



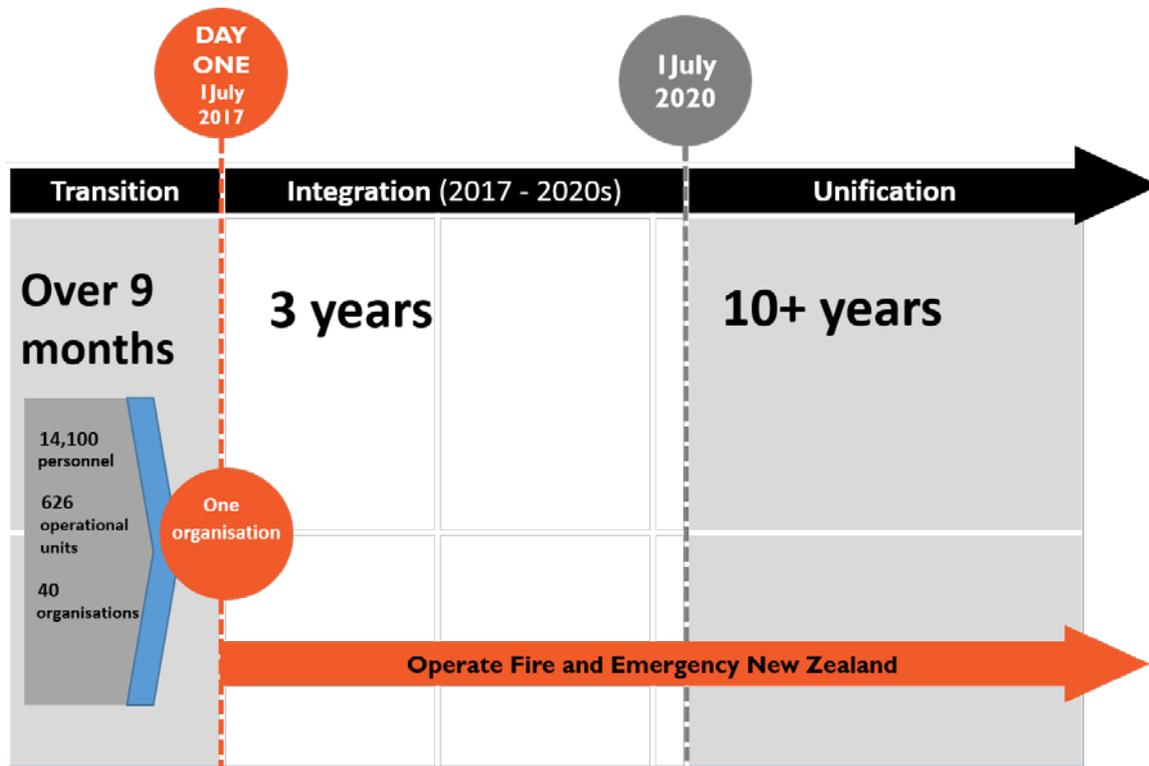
Fact sheet

INTEGRATION AND THE PHASE 2 BLUEPRINT

From 1 July 2017, the rural fire functions of 38 separate organisations combine with the New Zealand Fire Service Commission to create Fire and Emergency New Zealand.

This amalgamation of 14,100 personnel – both career and volunteer - is the first step on the road to a single unified fire service. The amalgamation is phase 1.

This is the biggest change in fire services for over 70 years and the ultimate goal of creating a unified service will take time. The work has been broken into three phases, with the three years from 1 July 2017 to 2020 focused on integration. Integration is phase 2.



The Phase 2 Blueprint

The integration phase is critical because this is when we integrate our rural and urban systems, processes and tools, to build a single organisation and lay the foundations for unification. A work plan for integration has been developed and is known as the Phase 2 Blueprint. It will be released in late May/early June 2017.



Six strategic priorities

The Phase 2 Blueprint sets out six strategic priorities to be delivered over the next three years (by 30 June 2020). The strategic priorities are underpinned by three enabling themes: building capability in our leaders and personnel; improving our infrastructure including equipment and IT; and project and change management skills.



Strategic priority details

The six strategic priorities are a convenient way of grouping the 70 projects needed to meet the requirements of the legislation and direction of Cabinet. Below are some examples of the work under each strategic priority. You can see the full list in the Phase 2 Blueprint once this is available.

1. An integrated organisation and way of operating

Design and build a new operating model for Fire and Emergency NZ; including a flexible brigade model.

2. Health, safety and wellbeing of our people and those we work with

We have a strategy; now we need to define our leadership model and standards, and implement the plan.

3. Resilient communities

Establish local advisory committees, implement local risk assessment processes, and implement a new code of practice for fire-fighting water supplies.

4. Volunteerism

Better supporting volunteers is one of the main planks of the legislation, and it's critical to communities around the country that we are able to make a difference in the recruitment and retention of volunteers. We will develop a strategy and implement it.

5. Risk reduction

This includes designing how risk reduction should work in the future across Fire and Emergency NZ; and implementing new regulations on evacuation schemes

6. Leadership across the sector

Fire and Emergency NZ has expanded responsibilities in its legislation. We need to understand what these mean from a leadership perspective, across the emergency sector.

Integration project to be established

Given the amount of work to be done in the next three years, an integration project team will be established by 30 September 2017. The project will continue working with fire services personnel, unions and associations to design Fire and Emergency New Zealand (ie. co-design).

Contact information

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