

### WHAT WILL WE DO IN AN EMERGENCY?

### **Cape Coast Community Resilience Plan**

The Cape Coast community has developed this Community Resilience Plan to foster and increase our resilience.

Our community may be isolated after a major emergency, but we won't be on our own — we'll be with each other. We'll come together to help one another, and we'll look after our visitors. We'll check on our community, our neighbours, and our more vulnerable people.

This plan helps coordinate and speed up how we'll look after ourselves and each other.

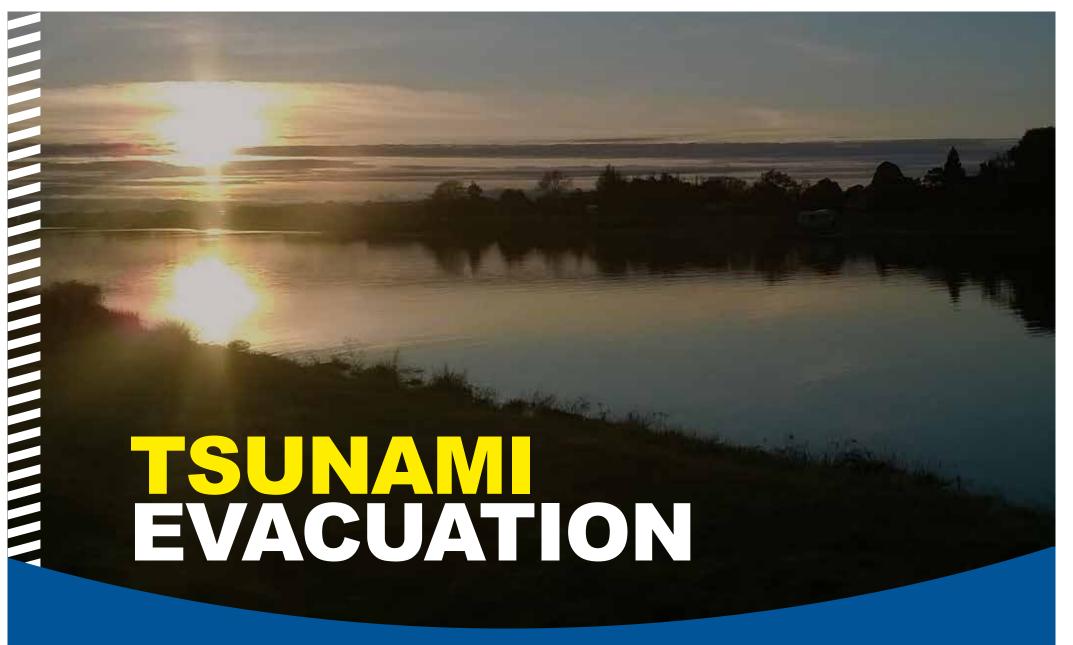


# HAZARDS

Hazard	Potential Impact	Actions
Earthquake	<ul> <li>Damage to buildings, roads and bridges.</li> <li>Loss of water and electricity.</li> <li>Isolation from town.</li> </ul>	Drop, cover, hold.     Quake safe your home.
Tsunami	<ul> <li>Inundation of coastal area.</li> <li>Strain on inland community resources.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know if you live in a tsunami evacuation zone.</li> <li>Have a grab bag for people and pets.</li> <li>If an earthquake is long or strong, get gone.</li> <li>Stay evacuated until Civil Defence gives the all-clear and continue to monitor.</li> </ul>
Storm / Flood	<ul> <li>Loss of electricity.</li> <li>Damage from high winds.</li> <li>Landslide.</li> <li>Evacuation of flood zones.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Know if you live in a flood zone.</li> <li>Evacuate if advised or you feel you need to.</li> <li>Move valuable items up high.</li> </ul>

Hazard	Potential Impact	Actions
Fire	Damage to     buildings and     forestry.	• Evacuate.
Landslide	Blocked access to roads and properties.	<ul> <li>Watch for warning signs (small slips, cracks and tilting trees or fences).</li> <li>Take alternate routes.</li> </ul>
Human Pandemic	<ul> <li>Widespread illness.</li> <li>Schools, shops and businesses shut.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Stay home if unwell.</li><li>Avoid group situations.</li><li>Seek medical advice.</li></ul>
Volcanic Ash	<ul> <li>Damage to crops.</li> <li>Difficulty breathing.</li> <li>Loss of electricity.</li> <li>Damage to vehicles and routes.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Seal windows and doors.</li> <li>Turn off air-conditioning units.</li> <li>Breath through a dust mask.</li> </ul>







#### **Remember:**

- When you feel an earthquake, drop cover and hold.
- If the earthquake is long (longer than a minute) or strong (hard to stand up in) then get gone – immediately evacuate to high ground or inland.
- Do not wait for official warnings.

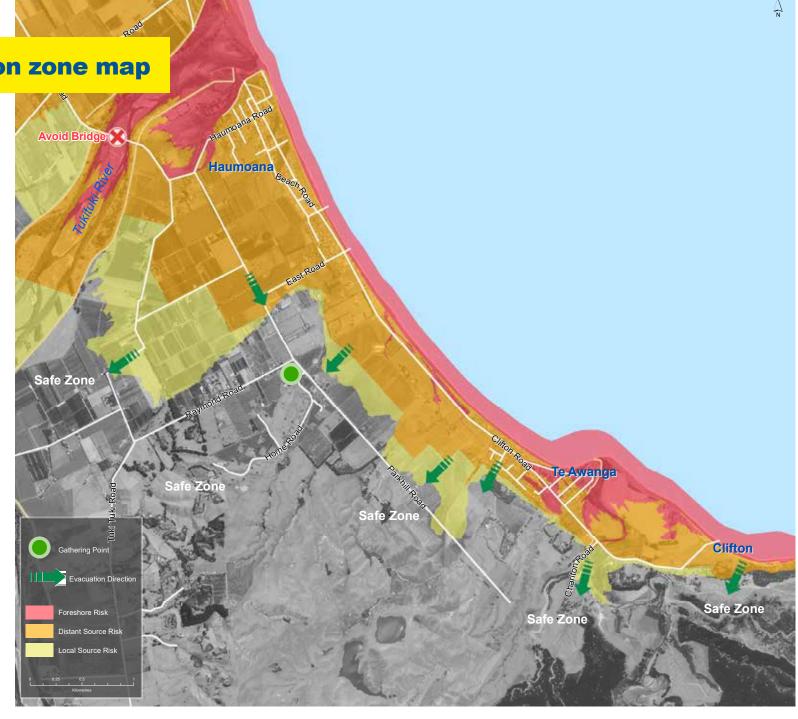
#### **Before an emergency:**

#### Agree on a plan:

- Where you will meet or evacuate to.
- How you will contact each other.
- How you will look after each other.

### **Have some supplies:**

- Store nine litres of water per person per day.
- · Keep some long-lasting food in your pantry.
- Keep your first aid kit and torch handy.
- Have some emergency cash.
- Keep your vehicles at least half full of petrol.





If you need to evacuate, walk, run or bike if possible – drive only if essential. If you're driving, keep going once you're well outside the evacuation zones to allow room for others.

The first waves may not be the largest; large waves may come after a series of small waves. The largest waves from distant sources may take many hours to arrive and there may be multiple waves separated by an hour or more. Stay away from the evacuation zones for 24 hours after any tsunami warning as even small waves can be dangerous.

Stay out of evacuation zones until you're given the official 'all-clear'.







### Understanding the different tsunami evacuation zones

Hawke's Bay has three tsunami evacuation zones, ranked by risk of tsunami – red, orange and yellow.

Officials use the colour-coded zones when there is time for official warnings. For a distant-source tsunami coming from Chile, for example, they might only evacuate particular areas.

Evacuate all zones if you feel an earthquake that is either longer than a minute OR strong enough that it's hard to stand up, as soon as the shaking stops.

The earthquake may be the only warning of a tsunami, so do not wait for official warnings.

It is vital you use your own initiative in any evacuation, so evacuate to areas where you feel safe.

If you are not in an evacuation zone, you don't need to evacuate to higher ground or inland. Some areas may be cut off, so be prepared to stay at home until you're given the all-clear.

You may be able to support people who need to evacuate.



### These are the things you'll need in an emergency

### An emergency plan

Get your family or household together and agree on:

- Where you will meet or evacuate to.
- How you will contact each other.
- How you will look after each other.

### **Emergency supplies**

- Store nine litres of water per person per day.
- Keep some long-lasting food in your pantry.
- Keep your first aid kit and torch handy.
- Have some emergency cash.
- Keep your vehicles at least half full of petrol.



### A grab bag

In some emergencies you may need to evacuate quickly.

Keep a bag packed with basic supplies handy.

Get more information and download plans and checklists from www.getready.govt.nz

For more information please contact us on:

Phone: 06 835 9200

Email: enquires@hbemergency.govt.nz



### Health and safety and looking after others

### **Health and safety**

Safety is the top priority. Assess risks regularly and don't do anything that puts yourself or others in harm's way.

### **Looking after others**

During an emergency, check on other people, share information and resources, and look after each other.





## If your life or property is in danger, dial 111

For advice and information during an emergency:



Website www.hbemergency.govt.nz



Radio **945 AM or 1278 AM** 



Social facebook.com/hbemergency



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