Actions may include:

- Providing advice on the euthanasia of an animal or animals.
- Providing advice on the fitness of an animal for transport.
- Identifying suitably trained and equipped personnel to assist.
- Identifying suitable resources to assist.
- Facilitating restricted access for the purpose of transportation or on-site humane euthanasia.

Disposal

MPI will coordinate with the lead agency and territorial authorities to provide advice on the timely and appropriate disposal of animal carcasses during an emergency and ensure disposal complies with the standards and regulations in place. Under section 85(g) of the CDEM Act, CDEM Groups can undertake emergency measures for the disposal of dead animals if it is satisfied that the measures are urgent and necessary in the interests of public health.

CDEM and MPI will work with local iwi to ensure tikanga practices are met in the event of large on-site deaths, burials, or other forms of carcass disposal.

The Ministry of Health is an animal welfare support agency. They should be consulted regarding any public health issues that could result from the death or disposal of large numbers of animals.

Provision of emergency food, water and shelter for animals

Emergencies may affect the supply and quality of water, pasture and other sources of food usually available to animals. This is particularly significant for non-evacuated animals located within the impacted area. During the response phase, MPI and animal welfare support agencies will coordinate, in liaison with the lead agency, the provision of emergency food and water by:

- Identifying animals requiring access to food and water in the impact area as part of the animal welfare impact report.
- Identifying resources required to deliver food and water.
- Providing information to the lead agency on priority infrastructure repairs required to reinstate or preserve stock water supply.
- Facilitating restricted access for the purpose of assessment and delivery of emergency food and water supply.
- Liaising with local organisations to identify evacuated animals requiring access to emergency food and water.
- Identifying potential sources of food and water including depots, distribution centres and water.
- Coordinating donations of food and other resources
- Identifying possible animal welfare impacts of water contamination.

The allocation of food and water will aim to meet animals' basic nutritional requirements. In situations where the minimum requirements of an affected animal are unlikely to be met, consideration should be given to relocation, rehoming, sale, adoption, or humane euthanasia where applicable.

Shelter for animals located within the impacted area may be significantly affected. During the response phase, MPI will coordinate, in liaison with the lead agency, the provision of emergency shelter.

Reunification of animals with owners or carers

MPI will coordinate with animal welfare support agencies the delivery of animal identification and reunification of displaced or stray animals as soon as practicable during or after an emergency.

Lifeline services

Lifeline services such as power, water, and roading infrastructure are critical for production animal systems. Power may be needed for milking sheds, pumping water, feeding, heating and ventilation systems. Owners should have their own auxiliary systems in place such as generators under their business continuity arrangements, but in circumstances of severe damage or prolonged effects, a regional support response may be required. The Operations and Logistics functions in the ECC or EOC can assist with the coordination and sourcing of resources.

Decontamination

Depending on the type and scope of the emergency event, decontamination of animals may be necessary. Contamination occurs when animals and equipment come into contact with chemical, biological, or radiological agents. This contact could be external or may involve ingestion of contaminated materials. For example, animals that have spent time in flood waters are at risk of exposure to chemicals that can cause burn injuries, as well as infectious diseases such as salmonellosis and leptospirosis which are transmissible to people. See **Appendix 6: Decontamination.**

Zoonotic diseases

Zoonoses are infectious diseases that can be transferred from animals to humans or to animals from humans (reverse zoonosis). The risk of zoonotic disease may be increased in an emergency event due to:

- Responders handling animals with an unknown disease status.
- Lack of health and safety procedures in place.
- Responders with no experience of handling animals.
- Presence of waterborne organisms during flooding.
- Handling dead animals with an unknown disease status.

In addition, there are physical (non-infectious) risks to responders from handling animals that are impacted by the event and could be frightened, trapped, or roaming.

Responders handling animals can reduce exposure by wearing protective clothing (such as facemasks, gloves, overalls, hard hat, goggles). A health and safety plan should be written for each event. Responders inexperienced in handling animals should not handle animals on their own and must have the assistance of an experienced person.

The Ministry of Health will lead any activities associated with managing zoonotic risks (such as that from salmonellosis, leptospirosis, anthrax) to the public and to responders. CDEM and the AWSG will work with the local District Health Board (representing the Ministry of Health) to comply with the standards and regulations in place.

Psychosocial support

The loss of an animal or separation from an animal can be stressful for the owner or carer. Emergencies can disrupt the human-animal bond and may have negative psychosocial effects. MPI will provide information to the psychosocial subfunction on communities in need of psychosocial support.

Groups such as the Rural Support Trust can offer advice and support to rural people and should be included in discussions with the agency or organisation leading psychosocial support at a local level.

Zoos, circuses, animals in research, teaching and testing facilities

Zoos, circuses, and animal research, teaching and testing facilities are expected to have contingency plans in place for emergencies. It is expected that they will be self-sufficient in managing an emergency event.

Following an event, MPI will contact these facilities to ascertain the animal welfare impact and conduct a needs assessment. Facilities may need assistance from MPI where there is:

- Significant breach of containment.
- Food and water supply issues.
- Accessibility constraints.
- Staff unavailability due to personal circumstances.

MPI will coordinate with the lead agency, to assess and if required to assist these facilities.

Wildlife

MPI has a responsibility for wildlife in an emergency and will work closely with the Department of Conservation (DOC) where an emergency event impacts native wildlife. DOC has experience and expertise in species identification, catching, handling, transport, husbandry, and whale stranding.

The National Oiled Wildlife Response team (NOWRT) leads oiled wildlife responses across New Zealand that affect birds and other affected shoreline animals. NOWRT was established specifically for oil polluted marine environments but it may be able to provide advice about liquid chemical spills due to natural hazards.

Volunteers and donations

During emergencies, additional resources and services may become available through charity or community groups and may include volunteering and donations of goods. MPI, with the lead agency, will coordinate arrangements to best utilise such resources and services as required.

Recovery

Responsibility for recovery

Local authorities are responsible for managing recovery following an emergency affecting the community. CDEM Groups have the responsibility to plan for recovery under section 17 of the CDEM Act. Many of the activities in the response section of this plan will continue into the recovery phase of emergency management. During this time, MPI will coordinate to return the responsibility of the ongoing animal welfare activities back to the local government, local animal welfare support agencies and the owners and carers of animals.

Role of MPI in recovery

- Liaise with relevant agencies to transfer responsibility for ongoing animal welfare activities back to local government, animal welfare support agencies and the owner or carer.
- Provide advice to the lead agency and local government on animal welfare considerations, as part of the recovery plan.
- Participate in post-emergency debriefs and reviews, as requested.
- Undertake a review of this AWEM plan's effectiveness.

Role of AWSG in recovery

- Continue to provide animal welfare services as required.
- Provide a liaison person to the recovery structure during the recovery phase.
- Support the networks that are delivering assistance to the community during the recovery efforts.
- Ensure relevant information is shared between stakeholders.
- Contribute to debriefs.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Coordinated Incident Management System (CIMS)

The purpose of CIMS is to enable personnel to respond effectively to incidents through appropriate coordination across functions and organisations, both vertically and horizontally (see Figure 5), by:

- Establishing common structures, functions and terminology in a framework that is flexible, modular, and scalable so that the framework can be tailored to specific circumstances.
- Providing organisations with a framework that they can use to develop their own CIMS-aligned processes and procedures that support both own-organisation responses and multi-organisation interoperability. This should reflect consideration of each organisation's unique responsibilities, resources, and legislative authority.

Coordination

Coordination brings together response elements and resources to ensure a unified and effective response.

- Requires consolidated planning, resource coordination and integrated information sharing and communications.
- May be explicit such as briefings and plans or implicit like liaison and working together.
- Is more effective when information, intelligence and response coordination facilities are shared (when practicable).
- Applies between functions, response levels and agencies or organisations.

The CIMS framework has several 'functions' that sit underneath the Controller to coordinate the response. The functions may be combined depending on the scale of the response. The animal welfare subfunction sits within the Welfare function.

Figure 5: Command and Control

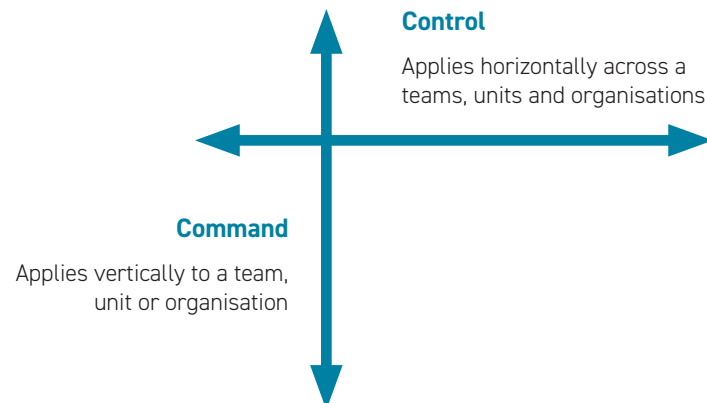
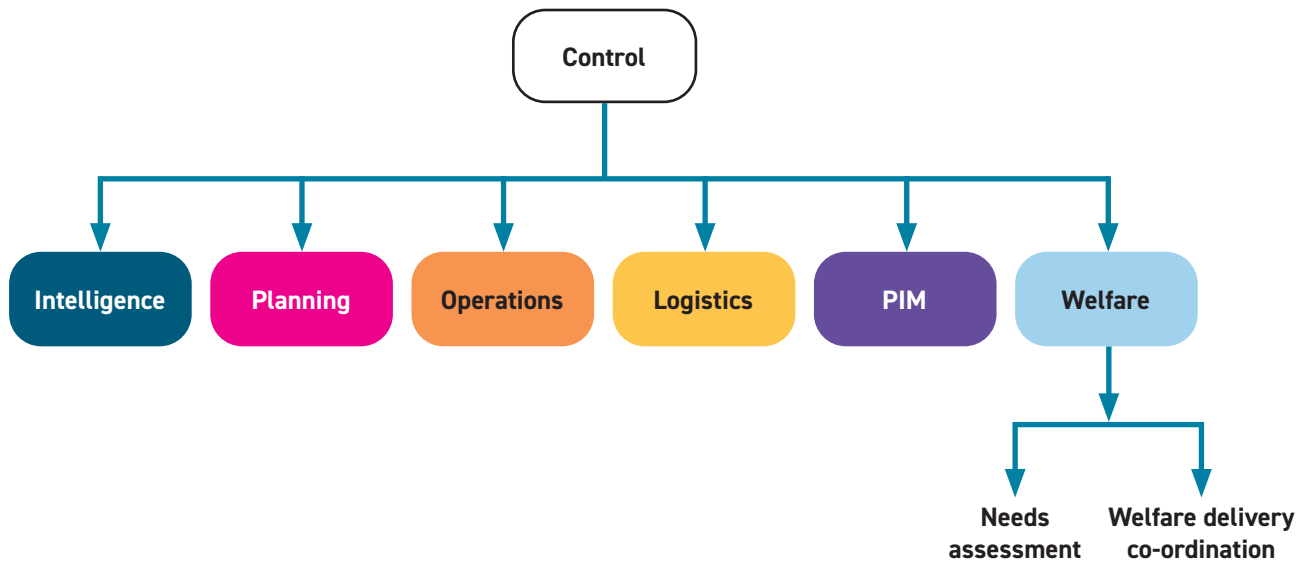


Figure 6: Simplified CIMS structure



A table below details the roles of the functions, and how the Welfare function (and animal welfare subfunction) may link in with the other functions.

Function	Responsibilities	Links to Welfare
Control	Controls and coordinates the response.	The animal welfare subfunction (AWSF) reports to the Welfare Manager, who reports to the Controller in a response. The Welfare function reports on the provision of welfare services and provides advice to the Controller.
Safety	Advises on measures to minimise risks to response personnel.	The AWSF can advise on specific animal related risks such as zoonotic disease and aggressive animals.
Intelligence	Collects and analyses information and produces intelligence related to context, impacts, consequences, and forecasts.	The AWSF provides intelligence to improve situational awareness and requests intel to coordinate their response.
Planning	Plans for response activities and resource needs.	The AWSF contributes toward the welfare planning which contributes to the overall plans, whether in the main action plan or as a welfare plan appendix.
Operations	Tasks, coordinates, and tracks execution of the action plan.	The Operations team assist with taskings such as needs assessments, animal evacuations and volunteer coordination. The AWSF may provide advice as needed.
Logistics	Provides personnel, equipment, supplies, facilities, and services to support response activities.	Obtains resources to support the response. Resources for AWSF may include animal feed and transport. The AWSF forecasts resource needs.
Public Information Management	Develops and delivers messages to the public and liaises with the impacted community. Develops messaging for governance when strategic communications are not activated.	The AWSF provides information to the PIM function for animal welfare. The AWSF may also request PIM includes animal welfare information in public messaging.

Appendix 2

Additional animal welfare support agencies

Agency name

Department of Conservation

Dairy NZ

Beef+Lamb

Fonterra

NZ Pork

Poultry Industry Association and Egg Producers Federation

Deer Industry New Zealand

Road Transport Forum New Zealand

New Zealand Equine Health Association

Massey University School of Veterinary Science

Massey University Wildbase Hospital

Rural Advisory Group

Rural Support Trust

Helping you Help Animals (HUHA)

Animal Evac NZ

Appendix 3

Associated documents

National

- [CDEM - Definitions and abbreviations](#)
- [New Zealand Coordinated Incident Management System \(CIMS\) - Third Edition](#)
- [Welfare in an Emergency: Director's Guideline for CDEM Groups \[DGL 11/10\]](#)
- [Volunteer Coordination in CDEM Director's Guideline 2013](#)
- [Mass Evacuation Planning: Director's Guideline for CDEM Groups \[DGL 07/08\]](#)
- [Donated Goods Management Planning Best Practice Guide 2006](#)
- [CDEM Factsheet - Disability Assist Dogs](#)
- [New Zealand Animal Codes of Welfare](#)
- [Guide to the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan, Section 14 Welfare](#)
- [Animal Welfare Act 1999](#)
- [Dog Control Act 1996](#)
- [Privacy Act 2020](#)

Regional

- [Southland CDEM Group Plan 2017-2022](#)

Public resources and collateral

- [MPI - Animals in Emergencies Public Resources](#)
- [CDEM Animal Preparedness Plans](#)
- [Federated Farmers](#)
- [Beef+Lamb - Adverse Events](#)
- [NZ Animal Register - Emergency advice](#)
- [LostPet - Lost and found animal website](#)
- [World Animal Protection - Protect your pet in a disaster](#)
- [MPI FarmsOnLine - Rural Information](#)

Appendix 4

Animal welfare in an emergency – information for community plans

Here is some suggested information about addressing animal welfare in emergencies that communities should consider and include in their community plans. Initially communities may be isolated physically and communications may be down, so communities will have to manage animal welfare on their own until outside assistance can be accessed.

Animal welfare coordinator

It is worthwhile identifying someone in the community who is experienced with animals and could be the go-to person to coordinate an animal welfare response. It could be someone like a veterinarian, veterinary nurse/technician, farmer, SPCA officer, Animal Control officer, a member of the Rural Support Trust or the rural advisory group, a MPI staff member, a stock and station agent. It may be a good idea to have separate people for pets and for livestock and horses.

Animal types in the area

It is a good idea to know what types of animals are in the area e.g. pets, livestock (cattle, sheep, deer, pigs, poultry) and horses.

Local veterinary clinics

Contact details and locations of the local veterinary clinics should be listed in the local resources list at the back of this plan.

Food supplies

Names of suppliers of food for pets and livestock and horses should be included in the local resources list. It could include supermarkets, veterinary clinics, convenience stores, butcher shops, stock and station outlets etc.

Water

Access to drinkable water is vital for animal survival. During and after an emergency event access to stock water can become compromised due to damage to water pipes, landslides and other farming infrastructure impacts or the water supply could be contaminated. Agriculture suppliers and water transport companies should be included in the local resource list to allow for timely access to supplies to

fix water pipes as well as transport water to troughs if the water supply is unable to be fixed immediately.

Evacuation and temporary animal shelters

Normally animal owners will want to evacuate with their pets and it is best practice to do so. However, animal owners may not evacuate livestock and will prefer to manage them on property. This is due to the logistics of transporting large numbers of animals, having suitable areas where the animals could be held, the impact relocation can have on the health and welfare of animals and for biosecurity reasons. Farmers will generally want to keep their animals on their farms and take precautions such as moving stock to higher areas for example in a flood. However, in some instances farmers may want to move their stock off property.

People with pets and who live on lifestyle blocks are more likely to want to evacuate their animals especially if they evacuate themselves.

It is a good idea to identify facilities that could act as a temporary animal shelter. These could include showgrounds, saleyards, racecourses, slaughter premises yards, schools, community halls, sports facilities e.g. tennis courts and sports ground facilities.

Some things to think about:

- Generally, people want to have their animals nearby and don't want to be separated from them.
- Finding sites that can accommodate both people and animals can be challenging.
- Evacuated people will have to look after own animals as there may be no outside assistance.
- Some people will fear, or not be accustomed to animals so there needs to be some ability to separate these people from animals.

Lost pets

People may bring animals in, especially pets, they have found wandering. A record must be kept to give the best possible chance of reuniting the pet with the owner. The record should include:

- Contact details of the person bringing the animal in.
- A basic description of the animals – species, colour, sex if it can be established, any distinguishing marks such as scars or tattoos.
- Where the animal was found.

Disposal of carcasses

In severe events animals may die or need to be euthanised for humane reasons. Small numbers of companion animals may be disposed of via veterinary clinics or buried on the owner's property. Small numbers of livestock may be disposed of on farm. Carcass disposal has to adhere to council regulations and bylaws.

Contacts

It is recommended that the following contacts are also included in the plan:

- Local CDEM office
- Any slaughter premises
- Local SPCA
- Local MPI office
- Local stock carriers
- Local veterinary clinics
- Local kennels and catteries
- Agricultural contractor – machinery

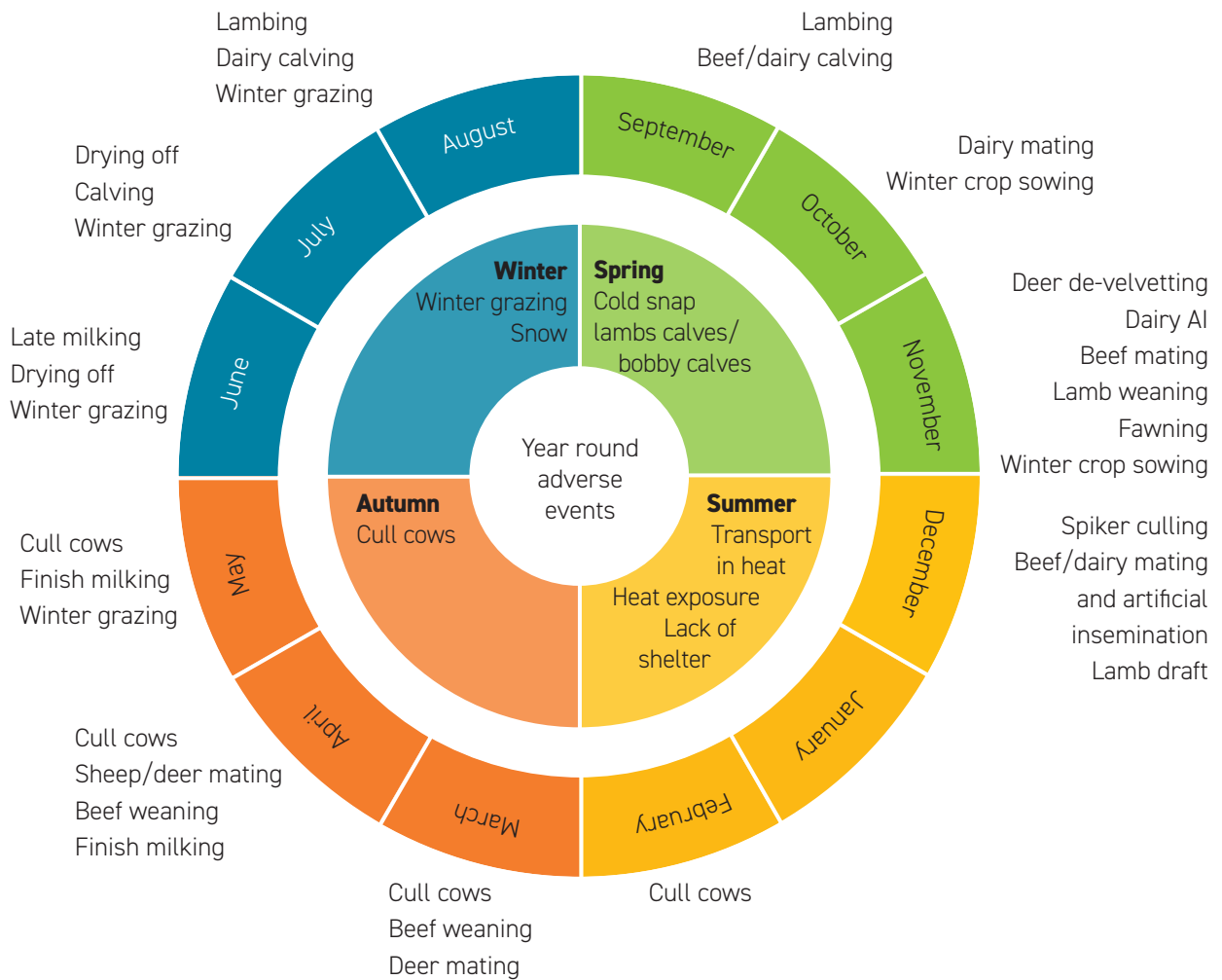
Animal rescue

This can be very risky and dangerous. If possible, you should contact the local Fire and Emergency New Zealand, local New Zealand Response Team, or other technical animal rescue groups such as the SPCA or Massey University for advice.

Appendix 5

Farming calendar

Variations may occur in the farming calendar depending on the regional climate and location.



Appendix 6

Decontamination

Decontamination is the process of removing, or rendering harmless, agents (most commonly chemicals and biological materials) that have contaminated animals.

The purpose of decontamination is to limit or prevent health issues arising from contamination and to prevent secondary contamination of other animals or people and the environment including feed and water sources.

This should be performed in a separate area and all effluent and waste material from this facility must be prevented from contaminating the rest of the facility, including its feed and water sources.

CDEM and the AWSG will work with local iwi to ensure tikanga practices are met with regards to managing the risk associated with contaminated water and soil (including the disposal of soiled water following decontamination of animals).

It is recommended that decontamination procedures are performed by personnel who have had appropriate hazardous substance training such as Hazmat. This may include members of an animal rescue team or veterinary emergency response team. In situations where veterinary or other animal care personnel are unable to enter the affected area, remote assistance for on-site responders may be provided electronically. Advice can be sought from Massey University School of Veterinary Science.

Fire and Emergency New Zealand is the lead agency for containment of hazardous materials under CDEM Plan 2015. They may be a further resource to advise or assist with animal decontamination.

If owners have extricated their animals from flood waters, they should be advised to decontaminate their animals, if it is safe to do so. Decontamination advice should be included in public messaging.

Appendix 7

Veterinary clinics

Vetco Ltd (Kennington)

11 Clapham Road, Kennington

office@vetco.co.nz

03 230 4689

Animates Vetcare Invercargill

172 Tay Street, Invercargill

support@vetcaregroup.co.nz

03 211 0003

Elles Road Veterinary Centre

226 Elles Road, Invercargill

sandy@ellesroadvets.co.nz

03 214 4156

VetSouth Ltd – Invercargill

29 Findlay Road, Invercargill

brendon@southernvets.co.nz

03 217 6688

Waikiwi Vet Services Ltd

299 North Road, Invercargill

staff@vetservices.co.nz

03 215 9237

Stockvet Ltd

75 Hamilton Road, Invercargill

03 221 7408

Vet 4 Farm Invercargill

593 Masseys Tramway Road, Invercargill

admin@vet4farm.co.nz

03 216 9826

Southern Institute of Technology

133 Tay Street, Invercargill

sue.kelly@sit.ac.nz

03 218 2599

Combined Vet Services (Gore) Ltd

36 Hokonui Drive, Gore

vets@cvsgore.co.nz

03 208 0140

VetSouth Ltd – Gore Branch

8 Richmond Street, Gore

goreadmin@vetsouth.co.nz

03 203 9220

VetSouth Ltd – Winton

Cnr Great North & Welsh Roads, Winton

admin@vetsouth.co.nz

03 236 6090

NS Vets – Te Anau Clinic

133 Govan Drive, Te Anau

jill@nsvs.co.nz

03 249 7039

Vetco Ltd (Edendale)

14 Sweeney Street, Edendale

office@vetco.co.nz

03 206 6170

Otautau Vets Limited

71 Main Street, Otautau

info@otautauvets.co.nz

03 225 8134

Appendix 8

Possible temporary animal evacuation sites

Current at time of publication

SPCA Invercargill

22 Harewood Road, RD11 Invercargill

invercargill.info@spca.nz

03 218 9684

Furever Homes

Edendale

info@fureverhomes.org.nz

027 2206 928

South West New Zealand Endangered Species

42 Don Street, Invercargill

sarah.maguire@cplaw.co.nz

03 441 2424

Appendix 9

Animal registration form

Owned animal:		Date:
Found animal:		

Name of owner/finder:	
Usual residential address:	
Current residential address (if different from above):	
Contact phone number:	
Alternative phone number:	
Email:	
OWNER REGISTRATION NUMBER (or other suitable ID):	

Animal information			
Name:			
Species:			
Breed:			
ANIMAL REGISTRATION NUMBER assigned at the shelter:			
Age:		Sex:	
Neutered (Y/N):		Colour:	
Distinctive markings:			
Microchip (Y/N):		Microchip number:	
<p>Has the animal sustained any injuries? If so describe the location of the injury. If you believe your animal requires urgent medical attention, alert staff immediately.</p>			

Usual Veterinarian:			
Phone:			
Practice name and address:			
<p>NB: In the event that access to your animal's previous medical records is required, the temporary animal facility's supervisor, or veterinarian, may contact your own veterinarian to provide those records.</p> <p>Does the animal have any pre-existing medical conditions or needs?</p>			
Name/s of people the animal may be released to:			
Location animal found:		Time found:	
Accompanying animal supplied: (e.g. crate, cage, bedding, bowl, lead, collar)			

STAFF USE ONLY			
Shelter address:			
Phone:			
Date animal released:		Time:	
Animal released/ transferred to:		Phone:	
Address:			
Photograph of animal:			
Veterinary examinations/ procedures carried out:			
Date:		Date:	
Date:		Date:	
Veterinarian in attendance:			
Practice name and address:			
Signature:		Date:	

Appendix 10

Animal welfare needs assessment questions

Name:	
Address:	
Alternative address (if staying elsewhere):	
Contact phone number:	

What kind of animal welfare assistance do you require? Select all that apply					
	Companion	Production	Disability assistance dog	Lifestyle block	Other (please specify)
Access to animal:					
Animal rescue:					
Evacuation/transport:					
Food:					
Injured/sick animals:					
Lost animals:					
Services critical for production animals:					
Shelter or containment:					
Water:					

Type of animals and numbers?

Where are the animals that require assistance located? Include any additional details for access

--

The following questions are for production animals:

What is your relationship to the property?

Owner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (please specify below):
Sharemilker/contract milker	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Manager (with decision – making capability)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Staff member	<input type="checkbox"/>	

What is your employer's contact details (where applicable)?

--

Do you have access to a functioning milk shed?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Notes:
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Not applicable – animals dry	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Is it safe for a stock truck to come on to the property?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Notes:
No	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Are your loading ramps in usable condition?		
Yes		Notes:
No		
Not applicable – do not have loading ramps		

Provide any further details about the animal welfare assistance required.
<div></div>

Appendix 11

Animal welfare impact report

Report completed by:					
Name of event:					
CDEM event classification:					
Date of Assessment:					
Location of affected areas:					
Weather forecast:					
Status of utilities:	Power	Telecomms	Roads	Water	Sewerage
	No damage	No damage	No damage	No damage	No damage
	Minor damage	Minor damage	Minor damage	Minor damage	Minor damage
	Major damage	Major damage	Major damage	Major damage	Major damage
Likely impacts on animals:					

Estimated animal populations in region	
Animal Type	Approximate number of animals
Dog	
Cats	
Birds	
Pocket pets	
Horses	
Dairy cattle	
Beef cattle	
Pigs	
Poultry	
Sheep	

Constraints to response (e.g. roading issues, cordons, seasonal farming practices, structural damage)

Details:

Damage to veterinary infrastructure: Yes/No

Details:

Animal housing facilities affected e.g. boarding kennels, research facilities, aquariums: Yes/No

Details:

Known animal fatalities or injuries (include number and species):

Known loose stock or stray animals (include number and species):

Priority actions	
Further assessment required	
Location [precise location or area]	Type of assessment required [for example, rapid impact, structural, animal welfare needs]
Immediate needs	
Location [precise location of asset or area of immediate need]	Type of need [e.g. water; food; veterinary support; evacuation support; rescue]

■ In an emergency

- call 111

■ If your animals are effected in an emergency

- Local Council: _____
- MPI: 0800 00 83 33

■ Further information

■ For further information and details about animal welfare in emergencies visit

- email awem@mpi.govt.nz
- www.mpi.govt.nz/getpetsthru
- Phone: 0800 00 83 33

■ NZ Companion Animal Register

- www.animalregister.co.nz

■ Lost your pet? Go here:

- www.lostpet.co.nz

May 2021

New Zealand Government

Animals in Emergencies

MY ANIMALS ARE HOME ALONE

If I am sick or injured in an emergency situation, please contact the person on this card

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



■ In case of an emergency please contact:

NAME: _____

MOBILE: _____

■ Animals at home

ANIMAL NAME: _____

SPECIES/BREED/DESCRIPTION: _____

MICROCHIP/IDENTIFICATION: _____

ANIMAL NAME: _____

SPECIES/BREED/DESCRIPTION: _____

MICROCHIP/IDENTIFICATION: _____