

Web Version - June 2025



Mohinui Marae

Hau Kāinga Response Plan

Waiomio - Northland

Ngā Kai Tu Kau O Te Maara O Hineamaru

MOHINUI MARAE



**Ko Hikurangi Te Maunga
Ko Puketutu Te Puke
Ko Waiomio Te Awa
Ko Ngātokimatawhaorua Te Waka
Ko Mohinui Te Whare Tūpuna
Ko Te Waiora Te Whare Kai
Ko Ngāti Kahu O Torongare Me Ngāti Hine Ngā Hapū
Ko Ngāpuhi Te Iwi
Ko Torongare Te Tupuna**

**HE WĀHI AUKATI TĒNEI MŌ NGĀ
WAIPIRO - AUAHI - TARUTARU - TOHU KĒNGE**

**Mohinui Marae premises are alcohol, smoking, vaping
drug and gang-insignia free.**

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1 Introduction

This plan has been prepared to provide a plan for Mohinui Marae in case we are required to respond to any emergency or take action in advance or during a Civil Emergency to ensure the welfare of hapu, whanau and hapori.

When an emergency occurs, this plan may be activated by the marae in response to the event. Other agencies may respond to the event by activating their own plans and coordinating their activities to manage the potential impacts on hapori.

This plan aims to provide an effective, emergency response that links hapori and the Civil Defence organisation in Northland.

In preparation for surviving a Civil Defence emergency whanau should undertake to be personally prepared with survival kits of water, food, lighting, heating, radios, spare batteries, and medical supplies. Visit www.getthru.govt.nz

2 Plan Purpose

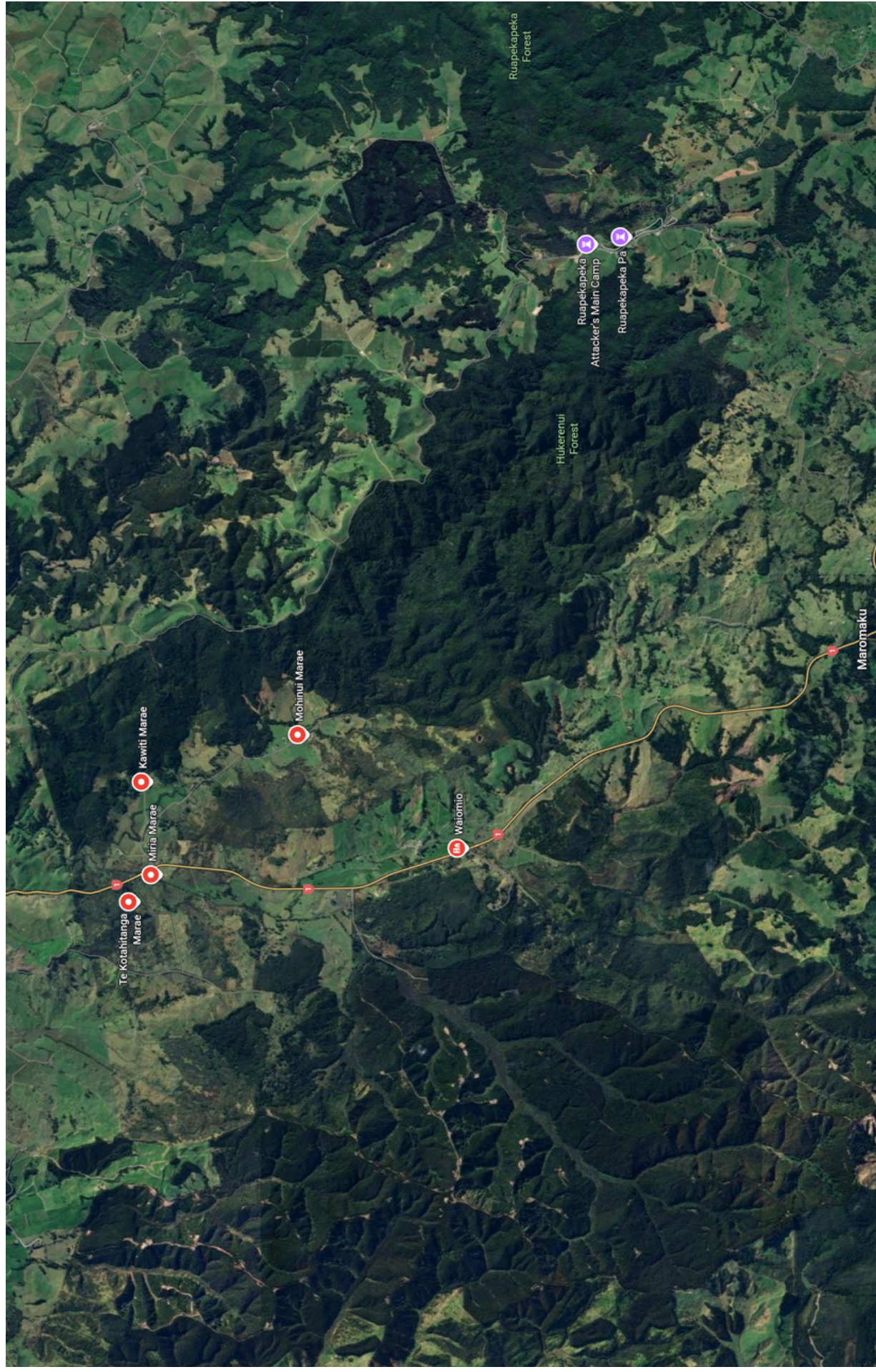
The purpose of this plan is to identify the risks and hazards that may impact Mohinui Marae in the area.

The plan will provide essential information that encompasses the need to be able to respond and remain self-reliant for at least 72 hours without any outside assistance when an emergency occurs.

3 Rohe

Map on next page

Waiomio Rohe Map



4 Significant Threats

Hazards which pose a significant threat include:



Major Storms



Tsunami



Flooding



Pandemic

5 Alert and Warning Systems

The Far North District Council (FNDC) is a member of the Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group and receives warnings of adverse events from Central Government, the Meteorological Service, the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences and other agencies.

Warning systems in place for hapori are as follows:

- **COMMUNITY WARNINGS**

Te tangata should have in place a method of contacting hapori to warn them of an impending event that may have a significant risk to life and whenua. Some options include phone trees or community Facebook pages.

Hapori can evacuate when and if they want at any time without direction if they wish too.

- **LOCAL WARNINGS**

All television and radio networks will provide public information. Hapori should listen to the radio, refer to the back of the phone book and follow instructions.

- **NATURAL WARNINGS**

For some natural events there are no pre-warnings. I.e.: earthquake. However, in coastal areas earthquake or unusual tidal movement can be a natural sign that a tsunami may follow. This natural warning should be heeded by the public who should make for higher ground.

- **NATIONAL WARNINGS**

These will be received by councils and Police/Fire/Ambulance Communication Centre's and disseminated to regional and local emergency responders. National Warnings come from the National Emergency Management Agency and from different agencies who are contracted by them. For example:

1. The MetService issues severe weather warnings and watches for storms, cyclones, snow, thunderstorms and wind.
2. Geological and Nuclear Sciences provide earthquake and volcanic bulletins.
3. The Ministry of Health and District Health boards provide public health warnings.
4. MAF disseminate alerts and warnings for animal disease outbreaks.
5. The National Emergency Management Agency provide tsunami warnings and advisories.

• INTERNATIONAL WARNINGS

The **Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre** (PTWC) sends notification of tsunami in the Pacific Ocean area to all registered subscribers. When a warning from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (PTWC) is received in New Zealand it is evaluated by the National Emergency Management Agency for its relevance to the New Zealand coastline. If considered necessary, the National Emergency Management Agency will issue National Tsunami Warnings and Advisories and notify regional and local Civil Defence, and Emergency Services and pre-planned warnings and evacuations will be put into effect.

• TSUNAMI WARNINGS

Tsunami warning alarms have been placed in most coastal communities to complement all of the above alert & warning systems.

The tsunami warning alarms **will only be activated when a tsunami threat has been assessed by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) as affecting the New Zealand coastline.**

Activation of the alarms do not necessarily mean an evacuation is required right away or even at all. They do mean people need to move off the immediate beach area, find out what the level of threat is and follow the advice of Civil Defence.

When the alarm sounds, the community is to seek further information by tuning into radio and TV and referring to Civil Defence Websites. However, if your radio, TV and internet reception is limited where you live and your local Community Response Plan or your Household Emergency Plan is to immediately move away from low lying areas to higher ground first and then seek further threat level information, you should continue to do so.

- *Note; The tsunami alarm network is tested bi-annually at the change of daylight savings. As agreed, the community is required to assist to monitor and report on the outcome of these tests to maintain this system.*

6 Emergency Response Guidelines

Incidents and emergencies are categorised into five levels, reflecting the intensity and scope of the event that has occurred.

The broad headings of the levels of response are:

1. Local incident declaration not required, and emergency is dealt with by the Emergency Services
2. Local incident declaration not required, but some external support is necessary.
3. Imminent state of local emergency is being considered and is of local significance.
4. The Ministry of Health and District Health boards provide public health warnings.
5. Imminent state of local emergency is regionally significant
6. Imminent or state of National emergency.

7 Declaration

Some emergencies may require a “Declared State of Emergency” to be made to assist specific agency groups to manage the event. This allows additional legislative powers to be used.

Not all events will necessitate a declaration. Only the following persons may declare a state of Civil Defence Emergency within the Far North District:

1. The Mayor of the FNDC
2. An elected member of the FNDC authorised to act on behalf of the mayor, or if the mayor is absent,
3. A member of the Northland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group

When a civil defence emergency is declared, the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 is invoked which gives Emergency Services and Police additional powers over and above their respective acts.

The lead agency in the event of any emergency response is the agency that has the legislative or agreed authority for control of the incident or emergency.

For example;

- **Fire and Emergency New Zealand** - Control and suppression of fires and other specialist functions;
- **New Zealand Police** - Maintain law and order, exercise additional powers as required during the state of emergency.
- **Ministry of Health** - Control the outbreak of infectious diseases.

8 Marae Response Roopu

The Marae Response Roopu should meet at least annually with the community to discuss and review the plan and liaise with Civil Defence Officers to apply any changes to this document.

The role of this roopu is to assist in the initiation of an early response, disseminate warnings within the community, set up a Manaaki Centre or Local Emergency Coordination Centre if required, provide situation reporting, and manage this plan's review.

9 Community Response Group (Hapori Roopu)

The Community Response Group (CRG) is made up from the many varying demographics of the community. Not all will be in key positions within the group, but collectively they are crucial to the effectiveness of the group and supporting community.

The overall responsibility of the CRG is to provide support to community and responding agencies, as requested, in response to a Civil Defence emergency.

The CRG may act as a direct link between the community situation/needs and the responding Civil Defence Agency or Emergency Services, providing accurate and timely information to enable an effective response to an event.

The CRG responsibilities prior, during and after an emergency are listed below.

Prior to an emergency:

- Develop a Community Response Plan
- Act as a point of contact for Civil Defence to utilise in the community,
- Where possible, communicate the details of the plan, as it relates to the greater community (i.e. disseminate information via community days, school events, community meetings, local emergency service representatives etc.)
- Meet at least annually to review the plan; and,
- Test the plan if required.

During an emergency:

- Where possible, establish contact with civil defence group at the KDC.
- If requested, activate the Community Response Plan
- If contact cannot be made with either the FNDC or the emergency services, and it is deemed necessary to activate this plan, then activate (see section 17 for activation process)
- If it is SAFE to do so, ensure that critical warning information is communicated to the community as quickly and efficiently as possible,
- Liaise with the local emergency services if at all possible, to get an overview of what is happening and what is required (take care not to disrupt their emergency response role)
- Relay information back to the FNDC civil defence group if possible, about:
 1. The plan of action you are taking and who you have communication with
 2. Constant Situation Reporting (i.e. overview of the situation, casualties, damage, other threats, and updates)
 3. Services and assistance required from Civil Defence
- If required or requested, set up an emergency control centre or a welfare centre particularly if people have been evacuated or misplaced from their homes.

After an emergency has occurred, the main avenue for the collection of information will be from local sources and those persons identified in this plan.

The early collection of information is very important as it will assist in determining the scale of the response that is required from Civil Defence.

After an emergency:

- Work in support of any recovery efforts in the community
- Hold a de-brief of the groups' response to see if there needs to be any improvements, or highlight things that worked well that should be continued
- Arrange to get this plan updated with any improvements or new ideas that have come about as a result of the emergency.

There is also the commitment of the FNDC to provide the following in support of this community:

- To maintain and ensure that early response warnings are being received by the FNDC
- Ensure that vital information of any threat is forwarded to the CRG contact without delay, where communication is possible,
- Provide and maintain a relevant point of contact for the CRG to liaise with
- Support the FNDC Civil Defence Officer in providing accurate advice and guidance to local communities developing and testing their plans,
- Provide opportunities for collaboration and training as requested by the CRG, in conjunction with the Civil Defence Officer.

10 Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the emergency services is defined by legislation. In the event of this plan being activated due to an emergency occurring, the roles and responsibilities of the community groups are set out as below. However, it is acknowledged that these roles are intended to be flexible if required.

Police

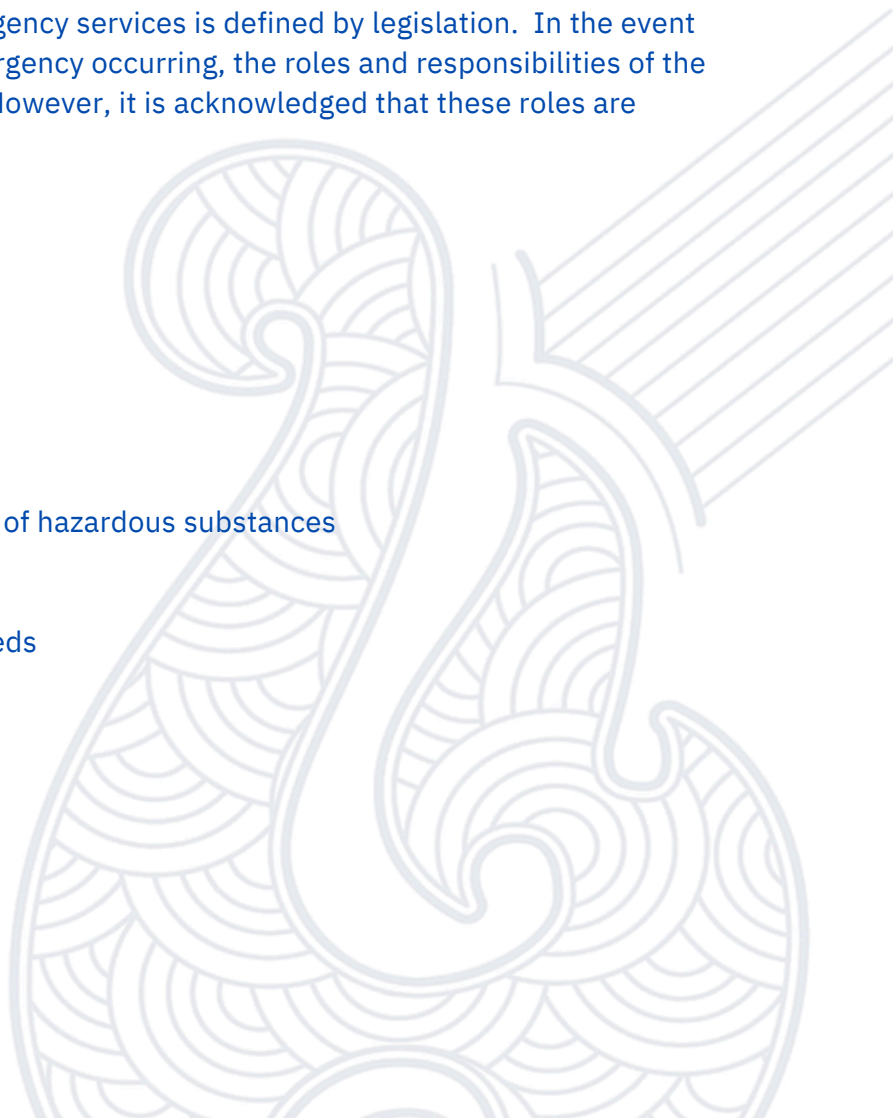
- Maintain law and order.
- Protect life and property.
- Co-ordinate movement control
- Search and rescue

Fire and Emergency New Zealand

- Firefighting responsibilities
- Containment of releases and spillages of hazardous substances
- Urban search and rescue
- Limitation of damage
- Redistribution of water for specific needs

St John Ambulance

- Provision of emergency medical care



11 Financial Arrangements

PURCHASING OF GOODS OR SERVICES

The response to some events may require the purchase of goods (i.e.: food and water or other resources) to support the welfare of people who may be in a temporary community shelter facility.

Resource or supply requirements must always be co-ordinated through the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC.).

No purchases should be undertaken without prior arrangement or authorisation with the expectation they will be paid for, or reimbursements will be made to individuals or groups by Civil Defence or associated agencies.

In some instances, there may be a priority classification placed on these resources based on availability and urgency of need.

Where approved, the Community Response Group Coordinator must ensure that detailed records including invoices of any supplies and the resources procured are kept and made available.

12 Communication

Communication is the critical component of this Marae Preparedness plan. People within the community must be alerted to an impending emergency or be contacted after an emergency or an event has occurred.

Communication must also be made outside the community to relay the situation and request any assistance if required, **communication within and between communities.**

Communication typically relies on the following communication pathways:

- Telephone
- Cell phone
- Text Messaging
- Community Facebook Groups
- E-mail
- Radio Networks
- Face to face (neighbors checking on neighbors)
- Social Media

During emergencies there are often disruptions to power and telephone services.

Communication of this plan to the community

This plan needs to be communicated to hapu, whanau and hapori if it is to be effective.

The following have been identified as means of communicating this plan to the wider community:

- Presentation at Marae Committee meetings and hapori meetings
- Community Facebook pages
- Stands at community events
- Notices on community notice boards
- Notice or articles in community newsletters and local websites

13 Hazard Impacts

Significant threats to Mohinui Marae and hapori include but are not limited to:

Threat	Probability	Impact to Waioomio
Flooding	High	• Damage to and access lost to Whanau homes. • Community isolated • Loss of electricity affecting water pump • Community may have to be self-sustainable
Land Slips	High	• Road impassable by slips • Damage to property or homes • Community may have to be self-sustainable
Cyclones	High	• Can be life-threatening. • Cause of panic & fear - particular to elderly • Loss of power affecting water pumps & appliances • Damage to property or homes • Community may have to be self-sustainable
Wild Fire	High	• Can be life-threatening. • Extreme risk at peak season due to dry weather • Risk increased due to arrival of visitors in the area. • No Fire Service, equipment, or resources at hand • Road Access could be denied. • Damage to property or homes • Community may have to be self-sustainable and aid firefighters
Pandemic	Medium	• Will be life threatening, particularly to elderly Whanau. • May result in isolation of individual houses. • May result in community isolation. • Whanau and Communities may have to be self-sustainable. • Access to goods and services may be restricted due to lockdowns. • May impact on tikanga
Electricity Failure	High	• Total Loss of power to household • Loss of power to water pumps • No refrigeration • No power for those reliant on life support machines
Earthquake	Low	• Can be life-threatening. • Damage to property or homes • Could cause tsunami. • Road access could be denied. • Community may have to be self-sustainable

14 Warnings for Aotearoa

The following table outlines risks and the monitoring agency responsible for issuing warnings:

Particular Risk or Hazard	Monitoring Agency	Comment
Severe Weather Outlook Watch or Warnings • Storms • Cyclones • Flooding • Wind	Meteorological Service of New Zealand (Met Service). www.metconnect.co.nz	National Weather Services (NWS), A division of the Met Service collects and analyses meteorological data from around New Zealand and the world, from which the many different types of weather forecasts are made. The NWS is responsible for the safeguarding of New Zealand lives and property through the issuing of Severe Weather Watches and Warnings.
Tsunami	National Emergency Management Agency Emergency Management from the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre.	Monitored by the Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre and reported to MCDEM. Within New Zealand MCDEM are responsible for the issue of any Tsunami Warning.
Earthquake	Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences	Monitored by the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences who are responsible for alert bulletins issued to MCDEM and CDEM Groups.
Volcanic Eruption	Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences	Monitored by the Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences who are responsible for alert bulletins issued to MCDEM and CDEM Groups.
Public Health Warnings	Ministry of Health and District Health Boards	Develop and disseminate alerts and warnings to CDEM Groups and the general public.
Flood Warnings for major rivers	Northland Regional Council	Develop and disseminate river flood warnings to the public, emergency responders and pre-arranged landowners.
Wildfire	Fire Emergency New Zealand	Adverse weather conditions likely to increase the possibility of wildfire are monitored by the rural fire authority, which will institute appropriate fire bans and if necessary disseminate warnings.
Animal Disease Outbreaks	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Dissemination alerts and warnings to CDEM Groups and public.

15 Plan Activation

This plan may be activated by the following:

- Local Civil Defence Emergency Management Controller
- Local emergency services personnel
- The Marae roopu, in consultation with either of the above if contact can be made.
- The Marae roopu in isolation.

16 Plan Activation Process

INITIAL ACTIONS

Where a warning of an event is received from Civil Defence, the emergency services or you have concerns for your safety:

DO THIS

Contact Marae committee members or volunteers [see Section 19 for the contact details]

THEN DO THIS

Brief everyone on the warning that has been received and current situation

- Liaise to determine what actions should be taken,
- Consider who will be affected and where?,
- Determine who will warn those affected and how?,
- Consider initial actions for the establishment of a Manaaki Centre in a safe area if required.
- Notify the Civil Defence Controller with actions taken by phoning FNDC 0800 920 029

**If the emergency is life threatening, please ring
111.**



CREATE

Emergency Survival Kit

In most emergencies you should be able to stay in your home. Plan to be able to look after yourself and your household for at least three days or more. Assemble and maintain your emergency survival items for your home as well as a portable getaway kit in case you have to leave in a hurry. You should also have essential emergency items in your workplace and in your car.

Emergency Survival Items

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| ☐ | Torch with spare batteries or a self-charging torch | ☐ | Toilet paper and large rubbish bags for your emergency toilet |
| ☐ | Radio with spare batteries | ☐ | Face and dust masks |
| ☐ | Wind and waterproof clothing, sun hats and strong outdoor shoes | | |
| ☐ | First aid kit and essential medicines | | |
| ☐ | Blankets or sleeping bags | | |
| ☐ | Pet supplies | | |



Getaway Kit

Everyone should have a packed getaway kit in an easily accessible place at home and at work which includes:

- Torch and radio with spare batteries
- Any special needs such as hearing aids and spare batteries, glasses or mobility aids
- Emergency water and easy-to-carry food rations such as energy bars and dried foods
- First aid kit and essential medicines
- Essential items for infants or young children such as formula and food, nappies and a favourite toy
- Change of clothes (wind/waterproof clothing and strong outdoor shoes)
- Toiletries – towel, soap, toothbrush, sanitary items, toilet paper
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- Face and dust masks
- Pet supplies
- Power bank and phone charger

HOW TO Stay informed

RADIO STATIONS

Newstalk ZB
1026AM & 1215AM
The Hits
95.6FM
More FM
91.6FM
Radio Live
100.7FM
Big River FM
98.6FM
National Radio
1837AM, 101.1FM, 104.3FM, 104.4FM
Coast
900AM

Alerts to your smartphone

Two alerting platforms are used by Northland Civil Defence (and other official agencies) to send alerts about severe weather, tsunami or other emergencies.



The Red Cross Hazard App



Emergency Mobile Alerts (EMAs)

Both options are free to users although smartphones need to be of certain capability to be able to receive them.

We recommend that if possible, people take advantage of both.

To find out more, visit:
www.nrc.govt.nz/cdalert

WEBSITES

Log on to one of the following websites for more information

www.nrc.govt.nz/civildefence

www.facebook.com/civildefencenorthland

www.geonet.org.nz/tsunami

www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard

www.metservice.com

CREATE AND PRACTICE

Household Emergency Plan

Address		
	Phone numbers	
	Phone numbers	
	Phone numbers	
	Phone numbers	
	Phone numbers	

1. If we can't get home or contact each other we will meet or leave a message at:	The Getaway Kits are stored in the 4. The radio station (inc AM/FM frequency) we will tune in to for local civil defence information during an emergency 5. Friends/neighbours who may need our help or who can help us Name Address Phone Name Address Phone 6. On a separate sheet of paper draw a plan of the house showing places to shelter in an earthquake or storm, exits and safe assembly areas and where to turn off water, electricity and gas.
2. The person responsible for collecting the children from school is:	
3. Emergency Survival Items and Getaway Kit Person responsible for checking water and food Items will be checked and replenished on:	

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS		For Police, Fire or Ambulance call 111	
	Water Supplier		
	Gas Supplier		
	Electrician		
	Plumber		
	Builder		

WAIOMIO MARAE - AREA PLAN MAP



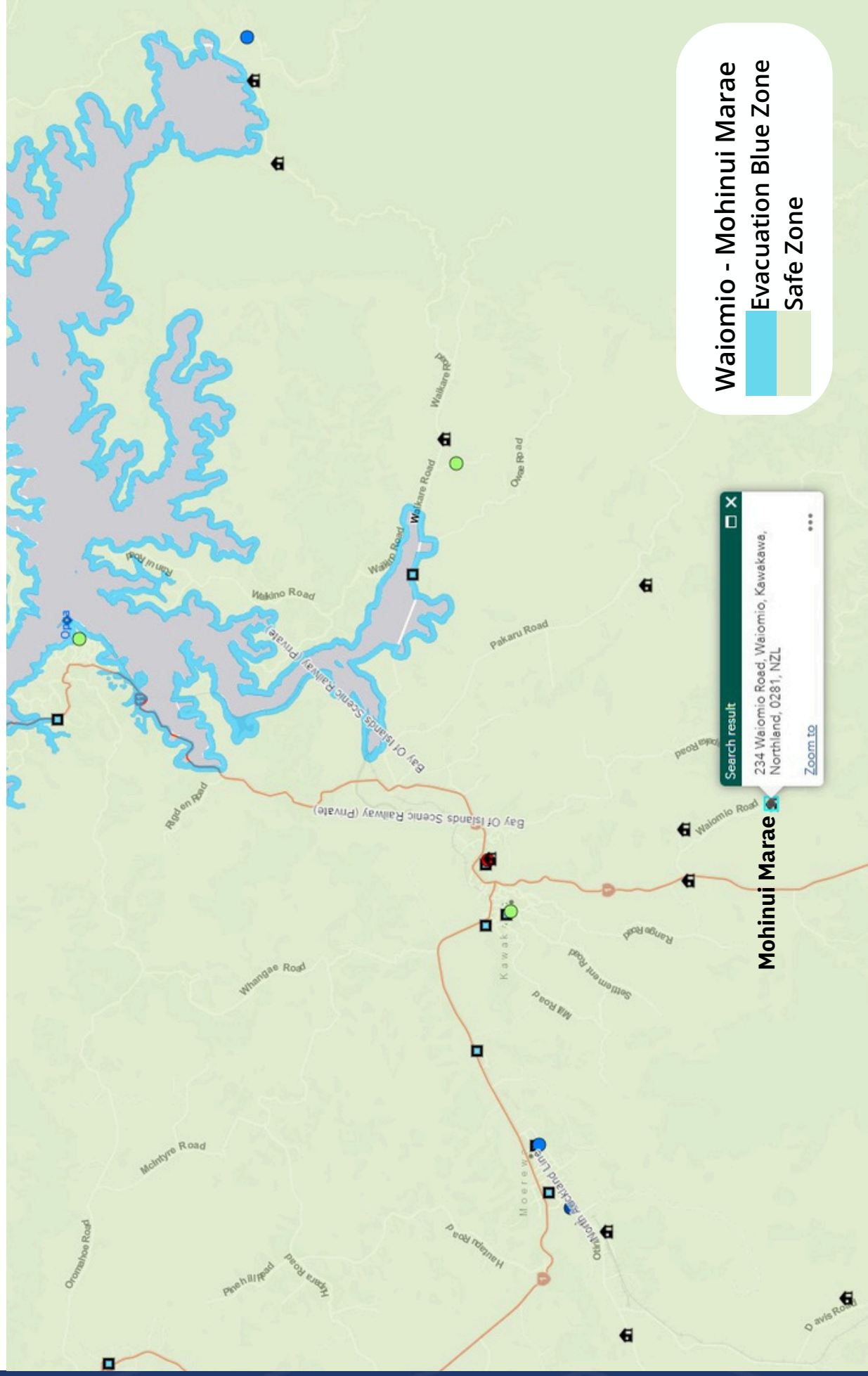
UPDATED EVACUATION MAPS



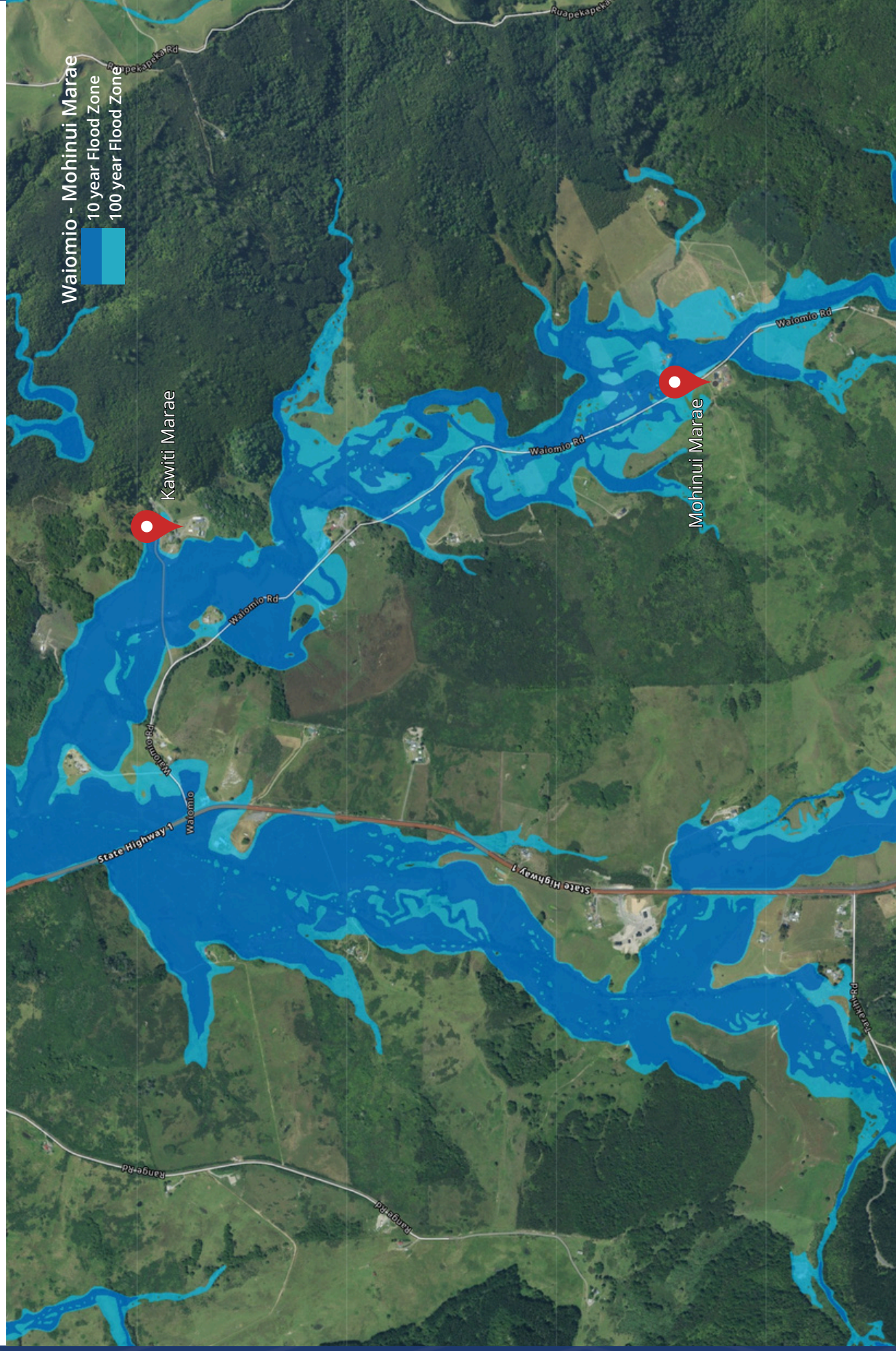
- Learn more about the Northland tsunami siren replacement project at www.nrc.govt.nz/sirenproject or view the new maps at: www.nrc.govt.nz/evacuationzones



MOHINUI MARAE TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP



MOHINUI MARAE FLOOD EVACUATION MAP



17 Marae

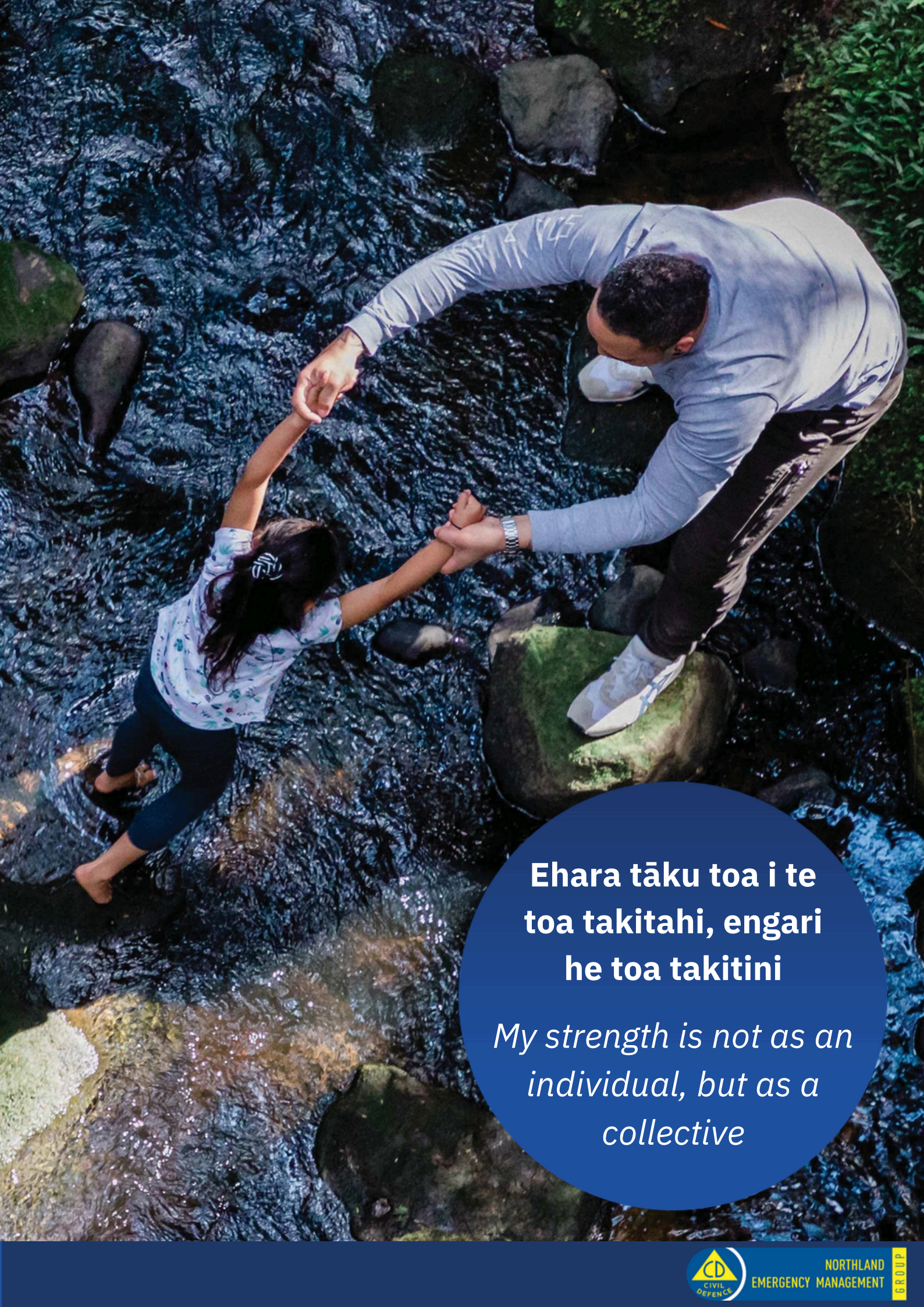
MOHINUI MARAE	Comment
Location	234 Waiomio Road, Waiomio 0281

KAWITI MARAE	Comment
Location	49 Waiomio Road, Waiomio 0281

OTHER CONTACTS		
Name	Phone	Email
Far North District Council	0800 920 029 09 401 5200	ask.us@fndc.govt.nz
Northland Regional Council	0800 002 004 0800 504 639 (HOTLINE)	info@nrc.govt.nz
Dept of Conservation	09 408 6014 0800 362 468 (0800 DOCHOT)	info@doc.govt.nz

EMERGENCY SERVICES		
FIRE	All Emergencies	Dial 111
<i>Local Contact</i>		
POLICE	All Emergencies	Dial 111
<i>Local Contact</i>		
St JOHN	All Emergencies	Dial 111
<i>Local Medically Trained Contacts</i>		

Name	Link
NRC Rainfall	https://www.nrc.govt.nz/environment/environmental-data-hub/?moduleId=1
NRC Rivers	https://www.nrc.govt.nz/environment/environmental-data-hub/?moduleId=5
MET Service	https://www.metservice.com/rural/regions/northland
NRC Natural Hazards	https://nrcgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=81b958563a2c40ec89f2f60efc99b13b
Northpower	https://northpower.nz/outages/
NRC Civil Defence CDEM Facebook	https://www.nrc.govt.nz/civildefence/in-an-emergency/ https://www.nrc.govt.nz/civildefence/tsunami-evacuation-zones/ https://www.nrc.govt.nz/civildefence/how-to-get-ready/ https://www.nrc.govt.nz/civildefence/get-involved/ https://www.facebook.com/civildefencenorthland
Waka Kotahi	https://nzta.govt.nz/traffic-and-travel-information/



**Ehara tāku toa i te
toa takitahi, engari
he toa takitini**

*My strength is not as an
individual, but as a
collective*