

# Evacuation during COVID-19 Guideline

Updated August 2021



Resilient New Zealand  
Aotearoa Manahau

New Zealand Government

## Purpose

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1. To provide guidance to CDEM Groups, emergency services and other responders for the management of voluntary or mandatory evacuations of people in the event of a concurrent natural hazard event during COVID-19 Alert Levels 1-4.<sup>1</sup>
2. This guidance is intended to be applied in conjunction with existing regional contingency plans, CDEM's Mass Evacuation Planning Guideline<sup>2</sup>, Supporting Plans (National Tsunami Advisory and Warning Plan<sup>3</sup>, Wellington Earthquake National Initial Response Plan<sup>4</sup>, National Fuel Plan<sup>5</sup>, and COVID-19 Alert System<sup>6</sup>). It is also intended to reinforce ongoing regional liaison, planning and coordination between CDEM Groups and their regional emergency services and Health representatives.
3. To provide a COVID-19 focus to further ensure the safety of all people involved in any evacuation.
4. To ensure that impacted communities can be evacuated safely, while mitigating the risk of COVID-19 transmission to the fullest extent possible.

## Objective

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5. In a concurrent emergency event that requires evacuation, ***immediate lifesaving actions take primacy over adhering to COVID-19 Alert Level 1-4 restrictions.*** Wherever reasonably practicable to do so, first responders, staff, their equipment and facilities should maintain the required level of controls and processes under any applicable Alert Level at the time.
6. ***Emergency evacuation orders and the immediate need to preserve life will supersede Alert Level 1-4 restrictions.*** People will be advised to avoid contact with those not in their 'bubble' (where bubbles apply) and adhere to physical distancing requirements<sup>7</sup> where it is possible and safe to do so.
7. Evacuation procedures will, ***where possible and safe to do so, apply the applicable Alert Level restrictions (range of measures) as per the New Zealand Government's COVID-19 Alert System.***<sup>8</sup>

## Recent Changes to Legislation

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8. This evacuation guideline acknowledges updates to the CDEM Act 2002, and the subsequent factsheets and quick guides originally disseminated to CDEM Groups on 13 May 2020. These have been updated in August 2021:

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<sup>1</sup> COVID-19 Alert System: <https://covid19.govt.nz/alert-system/>

<sup>2</sup> Mass Evacuation Planning CDEM Groups: <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/dgl-07-08-mass-evacuation-planning.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> National Tsunami Advisory and Warning Plan: <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications-/Supporting-Plans/Tsunami-Advisory-and-Warning-Plan-Supporting-Plan-Update-Jun-2020.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Wellington Earthquake National Initial Response Plan: <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/WENIRP-2.0-Final-for-publication.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> National Fuel Plan: <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/National-fuel-plan/National-Fuel-Plan-Final-March2020.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> COVID-19 Alert System: <https://covid19.govt.nz/alert-system/>

<sup>7</sup> Maintain Physical Distancing: <https://covid19.govt.nz/health-and-wellbeing/protect-yourself-and-others/maintain-physical-distancing/>

<sup>8</sup> COVID-19 Alert System: <https://covid19.govt.nz/alert-system/covid-19-alert-system/#covid-19-alert-system>

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- a. Factsheet – changes to the CDEM Act – August 2021.
  - b. Factsheet – declaring states of local emergency – August 2021.
  - c. Quick guide to declaring a state of local emergency – August 2021.
  - d. Quick guide to giving notice to local transition period – August 2021.
  - e. Notice of transition period factsheet – August 2021.
9. Of specific interest to this guideline are the amendments allowing CDEM Groups to declare a state of local emergency for non-COVID-19 emergencies when a state of national emergency or national transition period is in place for COVID-19 related matters (s66(4), s68(7) and 94E(8) of the CDEM Act).
10. Where regional contingency planning includes consideration for evacuation during either a national COVID-19 response, CDEM Groups should review the factsheets and quick guides listed above to ensure contingency plans or initial action plans have accounted for these law changes.

## Phases of Evacuation: Decision

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### Regional Management of COVID-19 Alert Level Restriction

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11. Where national, regional or local Alert Levels are in place, a concurrent event will require any Alert Level restrictions to be sustained as far as reasonably practicable. Where there is a reasonable risk of community transmission arising from contact due to administration or movement of COVID-19 confirmed or probable evacuees, CDEM Controllers are to coordinate with respective Medical Officers of Health to confirm agreed risks and mitigations.
12. An informed, risk-based decision will be taken at the national level of COVID-19 response or recovery as to any increased Alert Level restrictions following a concurrent CDEM response to a natural hazard event.
13. The decision to order a mandatory evacuation or advise people to shelter in place remains within existing mandates of authorities and is to be reported through the NEMA Duty Officer or National Coordination Centre (NCC), if activated. The NEMA National Controller or Director CDEM will facilitate the sharing of information between NEMA and the COVID-19 Group<sup>9</sup> and Ministry of Health (as the lead agency) as appropriate.
14. CDEM Groups should engage directly and early with their local and regional emergency services and the public to ensure a clear understanding that a requirement to evacuate takes precedence over a requirement to maintain applicable Alert Level restrictions. However, applicable Alert Level restrictions should be maintained during evacuation as far as reasonably practicable to minimise risk of transmission and to reduce recovery implications such as resetting self-isolation or quarantine timeframes.
15. In particular, the requirements for face coverings on public transport at Alert Level 1 and above should be planned for with any organised passenger service or vehicle being used for evacuation.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> within the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet

<sup>10</sup> Wear a face covering: <https://covid19.govt.nz/health-and-wellbeing/protect-yourself-and-others-from-covid-19/wear-a-face-covering/>

# Warnings

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16. Tsunami Evacuations and the Emergency Mobile Alert (EMA) System:
  - a. **Updated wording for CDEM Group warning messages;** the words “**DO NOT STAY AT HOME**” has been added to the Tsunami: Prepare to Evacuate and Tsunami: Evacuate Immediately EMA templates.
17. The National Warning System templates have had the following wording inserted:
  - a. National Advisory Earthquake Being Assessed template for local events: *This evacuation advice overrides the current COVID-19 Alert Level requirements. Do not stay at home if you are near the coast and felt the earthquake LONG or STRONG. Evacuate immediately to the nearest high ground, out of all tsunami evacuation zones or as far inland as possible. Wear a face covering and stay 2 metres away from others from outside your household group if you can and it is safe to do so.*
  - b. National Warning Tsunami Threat to Land and Marine templates for local, regional and distant source tsunami events: *Evacuation advice overrides the current COVID-19 Alert Level requirements. Listen to local Civil Defence authorities and follow any instructions regarding evacuation of your area. If you are told to evacuate do not stay at home. Wear a face covering and stay 2 metres away from others from outside your household group if you can and if it is safe to do so.*
  - c. Under Alert Levels 1-4, community messaging of warnings may need to consider that many people are working from home and that children and university students may also be at home. Messaging should also include, where appropriate, reminders for the public to continue to track their movements to support possible contact tracing requirements.
  - d. CDEM Groups should confirm that updated wording for CDEM warning messages is understood by emergency services (i.e. Police and FENZ) and essential health service providers at the regional level to ensure there is a clear understanding.
18. NEMA continues to provide national messaging through the appropriate communication channels to advise communities about the importance of taking emergency action. Public Information Management will likely need to update community messaging specific to any emergency event.

# Evacuation

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## Proactive Considerations

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19. **Early liaison and coordination of responsibilities** between partner agencies to ensure a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities during an evacuation in a COVID-19 environment.
  20. **Close coordination of readiness requirements with Managed Isolation & Quarantine (MIQ) facilities** will assist with the integrity of national border control arrangements. CDEM Groups, through the Chief Executive Group, may engage with the Regional Isolation and Quarantine (RIQ) for pre-planning activities and readiness for an evacuation of MIQ facilities. While facility
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management remains an MBIE responsibility, integration of facility plans into wider plans is a consideration.

21. **Management of known cases** of COVID-19 during a mandatory evacuation will ensure that masks can be provided for those individuals to help reduce possible transmission (e.g. if needing to evacuate MIQ facilities).
22. That **evacuation and welfare staff** are conversant on current COVID-19 Alert Level restrictions and have the skills to carry out their duties safely within this context.
23. **Those essential front-line personnel** working in close contact with evacuees and at evacuation/welfare centres are aware that they also must comply with parent-agency Alert Level PPE requirements.<sup>11</sup>
24. Consideration of how to communicate COVID-19 appropriate safety messages to, and register and manage, **volunteers** who spontaneously commence evacuation or related tasks.
25. Consideration of routine or pre-emptive public messaging on the preparation of emergency supplies and grab bags to include face coverings, necessary medications and supporting documentation.<sup>12</sup>
26. Consideration of how to communicate and establish management of **evacuees** who have self-evacuated or evacuated outside of managed arrangements. This would ideally be accomplished by evacuees registering themselves online or via phone.
27. **Evacuee registration** will assist evacuees with access to welfare provisions.
28. **Enabling contact tracing** will further support any rapid testing and contact tracing<sup>13</sup> following evacuation, if deemed necessary. Ensuring that Civil Defence Centres / Evacuation Centres are enabled with QR Codes (either during business-as-usual or as a specific code for emergency purposes) will support any contact tracing requirements, noting this is separate to evacuee registration.
29. A combined **risk assessment** between the CDEM Controller and the local Public Health Unit, through the Medical Officer of Health, before or, where time does not allow, immediately after the evacuation to inform what further actions (if any) are required to prevent, or prevent any worsening of, COVID-19 transmission in the community.
30. Where possible, and where required under any current applicable Alert Level, keep categories of persons within 'bubbles', separate from other 'bubbles'. This is ideally accomplished through physical separation and the appropriate use of PPE including face coverings. Public messaging on COVID-19 suggests adding face coverings to household emergency supplies and grab bags however, it would be appropriate for agencies to ensure they have a suitable supply of disposable general purpose (surgical) masks and hand sanitiser which could be provided to evacuation transport operators to distribute at the time if required. This will require CDEM Group Coordination with partner agencies in the readiness stage.

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<sup>11</sup> PPE Use for non-health workers: <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-information-specific-audiences/covid-19-personal-protective-equipment-workers/personal-protective-equipment-use-non-health-workers>

<sup>12</sup> Emergency get Away Kit guidance: <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/consistent-messages-part-A-emergency-survival-kit.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> Contact Tracing: <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-health-advice-general-public/contact-tracing-covid-19>

31. **Lifelines** are a critical function and must be considered to ensure that roads, bridges, fast moving consumer goods (FMCG's,) supply chain, power, water, communications best support evacuation operations, the provision of emergency welfare support, and the sustainment of the medical supply chain to evacuees to the fullest possible extent, even at a reduced level, during and after an emergency.
32. Under Alert Levels 1-4, organisations may no longer have a **workforce** of the same size ordinarily available to drive buses, drive heavy vehicles, and operate heavy machinery or pilot aircraft. Measures to rapidly identify and reach drivers and pilots may be required if pre-COVID response capabilities or capacities remain impacted.
33. Consideration given to involving experienced **CDEM Group and emergency services staff** (including from wider regions) to ensure evacuation management is appropriately resourced and coordinated.
34. During the varying COVID-19 Alert Levels there may be changes within **staffing of essential services**, for instance bus drivers. Staff, businesses and stakeholders likely required for a pending mandatory evacuation should be identified and contacted early. A request for essential status to be applied may be requested, to ensure they are able to provide support during the evacuation.
35. Parent agencies ensure availability of **PPE** for essential workers (gloves, face masks, and hand sanitiser) for the purposes of an evacuation in line with the applicable COVID-19 Alert Level requirements and own-agency policies. During the evacuation phase it is recommended that parent agencies consider use of PPE from end-to-end for all front-line personnel leading or supporting the evacuation process. General Practice, pharmacy and other community-based health workers in particular may require the sustained supply and use of PPE. Where regional PPE supply requires logistical coordination, liaison should occur early between CDEM and supporting agencies to ensure sustainability of PPE within the region.
36. While mandatory evacuations, under a local emergency declaration are increasingly recognised as an effective proactive intervention, compulsory mask / face covering use cannot be enforced even in a mandatory evacuation and may not be legally required in an emergency under COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 Section 11 Orders. Face coverings however should be strongly encouraged and enabled through the provision of masks / face coverings and other hygiene enablers such as, sanitisers, posters or other instruction and practical support.
37. The potential increased need for psychosocial support should be considered. It is paramount that the principles of dignity, access, and inclusion are reflected.
38. Consideration of **companion<sup>14</sup> and production<sup>15</sup> animals** and how they can be appropriately evacuated, noting that not all pet owners will have travel cages or private transport. It may be possible to make travel arrangements through local SPCA, animal rangers or New Zealand Companion Animal Council. It is recommended that domestic pets are considered as part of the 'bubble' their owners are in. For example: a domestic cat that resides with a known person

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<sup>14</sup> Companion animals are referred to as 'Pets' within the CDEM Mass Evacuation Planning Guideline: <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/dgl-07-08-mass-evacuation-planning.pdf>

<sup>15</sup> Production animals are referred to as 'Livestock' within the CDEM Mass Evacuation Planning Guideline: <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/dgl-07-08-mass-evacuation-planning.pdf>

in quarantine must also be treated with similar precautions.<sup>16</sup>

39. **Unmitigated evacuation risks.** If voluntary evacuation takes place, or mandatory evacuation goes unmanaged or is poorly implemented during COVID-19 Alert Level restrictions, then there may be no assurance that evacuees or response personnel have not been exposed to COVID-19 or other infectious communicable diseases<sup>17</sup> in the community. Risk indicators for loss of community health assurance include, but are not limited to:
- a. Uncontrolled movement and the potential bursting or blending of 'bubbles' during evacuation in conflict with applicable COVID-19 Alert Level restrictions.
  - b. Blending of bubbles during evacuation administration (e.g. emergency shelter or registration and needs assessment processes).
  - c. Unmitigated exposure of response personnel to one or more bubbles (e.g. non-use or incorrect use of PPE or not following preventive hygiene processes).
  - d. Suspected or confirmed exposure to confirmed or probable cases of COVID-19 and or other infectious communicable diseases.
  - e. Inadequate availability of PPE relative to response requirements.
  - f. Unrecorded or untraceable movements.
40. **COVID-19 evacuation mitigation.** Where risk of exposure to COVID-19 occurs during an evacuation process, there may be a requirement for subsequent risk management actions to occur in order to re-establish assurance of COVID-19 management within the community. These should be discussed and agreed with the local medical officer of health. Possible required actions include:
- a. Follow-up testing of evacuees and response personnel.
  - b. Self-isolation or quarantining of Priority Population individuals and/or groups for up to 14 days (alternative accommodation may need to be considered).
  - c. Application of increased COVID-19 Alert Levels at the community or CDEM Regional Groups.
  - d. Increased tracing measures.

## Transportation

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41. Wherever possible provide large waiting areas with environmental protection (shelter) so groups of people can maintain physical distancing.
42. Wherever possible, masks / face coverings should be worn by those required to use organised transportation in Alert Level 1 or higher. If there is a limited supply, it is essential that those who are known to have or are showing signs of COVID-19 and or any other infectious communicable disease are prioritised, followed by those who are at higher risk from COVID-19.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Companion Animals Precautions: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/interim-guidance-managing-people-in-home-care-and-isolation-who-have-pets.html>

<sup>17</sup> General considerations for the control of communicable diseases in New Zealand: <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/communicable-disease-control-manual/general-considerations-control-communicable-diseases-new-zealand>

<sup>18</sup> People at Risk of COVID-19: <https://covid19.govt.nz/health-and-wellbeing/people-at-risk-of-covid-19/>

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43. To the extent possible, and dependent on Alert Levels, hand sanitiser should be provided to those required to use organised transportation to use before entering their designated transportation. The Ministry of Transport website will provide guidance as Alert Levels change.<sup>19</sup>
44. Depending on the prevalence or risk of COVID-19 in the community, there may be a requirement to consider the categorisation and movement of people separately. For example:
  - a. Bubbles,
  - b. People at increased risk of COVID-19,<sup>20</sup>
  - c. People with medical conditions and compromised immunity,<sup>21</sup>
  - d. Frail, elderly or those with disabilities,
  - e. People who are self-isolating,<sup>22</sup> and
  - f. People in Managed Isolation or Quarantine.
45. Organised transport operators are to ensure that where appropriate, windows have the chosen method of ventilation (air-conditioning systems, other than commercial aircraft HVAC fitted with HEPA filters that recycle air are to remain off if possible). A decision will be required on the suitability of this against other risk factors such as the vulnerability status of passengers and environmental factors such as outside temperature, rain and wind.<sup>23</sup>
46. Transport for those who do not have access to private transport methods will likely require CDEM coordination.
47. Those who use private transportation must ensure that their 'bubble' has not been broken (where bubbles apply) and recall who and where they have been in contact with to ensure contact tracing can be done effectively if required.

## Shelter

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### Proactive Considerations

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48. Assembly areas, transportation and shelter may need to be reconsidered under COVID-19 to preserve any Alert Level restrictions required at the time to mitigate the risk of community transmission.
49. CDEM Groups identify assembly areas, transportation and evacuation centres and processes that best **comply with applicable COVID-19 Alert Level restrictions** and enable health assurance.
50. Communication posters/banners implemented at the shelter to guide evacuees through the

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<sup>19</sup> Transport and Travel by Alert Level: <https://www.transport.govt.nz/about/covid-19/transport-and-travel-by-alert-level/>

<sup>20</sup> People at Risk of COVID-19: <https://covid19.govt.nz/health-and-wellbeing/people-at-risk-of-covid-19/>

<sup>21</sup> Advice for Higher Risk People: <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-health-advice-public/protecting-yourself-and-others-covid-19#home>

<sup>22</sup> Staying home if Unwell: <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-health-advice-public/protecting-yourself-and-others-covid-19#home>

<sup>23</sup> COVID-19 Pandemic: Built Environment Considerations to Reduce Transmission: <https://msystems.asm.org/content/msys/5/2/e00245-20.full.pdf>

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registration process.

51. COVID-19 advice and guidance implemented within centres or shelters to remind evacuees of current requirements under COVID-19 Alert Level guidelines where possible and safe to do so.
52. Consideration should be given for evacuees who wish to use their own private transport as a method of short-term shelter (i.e. Campervans, motorhomes, buses, vans, cars). Space to accommodate safe parking of these vehicles may be required.

## Evacuation Centre

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53. Where possible, it is expected that people maintain applicable COVID-19 Alert Level restrictions within the evacuation centre.
54. Consideration to Priority Population Groups to ensure that their heightened risk is mitigated where possible.

## Civil Defence / Welfare Centre

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55. Consideration to at-risk people to ensure that their immediate welfare, any additional needs are assessed and, where appropriate, met.<sup>24 25</sup>
56. In some regions evacuees and some evacuation personnel may need additional assistance to ensure they can safely self-isolate for 14 days if they have been in close contact with anyone who has or is suspected to have an infectious communicable disease.

## Return

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57. Under Section 70(1)(e) & (h) of the Health Act 1956<sup>26</sup>, or an Order made under clause 11 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020<sup>27</sup>, evacuees and or response personnel may be required by a Medical Officer of Health to undertake testing for COVID-19 and/or other infectious communicable diseases. For COVID-19 this may include self-isolation for 14 days, or quarantine for up to 14 days if test results are confirmed positive. Guiding principles to inform any localised restrictions include:
  - a. Can it be assured that appropriate COVID-19 Alert Level requirements have been maintained?
  - b. Are there any evacuees who are confirmed or probable cases for COVID-19 and or other infectious communicable diseases?
  - c. Have health authorities been notified and contact tracing commenced?
  - d. Have all close contacts been tested?
  - e. Have 'bubbles' been maintained throughout the evacuation procedure?
  - f. Has anyone been exposed to COVID-19 and/or other infectious communicable diseases,

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<sup>24</sup> People at Risk of COVID-19: <https://covid19.govt.nz/health-and-wellbeing/people-at-risk-of-covid-19/>

<sup>25</sup> Advice for Higher Risk People: <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-health-advice-public/protecting-yourself-and-others-covid-19#home>

<sup>26</sup> Section 70(1) of the Health Act 1956: <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1956/0065/latest/DLM307083.html>

<sup>27</sup> Clause 11 of the COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020: <https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2020/0012/latest/LMS344177.html>

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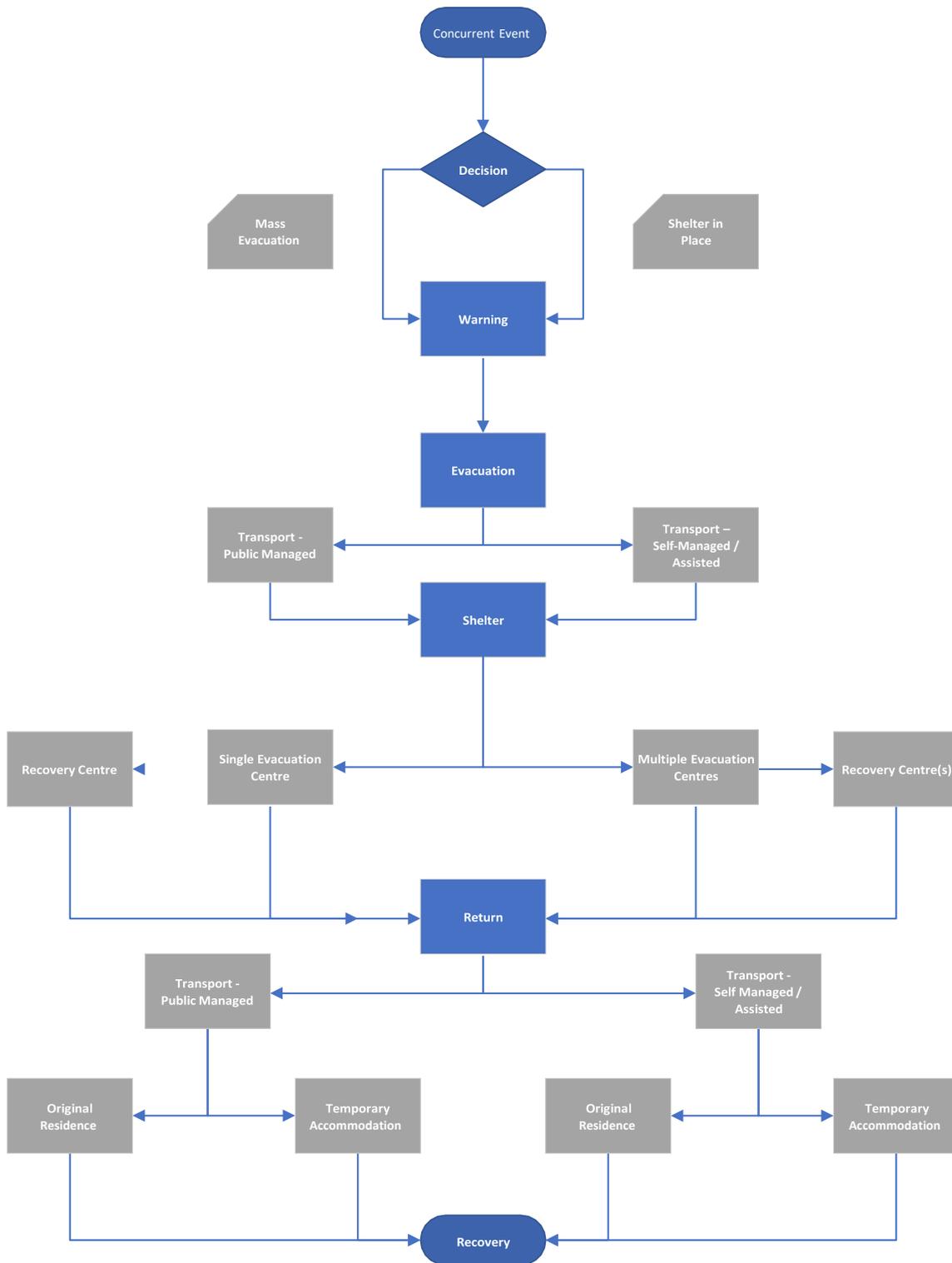
where PPE was either not available or was inadequate?

## Recovery

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58. That the CDEM Group works with DHB's and PHU's to coordinate and support ongoing testing and contact tracing for COVID-19 in this high-risk setting.

**Figure 1: Phases of Evacuation**



**Note:**

- Multiple centres allow for complete separation of those requiring quarantine or isolation to those who are at risk of severe illness, priority population groups, or “healthy” to reduce the rate of transmission.
- Proactive communications to the displaced community to self-isolate for 14-days (if symptomatic after 3 days upon return to a residence either permanent or temporary ir of they have come into close contact with a positive case).

**Figure 2: Proactive Planning Considerations**

| Phase            | Actions to Consider Now   |
|------------------|---|
| Concurrent Event | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Known addresses of active cases or at least how many within the community are active cases.</li> </ul>   |
| Decision         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consider proactive decision making for evacuation to allow for managed evacuation which will aid maintaining 'bubbles'.</li> </ul>   |
| Warning          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community messaging that directs evacuees to registration forms (i.e. Online form).</li> <li>Proactive community engagement leaflets to be sent to known cases with their information pack regarding 'how to protect your community if you're required to evacuate'.</li> </ul>  |
| Evacuation       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-made signage for the evacuation centre directing the community to registrations as well as direction to contact numbers for anyone experiencing symptoms – people should not be refused entry even if they are symptomatic, but should receive medical attention.</li> </ul>   |
| Shelter          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consistent registration process – a registration form is being developed to include all details required for contact tracing .This will allow people to be triaged upon registration, and directed to a on-call / ready-to-move Officer of Health to assess the situation as well as identify any urgent welfare needs that need to be addressed (i.e. medications/allergies).</li> <li>On site testing should be considered through the use of identifying local mobile testing for evacuees who are symptomatic.</li> <li>Various methods of registration need to be made available – physical form, website, phone, txt (with link to register). There will be some people who evacuate to family or friends in other regions, for contact tracing reasons they will still need to register.</li> <li>Food hygiene considerations for both preparation and serving methods to reduce the risk of transmission. (i.e. individually packaged meals, physical distancing when collecting food, staggered eating times).</li> </ul> |
| Return           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proactive communications to the displaced community to self-isolate for 14-days (if symptomatic after 3 days upon return to a residence either permanent or temporary or if they have come into close contact with a positive case).</li> </ul>  |
| Recovery         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact tracing and testing will ensure mitigation of potential positive cases.</li> </ul>   |

# Resources

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*2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic: Built Environment Considerations to Reduce Transmission*

Dietz, L., Horve, P.F., Coil, D.A., Fretz, M., Eisen, J.A., & Van Den Wymelenberg, K.  
<https://msystems.asm.org/content/msys/5/2/e00245-20.full.pdf>

*Alert System Overview: COVID-19 Alert System*

Unite Against COVID-19

<https://covid19.govt.nz/alert-system/covid-19-alert-system/#covid-19-alert-system>

*Contact Tracing for COVID-19*

Ministry of Health

<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-health-advice-general-public/contact-tracing-covid-19>

*COVID-19 Public Health Response Bill*

New Zealand Government

<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2020/0246/latest/LMS344134.html>

*Factsheet: Changes to the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 in Relation to COVID-19*

National Emergency Management Agency  
<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/cdem-amendment-act-2016/Changes-to-the-CDEM-Act-factsheet-Aug-2021.pdf>

*Factsheet: Declaring States of Local Emergency*

National Emergency Management Agency

<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/Declarations/Factsheet-declaring-states-of-local-emergency.pdf>

Factsheet: Local Transition Periods

National Emergency Management Agency

<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/Local-Transition-Periods/Factsheet-local-transition-periods.pdf>

Frequently Asked Questions about PPE and COVID-19

<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-information-specific-audiences/covid-19-personal-protective-equipment-workers/frequently-asked-questions-about-ppe-and-covid-19>

*General Considerations for the Control of Communicable Diseases in New Zealand*

Ministry of Health

<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/communicable-disease-control-manual/general-considerations-control-communicable-diseases-new-zealand>

Guidance: Transport and travel by alert level

<https://www.transport.govt.nz/about/covid-19/transport-and-travel-by-alert-level/>

*“Immunity Passports” in the Context of COVID-19*

World Health Organization

<https://www.who.int/news-room/commentaries/detail/immunity-passports-in-the-context-of-covid-19>

*Interim Guidance for Public Health Professionals Managing People with COVID-19 in Home Care and Isolation Who Have Pets or Other Animals*

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

[One Health Toolkit for Health Officials Managing Companion Animals with SARS-CoV-2 | CDC](#)

*Mass Evacuation Planning Directors Guideline for Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups [DGL 07/08]*

National Emergency Management Agency

<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/dgl-07-08-mass-evacuation-planning.pdf>

*National Fuel Plan Planning and Response Arrangements for Fuel Supply Disruptions and Emergencies Supporting Plan [SP 04/20]*

National Emergency Management Agency

<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/National-fuel-plan/National-Fuel-Plan-Final-March2020.pdf>

*People at Risk of COVID-19*

<https://covid19.govt.nz/health-and-wellbeing/people-at-risk-of-covid-19/>

*Personal Protective Equipment Use for Non-health Workers*

Ministry of Health

<https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/diseases-and-conditions/covid-19-novel-coronavirus/covid-19-novel-coronavirus-information-specific-audiences/covid-19-advice-essential-workers-including-personal-protective-equipment/personal-protective-equipment-use-non-health-essential-workers>

*Quick Guide: Declaring a State of Local Emergency*

National emergency Management Agency

<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/Declarations/Quick-Guide-to-declaring-a-state-of-local-emergency.pdf>

*Quick Guide: Giving Notice of a Local Transition Period*

National Emergency Management Agency

<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/Declarations/Quick-Guide-to-declaring-a-state-of-local-emergency.pdf?vid=3>

*Tsunami Advisory and Warning Plan Supporting Plan [SP 01/18]*

National Emergency Management Agency

<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications-/Supporting-Plans/Tsunami-Advisory-and-Warning-Plan-Supporting-Plan-Update-Jun-2020.pdf>

*Wellington Earthquake National Initial Response Plan Supporting Plan [SP 02/18]*

National Emergency Management Agency

<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/WENIRP-2.0-Final-for-publication.pdf>

*Working from the Same Page: Consistent Messaging for CDEM*

National Emergency Management Agency

<https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/consistent-messages-part-A-emergency-survival-kit.pdf>

*Unite against COVID-19*

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<https://covid19.govt.nz/>