



Ted Scott

Resilient Karekare

2023 Edition



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This Resilience Plan was developed by residents of Karekare, with this second edition updated post Cyclone Gabrielle in 2023. It is a living document which means updates are made as learning and good ideas emerge. Send your suggestions, at any time, to karekareresilience@gmail.com

Read this booklet to learn what you can do to prepare, stay safe, and recover in disasters

*Kia hora te marino
Kia whakapapa pounamu te moana
Hei huarahi ma tatou i te rangi nei
Aroha atu, aroha mai
Tatou i a tatou katoa
Hui e! Taiki e!*

*May peace be widespread
May the sea be like greenstone
A pathway for us all this day
Let us show respect for each other
For one another
Bind us all together!*

Resilient Karekare Network



The Resilient Karekare Network is a voluntary, community created system for preparing for, thriving during, and recovering well from disasters. It is engaged only when necessary and complements and supports the work of emergency responders and Auckland Emergency Management (AEM). The long-term coordination of disaster recovery will typically be outside the Network's scope.

WHAT The Network Does

The Resilient Karekare Network:

- Helps the people of Karekare look after themselves and any visitors in the area during a disaster,
- Enables situation reports to be created and given to emergency responders and Auckland Emergency Management, and
- Provides a structure to deliver information and assistance.



WHY The Network Is Important

Community preparedness:

- Minimises the potential for physical and psychological harm and property damage,
- Contributes a sense of self-reliance and wellbeing, and
- Leads to fast recovery and a return to normal / new normal.

The Karekare Community needs to be resilient due to:

- Its remoteness,
- The possibility of emergency services and infrastructure providers being unable to reach Karekare,
- The potential for the needs of other areas of Auckland to overwhelm critical services, and
- The nature of the terrain in Karekare.



Call 111 for Emergency Response

During a disaster emergency responders are FENZ (Fire), Police, Lifeguard SAR Squad, St Johns First Response and Ambulance, Westpac, Land SAR (Search and Rescue), USAR (Urban Search and Rescue), NZ Armed Forces, and other agencies whose people are highly trained.



HOW the Network Operates

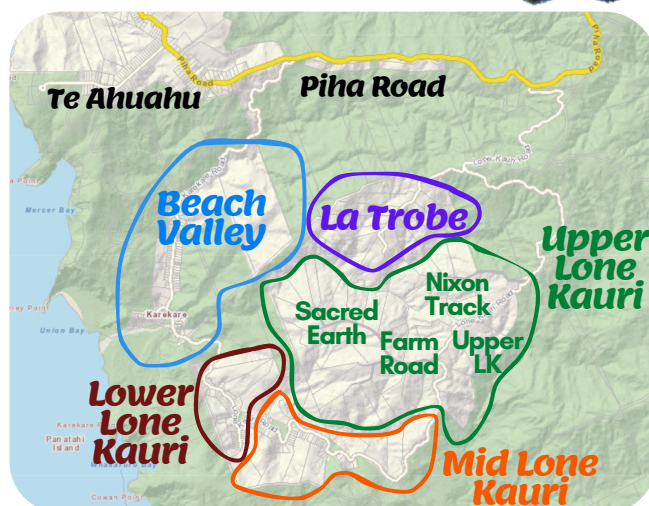
Resilient Karekare teams grow community resilience and preparedness through:

- a Resilient Karekare Plan
- equipment, systems and resources
- partnerships and connections
- activities that strengthen and connect community
- leadership teams and communications networks
- skills and training (e.g., scenario and psychological first aid training)



To enable fast and effective action Karekare has been divided into five Neighbourhood Teams, which can combine if needed.

Neighbourhood Teams are made up of volunteers from that neighbourhood and include members of the Coordination and Disaster Coordination Team that live in those neighbourhoods. If possible, each neighbourhood team will have a Coordinator and / or Comms Liaison Person to be contact points and initiate activity between and during disasters.



Resilient Karekare Hubs

During disasters Network Teams will operate hubs – only if needed and safe. These hubs may be for:

- information flow
- communication (e.g., StarLink Comms Hub)
- connection and emotional support
- safe assembly and shelter
- supply distribution
- welfare services (e.g., hosting agencies)
- forward evacuation staging (where people can wait for transport and receive support as they evacuate, e.g., at a home in Te Ahuahu)

The size, nature, location of the disaster, and needs will determine what hubs, if any, are set up. These community-led hubs are not formal AEM evacuation centres.

Resilient Karekare Coordination Team

Shalema W-H	0204 812 788
Kim Conway	027 668 8062
Karel W-H	027 422 7513
Estelle Clark	027 449 1707
Jenny Ross	027 820 1505
Caroline W-H	027 840 3789
Alice Molloy	027 414 1534
Daz Northcott	027 331 4454

Resilient Karekare Neighbourhood Databases

Neighbourhood Teams aim to maintain up-to-date databases of residents and bach and property owners to facilitate communication and the creation of situation reports for AEM and emergency responders in and after disasters. **Accurate information is vitally important to AEM and speeds up the response and needs assessment process.**

If you wish you can provide confidential information re specific needs / vulnerabilities in your household, any such information is kept in strict confidence and isn't recorded in databases.

If you move into the area please contact one of the Network Team so you can be added to the database for your neighbourhood and Whats App Chats if you wish.

Resilient Karekare Network Structure



Between Disasters

During and Immediately After Disasters

Household Level

Household

- Household evacuation plans
- 'Go bags' ready in case of evacuation
- Household plans to meet if separated
- Printed out emergency numbers
- Being disaster ready (e.g., two weeks of provisions and water supply, lighting, cooking, toilet, and comms capability)
- Consideration of early evacuation and letting Emergency Responders and Resilient Karekare Teams know via Whats App Chats, calls, texts, or messages on doors
- Checking on neighbours, friends, family, and vulnerable people (using phone or only if it is safe)
- Feeding info to Resilience Teams via Chats, texts, or calls
- Signaling that the household is OK and doesn't need to be checked by putting something white on the letterbox
- Joining teams or assisting with the response and recovery in other ways, if keen and able - no pressure!

Neighbourhood Level

Neighbourhood Teams

In disasters five Neighbourhood Teams, if required, will build their teams, check on people, assess needs, and create situation reports for the Disaster Coordination Team

Neighbourhood Teams liaise with other teams, make action plans, lead, and mobilise, if required and able. In between disasters Neighbourhood Teams welcome new members to the area and maintain up-to-date databases

Area Level

Area Teams

Area teams will be formed, as desired / required

Area Teams

Area teams formed or adjusted, as required to suit the scope and nature of disasters

Community Level

Resilient Karekare Coordination Team

Collaborates to further develop and coordinate the Resilient Karekare Network between disasters

Resilient Karekare Disaster Coordination Team

Coordinates the Network's Response during disasters and immediately after

Hubs Teams

Teams may be formed to run hubs, if needed

Important Network Attributes

Supports networks of neighbours, families and friends caring for one another - it does not replace them

As well as supporting informal networks of care (e.g., providing info and organising supplies and services), Resilient Karekare Teams aim to ensure no one is missed out (e.g., visitors to the area and those without local support networks).



All Resilient Karekare Team members actions are voluntary and optional

Resilient Karekare Team members' involvement in the Network response in a disaster will depend on a team member's personal level of comfort with the situation, availability, and ability to juggle care of themselves, family, and other commitments. When working as a Resilient Karekare volunteer people should not put themselves in situations where they feel uncomfortable or unsafe.

Resilient Karekare Team members have NO powers to enforce action - they can only advise and inform

ALL members of the community are free to make their own personal and family decisions in the extraordinary context of disasters. People are responsible for their own decisions.



Resilient Karekare Teams aim to have sufficient people to allow for sharing workloads

Multiple people for roles accounts for people being unavailable or absent. Roles in disasters are not tied to specific people to allow periods of rest, recovery, and time for personal tasks.



Flexible Network structure

The Network can have teams operating at different levels. Neighbourhoods can be combined or split up as required depending on the situation. The emphasis is on robust and effective communication systems that enable the community to effectively work together and liaise with outside assistance.

The Network expects that new team members will come onboard during disasters

Resilience planning is for life and the community may go many years or decades in between disasters. Low levels of participation in teams between disasters are to be expected.

Example of Possible Network Disaster Tasks



Resilient Karekare Communication

Communication in disasters is essential. Plans for communicating when the power network is down are essential, at all levels from the individual up to the community.

Team Coordination Whats App Chats

Resilient Karekare uses Whats App to communicate between its teams. There is a Coordination Team Chat, Disaster Coordination Team Chat, and a Network Chat for all those people with leadership roles in the Network or in a disaster.

Resident / Property Owner Whats App Chats

Community Level - Notice Board

At the community level there is the Resilient Karekare Notice Board that has notices for the whole of the resident and ratepayer community. Residents and ratepayers can join, but not post on this chat. During disasters this chat will be a vital communication tool for things like warnings, evacuation notices, infrastructure updates, supplies info, situation reports, and so on. The intention is to use this chat sparingly between disasters just for key notices that strengthen community.

Area Level Chats

These chats are ONLY for residents and ratepayers owning property or living in each of these areas. These chats are an important communication tool leading up to, and during, disasters as well as for building a sense of community between disasters. Key notices from the Notice Board will be posted to these chats.

Neighbourhood Level

Neighbourhoods may have chats or other forms of communication.

KK Community Facebook Group and The Billboard

The Resilient Karekare Network uses the Karekare Community Facebook Group and Billboard e-mail news as additional forms of communication between, before, during, and after disasters.



aster.

A small brown and white bird, possibly a fantail, standing on a white background. The bird has a long, dark tail and a white stripe on its face.

✓ Create a household plan - include arrangements to connect with household members if you are not together in an emergency. Visit www.happens.nz to create your online plan

- [illegible]

Have Go Bags in an easily accessible place or know where items are, to enable quick departure

- 8

What Happens When You Call 111



Auckland Emergency Management (AEM)

To contact Auckland Emergency Management during an emergency call 0800 22 22 00. The call centre staff will take the details and pass it to the correct function desk in the Emergency Coordination Centre, and from there a one on one relationship will be formed, if required.

Evacuation And Risk



Who can order an evacuation / exclusion zone

Prior to a declaration of a state of emergency Police can order an evacuation and use reasonable force as necessary. FENZ is similarly able to order an evacuation if life or property is in danger. Following a declaration of a state of emergency the Police and a Civil Defense Emergency Controller may authorise an evacuation and exclusion zone, which can be affected pre or post event.

The need for evacuation is dependent on each individual residence - stay alert and monitor and assess your own situation in the context of the information available

Having a good understanding of the risks for your property can help with decision-making.

Don't wait to be told - your common sense is a good guide

Variability in conditions and forecasting unpredictability means you can't always wait for, and rely on, official evacuation orders. Also, the message to evacuate might not reach you if emergency services are overloaded, have no access, or the power / cell service is out.



Official advice is to evacuate only when the risk of staying in place is greater than the risk of shifting

Be prepared to accept the consequences of deciding to stay

If you ignore evacuation directives and then stay, help may not be immediately available due to overloaded services, access difficulties, and risk to emergency responders. Evacuation directives are made to try to keep you and emergency responders safe.

Consider using the Whats App Resilience Chats to let people know you are evacuating and where you are going and when you get to your destination safely

You can also pass this info on by phoning Resilient Karekare Team members.

If you need to evacuate urgently and can't or need help call 111

If you're evacuating and get into difficulty call 111



Communication (Comms)



- ➡ Consider having power banks charged and ready to go for emergencies
- ➡ Consider getting car battery clips with USB ports for charging tech
- ➡ Consider having waterproof cases to keep tech dry
- ➡ Consider setting -up a Starlink neighbourhood comms hub
Comms hubs can also become important places where people can offer support to one another and share ideas.
- ➡ Whats App or turning on Wi-Fi calling works when the cell network is down
- ➡ Consider putting a sign on your letterbox offering support or asking for what you need
- ➡ Whiteboards are a great way of communicating key messages
- ➡ Message sheets for runners to take door to door are an option
- ➡ Spare road cones work well to warn of hazards
- ➡ Consider marking off unsafe areas to warn of danger and let others know a house has been visited already



If you and your family are OK following an event tie something white to your letterbox to let people know



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Alerts & Warning

Get Informed



Redcross Hazard Map – bit.ly/hazard-app



Register for AEM emergency text and email alerts – www.aem.org.nz



Follow AEM on Facebook@aklcedem and Twitter@AucklandCDEM



Look for Resilient Karekare Alerts (e.g., Resilient Karekare Whats App Chats, info from neighbours, and Karekare Facebook Group)



Share information with family, friends and neighbours



Follow Emergency Mobile – bit.ly/emergency-mobile-alert

Listen to radio and television public broadcasts (use a car radio if power is out)

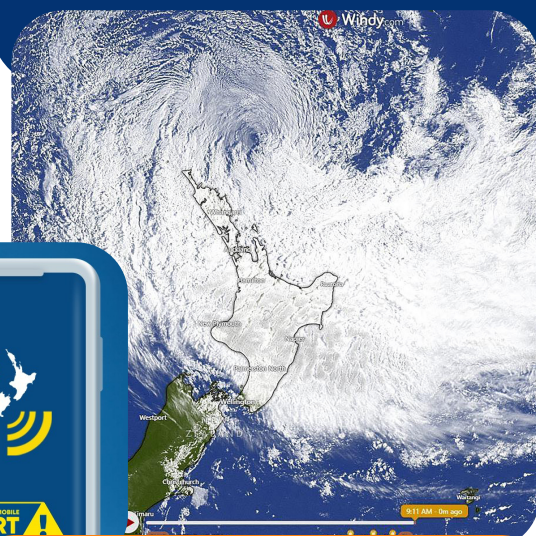


- Radio Piha online or on 87.7 FM
- National Radio 756 AM/101.4 FM
- Newstalk ZB 89.4 FM
- Radio Live 702 AM or 100.6 FM
- The Hits 97.4 FM
- More FM 91.8 FM
- Today FM – 90.2FM or 702AM



Websites

- www.aem.org.nz – Auckland Emergency Management
- www.metservice.com – MetService
- www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz – GeoMaps – flood, rainfall and hydrology
- www.vector.co.nz – power outage info
- www.aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/lifestyle-block – Lifestyle Block Emergency Preparedness Handbook



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ORANGE Weather Warnings

Be prepared to take action as there could be some disruption and potential risk to people, animals, and property

RED Weather Warnings

Act immediately to protect your whānau, animals, and property – reserved for only the most extreme weather events.

Psychological First Aid

In the aftermath of disasters it can be helpful to have self and household care plans for wellbeing. Visit: www.redcross.org.nz/assets/Uploads/Files/About-Us/What-we-do/psychosocial-support-framework.pdf

If you are supporting someone else, listening and asking about their needs and concerns can be beneficial. If you can, connect them with others, information, services, and community support. A useful prompting question to get them thinking about self-care is: *'what supports and techniques have you used in stressful situations in the past, that worked for you?'*.

Five Elements of Psychological First Aid

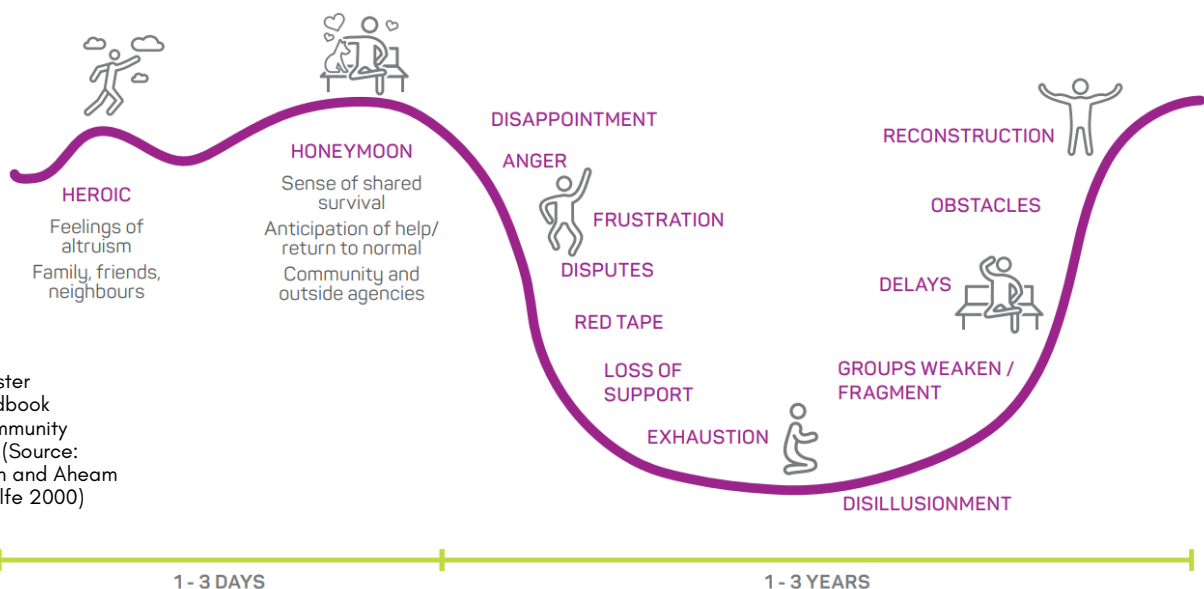


Psychological first aid can help rebalance brain chemistry and body reactions. High levels of cortisol and adrenaline can have negative health impacts in the short and long term

Australian Red Cross Emergency Services: Psychosocial Framework (Nov 2016), pp. 11-12.

Community Disaster Recovery Phases

It can be helpful to be aware of the general pattern or cycle of phases that individuals and communities may go through post disaster.



Australian Disaster Resilience Handbook Collection, Community Recovery. 2018 (Source: Adapted Cohen and Ahearn 1980 and Dewolfe 2000)

Key Hazards & Impacts

Ngā Horo Whenua / Landslides

Before

- ✓ Be aware of areas that are prone to landslides like existing landslides, steep slopes, and overland flow paths
- ✓ Watch the patterns of storm water drainage on slopes near your home, especially where runoff water converges

Regularly inspect your property, especially after long dry spells, earthquakes or heavy rainfall. Look for:

- small slips, rock falls and subsidence at the bottom of slopes
- sticking doors and window frames
- gaps where frames are not fitting properly
- outside fixtures such as steps, decks, and verandas moving or tilting away from the rest of the house
- new cracks or bulges on the ground, road, footpath, retaining walls and other hard surfaces
- tilting trees, retaining walls or fences

- ✓ Consider checking your insurance is up-to-date

- ✓ Avoid actions that could increase instability. For example, don't undercut a steep bank; don't build near the top or base of steep slopes; don't place fill on steep slopes; and don't increase water flow down steep slopes

- ✓ Know landslide warning signs so you can act quickly if you see them. These include slope cracks, slope bulges, an unusual seepage of water on the slope, sudden changes in stream flow, small rocks falling, branches cracking, rumbling, and earth hitting the back of your house

- ✓ Be alert when driving, watch for collapsed sections and edges of road, mud flow, and fallen debris

- ✓ Talk with your family and neighbours about what you would do during a landslide. Identify a safe place to gather

- ✓ Have practice drills with your family, so you know what to do and are prepared

During

- ✓ Be alert for unusual sounds that might indicate moving debris, such as trees cracking, rumbling, or boulders knocking together

- ✓ In the event of an imminent or actual landslip, where lives are in danger, evacuate, warn your neighbours and dial 111

- ✓ If you are caught in a landslide and escape is not possible, curl into a tight ball and protect your head with your hands and try to keep breathing space around your face



- ✓ If inside and there's not time to get to safety move to the part of the building that is the furthest from the approaching landslide, if you have time go to the uppermost level of the building, take shelter under a strong table or a bench, hold on firmly, and stay put until all movement has stopped.
- ✓ If you're in your car, keep the doors shut, windows up, seat belt on, remain calm, and phone for help if you get trapped

After

- ✓ If caught in landslide debris, use your phone to call for help, if possible, and continue to move and make noise to alert rescuers (e.g., clanging metal)
- ✓ Check for injured and trapped persons and animals near the slide, without entering the slide area
- ✓ Report damaged power lines to Vector. If a road is at risk or is blocked, dial 111. If you are confident that it is a low risk, contact the Council
- ✓ Stay away until the all-clear is given, as further landslides may happen. Landslides can occur progressively, often some time after a the first slip (hours or days). Be aware of any changes to your property following a landslide, major rainstorm, or earthquake (e.g., new cracks or ground bulging)
- ✓ Keep in mind that landslide debris can contain hazards – e.g., sewage and sharp objects
- ✓ Call the Council's building compliance team if you need your home's safety assessed
- ✓ If safe, you can protect your property from further failing by:
 - diverting water away from the slip (this may include laying sandbags to intercept rainwater runoff, or diverting damaged pipes)
 - moving any heavy loads away from the crest of the slope (e.g., parked cars)
 - draping plastic sheeting over the slip
 - putting barriers in place if there's any risk of people getting too close



Uria / Lighting

- Unplug appliances and the phone – lightning follows the wire (having lights on doesn't increase risk)
- Protect essential appliances with surge protectors
- Avoid bathtubs, taps, and sinks as metal pipes can conduct electricity if struck by lightning
- If there's no building in sight, take shelter in a vehicle and keep the windows closed
- If there is no suitable structure or vehicle to shelter in go to a low-lying, open place away from trees, poles and metal objects. Crouch low to the ground on the balls of your feet. Place your hands on your knees and your head between your knees



Waipuketanga / Flooding

Before

Make a plan – include safe evacuation routes and plan what to do if you are trapped and can't evacuate.

- ✓ Practice leaving by your evacuation routes (e.g., through the bush up to TeAhuahu Track)

If you have time:

- ✓
 - Move electronics and valuables out of reach of flood waters
 - Secure or move indoors all loose items
 - Clear gutters and drains
 - Turn off power and gas if your home may flood
 - Check that your neighbours, tenants, guests and those more vulnerable are aware of the flood warning and are prepared
 - Get tarpaulins and sand bags in place

- ✓ Check tides – www.auckland.kingtides.org.nz

- ✓ If you live in the flood plain let people know in the Valley Chat if you are in the Valley and keep the chat updated if your plans change

Expect

- ✓ Expect the Karekare beach car park to be under water – shift vehicles and ask visitors to leave
- ✓ Expect the road between the car park and Watchmans Road to be impassable – water may be waist deep or higher and very fast flowing. Slips on the road below the Cave may isolate houses in the beach car park area
- ✓ Expect the vehicle track to the Surf Club to be impassable
- ✓ Expect dams may form upstream – watch for sudden drops in stream flow indicating dams and move out of low lying areas immediately
- ✓ McCreadys Camp Ground may flood – consider asking campers to leave prior

During

- ✓ Stay indoors, if safe, until water recedes
- ✓ Turn off your mains power if water enters or is flowing underneath your house
- ✓ Don't attempt to drive or walk through flood waters
- ✓ Monitor broadcasts, alerts, and emergency social media
- ✓ Don't cross any bridges on private property that are across swollen rivers

If you live in the flood plain consider joining Karekare's Stream Group to get updates on flood levels and to share mitigation experiences and strategies – contact

kkstreamgroup@gmail.com

Valley Hydrology Map



Flood plains

Coverage predicted in a 1 – in 100 – year rainstorm event by river or surface flooding



Streams



Overland flow paths



Road between the beach carpark and Watchmans Road

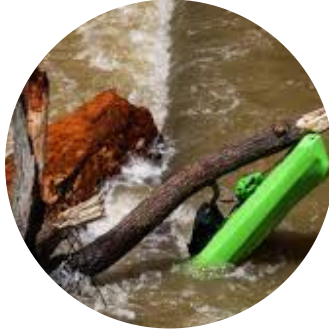
Flooding Hazards

DO NOT cross streams that are in flood. If in doubt - STAY OUT! Move to higher ground and call for 111 for help

NEVER ride flood waters for fun. Ensure your teenagers know doing so can easily be fatal

Strainer

A strainer is when a person is pinned against trees, debris, a fence, or bridge etc., by the force of the water.



Foot entrapment may cause a person's head to be forced under the water by the force of the current.

Vehicle

Initially a vehicle may float then likely to tumble and roll.

Becoming trapped or injured

Trees, debris and bridges in strong flowing water, create a high risk of injury and people becoming stuck (they may be submerged and not visible).

Slips causing dam bursts

Large slips can create dams. Dams bursting trigger the rapid release of water and can produce a sudden very large increase in depth and water flow further downstream. Reduced stream flow, in the context of high rainfall, is an indication that a dam may have formed.

Stopper

A stopper occurs when water flows rapidly over a dam or obstruction creating a current that cycles around and around and can trap a person.



The churning white water of a hole like this can be 40% - 60% air, providing much less buoyancy than water.

Swept out to sea

There is a possibility of being swept out to sea by the force of the stream flow. This is more likely at night when a person may become disoriented and cannot reach the side of the stream.

Sudden rise in stream level

Stream levels can suddenly rise without any warning as a result of intense rainfall in the upper catchment.

The ideal situation is to evacuate early. If the stream is in flood and levels prevent use of bridges people on the far side of the stream need to move towards Watchman's Road or evacuate up the hill towards Te Ahuahu. Use Whats App Chats to let people know where you are and when you get there



Hau kaha / Severe Wind

Before

- ✓ Secure or move indoors items that could get blown about and cause harm
- ✓ Clear gutters and drains, protect windows and make sure your roof is secure
- ✓ Prepare for loss of power affecting lights, appliances and pumps

During

- ✓ Pick a safe place in your home to gather away from windows, skylights and glass doors. Take great care if opening an exterior door.
- ✓ Draw blinds and curtains to prevent glass being dispersed in the event of a breakage and close all interior doors
- ✓ Do not drive unless it's an emergency. Watch for tree falls and flying debris, like sheets of roofing
- ✓ If you need to, or are told to, evacuate:
 - Know where the welfare centres are
 - If in doubt about a route, find a safe alternative or stay put and call for help!



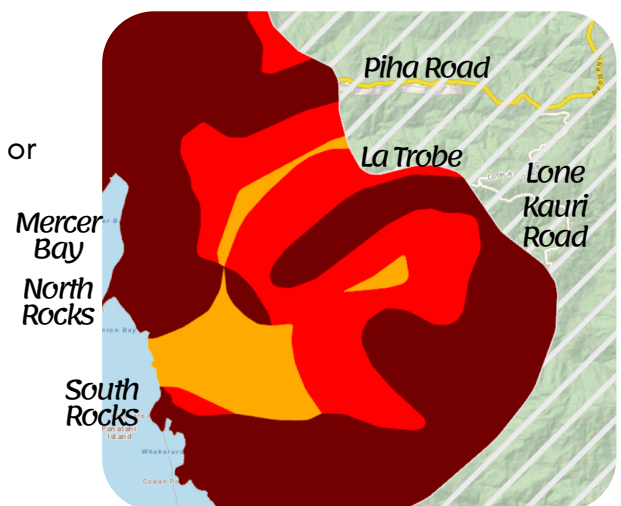
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Tornado

- If you see a tornado funnel, take shelter immediately
- Move to an interior room or hallway without windows, on the lowest floor
- Stay away from windows and exterior doors
- Get under something, like a heavy table or workbench
- Cover your body with a blanket, mattress or sleeping bag, and protect your head with your hands
- If outdoors, lie down flat in a nearby gully, ditch or low spot on the ground. Protect your head with an object or with your arms
- If you're in a car, stop and get out of your car. Don't try to outrun a tornado in your car. Lie down flat in a nearby gully, ditch, or low spot on the ground



Severe Wind Zones



- Specific Design Wind Zone - areas that experience the strongest winds across Auckland
- Very High Wind Zone - may experience wind speeds of 180 km/h
- High Wind Zone - may experience wind speeds of 158 km/h



Mate Hiko / Power Outages

Before

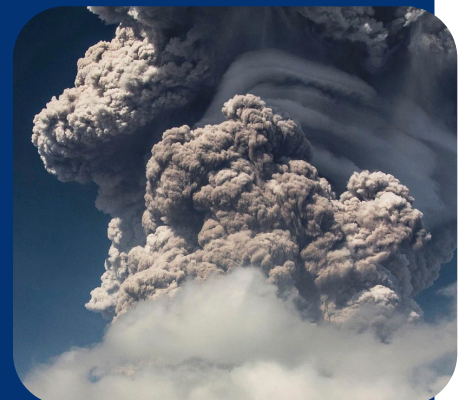
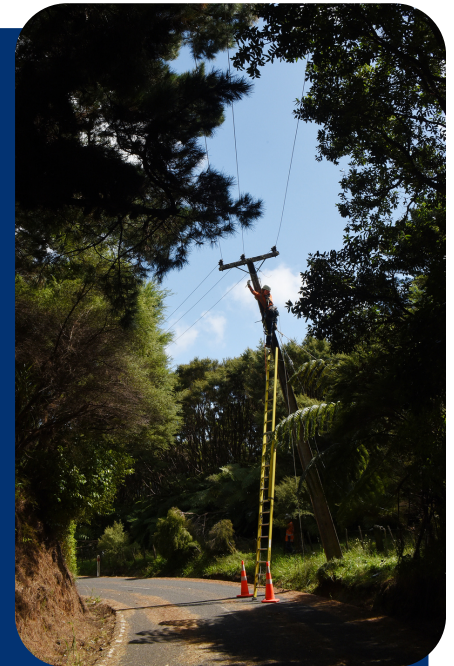
- ✓ Have torches or battery powered lights in easy to access locations and spare batteries
- ✓ Make a plan for safe toilet waste disposal
- ✓ Have a gas camp cooker or BBQ with supplies of fuel for two weeks
- ✓ Install a water tank tap so you can easily access the water (if not have a bucket and rope you can lower into your tank)
- ✓ Have large containers to carry water
- ✓ Have a plan for health issues that may be complicated by power outages
- ✓ Prepare to keep warm (e.g., prepare wood stocks, warm clothes, and bedding)
- ✓ Purchase a generator and have a supply of fuel for it

During and after

- ✓ Watch out for fallen power lines. Treat all electricity as live and never touch exposed electrical equipment
- ✓ Use a bucket of water to flush your toilet
- ✓ Stay away from affected sites until they have been properly inspected and authorities give the all-clear
- ✓ Contact Vector and inform them of any faults and find out the estimated restoration times – 0508 832 867 or visit help.vector.co.nz/address
- ✓ Eat the food from your fridge first, then your freezer, before you eat the food in the cupboard or your emergency supplies. Share what you can with neighbours. Bury spoiled food

Hūnga / Volcanic Eruption

- If possible, get home before the ash fall starts
- Move your animals to shelter
- If you have respiratory or heart conditions, keep your relief medication handy
- Close doors and windows, turn off heat pumps / air conditioning and set up a single entry / exit point for your house
- Move vehicles / machinery under cover to avoid corrosion
- Cover pools, vege gardens, gaps in water tank openings, gully traps, drains, and animal troughs and feed
- Disconnect downpipes from gutters
- Stay indoors. Use protective gear if outside – masks, goggles, skin cover. Don't wear contact lenses (can cause corneal abrasion)
- If outside seek shelter in a car or a building
- If caught in ashfall wear a dust mask / use cloth to cover your nose and mouth
- Don't attempt to clear ash from your roof while ash is falling
- Don't undertake non-essential driving as ash can clog engines, stall, and damage vehicles
- Drive slowly, use safe following distances, low beam, and avoid using wipers as ash can scratch windscreens
- Listen to advice regarding your water supply
- You can eat vegetables from the garden but wash them first
- Don't remove roof ash by using water – wet ash is heavy and can cause building collapse
- Don't go into designated restricted zones



Ahi / Home & Bush Fires

Zone 1 (0 - 10 metres around your house)

- Keep grass short
- Keep gutters and decks clear of dead leaves, debris and pine needles
- Remove highly flammable plants
- Plant low flammability plants
- Store flammable materials, such as fire wood, well away from your house

FENZ recommends creating a 10-metre fire safety zone around your house and structures

For many bush and Beach Valley properties in Karekare only some of these actions will be applicable and possible

It's helpful if you keep your driveway clear of trees and hedges for fire truck access

Fire Safety Tips

- It's illegal to let off fireworks in public places and on private property where they could land in the bush
- Fire lanterns should never be released in Karekare
- Take care to fully extinguish camp fires with lots of water - buried embers can reignite
- When conditions are hot, dry, and / or windy, fires can start from sparks - take care using things like mowers, chainsaws, grinders, welding tools, and electric fences
- Mowers can start fires by hitting rocks in dry grass
- Damp or incorrectly cured hay can spontaneously combust

Please ensure visitors and renters have this info, if applicable

Restricted Fire Season

You need a permit for most fire types. Special conditions will need to be met to prevent your fire getting out of control

Prohibited Fire Season

TOTAL FIRE BAN - Hāngi, umu, and wood fire pizza ovens are permitted subject to certain conditions

Visit checkitsalright.nz

FENZ offers free Home Fire Safety Visits to discuss fire safety in your home, escape routes and install a free smoke alarm. Visit fireandemergency.nz/hfsv/ or 0800 693 473

Complete the FENZ rural home fire safety checklist - fireandemergency.nz/home-fire-safety/fire-safety-checklists/rural-home-fire-safety-checklist/

Create your own escape plan - escapemyhouse.co.nz

During



- ✓ Dial 111 immediately if there's a fire
- ✓ Fires move extremely fast, especially up hills and when there is wind
- ✓ Stay alert as fire situations can change quickly
- ✓ If smoke is coming towards you, so is the fire.
- ✓ To escape, move SIDEWAYS if possible rather than directly away from it. Fire can move much faster than you
- ✓ Cover mouths and noses with wet cloths or dust masks to avoid inhaling smoke
- ✓ If in the possibly path of a fire evacuate early, don't wait for a warning. Notice the wind direction
- ✓ Look after people who may not be able to look after themselves



Fire Facts

- Most house fires in NZ are started by unattended cooking or unmaintained or overloaded electrical appliances
- A house fire can kill in three minutes. It will be hot, dark and smoky. Know how to get out and practice regularly. When out, don't go back in
- You're four times more likely to survive a house fire if you have working smoke alarms
- Embers can travel more than two kilometres from a wildfire

Mate urutā / Epidemics & Pandemics

- Regularly check for updates from the Ministry of Health. Visit www.health.govt.nz
- Avoid public contact – authorities may be slow to act
- Contact Healthline on 0800 611 116 or your GP for medical advice
- Hospitals and medical centres may be full
- Set up isolation arrangements in advance and get supplies
- Tell people if you feel unwell – your honesty may save lives
- Isolate sick people and keep them hydrated
- Ventilate and keep a clean environment to reduce spreading
- Use good hygiene practices, regular and thorough hand washing and/or hand sanitising
- Keep track of close contacts and where you have been
- Make business, work, school, and care of relative contingency plans
- Offer to shop and provide meals for sick and vulnerable neighbours and community members



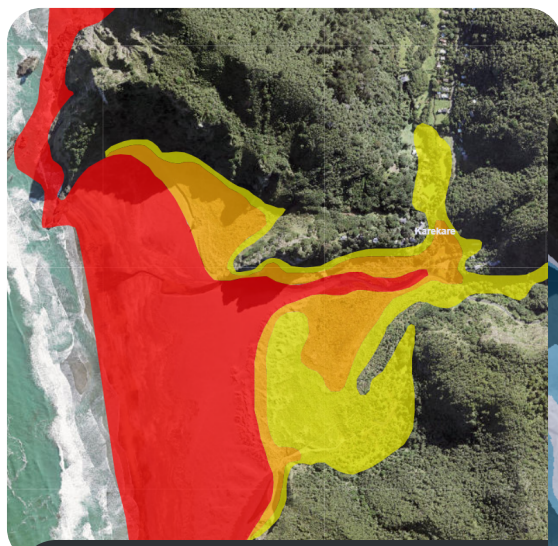
Āniwhaniwha / Tsunami




Karekare can be affected by tsunami generated far from our coast and from nearby. Tsunami waves can travel up our streams. You may only have a short time to act and the danger-period can last for many hours.

Be prepared to act immediately and move inland or to higher ground if:

- ✓ You experience an earthquake
- ✓ You hear strange sounds from the ocean
- ✓ The sea sucks out or sea level suddenly drops
- ✓ You receive a warning via emergency services, an Emergency Mobile Alert, the Red Cross Hazards App, Auckland Emergency Management, radio, television, or social media from a reliable source




Tsunami Evacuation Zones



-  Exclusion Zone – the area most likely to be affected
-  Evacuation Zone – may need to be evacuated for medium to large tsunami
-  Evacuation Zone – evacuate for a maximum impact tsunami

Coastal Inundation / Seawater Flooding



-  5-year – coastal flooding in a 1 – in 5 year coastal storm inundation (20% chance each year)
 -  100-year – coastal flooding in a 1 in a 100 year coastal storm inundation (1% of being equaled / exceeded each year)
 -  100-year coastal flooding predicted with a 1m sea level rise with climate change
- Coastal inundation is more likely when large surf, storms, wind, and high tides combine

Rū Whenua / Earthquakes

- Drop, cover, hold
- If outside seek clear space away from falling objects and power lines
- Seek higher ground if in tsunami evacuation zone
- Expect aftershocks – a large quake is often followed by another
- Expect slips, road closures, and building collapse
- Stay clear of fallen powerlines



DROP!



COVER!



HOLD ON!



Strong Communities are Resilient!

- ✓ Consider welcoming new neighbours and community members and ensuring they have this plan
- ✓ Consider getting to know people in the area by attending and / or organising local events and activities
- ✓ Consider talking with other locals about hazards and risks and being prepared
- ✓ Consider becoming a Karekare Volunteer Firefighter
- ✓ Consider volunteering with St John's Piha and Karekare First Response Group
- ✓ Consider joining the Karekare Landcare Group - www.karekarelandcare.org
- ✓ Consider joining the Karekare Surf Lifesaving Club - secretary@karekaresurfclub.org.nz
- ✓ Consider joining the Karekare Residents and Ratepayers' Trust and subscribe and contribute to the Billboard (Karekare's Community Newsletter) - karekare.org.nz
- ✓ Consider joining Karekare's Stream Group in you live in the floodplain - kkstreamgroup@gmail.com
- ✓ Consider joining Karekare's Community's Facebook Page
- ✓ Consider getting involved in Waitakere Ranges Local Board activities and voting in elections



Join a Resilient Karekare Team

There are different roles at different levels in the Resilient Karekare Network, if you are interested in joining talk with your Neighbourhood Team Coordinator or a Coordination Team member or e-mail karekareresilience@gmail.com

Karekare's People

The 2023 population in Karekare was 293, including 81 children under 16. One hundred and thirty eight of which were living on Lone Kauri Road and 95 of which were in the Beach Valley (source Resilient Karekare March 2023 databases). In the 2018 Census Karekare had 123 occupied dwellings.

Visitor numbers peak in December, January, and February. It is estimated that around 38% of visitors are international visitors, 50% are Auckland visitors, and 12% are New Zealanders who live outside of Auckland.

Important Numbers

Risk to life or property

After hours water rescue

AEM

Auck. Council

Karekare Firestation

Karekare Surf Club

Karekare School

Police Station (Henderson)

Police (non-urgent)

Arataki Visitor Centre

Vector (power outages)

Waitakere Hospital

Healthline

Lifeline

Suicide Crisis Healthline

Youthline

Womens Refuge

Man Alive

Call 111

**Call 111 and ask
for Police**

0800 22 22 00

(09) 301 0101

(09) 8128 747

(09) 8128 871

(09) 8128 746

(09) 839 0600

105

(09) 817 0077

0508 832 867

09 839 0000

0800 611 116

0800 543 354

0508 828 865

0800 376 633

0800 733 843

0800 826 367

Resilient Karekare Disaster Coordination Team

Shalema W-H - Beach Valley 0204 812 788

Kim Conway - Farm Rd 027 668 8062

Karel W-H - Upper LK 027 422 7513

Jessika W-H - Beach Valley 0204 4121 1099

Estelle Clark - Mid LK 027 449 1707

Jenny Ross - Mid LK 027 820 1505

Melanine Blank - Farm Rd 027 445 6700

Alice Molloy - La Trobe 027 414 1534

Bex W-H - Te AhuAhu 027 341 9939

Daz Northcott - Te Kawerau 027 331 4454

a Maki and Sacred Earth

My Resilient Karekare Neighbourhood Team: _____

Doctor / Dentist: _____

School(s)/Pre-school: _____

Vet: _____

Local builder(s) / Electrician(s) / Plumber(s): _____

Neighbours: _____



Key Takeaways

Living in Karekare requires resilience and preparedness. Help from outside Karekare could take considerable time and the community may need to look after itself and any visitors in Karekare while waiting for outside help.

Don't plan on AEM being able to drop in supplies for the community in every disaster - the community may need to be able to fend for itself for an extended period of time

Household Actions Before Disasters

➡ Have ready:

- Food and supplies for your household and your animals for at least two weeks
- Ways for providing your household with water, cooking facilities, light, toilet facilities, and phone charging capability for at least two weeks if the power network is damaged
- A Go Bag and evacuation routes and arrangements planned, discussed, and practiced
- A household plan for getting in touch with each other in a disaster if your household isn't together
- Emergency numbers printed out



It's useful to make sure emergency responders can find your home easily

Household Actions if there is Advance Warning of Disasters

- ➡ Know your household risks and vulnerabilities and take steps to reduce risks and potential impacts
- ➡ Listen to the radio for warnings and updates. Check Auckland Emergency Management's website, Facebook, and Twitter
- ➡ Check that your neighbours, friends, and vulnerable community members are aware of warnings
- ➡ Keep visitors safe. Cancel bookings, and advise tourists and people in temporary accommodation to leave or get prepared
- ➡ Offer shelter to others who might need it (i.e., in empty baches if they are in a safe location)



Key Takeaways Continued

Household Actions During Disasters

- ➔ GET OUT if not safe – don't wait to be ordered!
- ➔ Call 111 if you need assistance getting out. Be prepared that help may not be coming till after the event if you choose not to evacuate early enough
- ➔ STAY SAFE – call 111 for emergency responders
- ➔ If you're evacuating use Neighbourhood and / or Area Chats to let responders and Resilient Karekare Teams know where you are. Ask for support, if you need it
- ➔ If you've been evacuated do not return home until you are told it's safe

Household Actions During / After Disasters

- ➔ Use Resilient Karekare's Whats App Chats to share info to feed into situation reports. Report needs, damage, hazards, and conditions
- ➔ Signal that members of your household are OK and don't need to be checked on by putting something white on your letterbox
- ➔ Check on neighbours, families, friends, and vulnerable members of the community by phone or face-to-face, when it is safe
- ➔ Support the community effort. The small contributions of many amount to the community seamlessly thriving during a disaster. Don't forget that the hugs, kind words, a listening ear, and saying thank you are very powerful, and take little effort



Resilient Karekare volunteers pass info on – they advise and inform. ALL members of the community are free to make their own personal and family decisions in the extra-ordinary context of emergencies and disasters

**Manaaki whenua, manaaki tangata,
haere whakemua**

**If we take care of the earth and take care of
the people we will take care of the future**

