



Wellington's Water Supply and Resilience

- Deputy Mayor Jill Day





An aerial photograph of a coastal city, likely Auckland, New Zealand, showing a large body of water (the harbor) and surrounding green hills. A large black circle is superimposed over the city, with the word "RESILIENT" written in bold, black, sans-serif capital letters inside it.

RESILIENT





I want a city that
can withstand
anything nature
throws at it.
#wgtinplan



Wellington Resilience Strategy

March 2017



PIONEERED BY THE
ROCKWELLER FOUNDATION

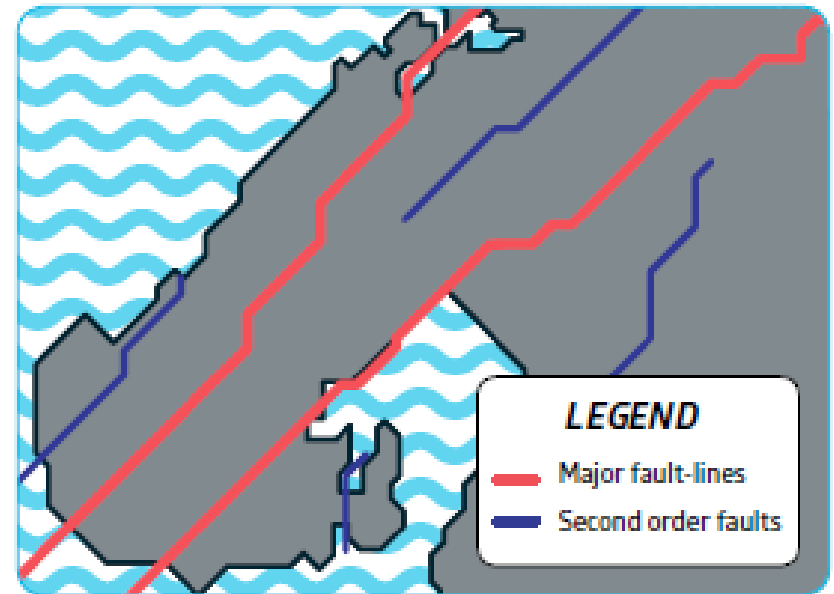
100 RESILIENT CITIES

Absolutely Positively
Wellington City Council
Me Iheke Kōwhiri












We're at risk of a major earthquake

Active fault-lines cross our highly populated areas including Wellington, Porirua, and Upper Hutt.

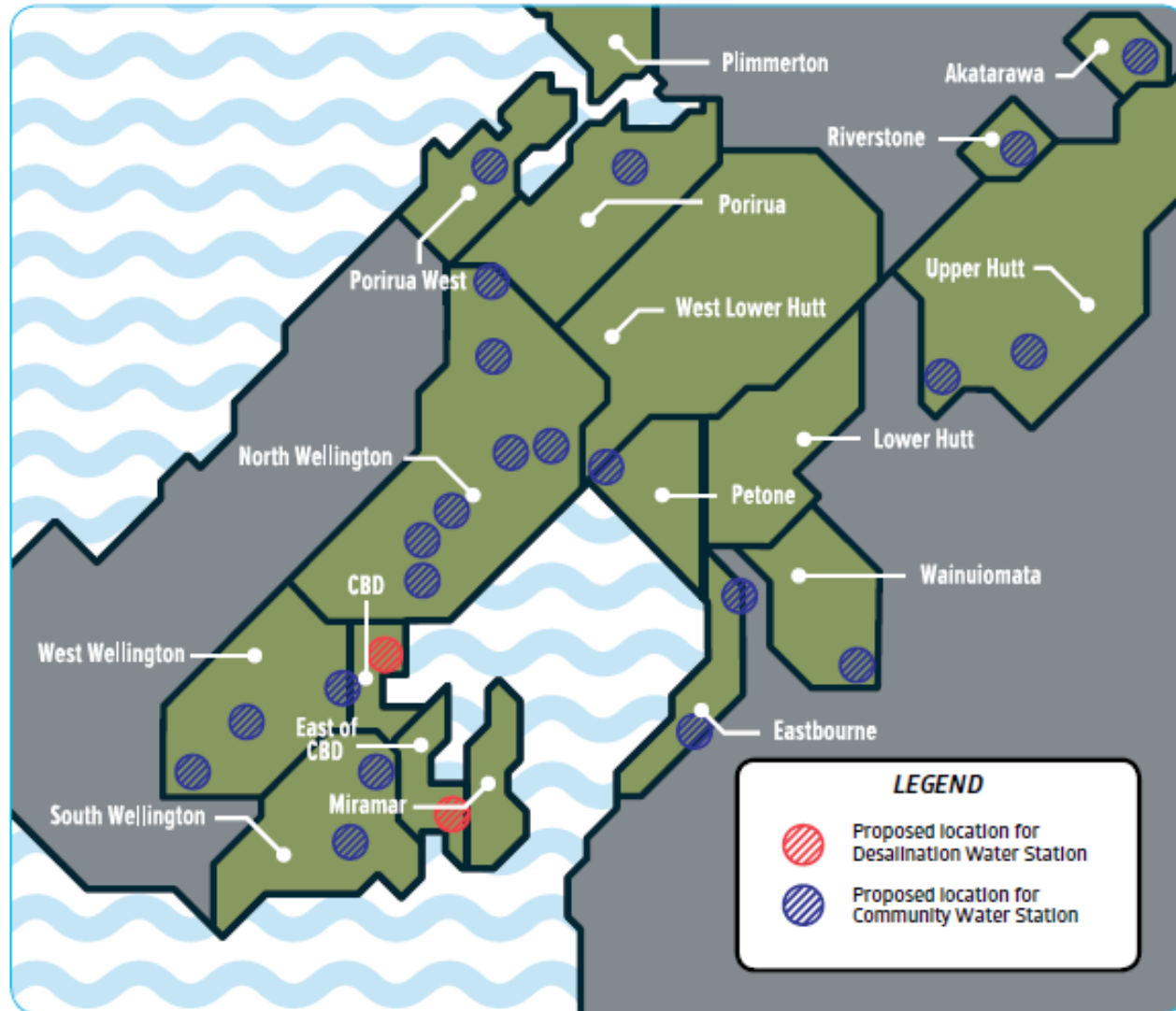
Essential services and facilities - road and transportation networks, water, wastewater, power, gas, and telecommunications will all be significantly affected in a major event.



Many parts of the region may be without water for more than 100 days

Upper Hutt	 15+ DAYS
Porirua	 30+ DAYS
Lower Hutt	 15+ DAYS
Petone	 30+ DAYS
Eastbourne	 30+ DAYS
Wainuiomata	 15+ DAYS
Northern Wellington (Tawa, Churton Park, Johnsonville, Ngalo)	 40+ DAYS
West Wellington (Wadestown, Karori, Kelburn)	 70+ DAYS
South Wellington (Brooklyn, Island Bay, Newtown)	 100+ DAYS
Wellington City	 100+ DAYS
Eastern Suburbs (Kilbirnie, Hataitai, Miramar)	 100+ DAYS

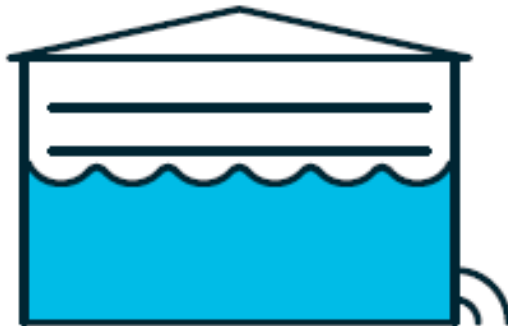
Wellington's 17 community response islands



This is how we will provide water in an emergency

1. WATER SOURCES PROVIDE BASIC WATER NEEDS

RESERVOIRS



120 Water Reservoirs

Residents will be able to collect water from nearby water reservoirs,

COMMUNITY WATER STATION



22 Community Water Stations

Residents can also collect water from the Community Water Stations.



Non-Emergency Operation



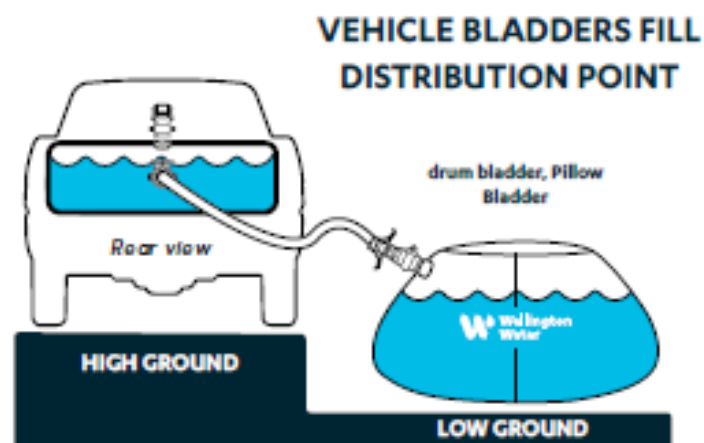
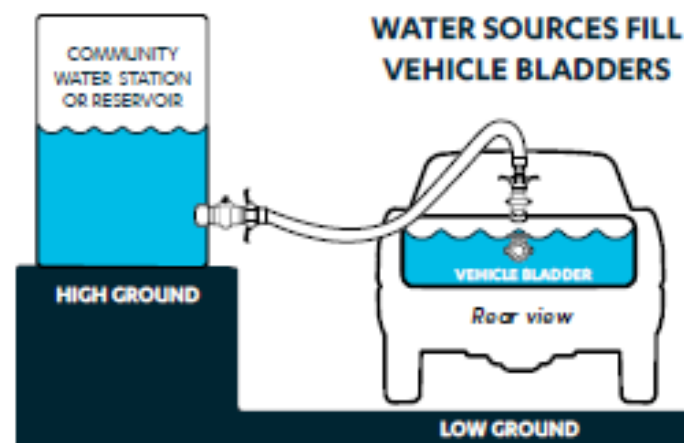
Under normal operation, emergency equipment is stored within a structure that is hidden inside a wooden shell to minimise impact on the area's natural character. The modular design allows for additional amenities to be installed, such as public taps, seating areas, and other features.

Emergency Operation

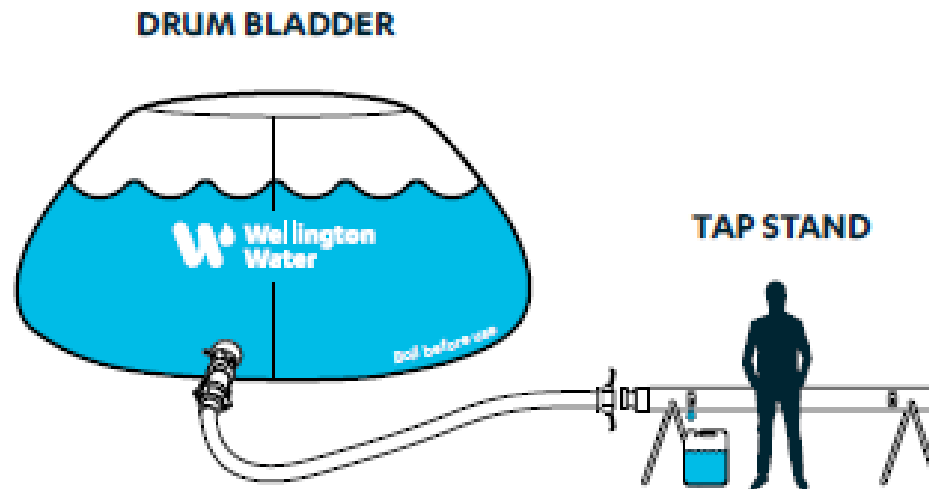


After an earthquake, emergency equipment including piping, temporary storage bladders, and tap stands can be unpacked from the water station. Water can be used to supply distribution vehicles or a tap stand.

2. MOBILE BLADDERS TRANSPORT WATER TO DISTRIBUTION POINTS

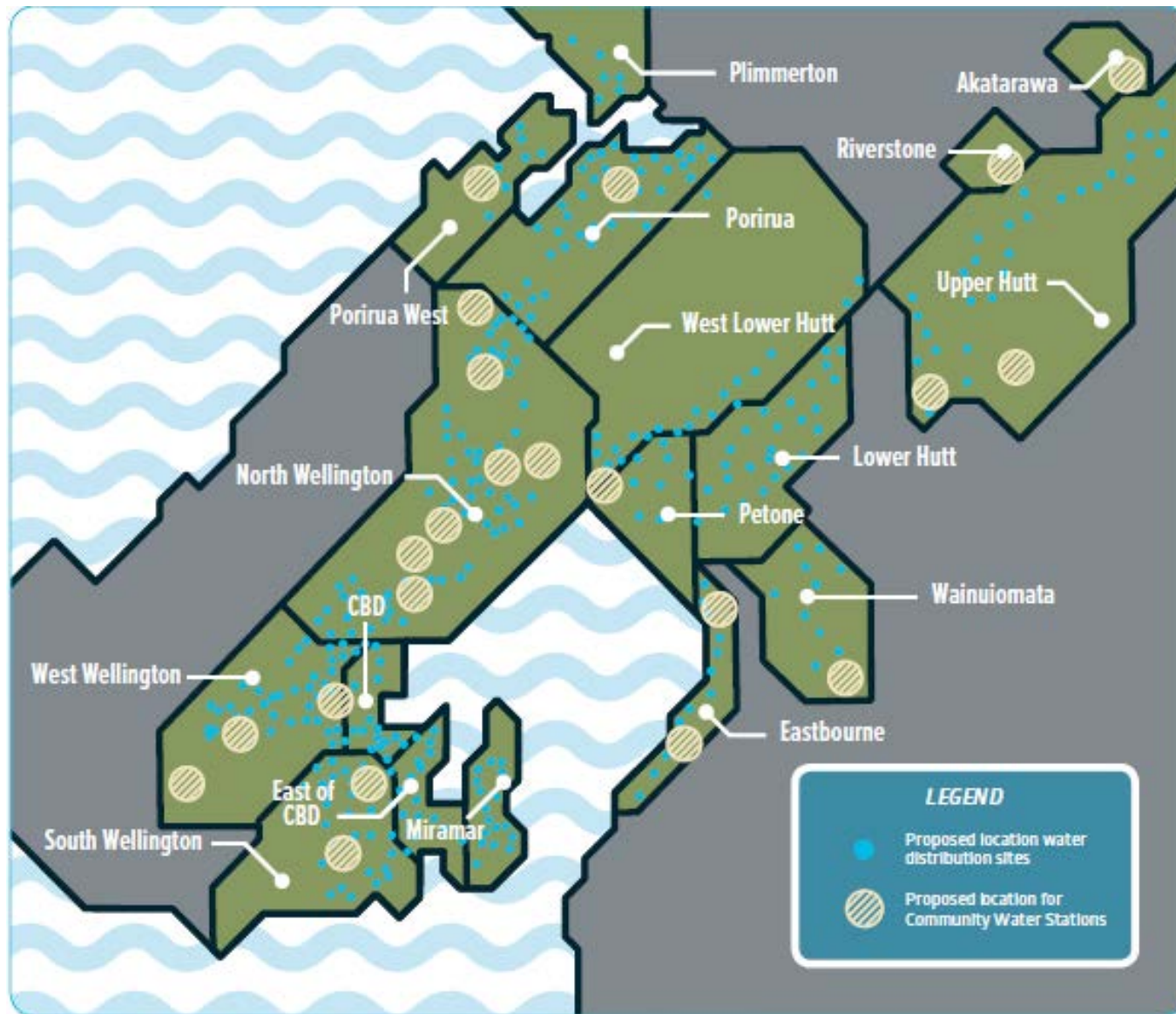


3. RESIDENTS COLLECT WATER FROM DISTRIBUTION POINTS



Community Water Distribution Points

Distribution points will be established within 500 to 1,000 metres of your home.
These will provide 20 litres of water for every person every day.





Please don't forget about me!

HOW MUCH WATER DO YOU NEED AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE?

20 Litres per day
for 1 person



If you store 3 litres of water (for one person for one day), you should be able to do the following:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| ✓ Drinking | ✗ Sponge bath |
| ✓ Cooking | ✗ Clean wastewater buckets |
| ✓ Wash hands | ✗ First Aid |
| ✗ Pets | ✗ Shower |
| ✗ Brush teeth | ✗ Laundry |
| ✗ Dis hes | |

We recommend that you store enough water for your family for 7 days.

A sunset over the ocean with a large black circle framing the word 'RESILIENT'. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright reflection on the water. The sky is filled with orange and yellow clouds. The word 'RESILIENT' is in bold black capital letters, and 'WELLINGTON' is in bold blue capital letters.

RESILIENT

WELLINGTON