



# HE MAHERE OHOTATA MŌ TE HAPORI

IWITEA

## Community Resilience Plan



# RĀRANGI TAKE

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***He waka eke noa  
We are all working together***

# KUPU ARATAKI INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Community Resilience Plan is to help our community to ensure measures are in place to help us look after each other before, during, and after an emergency.



## Description of our community

### IWITEA

Iwitea is located approximately 10 kilometres east of Wairoa and is a small community of approx. 30 people that has 1 single access road in and out of Iwitea, which is directly off State Highway 2. Iwitea Village was planned in modern times and based on traditional village living. Iwitea Marae is at the heart with modern homes surrounding it 'to keep the marae warm'. The village is home to 23 hapu of which Ngai Tahu (ki Iwitea) is the most prominent. The wharepuni is named Te Poho o Tahu and the dining complex Takutaimoana Te Rohe. Iwitea has a rich and ancient history, and the people have lived in the immediate area for 400 years since their ancestor Te Matuahanga built and settled at Taumata-Hinaki not far from the current Iwitea village. Iwitea is home of the famous Seven Whales korero, the twelve giant totara logs named 'Ngahuru Ma Rua – 'the 12 Sons of Jacob' and the people were architects and builders of the waka 'Te toki a Tapiri' now residing in Auckland Museum. Our community is close to Whakakī Lagoon and the coastline, which makes us vulnerable to tsunami, storm surge, and flooding. The community maintains a high level of resilience, supported by strong relationships and shared knowledge.

***He waka eke noa***  
***We are all working together***

# I TE WĀ O TE OHOTATA

## WHAT TO DO DURING AND AFTER AN EMERGENCY



### STEP 1

Try to stay calm, check yourself and others in your household for injuries. For minor injuries, provide first aid, then assess your home for damage.

Is everything ok?

NO



### STEP 2

If you or anyone in your household have significant injuries, call **111** immediately.

If your home is not safe, evacuate immediately and call **111**.

YES



### STEP 3

Check on your immediate neighbours. Assess your surroundings for damage, check on your street & neighborhood.

If you need help or information, proceed to **STEP 4**

YES



A place for your community to gather and help each other out during an emergency.



### STEP 4

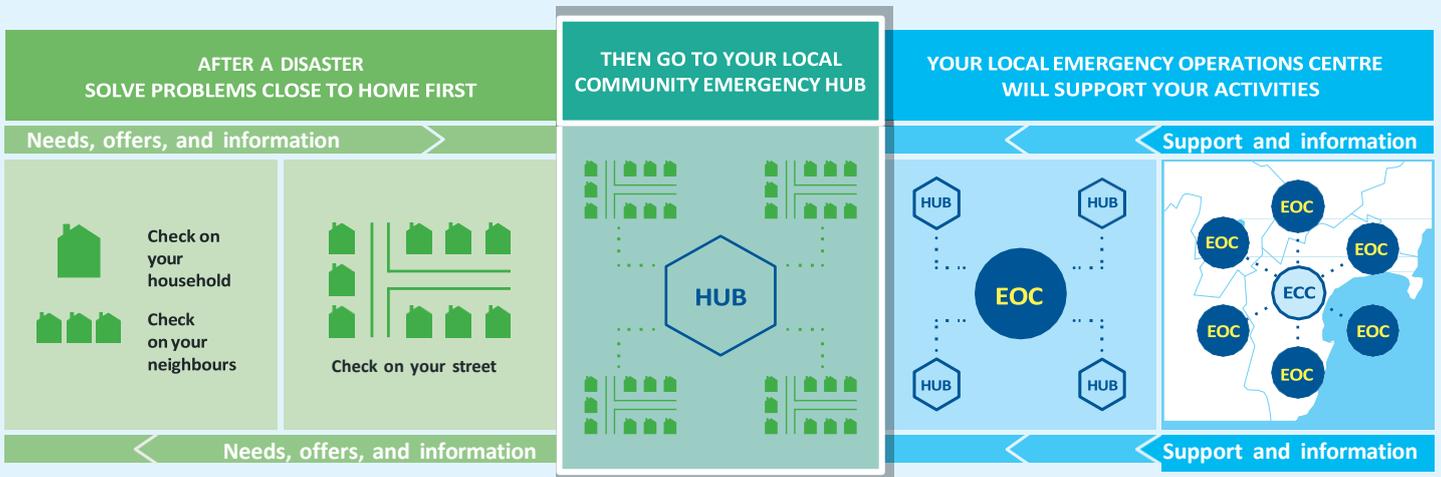
### Go to your local Community Emergency Hub

Your Community Emergency Hub is a designated place where your community can gather, connect with one another, and solve problems using the skills and resources already within your community. This allows the community to work together and solve problems locally while coordinating with councils about big problems.

The decision to open and operate a Community Emergency Hub is made by the community.

**Our Community Emergency Hub is located at:**

**IWITEA MARAE**



### Civil Defence Response

During an emergency, councils will stand up an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) to respond.

The EOC will give support and information back into the community and give information to the regional Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC).

The EOC will give information and support back to the EOC and community.

## MAP OF HUB LOCATION



# IN AN EMERGENCY YOU WILL NEED:



## AN EMERGENCY PLAN

Make a plan for your household, whānau, and pets to get through an emergency. Consider:

- Where will you meet or evacuate to?
- How will you look after each other?
- Who might need our help?
- Who will we need to contact?
- What will we do if we are stuck at home?
- What will we do if we have no power, no water, no way to get information.



## EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

You don't have to have them all in one place, but you might have to find them in a hurry and/or in the dark.

- Nine litres of water per person.
- Long-lasting food that doesn't need cooking (Unless you have a camping stove or gas barbecue)
- Food for children and pets.
- First aid kit.
- Torch.
- Emergency cash
- Half a tank of fuel
- Toilet paper and large plastic buckets for an emergency toilet.
- Work gloves and a properly fitted mask



## EMERGENCY GRAB BAG

Pack your emergency grab bag with basic supplies including:

- Walking shoes, warm clothes, raincoat, and hat.
- Water and snack food (remember babies and pets too)
- Hand sanitizer & face mask
- Portable phone charger.
- Cash
- Copies of important documents and Photo ID.
- Medication
- Small first aid kit

Remember, your grab bag should be light enough that you can still carry.

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**In an emergency, if life or property is threatened call 111**

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**For more information, see [hbemergency.govt.nz/get-ready/](https://hbemergency.govt.nz/get-ready/)**

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# TAI ĀNIWHANIWHA TSUNAMI



## Warning type

A long or strong earthquake (longer than a minute, strong enough to make standing up difficult), changing sea level, and strange noises coming from the sea. A local-source tsunami could arrive within minutes, leaving insufficient time for an official warning. A regional-source tsunami may arrive between 1 – 3 hours. A distant-source tsunami may take 3 hours or more to arrive.

## Actions before

Know where to evacuate to, plan an evacuation route from areas you frequent.

It is crucial to recognize natural warning signs and act swiftly. Remember: Long or Strong, Get Gone.

## Actions during

Move immediately to the nearest high ground or as far inland as possible. Walk, run, or cycle if you can.

If there was an earthquake, expect aftershocks. Each time you feel one, drop, cover, and hold. Aftershocks may generate another tsunami.

## Actions after

Once evacuated, do not return until given the official all-clear message.

Follow official advice on returning and cleaning up as tsunami will cause significant damage, and residual water may be harmful.

## Impacts

Tsunamis can flood shores, cause extensive damage, injuries, and loss of life.

Impacts include large-scale displacement, and impacts on inland community resources, including water, electricity, and other lifelines

# RŪWHENUA EARTHQUAKE



## Warning type

Earthquakes are a rapid onset event and occur without warning.

## Actions before

Prior to an earthquake, secure items that could fall or relocate them.

Identify safe locations within your whare/home, kura/school, wāhi mahi/workplace and other places you frequently visit, close to you, away from windows to shelter in.

Practise Drop, Cover and Hold.

## Actions during

Drop, Cover and Hold during an earthquake. It stops you being knocked over, makes you a smaller target for falling and flying objects, and protects your head, neck, and vital organs.

If you are inside:

- Drop, Cover, and Hold. Stay indoors to avoid falling Debris.

If you are outside:

- Try to move away from buildings, trees, streetlights, and power lines. Then Drop, Cover, and Hold.

## Actions after

Do not run outside unless the building is showing obvious signs of distress, or you are in a tsunami evacuation zone. It is frightening to stay in a building, but it is much safer than immediately going outside, where masonry and glass could fall on you.

Expect aftershocks. Each time you feel one, drop, cover, and hold. If you are in tsunami evacuation zone, evacuate inland or to higher ground.

## Impacts

Earthquakes may cause significant damage to land, infrastructure, and buildings. They can disrupt water, electricity, and communications services. Damage may isolate communities.

Earthquakes may also trigger secondary hazards including tsunami, landslides, floods, and fires.

# PARORO SEVERE WEATHER



## Warning type

Orange or Red warnings are issued by MetService. Further warnings disseminated by HBCDEM and councils.

## Actions before

Prior to severe weather, know if you live in a flood zone, and stay up to date with weather information. Move valuable and dangerous items as high above the floor as possible.

Secure outdoor possessions and clear debris and leaves from external drains and gutters.

Identify a safe location in your whare/home for household members to gather during a thunderstorm. This should be a place away from windows, skylights, or glass doors, which can be broken by strong winds or hail and cause damage or injury.

## Actions during

During a storm, evacuate immediately if advised or if you feel unsafe due to flooding.

Act quickly if you see rising water—don't take risks. Head for higher ground and stay away from floodwater.

If you hear distant thunder or see a flash of light, get indoors immediately. If you see a tornado funnel nearby, take shelter immediately.

## Actions after

After a storm/flood if your whare/home is affected: take precautions around floodwater. Contact utility suppliers if water/debris has affected services.

Clean and dry your house and belongings.

## Impacts

A storm is a weather system with strong winds and is likely to cause heavy rain. It can also bring hail, lightning, tornadoes, heavy swells, coastal inundation, and storm surges.

These may disrupt utilities and lead to evacuations from affected areas. In addition, storms and flooding may lead to flooding, displacement, and damage.

# WAIPUKE FLOOD



## Warning type

Orange or Red warnings are issued by MetService. Further warnings disseminated by HBCDEM and councils.

## Actions before

Prior to a storm/flood, know if you live in a flood zone, stay up to date with weather information, make a plan, and have a grab bag ready.

Move valuable and dangerous items as high above the floor as possible. Secure outdoor possessions. Clear debris and leaves from external drains and gutters.

## Actions during

During a storm/flood, evacuate immediately if advised or if you feel unsafe. Act quickly if you see rising water—don't take risks.

Never walk, swim, drive through, or play in floodwater. Stay away from damaged areas to avoid hampering response efforts or putting yourself at risk.

Treat all floodwater as contaminated.

## Actions after

After a storm/flood if your whare/home is affected: take precautions around

floodwater. Contact utility suppliers if water/debris has affected services.

Clean and dry your house and belongings.

## Impacts

Flooding can also generate liquefaction, silt, and landslides. If landslides block streams and rivers, they can dam the water ways. This may lead to the development of lakes upstream of the dam, and these dams can fail rapidly, releasing flood waters down catchments.

Flooding may disrupt utilities and lead to evacuations from affected areas. In addition, storms and flooding may lead to long-term displacement and damage.

# AHI FIRE



## Warning type

Warning issued by Fire and Emergency New Zealand (FENZ). Further warnings and information disseminated by HBCDEM and Councils.

## Actions before

Visit [checkitsalright.nz](https://checkitsalright.nz) to find practical steps you can take to reduce the risk of fire.

Learn how to protect your home from outdoor fires on the Fire and Emergency New Zealand website.

Identify a safe zone that is clear of vegetation in case you can't evacuate and have to shelter in place. You may need to shelter in place on your property or in your community.

## Actions during

Evacuate immediately if advised or if you feel at risk. If advised to stay home, stay indoors and close windows to prevent ash from entering.

Smoke can be harmful, avoid inhalation as best as possible.

If safe, visit your nearest Community Emergency Hub for information and support.

## Actions after

After fire conditions have eased the situation could change quickly and get worse again.

Only return after emergency services have said it is safe to go back. Returning before the "all clear" has been given will put you in danger.

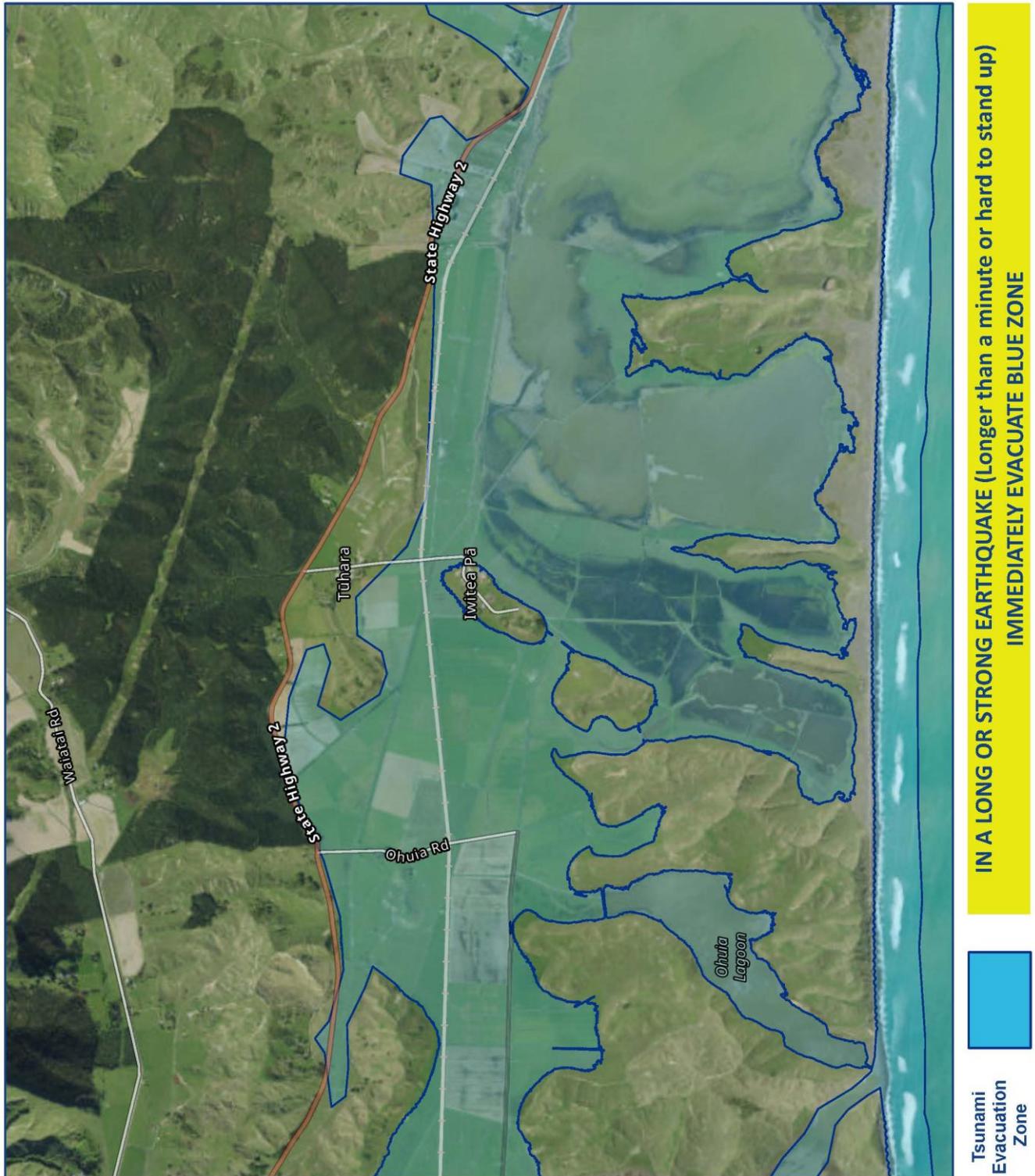
## Impacts

Wildfires can occur anywhere, not just in rural areas. Wildfires can cause significant damage to buildings and land and may restrict access to certain areas.

# HAZARD MAP

The map shows the Hawke's Bay Emergency Management-recommended tsunami evacuation zone in the event of a 'Long' (1 minute or longer) or 'Strong' (difficulty standing up) earthquake for the Hawke's Bay Region.

The tsunami evacuation zone, shown in blue, is the area that people should leave immediately following a long or strong earthquake. People should not wait for any alerts or announcements and should evacuate on foot or by bicycle wherever possible. The use of a single blue zone is in accordance with the latest national guidelines and best practices.

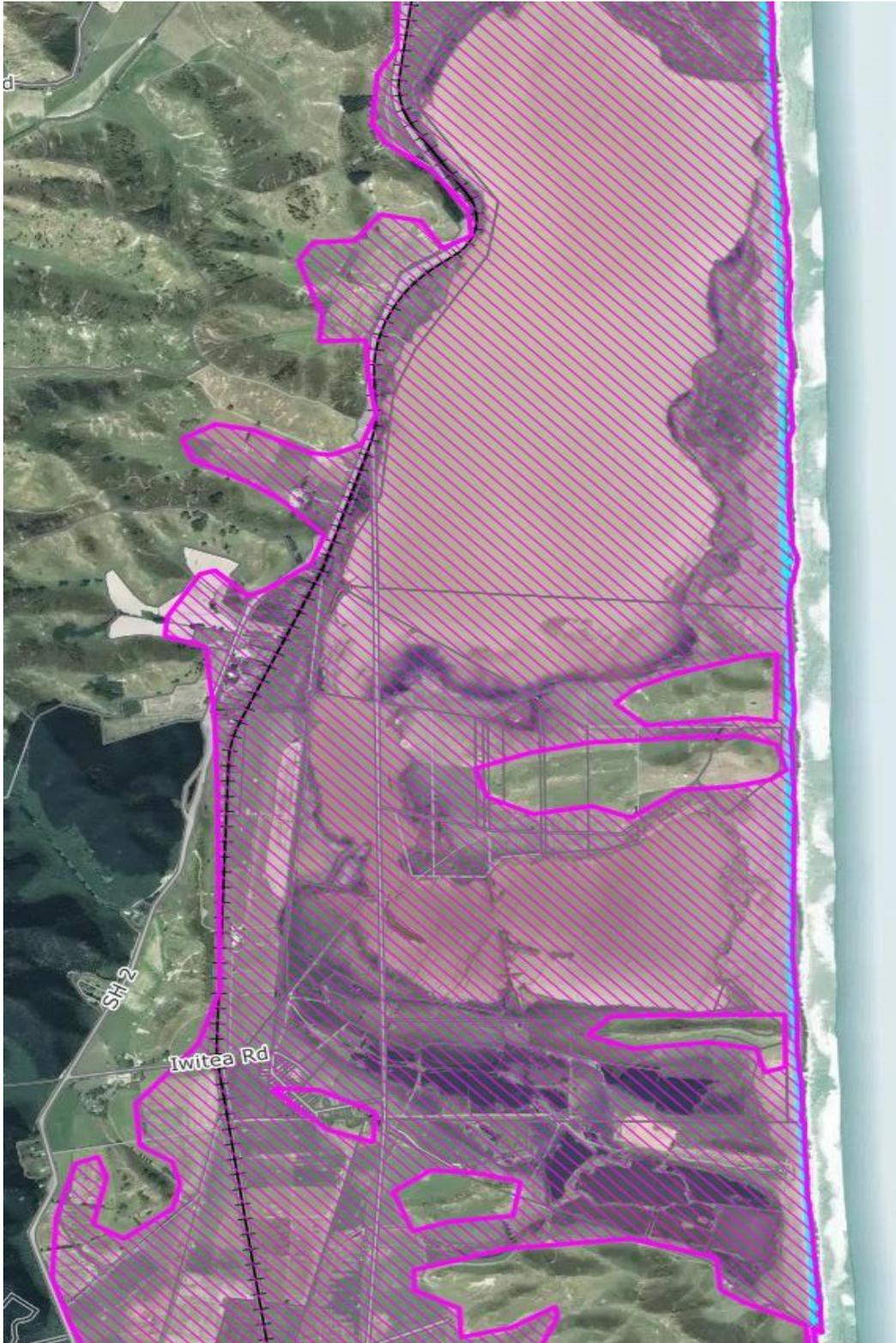


# HAZARD MAP

- Tsunami
- Tsunami Distant Source
- Tsunami Near Source

The categories that we adopt for this report are:

- Distant source – more than 3 hours travel time from New Zealand
- Regional source – 1–3 hours travel time from New Zealand
- Local source – 0–60 minutes travel time to the nearest New Zealand coast (most sources are <30 minutes travel time)



# HAZARD MAP

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION



Our community may use a variety of methods for information gathering or for communicating with responding agencies.

Monitor the following sources of information to stay informed



Community  
Emergency Hub



Television



Radio



Social Media



Internet



Emergency  
Mobile Alert

### Risk to life or property?

Call emergency services immediately on 111.

### Don't know what's happening?

Check Hawke's Bay Emergency Management, Hawke's Bay Regional Council, and your local council's website and Facebook page for updates.

Check for updates on the radio, television, and online/print media.

### No power?

Check your power companies' website and Facebook page for updates. Check your local council website and Facebook page for updates.

Listen for updates on local radio stations.

### No communication?

Listen for updates on the radio, television, and through online and print media.

Check your local council and Hawke's Bay Emergency Management website and Facebook page for updates.

### Need information on roads?

Check Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency website and Facebook pages for updates on highways. Check your local council website and Facebook page for updates on local roads.

# INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION



In an emergency, if life or property is threatened call 111

## Emergency Services

- **New Zealand Police**  
[police.govt.nz](http://police.govt.nz)
- **Fire and Emergency New Zealand –**  
[fireandemergency.nz](http://fireandemergency.nz)
- **Hato Hone St John Ambulance –**  
[stjohn.org.nz](http://stjohn.org.nz)

## Emergency Management

- **Hawke’s Bay Civil Defence  
Emergency Management**  
[hbemergency.govt.nz](http://hbemergency.govt.nz)  
[Facebook.com/hbemergency/](https://www.facebook.com/hbemergency/)

## Council

### Hawke’s Bay Regional Council

- 06 835 9200  
[Hbrc.govt.nz](http://Hbrc.govt.nz)  
[Facebook.com/HBRegionalCouncil](https://www.facebook.com/HBRegionalCouncil)

## Facebook

[Facebook.com/wairoadistrictcouncil](https://www.facebook.com/wairoadistrictcouncil)

[Facebook.com/hbemergency/](https://www.facebook.com/hbemergency/)

## Websites

[www.wairoadc.govt.nz](http://www.wairoadc.govt.nz)

[Hbrc.govt.nz](http://Hbrc.govt.nz)

[hbemergency.govt.nz](http://hbemergency.govt.nz)

[www.metservice.com](http://www.metservice.com)

## Radio – Regional

**NewstalkZB HB** – 90.3FM or 1278AM

**The Hits** – 89.5FM (Wairoa 99.7FM)

**The Breeze** – 97.5FM

**Radio Kahungunu** – 94.5FM or

765AM **Radio Hawke’s Bay** – 104.7FM

or 1431AM **Central FM** – 106FM or

105.2FM

## Radio – National

**Radio New Zealand News** –

101.5FM or 630AM

**The Hits** – 89.5FM

**NewstalkZB** – 90.3FM or 1278AM

**More FM** – 88.7FM

## Lifelines and Roads

[www.wairoadc.govt.nz/service/roading](http://www.wairoadc.govt.nz/service/roading)

## NZTA

0800 4 HIGHWAYS / 0800 44 49

[journeys.nzta.govt.nz/regions/hawkes-bay](http://journeys.nzta.govt.nz/regions/hawkes-bay)

[facebook.com/nztahbg](https://www.facebook.com/nztahbg)

# POTENTIAL VULNERABILITIES



Every community has things, people, or groups that may need checking on or assistance in an emergency.

Who will we support? What will we need to check? What solutions do we have?

## Social vulnerabilities, solutions, and strengths.

### Vulnerabilities

Kaumātua with mobility limitations and medical needs may require additional support during an emergency. Whānau with young children need to evacuate quickly and will require essential supplies. Visitors to the village may be unfamiliar with local risks and evacuation routes. Isolated households can be difficult to reach after storms, slips, or road closures.

### Solutions and Strengths

The community has strong support networks, including regular welfare checks and whānau emergency plans. Many households keep grab bags ready, and clear evacuation signage helps guide residents and visitors. A buddy system ensures neighbours check on one another and provide help where needed.

## Environmental vulnerabilities, solutions, and strengths.

### Vulnerabilities

Being close to the coast makes the area vulnerable to tsunami and storm surge. High winds and severe storms can cause power outages and bring down trees. Flood-prone areas may restrict road access and limit movement in and out of the community.

### Solutions and Strengths

The community knows to evacuate to Iwitea Hill during a tsunami or major coastal event. Many homes are equipped with alternative heating and cooking options for use during outages. Local knowledge of high ground and safe routes strengthens the community's ability to respond quickly and safely.

## Infrastructure vulnerabilities, solutions, and strengths.

### Vulnerabilities

Some kaumātua have mobility or medical needs that make evacuation slower. Whānau with young children need rapid evacuation and access to basic supplies. Visitors may not understand local hazards or evacuation points, and remote households become harder to reach following storms or slips.

### Solutions and Strengths

Community support systems are well established, with regular welfare checks and shared whānau emergency plans. Grab bags are commonly prepared, and evacuation routes are clearly marked. Neighbours look out for one another through a buddy system, ensuring vulnerable households receive timely support.

## COMMUNITY RESOURCES



**Our community is the best source of resources to help each other.**  
What are the items, skills, people, and places we can identify within our community we can use?

### Spaces

Iwitea Marae – Primary Community Emergency Hub, sleeping and catering capacity.  
Iwitea Hill – Evacuation area, emergency shed and water supply.

### Water

- 100,000 litres stored in four x 25,000L tanks on Iwitea Hill
- Piped directly from Wairoa
- Managed by Iwitea local and local farmer (Ohuia)

### Food

- Whānau emergency food stores
- Marae catering resources and gas cooking facilities
- Hāngī pit
- Emergency Resilience container
- Otoki Orchard

### Shelter

- Iwitea Marae

# COMMUNITY RESOURCES

**Our community is the best source of resources to help each other.**  
What are the items, skills, people, and places we can identify within our community we can use?



## Medical

- Community members with first aid training
- First aid supplies in emergency shed

## People

- Strong whānau networks
- Community residents experienced in cooking, logistics, safety, and support roles
- Hunting and diving skills only if safe, chainsaw skills

## Organizations

- Iwitea Marae Trust
- Hawke's Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management Group
- Wairoa District Council
- Red Cross (Hazard App)

## General

- Community emergency shed on Iwitea Hill
- Quad bikes, tools, generators (individual whānau)

## IDEAS AND SOLUTIONS

Ideas and solutions for challenges your community may face.



### Evacuating safely

- Take the following steps if time allows before evacuating.
- Check that all taps, pumps, stove top hobs, ovens, heaters, and other electronic appliances are turned off.
- Check that all automated or timed services are safe to come back on if service is disrupted.
- Safely disconnect gas cylinders, including those in barbeques.

### Returning home

Follow recovery, health, and welfare advice given by official sources. Check plugs, wires, and sockets for any damage or loose connections.

Check gas lines, valves and connections, and chimneys and flues for any damage.

Monitor water tanks, filters, and bore hole for impact on water quality (Ground disturbances can create turbidity and/or contamination)

Check toilets, drains, waste pipes, septic tanks for any damage. Take photos of any damage for insurance.

# APPENDIX ONE

What other information does our community want to record in our Community Resilience Plan?

## HEALTH AND SAFETY IN A COMMUNITY RESPONSE



### **No one should do anything that could put themselves or others at risk.**

Ensuring personal safety is the priority for all members of the community. When communities respond to emergencies, this must be done in a safe, sensible, and coordinated manner.

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### **Before using any locations, check for potential hazards.**

- Could the site be impacted by aftershocks, tsunami, flooding, landslides, or fire?
- Does the building appear structurally sound? (e.g. no visible cracks or damage to walls)
- Are there unusual smells that could suggest sewerage or gas leaks?
- Are there exposed electrical wires or other visible dangers?

If the building you are cannot be made safe, do not use it. Seek a safer location.

If you relocate, consider leaving a message on the door or footpath (e.g. using chalk or signage) to advise others the building is unsafe and where your group has moved.

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### **Considerations should be given to health and hygiene.**

- Put in place food handling and handwashing procedures.
  - If people are unwell, consider how to reduce the spread of illness.
  - Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) where necessary.
- 

### **Will the community be liable for health and safety problems?**

- Community response actions are voluntary and at the discretion and risk of those involved.
- Under the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015), if the work is done for a community purpose and volunteers are not being paid, individuals are not personally liable under the Act.
- However, all care should still be taken: Do not undertake any activity that could put yourself or others at risk.

# COMMUNITY RESPONSE COST



## Provision of goods

Hawke's Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management (HBCDEM) may provide or support the provision of basic household goods and services to meet emergency welfare needs.

### These may include:

- Food and water
- Clothing and bedding
- Other essential items or services for warmth, cleaning, food preparation, health, or hygiene

**Basic goods and services will only be provided if normal suppliers are unavailable, unsuitable, or unable to meet demand. Hawke's Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management may also:**

- Organise the delivery of resources.
- Authorise the spending of money and reimburse individuals afterwards.
- Arrange a supply and credit line and pay the retailer afterwards.

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## Costs Incurred.

Hawke's Bay Civil Defence is able to reimburse reasonable and necessary expenses related to looking after the welfare needs of people due to an emergency event. However, the spending of money must be pre-approved, and receipts provided. Unless approved by Hawke's Bay Civil Defence, any costs incurred remain with individuals and/or agency.

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## Agencies

For individuals who need financial assistance, The Ministry of Social Development (MSD) may be able to help with payment for food, accommodation, clothing, bedding, hosting evacuees, etc. The Ministry of Social Development may also be able to assist with loss of income.

Work and Income may also be able to help with costs in an emergency. There is a set daily rate that may be available for those hosting evacuees, payment for food, clothing, and bedding costs may be available, and people may be able to claim for loss of income.

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## Insurance

Where people have insurance, they should contact their insurer directly to understand what assistance and support may be available. Ensure your insurance valuations are current and appropriate.

Visit [www.nhc.govt.nz](http://www.nhc.govt.nz) for further information on natural hazard insurance coverage in New Zealand.

# IMPACTS AND REPOSES



What are the potential impacts of an emergency, and how will we as a community respond

Impact	Responses
<b>Need to evacuate</b>	Move immediately to Iwitea Hill or inland; use grab bags; assist kaumātua and children; follow natural warning signs for tsunami (“Long or Strong, Get Gone”).
<b>Stuck at home</b>	Use household emergency supplies; listen to radio updates; check on neighbours; use alternative cooking and heating.
<b>Can’t get home</b>	Stay at safe locations (Marae or emergency hub); notify whānau; avoid hazard zones.
<b>Injuries/ medical needs</b>	Drop, Cover, hold during quakes; first aid onsite; seek help from trained community members; call 111 if life-threatening.
<b>No water</b>	Use 100,000L community water supply; boil or treat water; ration as needed.
<b>No electricity</b>	Use gas appliances; torches; generators if safe; conserve battery-powered devices; listen to radio updates.
<b>No communication (phone or internet)</b>	Use radio (945AM/1278AM); access Hub for information; check official Civil Defence channels; use in-person communication.
<b>Loss of road access</b>	Coordinate through Hub; check vulnerable households; use local knowledge for safe alternate routes; stay sheltered until safe.



# COMMUNITY RESPONSE FRAMEWORK

This framework guides how communities will activate, coordinate, and lead community response actions before, during, and after an emergency. It ensures our people are supported, communication is clear, roles are understood, and resources are used safely and effectively.

## 1. Activation of the Community Response

### When do we activate?

#### Iwitea community response may be activated when

- An emergency impacts the village or surrounding areas
- Roads, power, water, or communication fail
- Whānau are isolated or require urgent welfare checks
- Civil Defence issues a warning

#### Who can activate the community response?

- Any trusted community leader or Marae keyholder
- Iwitea Community Group representatives
- Local area coordinators
- Upon request from Civil Defence or Wairoa District Council
- Activation does not require formal approval. If the community needs support, we activate.

## 2. Initial Community Response Actions

### When the community response is activated:

#### Step 1 – Ensure safety

- Confirm your own whānau are safe
- Identify immediate hazards: slips, floodwaters, power lines, structural damage

#### Step 2 – Open the Community Emergency Hub

- Iwitea Marae is the primary Hub
- Post signage outside to let whānau know the Hub is active
- Set up communications (EPOD radio, satellite unit, or phone tree)
- Assign two people to welcome and guide whānau

#### Step 3 – Establish a Communication Link

Use any working method:

- EPOD satellite unit
- Phone/SMS
- Radios
- Facebook community page
- In-person relays

Record key information: needs, offers, updates, road conditions, vulnerable residents.

#### Step 4 – Check on our most vulnerable

- Kaumātua
- Whānau with medical needs
- Homes without vehicles
- Isolated areas
- Families with young children
- Organise buddy systems or small response teams for safe checks.

### 3. Roles and Responsibilities During Response

#### Hub Coordinators

- Oversee the Hall/Hub
- Manage EPOD access and resources
- Coordinate volunteers
- Maintain communication with Civil Defence/WDC

#### Area Coordinators

- Iwitea Village, state highway 2
- Provide local updates (road access, hazards, needs)
- Conduct welfare checks
- Relay information to the Hub

#### Community Volunteers

- Assist with distributing supplies
- Support welfare checks
- Staff Hub stations (information, first aid, logistics)
- Help with child, kaumātua, or whānau support

#### Civil Defence Partners

- Provide official information
- Support welfare needs
- Guide evacuation or response actions
- Coordinate larger-scale operations if required

### 4. Using Community Resources & EPODs

#### EPOD functions include:

- First aid supplies
- Water and food
- Shelter equipment
- Lighting and power
- Communication gear
- Tools and safety equipment

#### EPOD safety rules

- Two people must access pods together
- Items must be recorded when taken
- Medical supplies used first for high-risk or vulnerable whānau
- Generators used safely, away from buildings

### 5. Community Decision-Making

#### The community will prioritise:

1. Life safety (injuries, missing persons, medical needs)
2. Shelter and welfare (water, food, warmth, power)
3. Communication and information flow
4. Transport and road access
5. Support for isolated whānau

### 6. Standing Down the Response

#### The community response will stand down when:

- Hazards have eased
- Roads and communication return
- Civil Defence advises it is safe
- Welfare needs are met

A short debrief should occur at Iwitea Marae, capturing:

- What worked well, what we need to improve

- Outstanding needs for recovery support
- Updates for the Resilience Plan

## RESILIENCE TOOLS



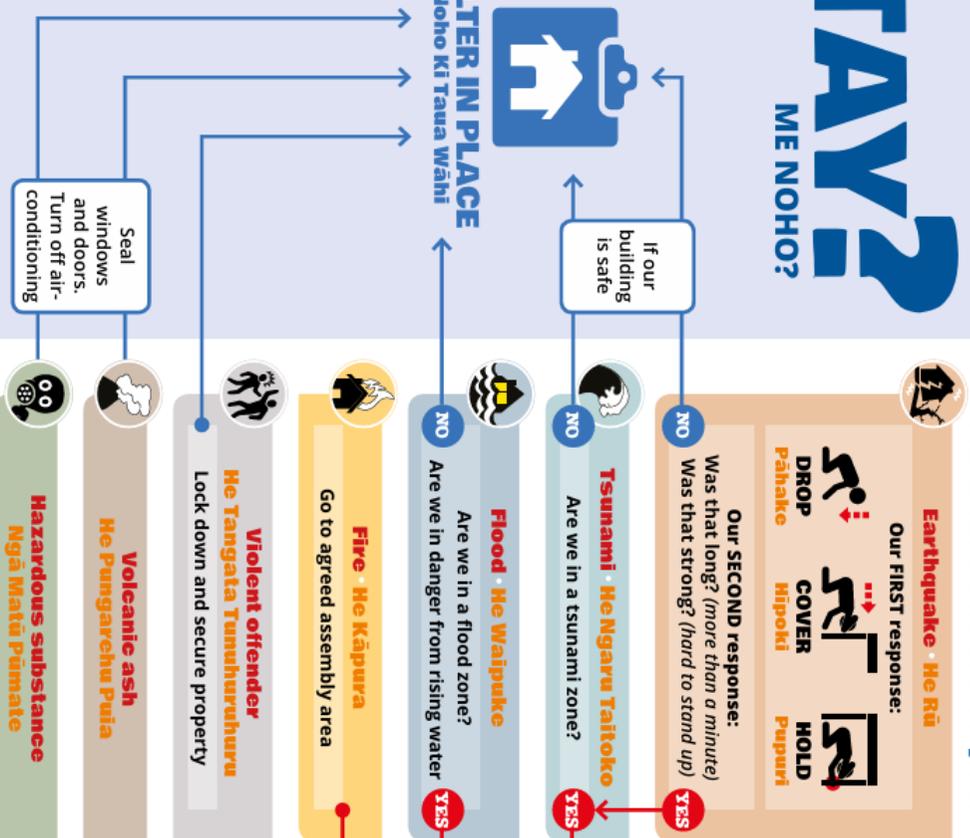
**What are the projects and tools that we are doing to increase resilience in our community**

Tools	Status
Community Emergency Hub	Operational
Emergency shed Iwitea Hill	Operational
100,000L Water Storage tanks	Operational
Community Phone tree	Work in progress
Evacuation signage for Tsunami routes	Work in progress
Community Welfare system (buddy system)	Work in progress
Emergency Grab bag promotion for house holds	Work in progress
First aid trained for community members	Work in progress
Radios for communication	Operational/ training needed
Community Facebook page for updates	Work in progress
Road Hazard reporting	Work in progress
Workshop to make 72-hour kits	Work in progress

# STAY?

ME NOHO?

## Our hazard decision path



# OR GO?

ME HAERE RĀNEI?

Take the designated route to our safe location.

## EVACUATE

Me Haere

**IF we are in a tsunami zone**

Following a long or strong earthquake, please collect children from our off-site evacuation destination. Do not enter an evacuation zone until notice of **All Clear** is given.





## INTERNAL & EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION



### Communication: Internal

The following table list the different methods the community can use to communication with each other:

Area/Group	Need/Issue	Approach
Iwitea Households	Updates on hazards/evacuation	Door knocking, phone tree, radios
Community Emergency Hub - Iwitea Marae	Co-ordination of support	Information desk, whiteboard updates
Vulnerable Whanau	Welfare checks	Buddy systems, assigned responders
Wider Community	Situation updates	Facebook page, radio updates
Emergency shed users	Safe access & resource tracking	Logbook system, two-person rule

The following table lists the ways to contact council

Contact Point	Contact Details	When to use
Wairoa District Council – Customer Services	Phone: 06 838 7309 After-hours: 06 838 7309	Urgent or general issues: blocked roads, water outages, immediate hazards
Waka Kotahi (SH2 issues/bridge safety)	0800 4 HIGHWAYS (0800 44 44 49)	state highway closures or hazards
Civil Defence / Emergency Management	Via Council main line or HB Civil Defence website	For major events: evacuation support, welfare needs, large-scale emergencies

## INTERNAL & EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION

### Communication: External

The following table lists the different agencies we can contact for information

Agency	Need/Issue	Contact
Police	Risk to people or property.	<b>Urgent: Call 111</b> Or <b>Non-urgent: Call 105.</b>
Fire & Emergency New Zealand (FENZ)	Risk to people or property.	<b>Call 111</b>
Ambulance (St John)	Risk to people	<b>Call 111</b>
Hawke's Bay Civil Defence Emergency Management	Warnings, alerts, advice, key information, and support before, during, and after emergencies.	Online: <a href="http://www.hbemergency.govt.nz/">www.hbemergency.govt.nz/</a> Or Facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/hbemergency/">Facebook.com/hbemergency/</a>
Wairoa District Council	Local Civil Defence Status of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local roads (i.e. not state highways)</li> <li>• Urban water supply</li> <li>• Urban wastewater</li> <li>• Solid waste/rubbish collection and disposal</li> </ul>	06 838 7309
Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC)	Status of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rainfall</li> <li>• River levels and flows</li> <li>• Flood control and drainage</li> <li>• Air quality</li> </ul>	Call: <b>(06) 835 9200</b> (24/7) Or <b>0800 109938</b> Email: <a href="mailto:info@hbrc.govt.nz">info@hbrc.govt.nz</a> Facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/HBRegionalCouncil">Facebook.com/HBRegionalCouncil</a>
MetService	Weather updates, Severe weather warnings.	Online: <a href="http://www.metservice.com/warnings/">www.metservice.com/warnings/</a>
Firstlight Network	Status of power supply	<a href="http://www.firstlightnetwork.co.nz">www.firstlightnetwork.co.nz</a>
New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) / Waka Kotahi	Status of State Highways	Call: <b>0800 4 HIGHWAYS</b> or <b>(0800 44 44 49)</b> Online : <a href="http://www.journeys.nzta.govt.nz/highways-conditions">www.journeys.nzta.govt.nz/highways-conditions</a> Facebook : <a href="https://www.facebook.com/nztahbg">Facebook.com/nztahbg</a>

