

# AGENDA/KAUPAPA



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MEMBERSHIP: Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz (Chair), Josh Wharehinga (Deputy Chair), Debbie Gregory, Rawinia Parata, Ani Pahuru-Huriwai and Rob Telfer

## CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP/KAIWHAKAHAERE OHOTATA WHAKAMARU TŪMATANUI

DATE: Wednesday 24 May 2023  
TIME: 9:00AM  
AT: Te Ruma Kaunihera (Council Meeting Room), Awarua, Fitzherbert Street, Gisborne

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# Civil Defence Emergency Management

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<b>Reports to:</b>	Council
<b>Chairperson:</b>	Mayor Stoltz
<b>Deputy Chairperson:</b>	Deputy Mayor Josh Wharehinga
<b>Membership:</b>	Cr Debbie Gregory, Cr Rawinia Parata, Cr Ani Pahuru-Huriwai and Cr Rob Telfer and four iwi appointees (TBC).
<b>Quorum:</b>	Half of the members when the number is even and a majority when the membership is uneven.
<b>Meeting Frequency:</b>	As required. Meetings may take place on the same day as Council meetings.

## Purpose

To perform the functions of a Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group required under section 12(1)(b) of the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002 (the Act).

To ensure that appropriate emergency management as detailed in the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 (the Act) is carried out within the Gisborne District.

Provide governance and oversight of the activities required to be undertaken on its behalf by the Act.

## Terms of Reference

The Civil Defence and Emergency Management Committee has responsibility and authority to:

- Be Gisborne's strategic forum for civil defence emergency management planning and policy.
- Co-ordinate planning, programmes and activities related to civil defence emergency management across the areas of risk reduction, readiness, response and recovery.
- Assist in local civil defence emergency management planning activity through developing, approving, implementing and monitoring the Gisborne Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan and ensuring alignment of local planning with national plans and strategy.
- Establish and maintain a Civil Defence Emergency Management Co-ordinating Executive Group, as required by section 20 of the Act.
- Exercise the statutory powers and functions outlined in the Act, including those set out in sections 17 and 18 of the Act.

Relevant Legislation includes but is not limited to

- Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002.

### 3.1. Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes 22 February 2023

# MINUTES

## Draft & Unconfirmed



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Email [service@gdc.govt.nz](mailto:service@gdc.govt.nz) Web [www.gdc.govt.nz](http://www.gdc.govt.nz)

MEMBERSHIP: Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz (Chair), Josh Wharehinga (Deputy Chair), Debbie Gregory, Rawinia Parata, Ani Pahuru-Huriwai and Rob Telfer

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## MINUTES of the CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP/KAIWHAKAHAERE OHOTATA WHAKAMARU TŪMATANUI

Held via Audio Visual Link, Awarua, Fitzherbert Street, Gisborne on Wednesday 22 February 2023 at 9:00AM.

### PRESENT:

Her Worship the Mayor Rehette Stoltz, Deputy Mayor Josh Wharehinga, Debbie Gregory, Ani Pahuru-Huriwai, Rawinia Parata and Rob Telfer.

### IN ATTENDANCE:

Chief Executive Nedine Thatcher Swann, Director Lifelines David Wilson, Director Internal Partnerships James Baty, Chief Financial Officer Pauline Foreman, Chief of Strategy & Science Jo Noble, Councillors Cranston, Foster, Robinson, Thompson, Tibble, Democracy & Support Services Manager Heather Kohn and Committee Secretary Jill Simpson.

The meeting commenced with a karakia.

Her Worship the Mayor extended gratitude to all Councillors for the work they have been doing keeping the community calm, giving direction and assisting in the clean-up following Cyclone Gabrielle.

### 1. Apologies

There were no apologies.

### 2. Declarations of Interest

There were no interests declared.

### 3. Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes

#### 3.1 Confirmation of non-confidential Minutes

MOVED by Cr Pahuru-Huriwai, seconded by Cr Telfer

That the Minutes of 23 November 2022 be accepted.

**CARRIED**

### **3.2 Action Sheet**

Noted.

### **4. Leave of Absence**

There were no leaves of absence.

### **5. Acknowledgements and Tributes**

Her Worship the Mayor acknowledged the passing of John Coates who was a well-loved member of the community and sending lots of aroha to his whanau.

Her Worship the Mayor acknowledged and thanked the Civil Defence team, Iwi partners, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Government response, Police, Fire & Emergency NZ, St John's Ambulance Service, all Schools, and all organisations that have formed part of this response.

### **6. Public Input and Petitions**

There were no public input or petitions.

### **7. Extraordinary Business**

There was no extraordinary business.

### **8. Notices of Motion**

There were no notices of motion.

### **9. Adjourned Business**

There was no adjourned business.

## **10. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for DECISION**

### **10.1 23-57 Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Key Position Appointments**

Chief Executive Nedine Thatcher Swann acknowledged the awesome team at Council who have been mucking in and working long hours to support our community following Cyclone Gabrielle. Also acknowledgement and thanks to our emergency partners who have been with us since day one of the event. A big mihi to the Councillors for their patience, support and professionalism for our team and myself as we work through this emergency event.

Nedine shared with Councillors the high level dashboard which shows where we are tracking in terms of Welfare, Housing and other areas following the event.

A team are being deployed through Opotiki to the top of the East Coast for intel around damaged houses etc. and to get an indication of the help that is needed in that area.

The investment from Central Government in infrastructure assisted, if not avoided, what could have been a catastrophic situation city-wide.

Further points include:

- In terms of red stickered properties, the majority are sitting in the Uawa area.
- Pockets in the region are still without power and Eastland Network continue to work on these outages.
- Most schools are now open with 50% of the early childhood centres also open.
- Still some access issues around roading.
- Currently working on the Donated Goods Plan.
- Supply chain management issues.
- Silt management - two sites now available for the community to dispose of silt.
- Waipaoa backup emergency water supply only supplies 30% of our requirements. Industries that use reticulated water are not operating. Leaderbrand who have their own water supply have been working with the sector to investigate options around the supply of water.
- Several water trucks have come into the district that can clean and filter water. Have not had to use this service for our residential supply. The message to the community is still to conserve water.
- The Emergency Management Plan team from Bay of Plenty have been providing support and plans are in place to replace the team once they return home.

Questions of clarification from Councillors included:

- Because of the National State of Emergency being extended, Council is waiting for the call to be made around national transition. What that means is that we are focused on recovery planning while moving out of response. Trust Tairāwhiti have led in terms of business discussions and are holding regular hui looking at important agricultural business needs and solutions. Engineers are currently looking at a fix for the water pipes but also, we need to think about and be advocating for a resilient approach to restoring the water pipe, so we are not in this position in the future.
- Whilst the community are reliant on Waipaoa water supply it will be difficult for industry who also rely on town water to begin start-up as we need to ensure our necessary uses are met first.
- Comms will be going out in terms of rates relief for the community.
- Council is putting in place free parking.
- 303 customers are without power which includes 266 in the Tairāwhiti region and 37 in Wairoa. A generator is supplying power to the East Cape Road.
- The Waipaoa Treatment Plant has always supplemented the Waingake Treatment Plant when the water has been low.

- Approval has been granted for a blanket penalty remission for people that cannot pay the next rates instalment. Homes that are red and yellow stickered will have a rates remission applied until the end of the financial year. From that point on red stickered homes will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. For homes severely impacted by erosion or other damage, there will be rates remission for Instalments due to the end of the financial year. Payment arrangements or postponement of rates for up to 6 months will also be put in place.
- Concerns raised around homes on the East Coast being red stickered and what that would mean to the people who own those homes.
- Having a red sticker almost accelerates having access to insurance as a red sticker would negate a number of concerns that insurers may have. It is important to take photos of everything. Part of the response is to ensure there is welfare follow up and support for whanau that need emergency housing. Some of the yellow stickered homes have quick fixes as it may just be to remove some of the gib and dry the area out. We want our whanau in healthy homes so it is finding a balance around some practical outcomes that we can support.
- Red stickered homes are uninhabitable, and support will be given to finding alternate accommodation.
- Communication received leading up to event was excellent. It enabled people to take action and avoid some flooding.

Director Lifelines David Wilson attended and presented on the Waingake Pipeline and explained that several different workstreams are needed to be addressed to bring more water into the city and get the best outcome. A copy of the presentation will be emailed to Councillors.

MOVED by Cr Gregory, seconded by Cr Wharehinga

That the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group/Kaiwhakahaere Ohotata Whakamaru Tūmatanui:

1. Reconfirms the following Tairāwhiti Civil Defence Emergency Management Group appointments:
  - a) Alternate Controllers
    - Nedine Thatcher Swann, Gisborne District Council
    - James Baty, Gisborne District Council
    - Helen Harris, Waka Kotahi
  - b) Alternate Recovery Managers
    - Heather Kohn, Gisborne District Council
    - Nedine Thatcher Swann, Gisborne District Council
  - c) Alternate Welfare Manager
    - Lynne Campbell, Ministry for Social Development
  - d) Alternate Public Information Managers
    - Diana Dobson (External)
    - Jade Lister-Baty, Gisborne District Council
2. Notes that Ben Green assumed position of Group Controller (as at 16 January 2023) in line with the resolution passed by the Tairāwhiti Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (report 22-162).

3. Notes that James Baty will stand down as Group Recovery Manager as at 31 March 2023.
4. Approves the following Tairāwhiti Civil Defence Emergency Management Group appointments
  - a) Alternate Controllers
    - David Wilson, Gisborne District Council
    - Joanna Noble, Gisborne District Council
    - Michele Frey, Gisborne District Council
    - Pauline Foreman, Gisborne District Council
    - Libby Young, Gisborne District Council
    - Phil Nickerson, Gisborne District Council
  - b) Group Recovery Manager
    - Rebecca Halbert, Gisborne District Council effective from 1 April 2023
  - c) Alternate Recovery Managers
    - James Baty, Gisborne District Council
    - Steve Breen, Gisborne District Council
    - David Wilson, Gisborne District Council
    - Anita Reedy-Holthausan, Gisborne District Council
    - Joanna Noble, Gisborne District Council
    - Michele Frey, Gisborne District Council
    - Pauline Foreman, Gisborne District Council
    - De-Arne Sutherland, Gisborne District Council
  - d) Group Welfare Manager
    - Dallas Haynes
  - e) Public Information Manager
    - Anita Reedy Holthausen, Gisborne District Council
  - f) Alternate Public Information Managers
    - Melanie Thornton, Gisborne District Council
    - Karen Hadfield, Gisborne District Council
    - Toni Lexmond, Kainga Ora – external personnel
5. Notes the following Tairāwhiti Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Community Link Area Coordinators
  - Te Araroa: Hal Hovell and Michelle Wanoa
  - Waiapu: James Palmer and Leanne Morice
  - Tokomaru Bay: Lilian Ward and Horiata Raihania
  - Uawa: Greg Shelton and Nori Parata
  - Waimata: Michael Savage
  - Ormond: Gary Howse
  - Waikohu: Frank Ngatoro and Dave Pikia
  - Tiiroto: Jennie Law
  - Manutuke: Karl Scragg
  - Muriwai: Wayne Panapa

**CARRIED**



## 11. Close of Meeting

There being no further business, the meeting concluded at 10:02 am with a karakia.

Rehette Stoltz  
**MAYOR**

### 3.2. Action Sheet

Meeting Date	Item No.	Item	Status	Action Required	Assignee/s	Action Taken	Due Date
11/05/22	10.1	22-78 Tairāwhiti Civil Defence and Emergency Management Report April 2022	Completed	A report will be submitted regarding roadworks on the east coast following the latest weather event.	Dave Hadfield, David Wilson	<b>01/11/2022 Gael Alderton</b> Refer to Dave Hadfield's Emergency Works Roding Repairs Report to Operations Committee on 7 December.	12/07/22
27/07/22	11.1	22-151 Tairāwhiti Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Report - 27 July 22	In progress	Staff will report back on the budget of the Emergency Co-ordination Centre.	Ben Green	<b>21/11/2022 Ben Green</b> As at 21 November 2022, Resource Consent has yet to be approved. As such, budget will be consolidated post the consent being approved given there may be consent conditions to meet.	24/05/23
23/11/22	10.0	Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for INFORMATION Nil	Completed	A brief report/presentation to the committee around the Hazards of mud Volcanoes.	Dr Murry Cave	<b>09/02/2023 Dr Murry Cave</b> Report going to CDEM Meeting 24 May 2023.	02/05/23

## 10. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for DECISION



23-56

**Title:** 23-56 Hazards of Mud Volcanoes  
**Section:** Civil Defence Emergency Management  
**Prepared by:** Dr Murry Cave - Principal Scientist  
**Meeting Date:** Wednesday 24 May 2023

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Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Medium**

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### **Report to CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP/KAIWHAKAHAERE OHOTATA WHAKAMARU TŪMATANUI for information**

#### **PURPOSE - TE TAKE**

The purpose of this report is to summarise the state of knowledge Council has on the hazards presented by mud volcanoes within the Gisborne/Tairāwhiti region.

#### **SUMMARY - HE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA**

Mud volcanoes are a feature in the landscape that are almost unique to the Gisborne-Tairāwhiti region but the natural hazard risk they pose has only now been assessed.

Since 2016, a comprehensive programme has been undertaken to understand the location and risk they pose. Our understanding of risk has been enhanced by an assessment of a new mud volcano eruptive centre on Utting's farm in the Waimata Valley and a more recent eruption on the adjacent Monowai Station.

Our recent LiDAR acquisition along with high resolution satellite imagery has allowed us to map these features and understand the broader significance they pose in a hazard context.

It has been established that the eruptive centres which have been long known to a varying degree of accuracy are merely the manifestation of a larger area of risk defined by mapped dome or cone like features known as diapirs. In turn diapirs occur along fault zones that incorporate zones of highly disturbed rock (Melange).

Based on our improved mapping we can now delineate two zones of risk.

- The diapiric structures themselves, and
- The more widely extensive melange.

The situation is complicated by there being two distinct melange zones, one of which poses a risk while the other does not.

We have identified specific areas of highest risk on which dwellings have been constructed as well as a broader area where there are no dwellings currently and a prohibition on construction would be advisable.

Areas at risk with existing dwellings should have Land Information Memorandum (LIM) reports flagged to include the mud volcano risk and a zone defined where new builds are prohibited. Within Gisborne City and its environs, the Wheatstone Road-Sponge Bay area is an area of risk and is one where LIM's should be flagged. The Knapdale ecological resort and adjacent properties should be similarly flagged. Several properties in the Waimata Valley, and between Pouawa and Tolaga Bay should be similarly flagged. Buffer zones around identified mud volcanoes where new buildings should be prohibited are also identified.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Medium** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS - NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA**

**That the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group/Kaiwhakahaere Ohotata Whakamaru Tūmatanui:**

- 1. Notes that it is proposed to add mud volcano data to LIM reports for affected dwellings in the Wheatstone Road area, in the vicinity of Knapdale, and certain properties in the Waimata Valley and between Pouawa and Tolaga Bay.**

*Authorised by:*

**David Wilson - Director Lifelines**

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**Keywords:** mud volcanoes, natural hazards, savages mud volcanoes, knapdale ecological resort, pouawa, tolaga bay

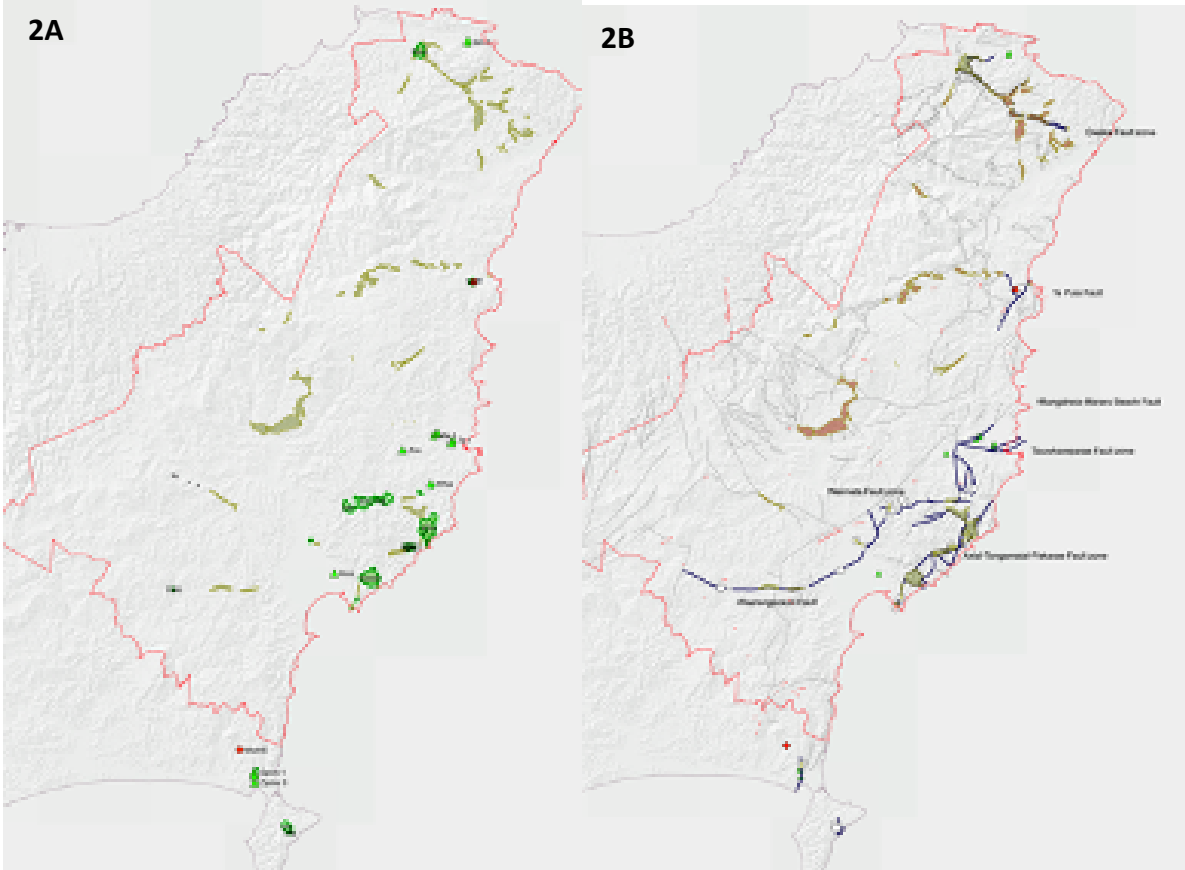
## BACKGROUND - HE WHAKAMĀRAMA

1. While mud volcanoes have been long known within the region, they have remained poorly understood. It was not until the eruption of the Uttings Mud Volcano in December 2018 that it was clear that these features posed a potential risk to the community. Prior eruptions such as the earlier eruption of the Savages mud volcano on Monowai station in 2003 occurred in areas remote from dwellings. The Uttings eruption occurred within several hundred metres of a farmhouse and occurred at a site not previously recognised as being at risk.
2. The Uttings eruption was short lived but violent and capable of throwing large boulders over 100m and was associated with methane gas and lesser higher gaseous hydrocarbons likely to include volatile wet gases such as propane. A significant volume of debris was deposited over an area of over 2ha within a few hours **Figure 1** below. Such an eruption below or close to a dwelling would pose an extremely elevated risk to life and property.



**Figure 1:** Oblique aerial view of the Uttings mud volcano. This covered just over 2ha and elevated the land by over 1m resulting in a small lake forming from the blocking of a small stream. People standing on the mud volcano provide scale.

3. The location of key mud volcanoes and the diapiric structures is shown below in **Figure 2A** at left, while **Figure 2B** on the right shows the faults that influence the location of mud volcanoes and the area of melange (olive green) associated with mud volcanoes. Also shown are other areas of melange which are superficially similar, but which are not known to pose a risk (brown).



**Figure 2:** Faults, mud volcano diapirs, and melange zones in Gisborne Tairāwhiti.

4. The one area within Gisborne City where a mud volcano and the associated diapiric structure are a potential risk to property is in Wheatstone Road. While the main mud volcano feature has been long known and building has been excluded from this area, the larger diapiric structure has not been recognised.



#### **DISCUSSION and OPTIONS - WHAKAWHITINGA KŌRERO me ngā KŌWHIRINGA**

5. A key issue with mud volcanoes is that there are several dwellings constructed on the diapiric structures, particularly in Wheatstone Road, upon which mud volcanoes can occur. Eruptions may occur anywhere on those diapiric structures and the potentially more extensive fault-bound melange, not just the known eruptive centres. There is no imminent risk of eruption, therefore it is not appropriate to issue Section 124 dangerous building notices under the Building Act. The risk is ever present, however, and the best approach is to have the mud volcano risk flagged on LIM associated with the property. An existing S.124 notice has recently been withdrawn and will be replaced with a LIM record with the agreement of the landowner.

6. For the Uttings mud volcano, the eruption was preceded by significant uplift and surface rupture and such precursors will be a useful signal to council allowing for a decision to transition from a LIM notification to a full s124 dangerous building prohibition. In other instances, a high intensity earthquake with sustained M7+ shaking may result in an eruption within a few days, but current records suggest that even a significant earthquake will not cause an immediate mud volcano eruption. There is thus a window after a significant earthquake which will allow for the risk to be assessed.
7. Regionally, this hazard is of low impact, but for the owners of properties on top of the diapiric structures, its identification may result in elevated concern. Based on the experience with two property owners on the Wheatstone Road diapir, there was in one instance a recognition that this was a potential long-term risk rather than an immediate threat and in the other instance the replacement of a s124 notice with a LIM notification was seen as an appropriate means of addressing their concerns.
8. Research has also shown that while landowners may be concerned about the LIM notice, it does not impact on the long-term perception of ownership risk and the risk from immediate fiscal pressures such as interest rate and or mortgage rate changes have a greater impact on landowners' perception of risk. A well know example of this was a change to LIMS on the Waikanae Coast which had only a short-term impact on landowners and did not impact the value of house sales whereas the global financial crisis had a far greater impact.

#### **ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE - AROTAKENGA o NGĀ HIRANGA**

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

**Overall Process:** **Low** Significance

9. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Medium** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
10. There are no issues of significance associated with the mud volcanoes as most of the mud volcanoes and the associated diapiric structures occur on unoccupied rural land. Even in Wheatstone Road where there are dwellings on the diapiric structure associated with the mud volcanoes, the level of activity has been low and there is no imminent threat.

#### **TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA TANGATA WHENUA**

11. The majority of these mud volcanoes occur within the rohe of Ngati Porou and may impact on the iwi's aspirations for use of affected land for new dwellings, for example in Wheatstone Road.



## **CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications - NGĀ REREKĒTANGA ĀHUARANGI – ngā whakaaweawe / ngā ritenga**

12. There are no particular climate change implications for this report, however, it is noted that these mud volcanoes naturally discharge a complex mix of gases dominated by hydrocarbons (methane and ethane) during an eruptive but the eruptive gas volumes and residual volumes has not been quantified.

## **CONSIDERATIONS - HEI WHAKAARO**

### **Financial/Budget**

13. There are no funding implications for this report.

### **Legal**

14. There are no specific legal implications to this report.

## **POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS - KAUPAPA HERE me ngā RITENGA WHAKAMAHERE**

15. The mud volcano data has already been added to the Tairāwhiti maps GIS meaning that the data will be available when undertaking LIM searches. The information will help inform the natural hazards framework in the Tairāwhiti Regional Management Plan review. This will also provide the most appropriate framework for public consultation about the implications of mud volcanoes where these may affect properties.

## **RISKS - NGĀ TŪRARU**

16. Any mud volcano eruption particularly on Wheatstone Road will have a potential adverse effect on the residents along that road if the eruptive centre becomes enlarged. Such an eruption is likely to follow a significant scale earthquake such as the 2007 Gisborne Earthquake and the consequences of such an earthquake are likely to be much larger than the local effects although clearly of concern to those residents specifically. Such an eruption may not be immediate and precursor effects such as localised uplift are likely to provide a response window.
17. As there is a technical paper being published in the New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics, there is an opportunity around that publication to produce some communications with the public as part of an awareness campaign around natural hazards generally.

## **NEXT STEPS - NGĀ MAHI E WHAI AKE**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Action/Milestone</b>	<b>Comments</b>
This meeting	Advise consent planning and Building Services	Ensure that staff are aware of spatial layer and that implications are understood during consenting and building approvals
TBC	Paper published	Trigger point for awareness of natural hazards campaign

## 11. Reports of the Chief Executive and Staff for INFORMATION



23-120

**Title:** 23-120 Tairāwhiti Recovery Plan  
**Section:** Civil Defence Emergency Management  
**Prepared by:** Anita Reedy-Holthausen - CDEM Group Recovery Manager  
**Meeting Date:** Wednesday 24 May 2023

Legal: Yes

Financial: Yes

Significance: **Medium**

### Report to CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP/KAIWHAKAHAERE OHOTATA WHAKAMARU TŪMATANUI for information

#### PURPOSE - TE TAKE

The purpose of this report is to share the initial Recovery Plan funding request submitted to Minister of Finance and Cyclone Recovery on 30 April 2023.

#### SUMMARY – HE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA

The Regional Recovery Office has been established to act as the coordination centre for the recovery planning following Cyclone Gabrielle. A Collective Impact approach is being developed to facilitate engagement on the regional recovery alongside iwi, agencies, community and whānau. This approach is to ensure recovery efforts within the region are coordinated, cohesive and our community is made safe, connected, and protected.

Within the next 12 months the aim is to adopt the collective impact approach to achieve:

- Phase One (completed May 2023)

Produce a recovery plan that focuses on high level budgets required to repair infrastructure and activities that support our communities to be safe, protected and connected. The recovery plan and funding request was submitted to government on 30 April 2023 **[ATTACHMENT 1 & 2]**.

- Phase Two (currently underway)

The focus is now shifting to development of regional community led recovery plans. This phase will emphasise the importance of whānau, hapū, iwi and community needs being at the centre of engagement while the collective wrap around.

- Phase Three (future)

This will involve a plan that encompasses the development, delivery and implementation of the regional actions towards medium to long term recovery efforts.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Medium** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

## RECOMMENDATIONS - NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA

That the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group/Kaiwhakahaere Ohotata Whakamaru Tūmatanui:

1. Notes the contents of this report.

*Authorised by:*

**Anita Reedy-Holthausen - CDEM Group Recovery Manager**

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**Keywords:** recovery plan, cyclone gabrielle

## BACKGROUND - HE WHAKAMĀRAMA

1. The Regional Recovery Office (RRO) has been established with resourcing for the backbone functions for regional recovery planning. The purpose of the team is to ensure the recovery efforts in the built, natural, economic and social environments is co-ordinated across the region.
2. Council has received an initial \$1M to support the establishment of the recovery office structure through to June 2024.
3. Led by the Group Recovery Manager, the RRO reports fortnightly to a collective of iwi, local and government agencies and public service leads via the Coordinating Executive Group.
4. The RRO has been focused on developing the Collective Impact approach with the Group, that will facilitate engagement on the regional recovery and community-led planning.

## DISCUSSION - WHAKAWHITINGA KŌRERO

5. In April, the RRO co-ordinated a recovery plan submission to Minister Robertson to request funding that would support immediate and future requirements for a safe, connected and protected community **[ATTACHMENT 1 & 2]**. This included:
  - \$500K - Delivery of the Collective Impact community engagement and recovery planning mahi.
  - \$1B - Repair and resilience for flood protection, transport networks, water, communication and utilities and community facilities and services.
  - \$71.4M - Environmental monitoring and restoration mahi.
  - \$16.8M - Wellbeing, housing support and services.
6. Council is yet to receive a response to the funding request submitted.
7. In parallel with the recovery plan funding request, Council also submitted a bid to Ministry for the Environment to address immediate needs for Silt and Debris Waste removal.
8. On 3 May government announced funding for Hawkes Bay and Tairāwhiti of:
  - \$102 million to help councils process and dispose of all the debris coming from residential properties, and to deal with sediment on council-land to make it available to the public again. (\$31.4M is allocated to Tairāwhiti)
  - \$70 million for commercial properties (including farmers and growers) to help clean up their land and return to profit. (\$7.4M allocated to Tairāwhiti)
  - Funding for debris and sediment removal from whenua Māori. (Allocation to be announced).
9. Staff have been working through funding agreements for the delivery of \$38.8M allocated to Tairāwhiti. We do not yet know how this funding aligns to the recovery plan bid and staff will be seeking clarification from central government.

10. On 14 May, a pre-Budget 2023 announcement was made by the Minister of Finance and Cyclone Recovery, Grant Robertson for a \$1B package for recovery from Cyclone Gabrielle and the Auckland Floods.

- Initial \$100 million flood protection funding
- \$275 million for Waka Kotahi and local roads
- \$200 million for North Island rail links
- Funding to support weather-hit schools
- More on-farm support for the safety and wellbeing of people and stock
- Employment schemes to retrain workers facing volatile jobs market
- More support for food banks and ongoing clean-up effort
- \$10.15m for Slash and Debris in Hawke's Bay and Tairāwhiti for waterways and catchments.

11. Staff are now undertaking work to clarify budget announcements with government agencies to determine what this will mean for Tairāwhiti and regional recovery planning.

## **ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE - AROTAKENGA o NGĀ HIRANGA**

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

**Overall Process:** High Significance

**This Report:** Low Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

**Overall Process:** High Significance

**This Report:** Low Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

**Overall Process:** Medium Significance

**This Report:** Low Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

**Overall Process:** High Significance

**This Report:** Low Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

**Overall Process:** High Significance

**This Report:** Low Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

**Overall Process:** High Significance

**This Report:** Medium Significance

12. The matters in this report are considered to be of **Medium** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

## **TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA TANGATA WHENUA**

13. The RRO has engaged with iwi leads and public services through the Co-ordinating Executive Group and through development of the Collective Impact approach.
14. The Group Recovery Manager presented to the Rau Tipu Rau Ora forum to outline the recovery office functions and discuss Collective Impact methodology.
15. The RRO are currently working directly with Ngai Tāmanuhiri to support the development of their recovery plan.

## **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA HAPORI**

16. Engagement with communities for recovery planning is yet to get underway and is currently being planned through the Collective Impact approach. The CI framework will allow all voices to be heard under the four recovery environments.

## **CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications - NGĀ REREKĒTANGA ĀHUARANGI – ngā whakaaweawe / ngā ritenga**

17. The matters within this report do not have implications for Climate Change.

## **CONSIDERATIONS - HEI WHAKAARO**

### **Financial/Budget**

18. Council is yet to receive a response to the Recovery Plan funding request submitted.
19. Further work is required to identify and reduce any costs associated with administering government funding announced to date.
20. The RRO is currently funded to June 2024, and options will need to be explored for funding the backbone operations beyond this timeframe.

### **Legal**

21. Agreements for current and any future funding announced will require legal review to understand our obligations.

## **POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS - KAUPAPA HERE me ngā RITENGA WHAKAMAHERE**

22. The matters within this report do not have implications for Policy and Planning, but will need to be assessed when there is further clarity around successful funding and following engagement for recovery planning.

## **RISKS - NGĀ TŪRARU**

23. Funding announcements to date have been developed in isolation contrary to the locally led - nationally supported approach. The messaging on funding decisions needs to be communicated clearly from central government.

## 24. NEXT STEPS - NGĀ MAHI E WHAI AKE

Date	Action/Milestone	Comments
30 May	Develop approaches to allocation of funding drops.	Government has determined that funding be administered by local Government.
1 June	Clarify funding request and funding announcement next steps with central government agencies	Underway
June - July	Collective Impact engagement for community-led recovery plans	Commencing with Ngai Tāmanuhiri

## ATTACHMENTS - NGĀ TĀPIRITANGA

1. Attachment 1 - Letter- Recovery- Final- 010523 [23-120.1 - 2 pages]
2. Attachment 2 - Recovery Plan Final [23-120.2 - 35 pages]

# Office of Recovery Tairāwhiti

1 May 2023

Hon Grant Robertson  
Minister of Finance  
Minister for Cyclone Recovery  
Parliament Buildings  
Wellington

Hon Kiritapu Allan  
Minister for Regional Development

E ōku nui, e ōku rahi, kōrua ngā minita e hautū ana i te waka kawē oranga ki ngā kōkoru o Te Tairāwhiti, tēnā kōrua, otirā tō tira tauawhi, tēnā koutou katoa. Hāunga ngā taumahatanga kei waenganui tonu i a tātau, ko te tūmanako ia e tutuki pai ana ngā mahi ki te hapori, ā, e papaki pounamu ana ngā huarahi kei mua i a tātau. Kāti, kei whea mai te mīharotanga - tihe mauri pua, tihe mauri ora!

To our esteemed leaders, in particular to you our ministers and your ministries guiding Tairāwhiti through these turbulent times - welcome to you all. Although we continue to be beset by the challenges upon us, we know that the work is progressing well and that the fruits of your guidance are positively impacting on our community. What else can be said but our acknowledgement of your support – may the life force bloom and may it prosper!

Thank you for your continued support for our region and Government's investment to date. It is always a pleasure to host you and to showcase the best of Te Tairāwhiti. Most recently, you have visited our region to see first-hand the devastating impacts that extreme weather events have had on Te Tairāwhiti. While our people continue to prepare, respond and recover with each event, the frequency of these events and their impacts on whenua, our communities and our wellbeing, is significant.

The recovery of our region cannot happen without support from Government. Public sector agencies, Council and iwi in Tairāwhiti have come together to prepare a Minister's budget recovery plan for our region. We are pleased to present this plan, the mahi required to implement it and the costs in commencing our region's recovery efforts.

This plan should not be seen in isolation of the work that needs to happen with communities. While the plan provides information covering the built, natural, economic and social environments, the cornerstone for our recovery programme is the importance of developing community-led recovery plans through the Collective Impact methodology. Collective Impact places whānau, hapū, iwi and community at the centre of engagement and ensures that communities lead conversations that determine how they wish to live their lives and what recovery means for them. Across all four environments, Collective Impact will help determine future plans.



Our region has significant challenges, but with these come opportunities to 'build back better'. Our people are our greatest asset, their continued resilience needs to be supported and strengthened. This plan allows us to work towards ensuring our communities are safe, protected and connected and that we build on this through Collective Impact to develop community-led recovery plans. We present the following information to Government which summarises all the initiatives, mahi and funding required for the short to medium term and includes funding estimates for building back with resilience.

Yours faithfully



Rehette Stoltz  
Mayor of Gisborne



Anita Reedy-Holthausen  
Tairāwhiti Group Recovery Manager

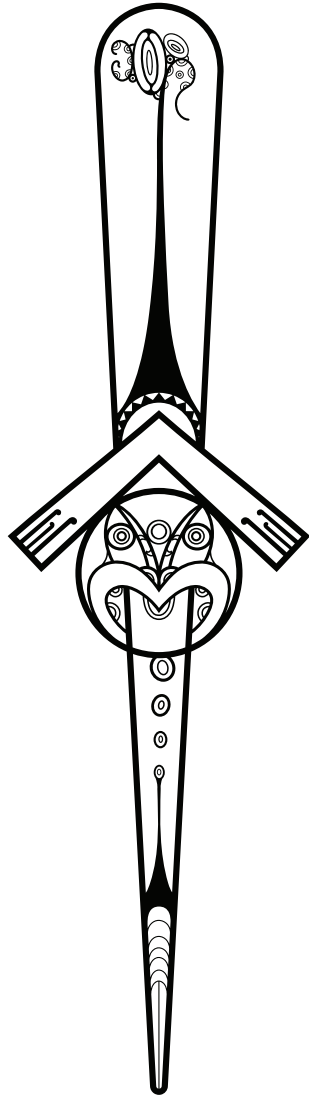
## our funding requests

<b>Collective Impact</b>	Immediate funding required to be safe, protected and connected (\$M)	Resilience (\$M)	New Funding required (\$M)
Community Engagement	0.5	-	0.5
<b>Built Environment</b>	Immediate funding required to be safe, protected and connected (\$M)	Resilience (\$M)	New Funding required (\$M)
Total funding requested for Built Environment	534	547	1Bn
<b>Natural Environment</b>	Immediate funding required to be safe, protected and connected (\$M)	Resilience (\$M)	New Funding required (\$M)
Total funding requested for Natural Environment	5.16	66.2	71.4
<b>Social Environment</b>	Immediate funding required to be safe, protected and connected (\$M)	Resilience (\$M)	New Funding required (\$M)
Total funding requested for Social Environment	16.8	-	16.8

# Our road to recovery - Tairāwhiti



# Mihi



Hui te ora  
Hui te mārāma  
Whano, whano haere mai te toki  
o te ata huaki rangi  
Haumi e  
Hui e  
Taiki e!

**Tēnā koutou katoa,**

Tangihia o tātou mate, rātou hinganga atu nei, e hingahinga mai na i runga i o tātou marae maha, tangihia rātou, haere ki te pūtahi nui a Rehua, ki te huinga o te kahurangi oti atu ai, koutou ki a koutou e moe, e oki.

Tēnā tātou ngā whakarereanga iho, ngā urupā o rātou mā, e kōkiri tonu nei ahakoa rā ngā pēhitanga o te wā, e whītiki tonu nei i roto i te pūranga paru, e whakarite nei kia ao ake te āpōpō.

Kia whakatinanahia e tātou te kōrero, Tūranga Ararau, Tūranga Makau-rau, Tūranga Tangata-rite. Rau atu ngā ara hei whai mā tātou, rau atu ngā makau hei hoa-haere mā tātou e tū tangata ai tātou, e tū rite ai tātou, Tūranga Tangata-rite.

**Tēnā koutou katoa!**



## Economic Environment

Manaia

Ko te mana tēnei o nga iwi o te Tairāwhiti  
The mana that the people of Te Tairāwhiti hold.



## Natural Environment

Te Rā

Ko te Tairāwhiti  
The first place to see the sun.



## Built Environment

Whare Āhuru

Ko ngā marae maha ēnei o te Tairāwhiti. Ko ngā whare hoki ēnei o te hunga noho ki tēnei rohe.  
Marae across the Te Tairāwhiti region, an indicator of 'home', of safety of security. These are also homes in our region that house our people.

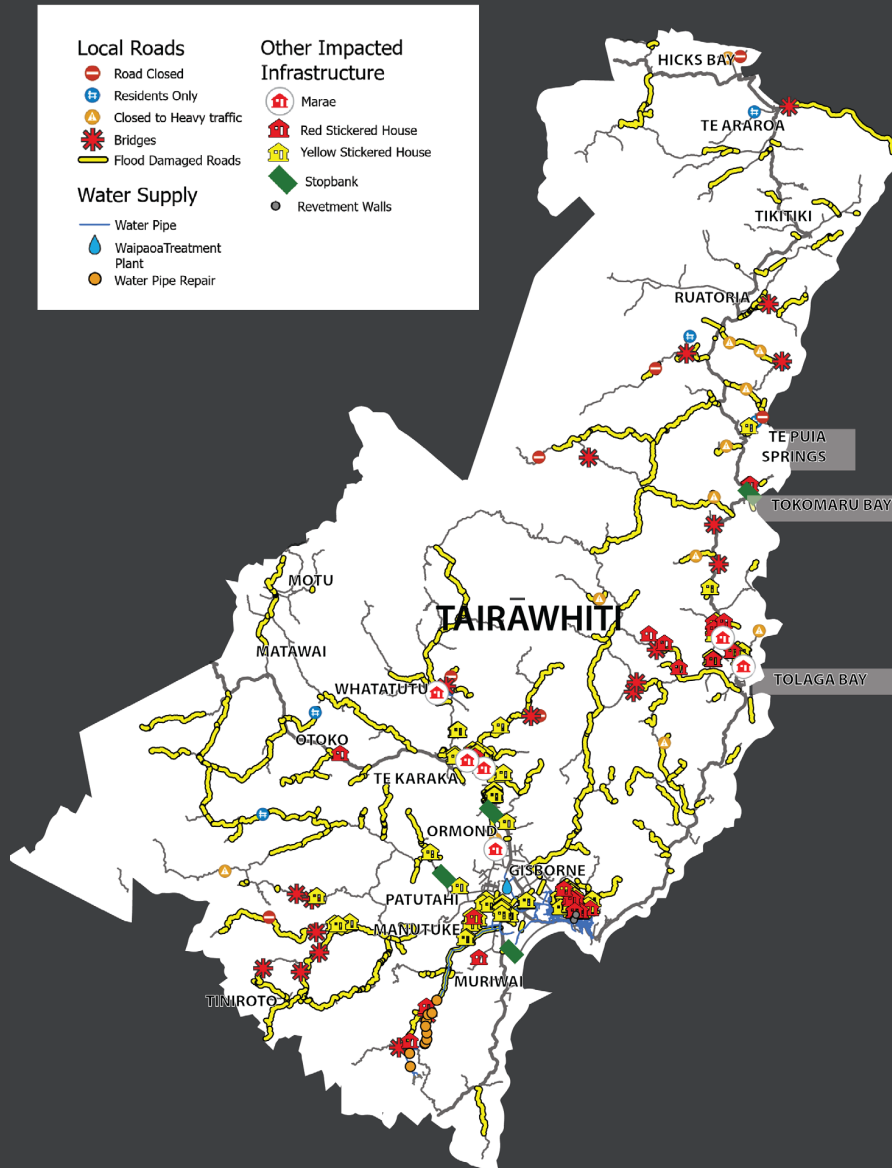


## Social Environment

Tangata Rite

Ko ngā iwi maha, ko ngā konohi maha ēnei o te Te Tairāwhiti. He momo kōruru e karanga ana ki ngā iwi kia mau, kia tau, kia kaha  
These are the people of Te Tairāwhiti, those who are resilient in hard times.

# Our broken Tairāwhiti



Civil Defence Emergency Management Group 24 May 2023

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# Event summary

Cyclone Gabrielle resulted in a State of National Emergency being declared on 14 February 2023. The National declaration was extended three times and then lifted for Tairāwhiti on the 14 March 2023.

The damage and impact of this event compounded the cumulative adverse impacts of Ex-Cyclone Hale (10 January 2023) and previous severe weather events since March 2022. As a result of eight previous weather events in the last 18 months Tairāwhiti has been in an on going state of recovery.

The damaging effects of Cyclone Gabrielle can be compared to the devastation caused by Cyclone Bola, which struck the region 35 years ago on 7 March 1988. The torrential rain of Cyclone Gabrielle triggered widespread river flooding, storm surge, high tides, and high waves across the coastal areas of the region, with the recorded rainfall accumulation exceeding levels documented during Cyclone Bola.

Tairāwhiti experienced substantial widespread damage to infrastructure, resulting in power, telecommunication and mobile networks being completely lost for several days. The roading network suffered extensive damage, bridges were completely swept away by floodwaters, landslides and roads collapsed, causing the district to be isolated for several days and some communities being isolated for several weeks.

The ongoing effort to reinstate access across the region is vitally important and extremely challenging, particularly in remote locations. Many properties were flooded and high winds resulted in various levels of damage across the region. Rapid Impact Assessment (RIA) and Rapid Building Assessments (RBA) continue to be carried out across the district.

Given the broad geographical scope and consequences of this event on the Tairāwhiti rohe, people and economy, there is an urgent need for swift recovery efforts, without exacerbating environmental degradation or compromising public health.

**Ki te ora te whenua  
Ka ora te tāngata**

## ROADING NETWORK



3000 faults registered on local roads

More than 130 sites on state highways SH2, SH35 and SH38 needing repairs

200+ major drop outs



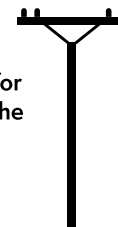
61 Bridge repairs or replacement

77 Bridges require slash removal

111 other structures damaged (retaining walls, river protection, stop banks)

## POWER

Power network severed for parts of the region



## WELFARE

24% of population required welfare support

230 households headed to friends and whānau

166 households evacuated to a Civil Defence centre

77 households required emergency accommodation

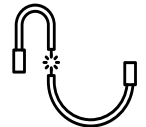
1.2k households required financial support

2.9k households required food support

588 households required medical support

## CONNECTIVITY

5 days with out communication



9 Fibre connection breaks

152 cell sites down

## WATER



9 Breaks In the pipeline to the main water supply

45 days to repair pipeline

45 days severe water restrictions for Gisborne City

45 days until industries able to use full mains water

# Introduction

Tairāwhiti covers a vast geographical area on the East Coast of Aotearoa, with our rural and coastal communities amongst the most isolated in the country. These communities have been greatly impacted by eight recent weather events that have occurred in a relatively short timeframe, and their remoteness means the full spectrum of recovery implementation is challenging.

Cyclone Gabrielle struck Tairāwhiti on 13 February 2023, causing widespread damage to homes, businesses, and infrastructure across the region. The disaster has had a devastating impact on Tairāwhiti communities, leaving many residents displaced and struggling to access essential services.

In response to this disaster, a comprehensive recovery and resilience plan will be developed to support the community's efforts to rebuild and increase readiness for future disasters. The priorities for recovery are to address the immediate needs of affected communities, repair and explore resilience options for damaged infrastructure, and implement mitigation measures to reduce risks from future weather events. The recovery plan will focus on four environments; Built, Natural, Economic and Social.

The Office of Recovery Tairāwhiti will follow a Collective Impact (CI) framework that ensures support for our community is at the forefront of the implementation of recovery priorities. Community knowledge and expertise will drive the recovery plan and communities will be supported and empowered throughout the process. The CI framework will allow all participants' voices to be heard and will take into account diverse, varying, and potentially contradictory perspectives across the region and the four recovery environments.

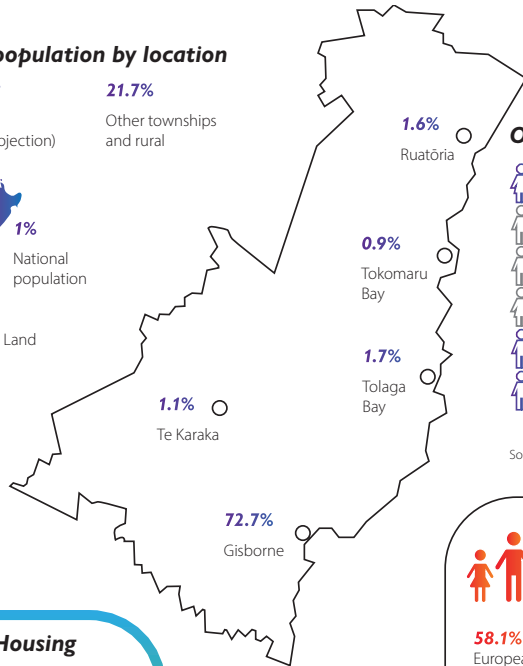
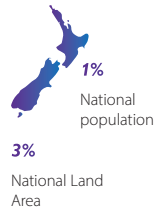
This approach will ensure that the recovery plan reflects what is needed for whānau, community, businesses and the environment to rebuild, redevelop and increase resilience.

Full recovery is many years ahead of us but Tairāwhiti is moving into a new future that is resilient and centred on the collective aspirations of Tairāwhiti communities.

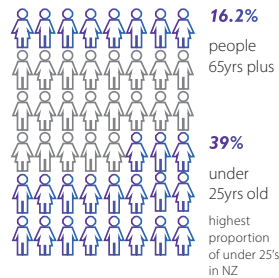
## Our population by location

**50,243**  
People  
(2021 projection)

**21.7%**  
Other townships  
and rural



## Our population age



Source: Stats NZ – [www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz)

## Our Housing



**\$840,000**  
National Median

**\$665,000**  
Tairāwhiti Median

**7.3%**  
Tairāwhiti House Price Rise

**2.4%**  
National Median House Price Rise

(As of year on year May 2022)

Tairāwhiti is NZ's fastest rising house market

Source: REINZ – [www.reinz.co.nz](http://www.reinz.co.nz)



## Our tangata whenua

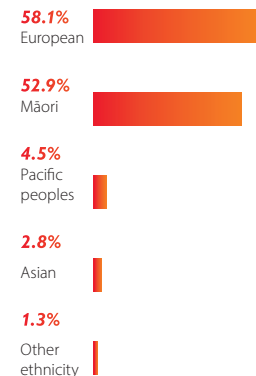
**4** Regional Iwi

**70** Operational Marae

**16%** Te Reo Māori Speakers

**4x** National percentage of Te Reo Māori speakers

## Our Ethnicity



Multiple ethnicities possible so totals more than 100%

# Our recovery

The Collective Impact (CI) framework is one that can bring cohesion to the recovery journey in Tairāwhiti.

**To deliver a coordinated community-led recovery plan a framework is required to ensure all partners and stakeholders can align their thinking and efforts.**

The CI framework has five conditions that provide the foundation for aligning collective agency effort.

A common agenda sets the collective recovery aspiration, we then understand what collective success looks like through shared measurements.

We identify what mutually reinforcing activities we already provide to achieve the common agenda.

Then we establish expectations and processes for continuous communication and create a backbone structure to provide cohesion to the many moving

## A Tairāwhiti way of working

Whānau and community voices are central to successful recovery planning in Tairāwhiti.

The Tairāwhiti way of working is to be an evidence-based, culturally appropriate approach to whānau-centred engagement.

Whānau voice is used to inform systems change and pathways to self-determination with the least resistance.

The Tairāwhiti way of working will underpin the community engagement phase of recovery.

To understand and capture whānau priorities in this manner ensures recovery is considered in a holistic way.

## The opportunity

Tairāwhiti is a geographically dispersed region with a large proportion of rural communities that are isolated.

These communities often feel forgotten and struggle to receive a level of service consistent with that provided in the city and surrounding areas.

Meaningful engagement and service provision based on whānau and community need is desperately needed.

The Tairāwhiti way of working will ensure any effort is guided by the voices that matter.

## Collective agency collaboration and learning

Collective agency efforts at this scale are rarely co-ordinated. This removes the ability for any support or intervention for populations to be considered holistically.

There is an opportunity for the public sector to test working collaboratively when guided by meaningful engagement and collection of whānau and community voices.

The collective systems and processes required can be repurposed and scaled to respond to community needs in regular operations.

The co-ordination of agencies in this fashion provides a one stop shop type environment.

Regardless of entry point for whānau or community, the visibility across collective processes and systems maximises time and resources of whānau and services alike.

## Next steps

A workshop for agency leaders will be held 2 May 2023 to design and develop the CI approach for recovery.

Workshops on the Tairāwhiti way of working will be held for those involved in the community engagement phase.

Once collectively aligned and with a clear engagement strategy, we will be able to develop an engagement plan.

# Built environment



## Built Environment Recovery

Building a resilient network is the big opportunity presented to Tairāwhiti. Building resilience into the infrastructure base at the recovery stage is often a marginal cost compared to retrofitting in the future, and the community can be confident heading into the future.

### There are several things to consider when reading the Built Recovery programme:

- Roads and water assets still require assessment. This means there is an unknown quantum of damage, and the costs to remediate are broad estimates.
- Cost estimates have contingencies of between 50-100% depending on the uncertainties, risks and design development.
- A consequential OPEX cost associated with the rebuild is not factored into the estimates. This can have a significant impact on the overall rates burden.
- Winter conditions will slow work. Prioritisation of efforts to get through winter is the primary focus in the next six months.
- Sources of funding are not discussed here however, the shortfall between funded recovery (through insurance, NEMA, existing Council budgets etc) and the need for a resilient network cannot be covered by local funding sources.

The picture of resilience in the built environment is coming to light. At this stage, resilience investment needs to be clarified, but the opportunities are considerable. However, we can say that the direct opportunity cost<sup>1</sup> of not investing in resilience now is \$1Bn.

<sup>1</sup> The direct opportunity cost is limited to the additional capex that would be required if the resilient infrastructure investment is delayed to a future date rather than incorporating now as part of the rebuild.

### Our estimated funding required to become a safe, connected and resilient community

Category	Immediate funding required to be safe and connected		Long term resilience funding required
	Spent to date (\$M)	Forecast Spend (\$M)	Additional cost (\$M)
** Core Response (silt, recovery, LTP, risk assessment)	2.3	25.2	-
** Emergency Coordination Centre	-	-	0.8
** Communication on Wheels	-	-	\$1
** Transport – GDC	17.2	305-420	200-400
** Blue Highway	-	-	12.4
** Water	2.8	32.4	73.0
** Flood Protection	-	39.8	-
** Stormwater & Wastewater	0.2	3.8	-
** Solid Waste	-	2.5	49.4
** Community facilities - Cemetery and reserves	-	2.7	2.3
** River sports storage		0.5	8.4
Transport – Waka Kotahi	3.3	Unknown	Unknown
Power	-	6.8	embedded in forecast spend
Chorus	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>548</b>

\*\* Gisborne District Council bid.



# Built environment



## Transport

The destruction of critical transport infrastructure has resulted in the isolation of some rural communities, creating a challenge to provide essential services and emergency support. Also, disrupted access has created both a social and economic impact for both primary producers and the wider supply chain.

### Local Roding Network

The local roading network suffered significant damage with over 3000 sites and over 180 roads affected. The rebuild for the transport network is focused around four workstreams; Repair or replacement of 61 bridges; Tiniroto Road at the Hangarua Bluffs; Dropouts and retaining wall repairs; Silt removal and slash removal.

If building back a resilient network is the plan, then an additional \$200 - 400M is needed. If the resilience needs to be incorporated later, there will be an additional \$310M to retrofit in capital works alone, not to mention the risk of lost productivity and future recovery costs if the assets fail again.

	Rough order costs (\$M)
Response and Recovery - full reinstatement	\$320-430
Additional to building in resilience (if done now)	\$185-390
Additional to building in resilience (if done later)	\$310

**\$17.2M spent to date on local roads**

## State Highways – Waka Kotahi

The state highways sustained critical damage at over 130 sites across SH2, SH35 and SH38.

Waka Kotahi can only estimate the costs of recovery or building resilience into the network once the Programme Business Case (PBC) has advanced long list options to the point of pricing. This is anticipated in May 2023 and budget implications will be addressed through Transport Budgets.

Priorities identified are:

- Fast track (8-12 week) Programme Business Case (PBC).
- Project Alliance has been formed.
- Integrated planning with GDC and other key stakeholders.
- Planning to feed into Collective Impact Methodology.
- The initial use of foam bitumen to lift the resilience of SH2 north of Gisborne is the initial investment of \$9M and will commence in May 2023.

# Built environment



## Water

### Safe Water Supply

The cyclone caused significant damage to the city’s primary water supply system, which resulted in a critical water shortage for both city residents and industry. This has had both a local and national impact on the economy.

In response to the damage, the team has repaired the pipeline in eight locations, however, the network remains incredibly vulnerable, and there is concern that the system could sustain more damage through the winter.

To date \$2.8M has been spent on response and restoring main water services. There is a need to develop a resilient solution, this is an additional \$73M but if this is undertaken now there is a likely saving of >\$10M from avoiding sunk cost repairing the existing line.



### Flood Protection

The flood protection network was severely damaged, leaving many residents without proper drainage and facing the risk of flooding during future rain events. The Council needs to urgently develop a plan to repair and rebuild the flood protection system to ensure the safety and well-being of its residents, as well as invest in new schemes to prevent further damage to public and private property.

The impacts of the cyclone across the flood management system is from reduced capacity in the channels due to siltation, woody debris build up at structures and stop banks that have either failed or are no longer fit for purpose.

The natural environment workstream has a critical link to the built environment workstream because of the future risk to infrastructure due to unstable sediment and woody debris in the catchment.

To date, the response costs have been included elsewhere but include removal of woody debris and silt. The investment needed to restore damaged stop banks and accelerate flood protection projects, so the flood management system is resilient and fit for purpose is \$39.8M as shown below:

	Rough order costs (\$M)
Catchment and river modelling	\$0.5
Stop bank assets with breaches or significant erosion	\$4.3
Stop bank raising and creation on critical rivers, e.g. Waipaoa western side upgrade	\$35

# Built environment



## Stormwater and wastewater

The urban stormwater and wastewater systems did not suffer significant damage, however there are system vulnerabilities and limitations. These are generally around the ability of the systems to function during a storm, recover quickly after a storm, and the increased operating costs of dealing with higher-than-usual contaminant loads. Following storms the emergency sewer valves invariably have to be opened which results in discharges into waterways. This is not an ideal situation going forwards.

### Recovery and rebuild is estimated to cost \$4M and consists of the following:

- Remediation of lands from the overflow of the Te Karaka Oxidation Ponds
- High wastewater flows caused a large number of tomos to form (>30)
- Costs associated with increased use of contractors dealing with significantly increased requests for service
- Stormwater sumps, fallen trees and streambank slumps



Civil Defence Emergency Management Group 24 May 2023

## Solid waste

There are two critical aspects to the solid waste recovery - Tokomaru Bay transfer station and how to manage the significant volume of woody debris that remains unstable within the catchments. Current plans are to relocate the transfer station to prevent flooding in weather events. The preferred option for woody debris is to install processing facilities that are owned and operated by GDC in collaboration with community partners

	Rough order costs (\$M)
Relocate transfer station Tokomaru Bay	\$2.6
Woody Debris processing	\$49.4

“Infrastructure lays the foundation for our people, places, te taiao and businesses in Tairāwhiti to thrive.”

# Built environment



## Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC)

The Tairāwhiti Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) is under construction and programmed to be completed by the end of 2023. It will be the regional headquarters to manage any disaster situation for Tairāwhiti and will be the communications centre for Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) groups outside our region and Government agencies.

The site is close to the hospital, a helipad will be built on land outside of the flood and tsunami inundation zones. Given the regional and national importance of the Tairāwhiti ECC and the consistent weather events impacting our region, the ECC needs more resilience in the construction and technical equipment. The short fall to complete and make the ECC resilient will cost approximately \$800k.

## Communication on Wheels (CoW)

Communication on Wheels (CoW) is a portable cell tower that is easily deployed and retrieved. It includes a cellular antenna, transceiver device, battery, and other necessary equipment required to provide a stable wireless mobile network as needed.

All these platforms are mounted over vehicles such as trucks or trailers, which makes the entire setup portable or, as they say, "on-wheels." Given the regional isolation of Tairāwhiti and communication loss during the recent weather events, the need has arisen for six CoWs, to be purchased and regionally placed to provide a stable wireless mobile network during network outages. To provide a stable wireless mobile network it will cost up to \$1M.

## Blue Highway

Access to the coast north of Gisborne is vulnerable to severe weather events.

Providing a sea-bound route offers an alternative mode of transport in the event of disrupted access where emergency response is critical. Further, restoring this network of wharfs provides an ongoing tourism opportunity to the region.

The project involves repairing and restoring wharfs at Hicks Bay, Port Awanui, Tokomaru Bay and Tolaga Bay. The total cost, including capital upgrades and ongoing consequential opex, is estimated at \$12.4M (escalated to 2023 costs). Details are contained in Tairāwhiti Wharves Strategic Assessment & Indicative Business Case (February 2019).



# Built environment



## Power

The loss of power significantly impacted the community, with many homes and businesses left without electricity for an extended period.

First Light Network thoroughly understands the scope and scale of their rebuild and recovery efforts. These predominantly include reconnecting isolated communities and repairing main feed lines. Where opportunity for incorporating resilience exists, First Light Network is leveraging these into designs.

In total, the recovery programme has been grouped into 11 key activities detailed in the Appendix #1. These range in criticality from low to high, short to long term and with an estimated rebuild cost of 6.8M.



## Chorus

Chorus is the biggest network provider in the Hawke's Bay-Gisborne area. During the cyclone, the Napier to Gisborne core fibre connection sustained five direct breaks and from Gisborne to Opotiki another four fibre breaks. All damage required immediate repair to restore services which took five days to complete. Some of the bigger overlays (2km's plus) required helicopter assistance.

Moving forward the plan is to ensure all immediate repairs are robust enough that they will be left operational for the medium term while resilience options are explored. Long term upgrades will be aligned with the reconstruction of road bridges and pavements, therefore a high level of co-ordination is necessary to ensure a dig-once approach is achieved. Most of the fibre cable aligns with state highways, although some align with local roads due to legacy alignments.

Chorus has also been thinking about how to ensure it's network is resilient. This has included moving the network at the Tokomaru Bay Bridge to a fully aerial solution, so it is independent of the bridge structure. It is also providing diversity for the Gisborne circuits. Dense Wavelength-Division Multiplexing (DWDM) equipment is being retrofitted on the East Cape fibre route, so the alternative is available for traffic in case of disruption to the Gisborne to Napier cable. Completion of this work is anticipated in May 2023.

# Built environment



## Community facilities - Cemetery and reserves

Council-owned reserves and facilities are important places of connection, recreation and biodiversity. During the Cyclone seven reserves sustained severe damage that will require investment in repair and remediation before they are safe for community use.

A waterway restoration project of \$1.5M is required to fence, plant and conduct predator control on the waterways that damaged the reserves and facilities to aid in the prevention of damage from future weather events. The playground at the Botanical Gardens is situated on the bank of the Taruheru River and to provide resilience for future flood events it will need to be moved at a cost of \$800k. Burials at Taruheru Cemetery, Gisborne's main cemetery, are currently on hold due to groundwater issues following the Cyclone. A programme of repair and remediation is required to ensure that the cemetery, home to over 20,000 internments, meets the community's needs and safety requirements.

## River water sports storage

Waka Ama, kayaking and rowing are popular local sports which utilise Anzac Park and their current facilities are ageing, or not fit for purpose. Anzac Park was inundated with silt from the Waimata River which caused large scale damage to water sports facilities and equipment. A proposed facility that is flood-resilient, safe and located outside the flood zone is proposed at a cost of \$8.4M as part of a resilience package that recognises the link between community connection and physical and mental wellbeing. of coordination is necessary to ensure a dig-once approach is achieved. Most of the fibre cable aligns with state highways, although some align with local roads due to legacy alignments.



# Natural environment



## Natural Recovery Environment

The sustained heavy rain over the three days of the cyclone saw the region receive just under 100mm and many areas received rainfalls exceeding 200mm. Four localities had rainfalls above 500mm. The worst affected parts of the region were from Te Puia south, with damage observed over an area greater than 4,000 km<sup>2</sup> and the impacts on the natural environment were severe.

The storm caused widespread severe flooding, river channel changes, landslides and landslide dams, and the mobilisation of large woody debris which resulted in multiple cascading impacts. Quantifying those impacts and finding solutions to the issues that arise is a complex task that will take several years.



## Natural Environment Data

The early focus of the Natural Environment workstream is centred around working with MBIE, and LINZ to ensure the acquisition of the spatial data necessary to inform the recovery in the natural environment.

Satellite imagery was obtained which confirmed areas of priority to capture aerial imagery which has now been largely completed. Further data is required to inform the next steps to ensure that robust and informed decisions are made. This information is key to supporting the Built, Economic and Social Environments of recovery as those functions require accurate and credible information to inform the overall recovery process.

### Priorities are understanding and establishing the:

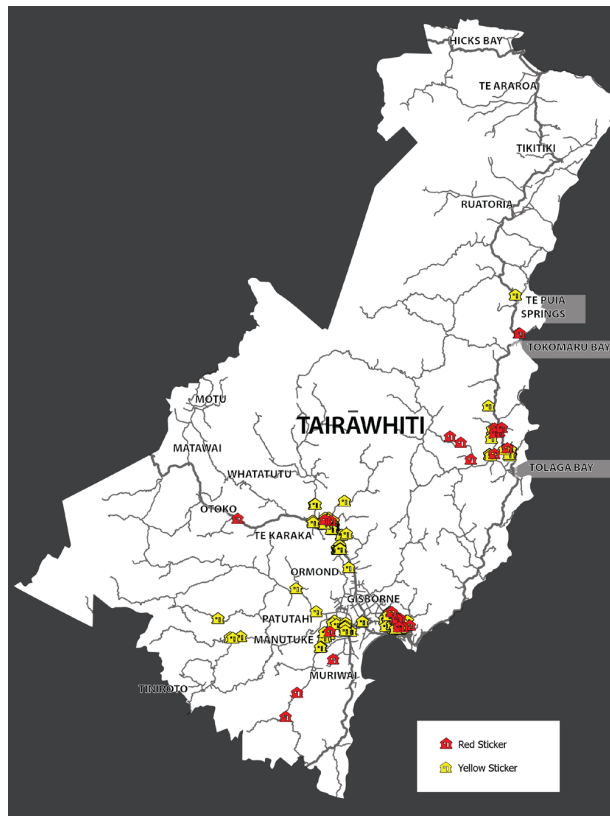
- future risks from flooding and riverbank erosion.
- area and volume of soil lost from hill country farms.
- area of forestry lost due to landslides and the cost of this to the community including future potential damage to infrastructure and the natural environment.
- volume of sediment deposited on the flood plains and the impact this will have on agriculture and horticulture as well as future flood risk.
- risk to the Gisborne City water supply from landslides.
- risk to communities from landslide dam breach.

**The total costs needed to undertake the investigations is estimated at \$3.6M.**

# Natural environment

## Managed retreat

Council initially undertook high-level rapid assessments of houses following Cyclone Gabrielle. In parallel to the ongoing rapid housing assessments, a desk-top exercise has been completed which overlays the consideration of risk posed by landslides, natural hazard layer, liquefaction risks and aerial imagery. This work will inform detailed assessments and zoning of areas, if repair and/or rebuild is considered or whether retreat is the safest option.



Once determinations are made, community consultation will be required. In some cases swift action may be required in order to prevent impacts from future weather events.

Further assessments are needed to understand the impacts of the cumulative effects of the eight weather events over the last 18 months.. The below table highlights the most important assessments required which will enable analysis of the interdependencies between the natural environment, and the built, economic and social environments.

Category	Immediate funding required to be safe and connected		Long term resilience funding required
	Spent to date (\$M)	Forecast Spend (\$M)	Additional cost (\$M)
Spatial Data Acquisition	\$0.2	\$0.18	-
Flood Risk Assessment	\$0.1	\$0.28	\$0.05
Provision of a new flood model	-	\$0.54	\$0.5
Landslides and sediment generation	\$0.1	\$0.21	\$0.04
River erosion impacts	\$0.1	\$0.25	-
Analysis of large woody debris	\$0.05	\$0.1	\$0.3
Improved real-time weather nowcasting	-	\$0.05	\$0.2
Impacts on Kai moana, Mahinga kai and biodiversity	\$0.4	\$0.8	\$0.1
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$2.41</b>	<b>\$1.19</b>



# Natural environment



Ongoing reviews, and updated information and provisions under the Resource Management Act will ensure future developments are not placed in high-risk areas.

This work contributes to the Cyclone Gabrielle Recovery Taskforce led by Sir Brian Roche. However in order to reach the outcomes being requested additional resource provision is required.

While certain decisions are being made, there has been no community engagement, or whānau involvement in the discussions to date. It is a priority to ensure the views of insurance, EQC, Council and communities are captured to reach a safe and acceptable outcome for either repairing, rebuilding, or retreating.

## Silt Removal

As a result of the cyclone, silt was deposited around and underneath homes that sit on piles or concrete ring foundations in areas affected by flooding. Affected areas include Te Karaka, Inner Kaiti, Mangapapa, Manutuke, Waipāoa, and Tolaga Bay.

A total of 127 homes have registered with Council for silt removal and the maximum number of homes which may require silt removal is 231. It is estimated that on average it will take two days to complete silt removal from each house using a combination of manual and mechanical methods at an average cost of \$10,000 per house (only residential). The cost provision of silt removal under homes is included in the built environment core response forecast spend total.

## Climate Change, Resilience and Adaptation

Over the last 18 months, Tairāwhiti has been reminded of the vulnerability posed by natural hazards and how risks will increase as the climate changes. There is a programme of work underway to better understand natural hazards in the region and the risk posed to the natural, built, economic and social environments because of climate change. To fast track this programme of work there is a need to prioritise place-based adaptation planning.

Alongside this we need to consider how built infrastructure and land development can adapt to a changing climate. This includes the incorporation of nature-based infrastructure such as dune systems and wetlands to increase resilience to a changing climate.

Programme/ Initiative	Purpose	Immediate funding required to be protected and connected (\$M)
Water resilience programme	\$50k currently funded	0.25
Nature based infrastructure research		0.5
Wetland creation		1.5
Sand dune rehabilitation		0.5

# Natural environment

## Jobs for Nature (J4N)

In 2020 following COVID-19, Jobs for Nature (J4N) provided a significant investment in employment and biodiversity outcomes across Tairāwhiti. Twenty projects were funded with a total \$65M investment over three years.

J4N has strengthened and enhanced organisational capability, capacity, infrastructure, and networks and following Cyclone Gabrielle there is an opportunity to build on these foundations to realise even greater value. Investment in the continuation of J4N within Tairāwhiti will position our region to respond to climate change with Tairāwhiti-based solutions that achieve sustainable benefits and value for future generations.

Programme/ Initiative	Purpose	Cost
J4N	Continuation of 20 J4N projects to refocus on recovery for the next 3-5 years.	\$65M

J4N projects have been at the forefront of response and recovery following Cyclone Gabrielle. The benefits of established and highly skilled teams within communities that are at risk from weather events and disasters has been proven during Cyclone Gabrielle with the mobilisation of J4N teams in welfare, silt clearing, welfare, and community engagement. There is a risk that the funding for the existing J4N projects will come to an end without certainty of future funding opportunities. An investment in the continuation of J4N will secure employment, retain skills within the region, contribute to the restoration of biodiversity and te taiao with a focus on climate action and response. The continuation of J4N funding will have multiple social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits and will support recovery.



# Economic environment



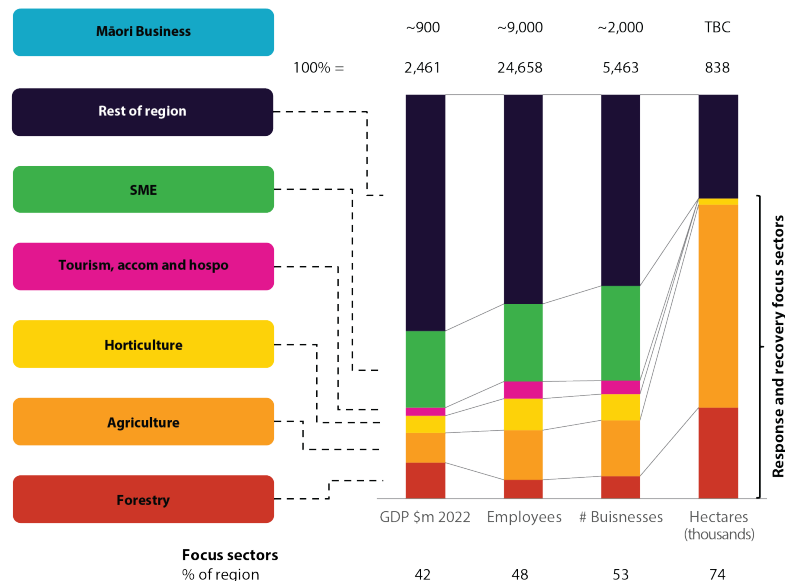
## Economic Recovery

Economic Recovery is focused efforts on five response and recovery sectors of the economy: Forestry, Agriculture, Small-to-medium sized enterprises (SME), Tourism / Accommodation / Hospitality.

The sectors were identified in early, post-Gabrielle, discussions with stakeholder groups as having experienced significant loss and representing a large proportion of the business economy and land use in Tairāwhiti.

In total, the five sectors represent ~42% of the regional GDP (\$1Bn), around half the number of employees and businesses (~12,000 and 3,000 respectively) and 74% of the land in the region (622,000 hectares).

### A snapshot of the Tairawhiti economy and land use



Māori business was explored as a specific sector however challenges with consistently identifying the Māori economy in isolation of the sector data precluded their quantitative inclusion in each segment. Very preliminary estimates of the size of the Māori business economy are included here however further work is required to both define these businesses and quantitatively estimate key metrics.

# Economic environment

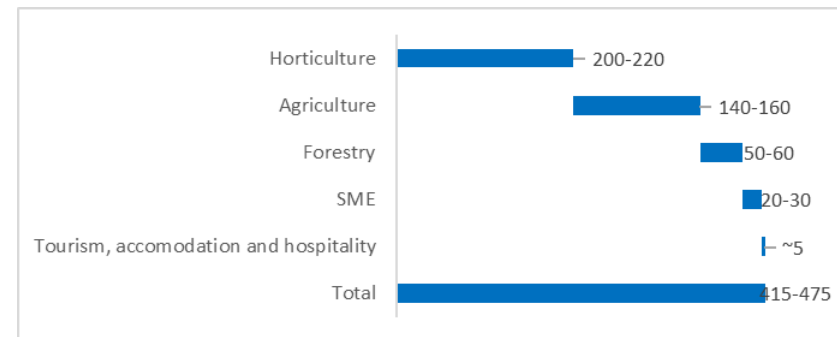


## Total direct losses are estimated to be \$400-500M over 3-5 years

Economic losses resulting from Cyclone Gabrielle were estimated for the focus sectors. Estimates are based on changes to business-as-usual revenues (price and volume) and / or operating costs (price and volume based) and one-off costs e.g. clean up or infrastructure replacement. These losses considered both immediate losses but also the longer-term economic impacts. Total losses are estimated at \$415-475M over the next 3-5 years.

Losses for Tourism/Hospitality/Accommodation, Māori business and SME are based on self-stated losses sourced from Cyclone Gabrielle grant applications. The question asked, "What is the expected total loss of income your business will incur within the time period of 14 February 2023 to 31 March 2023?" was answered by 793 grant applicants. Māori business is not included in the chart as it isn't additive and is estimated be a subset of \$20-30M amongst these sectors.

Horticulture, agriculture and forestry groups were formed with support of Trust Tairāwhiti to represent their business communities. Loss estimates for these sectors are based on analysis undertaken by these sector groups and aggregated by Trust Tairāwhiti.



# Economic environment



Losses were characterised across ten different 'loss types' which were common in many cases e.g. FY24 crop loss impacted all land based sectors. For each loss type, where relevant to that sector, sector representatives estimated the costs their sector would bear e.g. the number of km of fencing lost and the cost of reinstatement, the cost of lost trees or forgone earnings from logging. Loss estimates spanned 5+ financial years e.g. immediate clean-up of silt in FY23/24 versus perennial crop loss that might flow into future years.

Loss	Description	Rough order costs (\$M)
<b>Access to cash</b>	Inability to pay for or receive monies needed for a business e.g. electronic payments not accepted in cafes e.g. The failure of cash and ATM systems was cited in surveys as an issue however has not been quantified here.	Not estimated
<b>Immediate Clean-up</b>	Removal of silt, water, slash, replacement of damaged stock and materials. Forestry and Ag referenced slash issues while silt seems a bigger problem for horticulture.	\$20-25
<b>Crop/stock loss from event</b>	Losses immediately from the weather event or immediately thereafter e.g. rot from water. May include quality downgrade e.g. moving from export to domestic quality. Forestry, perennial and seasonal crop losses caused by flooding, silt damage, slash or slips. Still high uncertainty around the scale of loss across price and volume.	\$80-90
<b>Cost super-inflation</b>	Higher costs incurred in order to overcome constraints and keep operating e.g. paying for trucked in water for vegetable processing. Higher costs were seen particularly in freight which was tightly constrained. In some cases this was price gouging and in others simply higher input costs e.g. longer distances, using a helicopter to access sites instead of a bike.	\$40-50
<b>Volume impacts from upstream/downstream value chain constraints</b>	Inability to provide a product or service due to other value chain issues e.g. freight companies lose revenue as no logs available to move; manufacturers lacking water to operate; abattoir closed due to lack of animals, processor losses e.g. packhouse or mills who simply did not have enough stock. Logging crews unable to get to work or get trucks out of the forest to port. Includes loss of connection (roads, flights).	\$50-60
<b>Infrastructure loss within the business</b>	Fencing, trellis, physical resilience (e.g. damage to banks) and extends to private roads and culverts that are damaged or destroyed. This was primarily fencing loss, on-farm roads and culverts.	\$25-30
<b>Perennial crop productivity capacity loss</b>	Trees, vines, lands, water changes mean future crops [more generic term] are at risk or damaged. Yield losses to orchards and processors as perennial yield returns to 100% across hectares impacted for apples, grapes, citrus and kiwifruit. Losses extend to 2030 in some case but captured in this time.	\$120-130
<b>Annual crop replant loss</b>	Annual crops cannot be planted in time due to constraints e.g. land, infrastructure, labour, finance. Primarily loss of productive grass / grazing land in agriculture. Productivity loss of income driven by the land slip area 9.5% (FY24), 4.8% (FY25) and 2.5% (FY26)	\$80-90
<b>Productive land use loss or heightened</b>	Land may be operable now but have heightened real or perceived risk about its are ongoing use. These losses have not been quantitatively estimated but are considered real and materials in some cases.	Not estimated
<b>Funding</b>	Inability or difficulty to retain or gain banking finance of acceptable terms. No response from banks to questions around balance sheet and loan book robustness. This is considered to be a risk that warrants further exploration.	Not estimated

# Social environment



## Social Recovery Environment

Recovery in the social environment encompasses the safety and wellbeing, health and welfare of the community, individually and collectively.

Community recovery is most effective at the local level with active participation of communities using local expertise drawn from whānau voice and collective experience.

For recovery efforts to be successful, informed community engagement that is supported by a coordinated approach is vital to achieving outcomes:

- Putting whānau and communities at the centre of the system.
- Timely and accurate information sharing that respects the privacy and dignity of whānau and communities.
- Improving the collective understanding of the diverse needs and issues of our communities and ensuring the right service at the right time.

Ensuring government agencies are joined up, connected and working as one will be another key piece of work in the social environment.



Marae clean ups are underway

**\$200k** each to 2 marae to focus on silt removal and clean up

**3** Marae under assessment



**127** homes requested silt removal

**100** completed

Mayoral Relief fund figures

**\$2.4m** public donations received / **\$1m** from central govt

**\$2.120** allocated to date



Housing Stickers

**30** reds

**202** yellow

**14** imminent risk

**182** whānau registered for Temporary Accommodation Service



**2** schools with significant damage

**14** schools with access issues

**3.0%** increase in those receiving a main benefit post cyclone

**80%** on a main benefit are Māori

**9219** people received civil defence payments = **\$7m**

Decline in GP visits post cyclone



Increased heightened negative behaviours in **11 and 12 year olds.**

**162** displaced whānau contacted

○ Mental wellbeing concerns



○ Financial concerns



○ Insurance not moving fast enough

**80%** Family harm increase post cyclone

March 2022 **266**

March 2023 **422**



# Social environment



## Social Wellbeing Funding

In the wake of Cyclone Gabrielle, we have a responsibility to ensure that communities can participate meaningfully in the recovery process. Anxiety, fear, isolation, and mental health factors all present barriers to individual's and community's abilities to engage with recovery. Communication and engagement with communities will be vital to overcome these barriers and prioritise community voice and wellbeing within the recovery. Community engagement must be tailored to the needs of the relevant communities and be fit for purpose.

The proposal for the welfare stream is to facilitate and fund initiatives and projects which are focussed on building connected and empowered communities. A collaborative approach that engages with existing networks and local organisations is the model that will allow reach into communities that might otherwise not engage with the recovery process. This will involve work with trusted local partners and community leaders on projects driven by community voice and need.

Examples of potential projects and initiatives are community gardens, sports tournaments and events, Matariki celebrations, preparedness workshops, skill sharing sessions and table talk sessions.

Programme/Initiative	Purpose	Cost
Social Wellbeing Recovery Fund within the Office of Recovery Tairāwhiti	Support welfare needs of individuals and whānau. Ensuring information and services are accessible across government agencies and service providers.	\$2M per annum

*“ I am struggling with a bit of anxiety about what the future looks like, we feel like ‘sitting ducks’ - we need to know what is being done to help us make decisions and live our lives without fear.”*

Tairāwhiti resident

# Social environment



## Community Connection and Support

Anecdotal evidence from whānau is there is a feeling of hopelessness associated with a lack of progress and support.

To rebuild community and help facilitate equitable outcomes across those affected there will be an ongoing need for community connectivity and navigation. Mitigation of the ongoing stress of cleaning up properties as well as being disconnected from their homes and communities, will be essential to recovery. Navigation across the social environment will help whānau recover across health, education, employment and housing.

This can be met through an expansion or continued support of the Ministry of Social Development’s Community Connectors who were stood up during COVID-19 to support in a similar way.

Programme/Initiative	Purpose	Cost
Community Connection Service	The Community Connection service supports the welfare needs of individuals and whānau. Community Connectors navigate and connect individuals and whānau to various services available following the impacts of the recent floods and Cyclone Gabrielle.	\$1.7 M per annum for the provision of 10 dedicated FTEs and a discretionary budget of \$50,000 per FTE
Lottery Emergency Natural Disaster Relief (ENDR) Fund (DIA)	Lottery funding with local decision-making to support communities and community groups with immediate response and early recovery activities	\$1M



# Social environment



## Cultural impacts and cultural cohesion

Six Tairāwhiti Marae have been severely impacted by the event. Te Puni Kokiri is in the process of funding five marae who have been impacted by Cyclone Gabrielle detailed in the table below:

### Marae identified with damage

Puketawai in Kaiawa	Received \$200k to support clean up, repairs and silt removal.
Mangatuna in Uawa	Received \$200k to support clean up, repairs and silt removal.
Te Wainui in Whatatutu	Being assessed
Takipu in Te Karaka	Being assessed
Rangatira in Waikohu	Being assessed

An emphasis for recovery will be understanding what resilience looks like for marae, urupā, wāhi tapu, sites of significance, pātaka kai and mahinga kai. These marae will need support to wānanga what recovery and readiness for any future events looks like for them and to continue their cultural practices.

Although current assessments of marae may have indicated that they are not impacted physically by the event, there will be a component of readiness that needs to be addressed and supported as part of recovery.

Programme/ Initiative	Purpose	Cost
Cultural Cohesion Recovery Fund	Fund to meet the bespoke needs of marae during recovery to not only restore and recover but empower and enable to plan for the future of their natural and cultural environment and disaster management.	\$1.5M for 70 operational marae across Tairāwhiti



# Social environment



## Housing

Housing supply continues to be a complex issue in Tairāwhiti. This issue existed prior to Cyclone Gabrielle and the impact of the cyclone on more than 300 homes has exacerbated the issue. Tairāwhiti has a robust housing plan for the region. Our recovery will work in with established strategies, groups and functions to support already established aspirations and goals of the community.

As at 27 April 2023 there were 177 whānau registered with the Temporary Accommodation Service (TAS) with Ministry of Business Innovation & Employment (MBIE). From 1 May 2023 TAS will be charging part payment for those who require temporary accommodation. MSD will be able to provide an accommodation supplement. We know this is causing anxieties and stresses and that navigating the return home or into sustainable long term homes may be a drawn out process for some whānau.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) has repurposed existing funding through Toitū Tairāwhiti to use part of their Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga prototype funding to build and deliver 100 temporary homes for impacted whānau. This provides immediate housing to whānau whose houses were directly impacted by the event.

## Housing Stickers



Programme/ Initiative	Purpose	Cost
Housing Navigation Services	Support welfare needs of individuals and whānau as they transition from temporary housing into more sustainable long term housing.	\$600k to support 5 FTE to support existing providers.
Whare Awhina Project (immediate temporary housing proposal from iwi through Toitū Tairāwhiti Housing Limited)	Provide immediate housing for affected whānau.  Central Government has supported the proposal to use part of Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga prototype funding to build and deliver 100 temporary homes. working closely with Toitū Tairāwhiti to support this delivery.	\$10 - \$12M

# Social environment



## Education

Priority areas for recovery for the Ministry of Education (MOE) include:

- remediation of schools and kura property
- support for Early Childhood Education and Kohanga Reo
- school and kura leadership support for rural schools
- psycho-social support in schools.

MOE has noted an increase in disruptive behaviour in schools post-cyclone. It has started a programme of support for staff and students which includes trauma informed training, identifying emerging issues and providing ongoing training to support psycho-social recovery.

To ensure schools are able to continue to support staff and students, recovery will likely need counselling support in all schools and kura in Tairāwhiti.

Programme/ Initiative	Purpose	Cost
Psycho-social support	Additional counselling for students, whānau and staff	TBC
Remediation of schools and kura	Fix damaged property for minimum of 2 schools	TBC
Support for Early Learning and Kohanga Reo	Funding support to cover costs not covered by insurance for Early childhood and Kohanga Reo learners	TBC
School and kura leadership support	Leadership advisor to support rural Principals of Rural and East Coast schools	TBC



# Social environment



## Health

Te Whatu Ora is developing its own recovery planning which will support regional recovery in Tairāwhiti.

During Cyclone Gabrielle the medical supply chain was impacted which meant access to medications and other health resources worsened from an already poor baseline. As part of recovery and preparedness, planning considerations will be given on how to hold and distribute medications for the provision of acute services, long term patients and at home care to ensure sufficient regional supply.

The Public Health focus is on healthy homes. Assessments and advice on cleaning of mould will reduce mould build up. That is, use of dehumidifiers and chemicals like 'damp rid' and encouraging ventilation. However, there is significant hesitancy from whānau that having homes assessed will result in them being displaced. A healthy home campaign will be prioritised alongside the built environment workstream as some of the houses need significant retrofitting to make them warm and dry, to meet the healthy homes standards.

There is also a drive from the community for training in first aid, use of defibrillators and use of first aid trauma kits.

The psycho-social impacts due to stress of personal and financial loss, job insecurity and hopelessness caused by damage and loss will require additional support for communities impacted.

The psycho-social response is a holistic approach and will be informed by local knowledge and supported by All of Government. Over the next 24 months Te Aka Whai Ora and Te Whatu Ora will work with Tairāwhiti iwi and providers in the development and delivery of a short, medium and long-term psycho-social recovery response as part of the overall welfare response.

The number of displaced people and households with yellow and red stickered houses as well as financial hardship will place pressure on already crowded households and the potential associated with communicable disease e.g. respiratory illnesses. COVID-19 cases may increase in the coming winter season as well as ongoing issues of gastroenteritis, skin infections, leptospirosis from post- cyclone clean up.



# Social environment



## Employment

MSD is responsible for activating and administering Civil Defence Payments during and immediately post disaster. As of 15 April 2023, 9,219 people received Civil Defence Payments in Tairāwhiti totalling \$7M.

MSD has noted some Tairāwhiti benefit trends and numbers since the event. Benefit numbers for Tairāwhiti have increased 5.4% since the event. Benefit numbers are significantly higher for Māori in Tairāwhiti in comparison to European. 80% of those on a main benefit are Māori.

It is hard to comment on trends as Tairāwhiti has been dealing with the impacts of COVID-19 prior to Cyclone Gabrielle and this has impacted the workforce in different ways. Benefit numbers had been trending downwards but we have seen an increase since the event.

Initiatives, including support from MSD, are focussed on clean-up efforts and ensuring employers and workers are supported with existing products and services, as well as allocating resources to enable frontline staff to engage directly with people in their communities.

As the clean-up ends and we move into the recovery and rebuild phases, MSD will play a key role in providing employment support to impacted industries. It will use new and existing products and services to help support those at risk of becoming long-term beneficiaries or are disadvantaged in the labour market.

The focus of the table to the right will allow affected industry and business to retain, develop and move into a stable environment to support recovery.

Programme/ Initiative	Purpose	Cost
Employment, Retention, and Training	Upskill and support personnel, specific to better build construction/infrastructure and community based social and health services post- cyclone Gabrielle.	\$10M
Enhanced Taskforce Green (ETFG)	Local councils may engage with Work and Income to make appropriate arrangements for Enhanced Task force Green (ETFG) workers and supervisors to assist with clean-up projects.	TBC Potential inhouse costs: - Wages - PPE - Hire of light equipment - Administration
Skills for Industry	Skills for Industry partnerships can be quickly established and pivoted to support recovery efforts, particularly gaps and upskilling the labour market space. This supports deployment and new labour supply to quickly build capacity within industry.	May be supported by aforementioned funding
Regional Skills Development HUB	Jobs and Skills Hubs are a no-cost recruitment and training facilitation service to support construction and infrastructure sectors. They support major projects which improve employment and skills outcomes for communities through close collaboration between government agencies, employers and industry partners.	TBC

# Our summary

The cornerstone for our recovery programme is the importance of community-led recovery plans through our Collective Impact framework. Collective Impact places whānau, hapū, iwi and community at the centre of engagement and ensures that communities lead conversations that determine how they wish to live their lives. In all four environments, Collective Impact will determine future plans. Collective impact involves commitment, coordination and collaboration across our Tairāwhiti public sector community.

In supporting community-led recovery plans, Council focus is on ensuring safe, protected, and connected communities.

Safe and protected communities supports communities to be prepared for further events, reduces risk factors which make people vulnerable such as the risk of future flooding or protecting our water supply. When communities are connected whānau are able to fully participate, engage, communicate and be healthy.

Prioritising our mahi within environments in the short to medium term is our focus while we develop and implement our collective impact approach. Our future mahi will evolve as those community plans are developed.

Tairāwhitis' long-term resilience cost for all environments is summarised in the tables to the right. This paints a picture for Government on what costs are likely to be. Our "build back better" will not occur without significant investment in all environments.

Collective Impact	Immediate funding required to be safe, protected and connected (\$M)	Resilience (\$M)	New Funding required (\$M)
Community Engagement	0.5	-	0.5
Built Environment	Immediate funding required to be safe, protected and connected (\$M)	Resilience (\$M)	New Funding required (\$M)
Total funding requested for Built Environment	534	547	1Bn
Natural Environment	Immediate funding required to be safe, protected and connected (\$M)	Resilience (\$M)	New Funding required (\$M)
Total funding requested for Natural Environment	5.16	66.2	71.4
Social Environment	Immediate funding required to be safe, protected and connected (\$M)	Resilience (\$M)	New Funding required (\$M)
Total funding requested for Social Environment	16.8	-	16.8

A detailed breakdown for each environment is included in the following pages.

# Our funding requests

Built	Immediate funding required to be safe, protected and connected (\$M)	Funding required for resilience (\$M)
** Core response (silt, recovery, LTP, risk assessments)	25.2	-
** Emergency Coordination Centre	0.8	
** Communication on Wheels	1	
** Transport (GDC)	305 - 420	200 - 400
** Blue highway		\$12.4
** Water	32.4	\$73
** Flood Protection	39.8	
** Stormwater / Wastewater	3.8	
** Solid Waste	2.5	49.4
** Community facilities - Cemetery and reserves	2.7	2.3
** River water sports storage	0.54	8.4
Transport - Waka Kotahi	unknown	unknown
Power	\$6.8	embedded in forecast spend
Chorus	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$534</b>	<b>\$547</b>

\*\* Gisborne District Council bid.

Natural	Immediate funding required to be safe, protected and connected (\$M)	Funding required for resilience (\$M)
** Spatial Data Acquisition	0.18	-
** Flood Risk Assessment	0.28	0.05
** Provision of New Flood Model	0.54	0.5
** Landslides and sediment generation	0.21	0.04
** River Erosion Impacts	0.25	-
** Analysis of Large Woody Debris	0.1	0.3
** Improved real-time weather nowcasting	0.05	0.2
** Impacts on Kai Moana, Mahinga Kai & Biodiversity	0.8	0.1
** Water Resilience Programme	0.25	-
** Nature based Infrastructure Research	0.5	-
** Wetland Creation	1.5	-
** Sand Dune Rehabilitation	0.5	-
Jobs for Nature	-	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.16M</b>	<b>66.2M</b>

Social	Immediate funding required to be safe, protected and connected (\$M)
Social Wellbeing Recovery Fund with ORT	2
Community Connection Service	1.7
Cultural Cohesion Recovery Fund	1.5
HUD/MSD Housing Navigation Services	0.6
MSD Employment, Retention and Training	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>

# Appendix #1

## Built environment activities

TOPIC <i>Infrastructure type and Sub-category</i>	DESCRIPTION <i>Criticality</i> <i>(*Low,** Medium,*** High)</i>	COST \$ <i>(M = Million)</i>	TIMEFRAME <i>Completion time (Short, Medium, Long)</i> <i>Resilience Opportunity (Y = Yes)</i>		CONSEQUENCES
<b>Local Roads</b>					
Initial Response	To reopen roading network to a patched state where normal activities are returned and functioning ***	60	Short	Y	Major restraints for heavy freight and reconnecting communities
S1 Bridge repairs/replacement	Investigations, designs and optioneering to restore bridge assets to pre -Gabrielle levels ***	160	Long	Y	Major restraints for heavy freight and reconnecting communities
S2 Silt removal	Rebuild roadside drainage network to pre-Gabrielle levels ***	20	Short	TBC	Environmental management and restoring drainage networks
S3 Dropouts and retaining structures	Rebuild roading network to pre-Gabrielle levels **	105	Medium	Y	Restraints for heavy freight and communities
S4 Tiniroto Road	1400m of Tiniroto road in a narrow gorge was undermined and river protection works compromised. **	50	Medium	Y	Major restraints for heavy freight and reconnecting communities
S5 Catchment slash removal	Investigation to remove remaining wood debris in catchments (project not eligible for Waka Kotahi funding) ***	95	Medium	TBC	Restored assets at risk of repeat damage if District has a reoccurring Gabrielle type event.
<b>Water Supply</b>					
Waingake Water Supply	Waingake water supply pipeline and pipe bridge reinstatement ***	11	Short	TBC	Major - main water supply to Gisborne City
Waingake Water Treatment Plant	Add new prefiltration and sludge management system to existing treatment plant ***	7	Short	Y	Major - If heavy rain causes Waingake River to dirty, may need return to Extreme water restrictions
City water supply increased operational costs	Opex costs associated with running Waipaoa Water Treatment Augmentation Plant at full capacity ***	2	Short	TBC	Major - main water supply to Gisborne City
City alternative water supply review/research	Review/case for alternative water supply to vulnerable 40km water supply pipeline ***	0.7	Medium	Y	Potentially Major if/when equivalent cyclone to Gabrielle (or worse) were to occur
City alternative water supply	Resilience improvements and/or alternative water supply to vulnerable 40km water supply pipeline ***	73	Short	Y	Potentially Major if/when equivalent cyclone to Gabrielle (or worse) were to occur



## Built environment activities

Waipaoa Treatment Plant	Upgrade infiltration galleries, intake and air scour system to fix issues associated with using turbid river water ***	3.5	Short	Y	Major - Waipaoa Treatment Plant needed to operate 24/7 at maximum capacity to supply Gisborne post Gabrielle
Te Karaka rural area	Upgrade of Te Karaka water intake bores to infiltration gallery **	0.3	Short	Y	Medium - Insufficient water supply from current rain tanks
Nelson Rd bore emergency works	New pipework for connection to Leaderbrand bore *	0.4	Short	Y	Low - Water difficult to treat
Waingake access roads and fords reinstatement	Restoration of access roads and fords to Waingake water pipeline and assets ***	1	Short	Y	Major - access critical to repair Waingake pipeline and pipe bridges
Community Water Supply Resilience	Four new additional water reservoirs and pumps **	3	Medium	Y	Medium - loss of water from Waingake Treatment Plant leaves community
Te Arai swing bridge resilience	Replace vulnerable treated water supply pipeline over Te Arai Swing bridge and route under Te Arai river ***	2	Medium	Y	Major - loss of main water supply to Gisborne City
Ruatoria treated water supply	Create a treated water supply top up facility **	1.5	Medium	Y	Medium - treated water supply for Ruatoria before and during Gabrielle type event
Te Karaka Oxidation Ponds	Remediation of lands from overflow of TK Oxidation Ponds **	0.3	Short	TBC	High - health issues associated with oxidation pond material
Lytton Rd Tomos	High wastewater flows caused Tomos to form under Lytton Rd ***	2	Short	TBC	High - health and transport issues associated with 2 tomos and broken wastewater pipe at Lytton Rd roundabout
Wastewater - Increased operational costs	***	0.3	Short	TBC	High
<b>Urban Stormwater0.4</b>					
Stormwater increased operational costs	Costs associated with increased contractor use dealing with significantly increased RFS numbers *	0.4	Short	TBC	Low
Stormwater network repairs	Stormwater sumps, fallen trees, streambank slumps ***	0.8	Short	TBC	High - returning network to existing levels of service
<b>Flood Management</b>					
Telemetry OPEX	Catchment and river modelling **	0.5	M	TBC	Medium - need to better prepare for future Gabrielle type events
Fixing damaged stop bank assets	Stop bank assets with breaches or significant erosion ***	4.3	M	TBC	Major - failure of stopbanks during significant event

## Built environment activities

Accelerated Flood protection areas	Stop bank raising and creation on critical rivers, eg Waipaoa western side upgrade ***	23	Short	Y	Major - loss of life and significant loss of property
<b>State Highways – Waka Kotahi</b>					
Initial response	***	3.25	Short	TBC	
State highway recovery	***	3.25	Short	TBC	
State highway resilience	Foam bitumen stabilisation of 12km of SH2 north of Gisborne to improve reliability of the route. Contributes to resilient networks. ***	9	Short	TBC	Continual pavement failures through this route are having impacts on system performance.
<b>Chorus</b>					
Initial response	Direct buried fibre cable, damaged in 5 locations between Wairoa and Napier, and 4 locations between Gisborne and Opoiki Temporary repairs are in a position that they are robust and fit for purpose until the roading is repaired. ***	Self-insured - no cost provided	Short	Y	Major disruption to communications channels. Isolation for communities and industry.
Permeant reinstatement	Permeant is aligned with roading reconstruction	Self-insured - no cost provided	Long	Y	
BAU reconnections	Localised areas of countryside where network connectivity is disrupted. This is an ongoing effort for recovery and is within BAU capacity.	Self-insured - no cost provided		TBC	
<b>Power</b>					
Power	Currently we have a few areas where we have restored power but there is no road access, i.e. Bushy Knoll Road and Papatatu. We now have a fault in one of those areas that we need to get to fix but only way in is Helicopter. Who pays? What would normally happen is we would drive there and fix it, if it is a network fault we pay, if it is private the person pays. We would not fly to fix a normal fault and now we do not have bridges is this something CD will pick up? This is for both Gisborne and Wairoa. **	0.02	Medium	TBC	Delays to minor repairs or high cost to undertake minor repairs
Resilience Planning	East Cape Road, we have 25 connections out there. We have got them connected but the lines run out along the coast road and every time we have a storm, we loss those lines. We need to work with the community there to look at some other options. Will be long term. *	1	Long	Y	Potential loss of service during mild to moderate storm events

## Built environment activities

Ihungia Network Link	We have a major network link around the Ihungia road which runs up to the Mata Road and back down to Toko. There is significant forestry in this area, and we need to work with Forest and landowners to look at the corridors as trees are coming down everywhere, we will look at some realignments to protect our lines. Again, this is a long-term issue and will take time, we are hoping we get some support from the current tree regulation review to help. **	0.5	Medium	Y	Potential loss of service during moderate storm events
Power	North of Toko we have 1 km of line in the gorge there where the road has been washed away. We are working with NZTA and local landowner to realign this line out of the road and away from the river. This will occur in the next 1 to 2 weeks. ***	0	Short	TBC	Loss of service to community and industry
Tower Reinforcement	Reinforcement of the tower structures behind the toko substation. A temporary fix has occurred, but more sheet piling will be undertaken to secure that tower. The issue here is the river is taking the land and there may need to be a long-term solution developed to move it out of the rivers way. ***	2	Short	Y	Loss of service to community and industry
Power	South of Toko and North of Tolaga - issue 1 One is a realignment of poles to enable the placement of the bailey bridge at Hikuwai. We have a plan and that will happen next week. We have to move 4 to 5 poles and are also working with Chorus to let them put their fibre on the poles also. ***	0	Short	TBC	
Power	South of Toko and North of Tolaga - issue 2 The second site is a rebuild of our 50kv line which provide the power to the coast. A number of poles have been washed away. One positive is 3 months ago we converted the old 110kv line which runs up the coast to Toko to a 50kv line. This meant when the other 50kv line got washed out we still had power to the coast. This was a resilience plan we already had. ***	0.15	Short	TBC	Limited-service level due to reduced capacity
Power	Hokoroa road we have an internal radio comms site. The lines are down again due to trees and this site is running on its backup generator (all our comms sites have permanent back up). For this site we will be installing a standalone power solution (Base Power renewable energy systems provide standalone systems.   Base Power) to power this site permanently and will not repair the line. These units are what we are looking at through the region as an alternative in some cases. ***	0.4	Short	Y	Loss of communication both Radio and our automated switching ability across our Network

## Built environment activities

Power	Our main transmission line from Tuai to Gisborne has a number of large landslides near our towers. Work is happening to secure a couple of the worst sites and then our risk management plan will be updated to ensure the ongoing risk is managed. It needs to be noted these lines are the only power feed for the region and have been managed this way since we have owned them. There is no greater risk today than there was before the event but we now just need to monitor an bit more often. ***	3	Long	Y	Potential loss of service during moderate storm events
Power	Wairoa we also have some realignment issues to deal with, considerable forestry related damage that will require realignments or alternative plans. **	0.01	Medium	TBC	Delays to minor repairs or high cost to undertake minor repairs
Power	The private service main that runs down to the water pump for the Te Puia hospital is always impacted by trees falling. There needs to be a long term solution worked through wit the tree owners to remove this risk ***	0.2	Medium	Y	Hospital has no water, they have to run a generator
Blue Highway					
Blue Highway	Repair and restoration of wharfs at Hicks Bay, Port Awanui, Tokomaru Bay and Tologa Bay. This provides an alternative transport route in emergency response situations. Details are contained in Tairāwhiti Wharves Strategic Assessment & Indicative Business Case (February 2019). Cost estimates increased with design (15%), contingency (40%) and escalation (15%pa for 4 years)**	13	Medium	Y	No alternative route in case of emergency.

**Title:** 23-77 Civil Defence Emergency Management Manager's Report  
**Section:** Civil Defence Emergency Management  
**Prepared by:** Ben Green - Emergency Management Group Manager  
**Meeting Date:** Wednesday 24 May 2023

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Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Low**

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## Report to CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP/KAIWHAKAHAERE OHOTATA WHAKAMARU TŪMATANUI for information

### PURPOSE - TE TAKE

The purpose of this report is to update on CDEM Group activities since 22 February.

### SUMMARY – HE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA

The report provides updates for the period that includes:

- TEMO update
- TEMO staffing update
- Operational updates
- National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) update.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

### RECOMMENDATIONS - NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA

**That the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group/Kaiwhakahaere Ohotata Whakamaru Tūmatanui:**

1. **Notes the contents of this report.**

*Authorised by:*

**Nedine Thatcher Swann – Chief Executive**

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**Keywords:** cdem, civil defence emergency management, temo, nema, cyclone gabrielle, cyclone hale

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## **BACKGROUND - HE WHAKAMĀRAMA**

1. The period post Cyclone Gabrielle has been intensely busy with a lot of targeted activity, some of which are summarised here.

## **TAIRĀWHITI EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OFFICE (TEMO) GENERAL UPDATE**

2. The reporting period has been punctuated with severe weather events given the effects of the La Nina weather patterns and the 2022/23 cyclone warning season. This included a heavy rain event on 7 January 2023 (not declared) followed by Ex Tropical Cyclone Hale 9-20 January 2023 (declared emergency) and Ex Tropical Cyclone Gabrielle 13 February – 6 March (declared local and national emergency).
3. The cumulative impact of these weather events has been to the detriment of the regional roading networks, infrastructure, environment as well as the exacerbated risk to the communities in at-risk areas due to flooding, landslides, coastal erosion, or marginal road access. While the physical impact of the events is evident, the psychosocial impact on communities who have endured the impact of successive events is apparent given they have endured stress, exhaustion, frustration and depression.
4. Recovery has been an ongoing focus from the successive events that the region has endured over the last 24 months. Given the impact of successive weather events TEMO recruited Rebecca Halbert as an Emergency Management Advisor (EMA) – Recovery who started with the team on 28 February. Given the magnitude of the recovery scope following the impact of Tropical Cyclone Gabrielle and the formation of national and regional recovery offices, Rebecca has been seconded to the newly instated regional recovery office led by the Tairāwhiti Group Recovery Manager reporting to the Hon. Kiritapu Allen, Regional Recovery Minister.
5. Following the transition to recovery, TEMO staff have reoriented the focus back onto readiness which essentially seeks to prepare and reconstitute for future emergency activations. A key part of the transition is the after-action review process that is underway with the 'Community Link' (volunteer) groups and response agencies. Cyclone Gabrielle presented as a large and complex emergency event that directly and indirectly impacted all 50,000 people in Te Tairāwhiti.
6. There are groups that remain cut off who are still being supported with continued response activities.

**TEMO Consolidated Work Plan 2022/23 (Attachment 1).**

**CDEM Group Training Schedule (Attachment 2).**

## HIKURANGI MAGNITUDE 9.0 CATASTROPHIC EVENT PLAN

7. TEMO hosted and facilitated a 3-day workshop in September 2022 focussed on the risk impact for a magnitude 9 Hikurangi trench earthquake and tsunami hitting Turanganui a Kiwa and the coastal zones in Tairāwhiti. The video summary of the workshop can be accessed here: <https://youtu.be/s9iLSopDHmw>. The link provides a brief synopsis of the workshop and how the content will be used to develop the detailed plan for a catastrophic event based on a Hikurangi M9 earthquake and tsunami.
8. A planning 'sprint' will be conducted with emergency services and partner agencies to produce a draft regional catastrophic plan based on a Hikurangi Magnitude 9 event. This will be conducted on 7 – 9 June 2023 at the Emergency Coordination Centre in Lytton West.
9. Following on from the development of the draft regional plan in June, a regional simulation exercise for the Emergency Coordination Centre will be held to 'war game' the plan in August.

## ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE - AROTAKENGA o NGĀ HIRANGA

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

**Overall Process:** Low Significance

**This Report:** Low Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

**Overall Process:** Low Significance

**This Report:** Low Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

**Overall Process:** Low Significance

**This Report:** Low Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

**Overall Process:** Low Significance

**This Report:** Low Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

**Overall Process:** Low Significance

**This Report:** Low Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

**Overall Process:** Low Significance

**This Report:** Low Significance

10. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

## **TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA TANGATA WHENUA**

11. The Tairāwhiti Marae Resilience and Emergency Preparedness project is a collaborative effort across all iwi, Gisborne District Council and Te Puni Kokiri. The project is still in the active procurement phase with the deployment of the emergency containers now being coordinated. The initial training programme and deployment timeline were impacted by the significant weather events related to Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle.
12. Iwi seek to enhance their response and recovery structures and resourcing given the significant impact of Cyclone Gabrielle.

## **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT - TŪTAKITANGA HAPORI**

13. The core aspect of how Te Tairāwhiti prepares for emergencies and activates is reliant on the community volunteer structures that form 'Community Link' along with the emergency services. The Community Link groups cover the 42 communities across Tairāwhiti and are in various stages of operational readiness from newly formed to those groups that are well versed with activating for events given location i.e. predisposed to flooding.
14. Following the recent severe weather events associated to Ex Tropical Cyclone Hale in January 2023 and Cyclone Gabrielle, there has been a lot of interest from several community groups that are seeking to form Community Link hubs which will allow them to have a response structure in their own community in lieu of being tended to during response.
15. As a key focus for the TEMO readiness engagement plan for 2023, there will be a number of meetings and training activities that will seek to embed and enhance processes, systems and training on emergency equipment.
16. Training across CDEM Group agencies and iwi has been reset to commence in May given the original summer training dates have been impacted due to the response activities for the adverse weather events that have impacted the since the start of the year.
17. TEMO will be reinstating the training roadshow programme with Community Link Groups that will include emergency services to deliver a combined activity for whanau groups. The training will be conducted in central locations for various community groups to attend. The training will consist of:
  - training to deploy and maintain emergency equipment including COVERTEX shelters, generator, water bladders
  - fundamentals of radio communications – CDEM digital radios
  - introduction to mass first aid kits (to be followed up with first aid training course post the training day)
  - the fundamentals of emergency welfare and welfare support
  - the fundamentals of CIMS applicable to community groups setting up emergency operations centres (EOC)
  - scenario-based exercise (half day) to practise community members in CIMS roles



**TEMO Training Roadshow dates** (subject to final confirmation with community groups):

Date	Location
Sunday 21 May	Ngata College
Sunday 28 May	Hatea-a- Rangi Memorial Park, Club rooms
Sunday 11 June	Tolaga Bay Area School
Saturday 17 June	Manutuke Fire Station
Sunday 25 June	GDC – Rose Room + Outside OR Te Poho-o-Rawiri

18. Given the widespread impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on communities across Te Tairāwhiti, a survey has been initiated to gather feedback and responses in relation to the event. Survey link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Y9WDSK6>. This will provide the ability to collate community feedback and identify themes that will be pertinent to reviewing readiness and response actions.

### **CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications - NGĀ REREKĒTANGA ĀHUARANGI – ngā whakaaweawe / ngā ritenga**

19. Any of the recent events that TEMO has responded to have been climate related, starting with 20 June 2021, November 2021, Waitangi Weekend 2022, March 2022, Cyclone Fili in April 2022, November 2022, 8 January 2023, Ex Tropical Cyclone Hale January 2023 and Cyclone Gabrielle. While it is not possible to relate any of these events or the full suite of storms to climate change, the climate modelling undertaken for Council suggests that Tairāwhiti can expect the intensity and frequency of such extreme and severe weather events to increase in the future.
20. Council and TEMO will need to evaluate adaptation and retreat strategies particularly for our vulnerable coastal communities. Dynamic Additional Pathways planning (DAPP) is one tool that has been used in Hauraki, Bay of Plenty and Hawkes Bay to assess adaptation options.

### **CONSIDERATIONS - HEI WHAKAARO**

#### **Financial/Budget**

21. The contents of this report do not deal with financial matters.

#### **Legal**

22. There are no legal matters related to this report.

### **POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS - KAUPAPA HERE me ngā RITENGA WHAKAMAHERE**

23. There are no potential policy implications associated with this report.

## **RISKS - NGĀ TŪRARU**

22. There are no potential risks or policy implications associated with this report.

## **ATTACHMENTS - NGĀ TĀPIRITANGA**

1. Attachment 1 - TEMO Consolidated Work Plan 2022 [**23-77.1** - 8 pages]
2. Attachment 2 - TEMO Training Summary 2022 23 [**23-77.2** - 2 pages]

## TEMO Consolidated Work Plan 2022/23

Category	Title	Description	Category	Progress	Priority	Start date	Due date	
Community Engagement	Annual Shake Out and Hikoī 27 October	Annual global and national earthquake awareness drill.  Conducted annually on 27 October at 0930am	Readiness	Completed	High	12/10/2022	27/10/2022	
Community Engagement	Annual Community Link Hui	Connecting with the CDEM volunteer network to develop operational readiness for community groups	Community Engagement	Not started	Medium	7/06/2023		Ben Green
Community Engagement	Hikurangi Magnitude 9.0 - Strategic Recovery Workshop	Using the Hikurangi Planning Toolbox - run a 3-day workshop with sector partners to develop the disaster recovery plan for Gisborne City	Reduction	Completed	Medium	20/06/2022	21/09/2022	Ben Green
Community Engagement	Appoint Group Welfare Manager	Incumbent retires in August 22. Requirement to fill position in accordance with the CDEM Act.	Readiness	Completed	Medium	12/06/2022	31/08/2022	Ben Green
Operational Systems	ECC - New Purpose-Built Emergency building	New ECC building under construction at the Lytton West Reserve	Readiness	In progress	Medium	10/01/2022	31/05/2023	Ben Green
Operational Systems	ESCC - Desktop Planning. Command and Control for Hikurangi M9 Event	Emergency Services - review and consolidate individual agency contingency plans based on a Hikurangi subduction zone event	Readiness	Completed	High	27/06/2022	25/07/2022	Ben Green
Operational Systems	Community Emergency Booklet	Open-source access to community emergency booklet.  Tsunami zones will be subject to colour update (TBC)	Readiness	Completed	High	6/02/2022	12/09/2022	Ben Green
Operational Systems	Tairāwhiti Hikurangi M9 Catastrophic Plan Writing 7-9 June	Following in from the Hikurangi M9 Workshop conducted 19-21 Sept 22, this 3-day planning sprint will focus on producing and writing the detailed regional plan for the Hikurangi M9 Regional Plan. This will be a syndicate planning activity across all stakeholders and agencies.	Planning	Not started	High	21/03/2023	30/06/2023	Ben Green

Category	Title	Description	Category	Progress	Priority	Start date	Due date	
Operational Systems	Appoint EMA Recovery		Recovery	Completed	Medium		20/02/2023	Ben Green
Operational Systems	Business Case: Analogue Radio Repeaters for Whareponga to East Cape Lighthouse	Colvins Ltd - develop a plan to mitigate communications blackspots for townships located between Whareponga and East Cape Lighthouse. Indication cost is for two units at \$10K each	Operational Systems	Not started	Medium	1/02/2023		Ben Green
Operational Systems	Welfare Needs Assessment Tool	1/12/22 - Dallas to develop the deployment and testing phase. Introduced to WCG December 2022 with testing in 2023.  Development of an electronic capture tool for welfare needs assessments via smartphone app to link data into ECC	Operational Systems	In progress	High	1/12/2022	10/05/2023	Dallas Haynes
Operational Systems	Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) for Collection of Welfare Data	Precursor for the implementation of the CENTCOM Welfare Needs Assessment Data	Response	Completed	Critical	4/07/2022	1/08/2022	Dallas Haynes
Operational Systems	Review Tairawhiti Group Welfare Plan	Regional Group Welfare Plan review - will be developed in conjunction with the 'Trifecta' reforms	Readiness	In progress	Medium	2/09/2022	1/05/2023	Dallas Haynes
Operational Systems	WCG Development Plan	Introduce more frequent hui starting with a lead agency only hui. Develop a whanau centred approach to our 'way of working' and define roles and responsibilities of each sub function	Readiness	In progress	Medium	31/10/2022	30/10/2023	Dallas Haynes
Operational Systems	Welfare - Terms of Reference	ToR design reflects the culture and behaviour model that aligns with our 'way of working' across the welfare work stream	Readiness	Completed	High	31/10/2022	8/02/2023	Dallas Haynes
Operational Systems	Welfare - Treaty Partnership	Design partnership approach with Iwi Partners to strengthen welfare response, improve and ensure equity across the work stream	Readiness	In progress	Medium	5/12/2022	30/06/2023	Dallas Haynes

Category	Title	Description	Category	Progress	Priority	Start date	Due date	
Planning	WCG Desktop Exercise 2023	WCG team to come together and participate in an exercise around Needs Assessment and Welfare Delivery. Further details to be confirmed, date set for 7th March 2023. Chambers booked. Planning and outcome will aide to support the rewrite of the Welfare Plan	Readiness	In progress	Medium	20/12/2022	31/08/2023	Dallas Haynes
Planning	Pa Wars - Community display, Ruatoria	Community Engagement - Emergency shelter, water filtration components, kanohi ki te kanohl	Community Engagement	Completed	Medium	3/01/2023	3/01/2023	Dallas Haynes
Planning	Establish 2 Urban CDC (Kaiti and Lytton West)	Establish the plan for activation and staffing CDC for two urban locations in Gisborne City	Readiness	Completed	Critical	31/01/2023	10/02/2023	Dallas Haynes
Planning	Needs Assessment Working Group	Review and design RNA form, current one has gaps that were highlighted during Cyclone Gabrielle. Group is made up of members of the Responsible Agency WCG.	Operational Systems; #Planning; #Readiness	In progress	High	8/05/2023	30/06/2023	Dallas Haynes
Readiness	Kaiti School - Preparedness Workshop	Workshop - Talking to parents around preparedness for emergency events/situations in Tairāwhiti	Readiness	Completed	High	3/05/2023	4/05/2023	Dallas Haynes
Readiness	Ethnic Communities Disaster Preparedness Project	Workshop initiated by Multicultural Council. Conduct 5 workshops between July 2023 and March 2024 Targeted Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fijian Indians</li> <li>• Indian Gujrati's</li> <li>• Indian Punjabi's</li> <li>• Pakistani communities</li> <li>• Chinese communities</li> <li>• Filipino communities</li> <li>• Dutch community</li> <li>• South African community</li> <li>• South American communities</li> <li>• Bangladeshi Muslims</li> <li>• Native Fijians</li> </ul>	Operational Systems; Community Engagement	In progress	High	31/07/2023	31/03/2024	Dallas Haynes

Category	Title	Description	Category	Progress	Priority	Start date	Due date	
Readiness	Electronic Referrals from Welfare Resource Needs Assessment (RNA)	Develop system to send electronic referrals to responsible agencies as a result of uploading RNA into Survey123	Operational Systems	In progress	High	4/05/2023	30/09/2023	Dallas Haynes
Readiness	Research - NEMA Resilience Fund. Weather Event Modelling	NIWA - contract U/A	Reduction	In progress	Medium	20/06/2022	10/12/2022	Dr Murry Cave
Readiness	Research - NEMA Resilience Fund - Mapping Active Fault line's in Tairāwhiti		Reduction	Completed	Medium	9/01/2022	30/11/2022	Dr Murry Cave
Readiness	Electronic Building Assessment Tool	Integrate building assessment data capture into Response and Recovery data collection to populate CENTCOM Operational Dashboard	Operational Systems	Completed	High	3/06/2022	30/09/2022	Dr Murry Cave
Readiness	Mud Volcano Report		Reduction	Completed	Medium		15/07/2022	Dr Murry Cave
Readiness	Urban Landslip Risk	Thesis due from AUC – 2022 Related workstreams EQC - not present for householder contact/follow up	Reduction	In progress	Medium	1/06/2021	31/08/2023	Dr Murry Cave
Readiness	Gisborne City Flood Risk Assessment	in conjunction with Nick Gordon GDC Funded by EQC \$50K Chris H team \$50K New model to be completed by end of Aug 22	Reduction	In progress	Medium		31/07/2023	Dr Murry Cave
Readiness	Arrows Model - Review	Review flood system model	Response; Operational Systems	Not started	Critical	20/07/2022		Dr Murry Cave
Readiness	Coastal Flooding Plan	No plan exists - to be developed for TRMP	Readiness	Not started	High	20/07/2022	19/12/2022	Dr Murry Cave
Readiness	Rural Landslide Risk	GNS + AUC Nga Tamanuhiri (Whareongaonga)	Readiness	In progress	Medium	8/08/2022	27/08/2023	Dr Murry Cave

Category	Title	Description	Category	Progress	Priority	Start date	Due date	
Readiness	Create a COP for TEMO	Common Operating Picture Dashboard - provides consolidated information overview for response and recovery.	Operational Systems	Completed	High	1/04/2022	30/09/2022	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness	CL Newsletter	Regional newsletter for volunteer groups	Community Engagement	In progress	Medium	12/07/2022	21/12/2022	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness	Air Aviation Fuel Plan	Existing Regional Fuel Plan for Tairāwhiti does not provide contingency planning to support air operations in remote areas outside of Gisborne. Plan review will seek to develop a plan for fuel caches at agreed locations to address this.  Note: Aviation Fuel. Logistic plan to support air operations and provide resilience in order to support remote air operations	Readiness	In progress	Low	4/07/2022	31/03/2023	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness	Review E-Text Alert System	Review functionality of the current Spark E Text system against the Alert system used by the BOP Regional Flood Warning Office	Operational Systems	Completed	High	1/04/2022	28/02/2023	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness	GDC Intelligence Function Team Training	Monthly catch ups with selected pers in GDC	Readiness	Completed	Medium	1/06/2022		Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness	Social Media	Evaluate social media platforms alongside the comms team.	Community Engagement	Completed	Medium	22/11/2022	31/12/2022	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness	MS Teams CL CIMS Function Portal Training	Community Links: Establishing connectivity with community links pers through a clearly defined set of SOPs WRT Activates responses.	Operational Systems	Completed	High	10/11/2022	16/12/2022	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness	Develop Strategic Information Systems Plan 2022/23	Create a plan - relative to current info systems used across CDEM groups, NEMA and GIS.  Develop additional req. IAW Hikurangi Workshop workons.	Operational Systems; Readiness; Planning	Not started	Medium	1/12/2012	1/02/2023	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka

Category	Title	Description	Category	Progress	Priority	Start date	Due date	
Readiness	Create Battle Tracker information Layer		Operational Systems	Completed	High	14/12/2022	17/02/2023	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness	Intelligence Summary for Welfare Centres	Identifying suitable locations for welfare centers across Gisborne City. Assessing risk in these locations IOT provide awareness for Welfare and Operations. Once the INTSUM is complete, adding this to an IS platform for the COP.	Planning	Completed	Critical	31/01/2023		Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness	Hikurangi M9 Planning Sprint - Regional Catastrophic Plan Writing Workshop	3-day planning workshop 7 - 9 June Obj - produce the regional catastrophic plan for Hikurangi Magnitude 9 event Produce intelligence products for participants	Planning	In progress	Medium	22/11/2022	1/06/2023	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness	TEMO Roadshow 2023	Rollout of the Community Link Training for activating emergency equipment and the CIMS structure. Dates: Sunday 21 May Ngata College Sunday 28 May Hatea-a- Rangī Memorial Park , Club rooms Sunday 11 June Tolaga Bay Area School Saturday 17 June Manutuke Fire Station (Dates Confirmed) Sunday 25 June GDC – Rose Room + Outside OR Te Poho-o-Rawiri	Readiness; Community Engagement	In progress	High	28/05/2023	29/06/2023	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness;#Community Engagement	Intelligence Training	Training GDC staff members to be able to fulfill the Intelligence function within the ECC in preparation for future events. Including the application of the CIMS framework.	Readiness	In progress	Medium	23/03/2023	22/07/2023	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka
Readiness; #Community Engagement	Incident Management Software	COTS incident management software to be integrated as part of command and control for response operations	Operational Systems	In progress	Medium	27/03/2023	30/06/2023	Kumeroa Papuni-Tuhaka



Category	Title	Description	Category	Progress	Priority	Start date	Due date	
Readiness	Gabrielle Community Links Debriefs	As at Wednesday 4 May 23 we have <b>completed debriefs with:</b> Te Araroa CD Tikitiki CD Rangitukia CD Tuparoa CD Whangara CD Uawa CD Mautuke CD <b>Bookings have been made with :</b> Tokomaru Bay CD Muriwai CD <b>Waiting on response from:</b> Ruatorea CD	Readiness	In progress	High	19/04/2023		Kumeroa Papuni- Tuhaka
Readiness	ECC - Training Schedule	Quarterly Desktop exercises for ECC functions (Collective). Training for Functional CIMS Leads via Takatu (SME/Individual)	Readiness	In progress	High		31/05/2023	Marcus Tibble
Recovery	TCDEM Group - Annual Training Plan	Develop and maintain CDEM Group Training Plan applicable to all levels - Governance, CIMS, Community Link	Readiness	In progress	High	4/07/2022	23/12/2022	Marcus Tibble
Reduction	Audit of Digital Radio Coverage	Identify 'black spots' in the communications network	Readiness	Completed	High	1/07/2022	30/09/2022	Marcus Tibble
Reduction	Community Flood Evacuation Plan - Te Karaka	Review and revise evacuation plan for Te Karaka township in conduction with flood modelling data.	Readiness; #Community Engagement	Completed	High			Marcus Tibble
Reduction	Relocating CDEM radio base set - GDC Te Puia Office to Te Puia Fire Station.	CDEM Radio base set is to be relocated to prevent a reoccurrence over CD volunteers being locked out. Te Puia Springs Fire Station is the central meet up area for EMS & CD volunteers	Readiness	Completed	High	22/07/2022		Marcus Tibble

Category	Title	Description	Category	Progress	Priority	Start date	Due date	
Reduction	Upgrade Analogue Radio Network	Utilise analogue radios for deployment within Community Link areas. Colvins Ltd will provide quotation for additional Simplex equipment for areas that are 'black spots' as well as communications advice for regional communications	Readiness; #Operational Systems	In progress	High	28/07/2022	28/02/2023	Marcus Tibble
Reduction	Relocating TCDEM Radio Base Set - Waiapu	Ngata College not viable for Community Hub	Readiness; #Community Engagement	Completed	High	27/07/2022		Marcus Tibble
Reduction	Tsunami Hazard Signs	1. Identify sites for the placement of tsunami hazard signs into coastal areas. 2. Develop in conjunction with GDC Parks and Reserves	Readiness	In progress			28/02/2023	Marcus Tibble
Response	ESCC Desktop Training 2023	Police Lead agency - SAR + Maritime Rescue	Readiness; #Training	Not started	Medium		TBC Q3 2023	Marcus Tibble
Response	Tairawhiti CDEM Group Plan Review	Review of Group Plan given existing covers 2016 - 2021	Planning	In progress	Medium	30/06/2022	30/06/2023	Yvette Kinsella

## TEMO Training Summary 2022/23

Title	Date	Training Group	Mode of Training	Status	Training Provider
Emergency Management Leadership Development Pilot/Programme (EMLDP)	21/08/2022	CDEM	Workshop	Completed	NEMA
Response and Recovery Leadership Program (Residential Module 2)	22/08/2022	CDEM	Seminar	Completed	Joint Centre for Disaster Research
Workplace Tsunami Risk	7/12/2022	CDEM	Workshop	Pending	CDEM
ITF Welfare Needs Coordination and Assessors course 07-09 Nov 2022	7/11/2022	CDEM	Workshop	Completed	EMBOP
Emergency Management Leadership Development Program	18/11/2022	CDEM	Webinar	Completed	NEMA/Winsborough
TEMO Strategic planning 23 - 25 Nov 2022	23/11/2022	CDEM	Workshop	Pending	TCDEM
Youth Emergency Management Pathways (NEMA) 07 Nov 2022	7/11/2022	CDEM	Workshop	Completed	NEMA
ITF Intelligence Course	24/10/2022	CDEM	Workshop	Completed	
CDEM Leadership Coaching session #2 1330 -1530	16/12/2022	CDEM	Online	Completed	Windsborough Ltd
Workforce, Capability and Development Overview - Wellington Emergency Management	15/12/2022	CDEM	Workshop	Completed	
CIMS4	8/09/2022	CIMS Function	Workshop	Completed	LandSAR
CIMS4 March 2023	23/03/2023	CIMS Function	Workshop	Pending	LandSAR
CIMS4 Sept 2023	21/09/2023	CIMS Function	Workshop	Pending	LandSAR
ITF Welfare Function Course	11/10/2022	CIMS Function	Workshop	Completed	Emergency Management BOP
Welfare Needs Assessment / Coordination Course	7/11/2022	CIMS Function	Workshop	Completed	Emergency Management BOP
Co Facilitate Welfare Foundation Course	23/02/2023	CIMS Function	Workshop	Pending	Tauranga BOP - Tara Cooper
Community Link - Te Araroa - Mod 1 Training	26/07/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	TCDEM
Community Link - Waiapu - Mod 1 Training	27/07/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	TCDEM
Community Link - Te Puia Springs	15/07/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	TCDEM
Community Link - Uawa - Mod 1 Training		Community	Workshop	Completed	TCDEM
Community Link - Tokomaru Bay - Mod 1 Training	1/08/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	TCDEM

Title	Date	Training Group	Mode of Training	Status	Training Provider
Te Karaka CD Engagement - Evac plan	9/08/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	TEM
Communtiy Link - Manutuke - Mod 1 Training	12/08/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	TCDEM
Te Karaka Evacuation Hui	17/08/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	TEM
Community Hui - current and new CD groups, Te Karaka	5/09/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	
Te Puia Springs and Waipiro Bay community hui	13/12/2022	Community		Completed	Tairawhiti EM
Emergency Management Workshop - Te Mahau (Napier office) driven	26/10/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	EM Agencies, TEM, MoE
Emergency Management Workshop - Te Mahau (Napier Office)	27/10/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	EM Agencies, TEM, MoE
Emergency Management Workshop - Te Mahau (Napier Office)	28/10/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	EM Agencies, TEM, MoE
SAR Exercise Rauora III - Hastings Racecourse, Hastings, Hawke's Bay 02-03 Nov 2022	3/11/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	Lead NZ Police
Workplace Tsunami Risks 14 Nov 2022 - Super Grans Gisborne	15/11/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	TCDEM
Workplace Tsunami Risk - Oranga Tamariki	29/11/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	TCDEM
Ngati Porou Whanau Oranga Social Services Wananga	1/12/2022	Community	Workshop	Completed	Ngati Porou Whanau Oranga
ESCC Desktop - Review Command Control	25/07/2022	ESCC	Workshop	Completed	TCDEM
Induction - Elected Officials	3/10/2022	Governance	Workshop	Completed	NEMA, CDEM

**Title:** 23-48 Trifecta Review Programme Overview  
**Section:** Chief Executive's Office  
**Prepared by:** Yvette Kinsella - Special Projects Manager  
**Meeting Date:** Wednesday 24 May 2023

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Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Low**

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## **Report to CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP/KAIWHAKAHAERE OHOTATA WHAKAMARU TŪMATANUI for information**

### **PURPOSE - TE TAKE**

The purpose of this report is to provide the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group (the Group) with background to Government's Trifecta Programme – the Review of the Emergency Management Legislative Framework.

### **SUMMARY - HE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA**

The emergency management framework in Aotearoa / New Zealand has been under review for several years. Successive Ministers have evolved the review programme. The latest iteration is called the Trifecta Programme and brings together work on three key parts of the emergency management framework:

- a new Emergency Management Bill (the Bill)
- a review of the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan (NCDEM Plan)
- a roadmap for implementing the National Disaster Resilience Strategy (NDRS).

This report provides an overview of the Trifecta Programme and primes the Group for the pending release of the Bill later in 2023. There may be a short timeframe for submissions as Government had indicated, in 2022, its intention to pass the legislation before the 2023 election.

The Bill is expected to adjust key parts of the emergency management system including:

- New roles for iwi in emergency management planning and operations.
- Greater clarity around functions and powers of emergency management players.
- Greater central government direction and powers to make regulations.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

## RECOMMENDATIONS - NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA

That the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group/Kaiwhakahaere Ohotata Whakamaru Tūmatanui:

### 1. Notes the contents of this report.

*Authorised by:*

**Nedine Thatcher Swann - Chief Executive**

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**Keywords:** Civil defence emergency management, trifecta review programme overview, emergency management legislative framework.

## **BACKGROUND - HE WHAKAMĀRAMA**

### **Emergency Management Framework**

1. The emergency management framework describes how we organise and manage the people, plans, infrastructure, and assets needed to reduce and manage the consequences of all hazards, threats and risks should they occur. Several interlinked elements form the legal basis of the framework:
  - Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 outlining functions and powers around emergency management.
  - National Disaster Resilience Strategy setting out the longer-term aspirations for building community resilience to hazards.
  - National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan defining the plan to respond to the immediate challenges faced at a national level.
  - Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plans defining the plans to respond at a regional level.

### **Ministerial Review**

2. In 2017, the country's emergency response capabilities came under fire after issues with the responses to the Kaikoura earthquake in 2016 as well as the Port Hills fire in 2017.
3. The Minister of Civil Defence and Emergency Management (the Minister) appointed a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to review Aotearoa / New Zealand's responses to natural disasters and other emergencies. The TAG was tasked with advising on the most appropriate operational and legislative mechanisms to support effective responses to natural disasters and other emergencies.
4. The TAG Report identified vulnerabilities in Aotearoa / New Zealand's emergency management system. It made several recommendations aimed at improving emergency responses, including to:
  - establish a proactive national emergency management agency
  - give primary authority for declaring local states of emergency to Mayors
  - ensure iwi/Māori are represented at all levels of the Group structure and participate fully in coordination and planning
  - professionalise emergency management including training and accreditation
  - establish a cadre of professionals to act as 'fly-in teams'
  - standardise some protocols and practices to allow Groups to support each other
  - clarify authority and powers particularly of Group and National Controllers
  - establish a new fit-for-purpose all-of-government national crisis management centre and monitoring centre with technology to support a common operating picture.

5. Since then, the frequency, duration, complexity and socio-economic consequences of hazard events and emergencies have increased, including those like the Whakaari White Island eruption of 2019 and COVID-19, which have resulted in multiple fatalities, serious injuries, serious harm to people's wellbeing, and damage to the environment and the economy. These events have also demonstrated that vulnerabilities in the emergency management system identified in the TAG Report remain a challenge.

### **Government Response**

6. In August 2018, the Minister released the Government's response to the TAG Report detailing the Government's vision that people in Aotearoa / New Zealand receive a consistent level of support in an emergency, no matter who or where they are. The Government Response set a direction for the transformation required to improve Aotearoa / New Zealand's emergency response system.
7. Several of the TAG report recommendations were implemented relatively quickly including:
  - establishing the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
  - increasing training to support the specific emergency management functions
  - establishing fly-in teams.
8. Work also started on the legislative change necessary to support Government's response.
9. Progress has been slow because resources have been diverted to respond to several emergencies including: the Christchurch Mosque attacks, Tasman District fires, Whakaari / White Island eruption, severe weather on the West Coast and Timaru, Southland flooding, North Island drought and the COVID-19 pandemic.
10. In 2020, Government's work on legislative change was restarted by the Minister who established a two-tranche approach to legislative change. The first tranche amended the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002 to improve the operation of the emergency management system at the local level:
  - providing for agencies to issue warnings and providing limitation of civil liability
  - establishing functions and powers for fly in teams
  - enabling Controllers or Recovery Managers to operate anywhere in the country
  - allowing audio or video meetings during an emergency.
11. Government is currently developing the second tranche of legislative changes.

### **TRIFECTA PROGRAMME**

12. Since its establishment, NEMA has picked up the lead on the review of the regulatory framework. It has the following four outcomes for the Programme:
  - communities better understand the risks they face and are better prepared to respond to and recover from emergencies
  - iwi and Māori participation is recognised, enabled and valued
  - the emergency management system is well-coordinated, high-performing and enjoys widespread trust and confidence
  - the impacts of emergencies on people, the economy and the environment are reduced.



13. The Trifecta Programme brings together work on three key parts of the emergency management framework:
- a new Emergency Management Bill (The Bill)
  - a review of the National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan (NCDEM Plan)
  - a roadmap for implementing the National Disaster Resilience Strategy (NDRS).

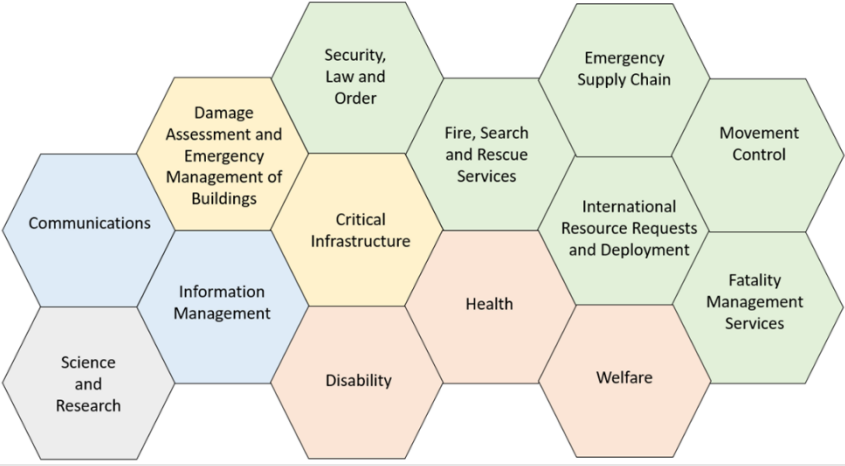
### **Emergency Management Bill**

14. The Government has stated that the Bill will build on what already works and modernise emergency management structures, so they are fit-for purpose. The objectives are to:
- reflect the place of the Treaty of Waitangi in emergency management
  - provide greater recognition of the "4 Rs" (reduction, readiness, response, and recovery)
  - ensure the framework is informed by views of the sector, iwi/Māori, and the community
  - ensure the framework is consistent, coherent, streamlined and fit-for-purpose.
15. The Minister had hoped to introduce the legislation to Parliament before the end of 2022, but this was delayed until 2023. Government discovered more issues with the current law in need of improvement and wanted to secure cross-party consensus on the changes.
16. The Bill was expected to enter the House when Parliament resumed sitting in mid-February 2023. However, the major weather events across Aotearoa / New Zealand have further delayed the release of the Bill.
17. The Government had indicated in late 2022 that it intended to introduce the legislation before the 2023 election. It is unknown if the Bill will enter the house for its first reading before Parliament rises at the end of August 2023. If it does, the submission period will be short and there may be a need to call a special meeting of the Group to approve content of a submission.

### **National Civil Defence Emergency Management Plan**

18. The NCDEM Plan sets out the roles and responsibilities of everyone involved in reducing risks, preparing for, responding to and recovering from emergencies. It has an accompanying Guide that provides additional information and operational arrangements.
19. In reviewing the NCDEM Plan, Government is aiming to:
- update and enhance current planning arrangements, including incorporating lessons identified through emergency responses, recoveries and reviews
  - ensure the form and function is fit-for-purpose and aligned with the emergency management planning framework
  - ensure roles and responsibilities across the 4 Rs are clearly defined, communicated, and well understood.

20. Consultation with the emergency management sector on the NCDEM Plan is planned to happen March to May 2023. The various sections of the NCDEM Plan (see diagram below) will have a staggered release to make engagement more manageable.

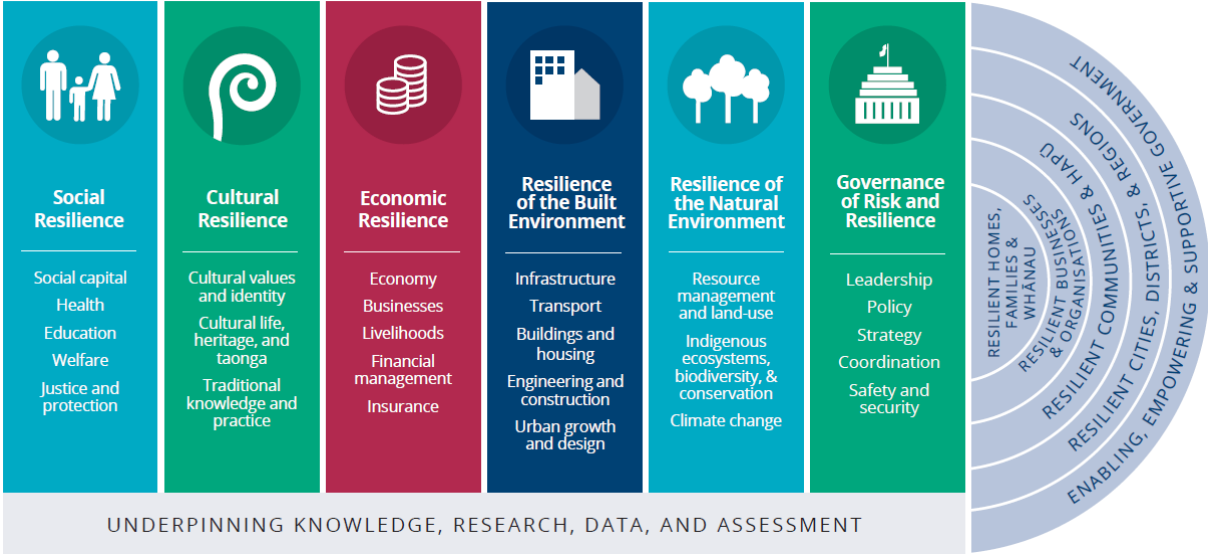


21. The timing for consultation may change as the local government sector is under immense pressure with other significant reviews taking place simultaneously (three waters, resource management, and future for local government). NEMA has also brought forward work on catastrophic event planning that is currently taking precedence.

22. Regular updates will be provided to the Group. Where there is anything materially impacting on the responsibilities of the Group, those matters will be referred to the Group for decision.

**National Disaster Resilience Strategy Roadmap**

23. The NDRS outlines the vision and long-term goals for civil defence emergency management in Aotearoa / New Zealand. It identifies a model end-state for a resilient community (see diagram below).



24. The Strategy sets three priorities for the next ten years to improve our nation's resilience to disasters:
- managing risks
  - effective response to and recovery from emergencies
  - enabling, empowering, and supporting community resilience.
25. The Roadmap for the NDRS will detail how to achieve these changes. It will identify the key actions required to shift from our current to our target state and describe the work required to deliver the key shifts. The Roadmap's emphasis will be on work to be done over the next three to five years (and will be updated over time). It is essentially an implementation plan for the NDRS.
26. Work on the NDRS Roadmap has been pushed out to later in 2023 given the other priorities of the sector.

### **ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE - AROTAKENGA o NGĀ HIRANGA**

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

**Overall Process:** **Low** Significance

**This Report:** **Low** Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

**Overall Process:** **Medium** Significance

**This Report:** **Low** Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

**Overall Process:** **Medium** Significance

**This Report:** **Low** Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

**Overall Process:** **Low** Significance

**This Report:** **Low** Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

**Overall Process:** **Medium** Significance

**This Report:** **Low** Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

**Overall Process:** **Low** Significance

**This Report:** **Low** Significance

27. This report is part of a process to arrive at a decision that will/may be of Low level in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

**Title:** 23-122 Cyclone Gabrielle Timeline 13 Feb – 14 March 2023  
**Section:** Civil Defence Emergency Management  
**Prepared by:** Ben Green - Emergency Management Group Manager  
**Meeting Date:** Wednesday 24 May 2023

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Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Low**

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## **Report to CIVIL DEFENCE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GROUP/KAIWHAKAHAERE OHOTATA WHAKAMARU TŪMATANUI for information**

### **PURPOSE - TE TAKE**

The purpose of this report is to share with the Group the timeline of the Cyclone Gabrielle Declared National Emergency 13 February – 14 March 2023.

### **SUMMARY – HE WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA**

Cyclone Gabrielle was a significant weather event that escalated from a local to a national declared state of emergency given the weather system impacted several North Island regions. Cyclone Gabrielle has had significant impacts across six regions and a National State of Emergency extended across Northland, Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Tararua, Tairāwhiti and Hawke's Bay regions. To put the scale of the event into context, New Zealand has only declared a national state of emergency three times in our history.

The National State of Emergency over the Tairāwhiti region ended on Tuesday 14 March 2023, 28 days after it was declared. Attached to the report is a timeline of the events during this period.

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS - NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA**

**That the Civil Defence Emergency Management Group/Kaiwhakahaere Ohotata Whakamaru Tūmatanui:**

- 1. Notes the contents of this report.**

*Authorised by:*

**Nedine Thatcher Swann - Chief Executive**

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**Keywords:** cyclone gabrielle, weather event, national state of emergency, Tairāwhiti region

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## BACKGROUND - HE WHAKAMĀRAMA

1. Cyclone Gabrielle has had a significant impact on our environment, economic, physical and social infrastructure across Te Tairāwhiti. The magnitude of damage is unprecedented, and the recovery from the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle will take years.
2. The National State of Emergency over the Tairāwhiti region ended on Tuesday 14 March 2023, 28 days after it was declared. A national transition period was announced, allowing national-led support and resources to be coordinated and lasting until 1 June 2023.
3. Cyclone Gabrielle caused significant damage to local communities, pastoral and horticultural land, livestock and crops, and to key infrastructure (flood protection, bridges, roads, fibre connectivity, power and lines networks).
4. The key elements of Cyclone Gabrielle were;
  - The tragic loss of one life attributable to Cyclone Gabrielle.
  - Sustained heavy rain over 3 days with no site within the region receiving less than 100mm over the event and well over half of all sites monitoring having event rainfalls exceeding 200mm. Some sites had rainfalls exceeding 400mm.
  - The worst affected parts of the region were from Te Puia Springs south. Areas west of Matawai, north of Te Puia Springs and in the near coastal zone still had significant rain but not to the same extent.
5. The consequences were;
  - Severe flooding in the Hangaroa, Mangapoike, Te Arai, Waipaoa and tributaries, Pakarae, Waiomoko, Uawa and tributaries, and the Mangahauini.
  - Scour and riverbank erosion impacting on multiple dwellings and affecting infrastructure in many catchments including legacy landfills.
  - Extensive land sliding at multiple scales across the region south of the Waiapu.
  - Inundation by water supply catchment to determine ongoing risk from and silt for low-lying houses and farm buildings within affected catchments with many buildings yellow stickered and some red stickered.
  - Landslides affecting multiple properties with several buildings red stickered and others at imminent risk of further damage.
  - The loss or damage to several bridges because of large woody debris on migration.
  - Extensive damage to the Gisborne City water pipeline driven by large woody debris migration.
  - Prioritising areas for landslide mapping within region with the water supply catchment being the top priority and one GNS staff member working on Mangahauini. Mapping of the Waimata catchment has established that over 11,100 landslides occurred.
  - Landslides, slumping, and washouts affecting many local roads and State Highways 2 and 35.

- Loss of economically productive land through landslides and sediment deposition with closed canopy pine forests and steep pastoral farmland affected by landslides, and farmland and horticultural land and crops damaged by silt inundation.
- Extensive migration of large woody debris, particularly from pine forests into the catchments on onto coastal beaches and estuaries.
- Extensive loss of habitats particularly affective mahinga kai and kai moana, but also in some areas of indigenous vegetation.
- The impact on cultural, emotional and physical well-being of individuals and communities.

## **DISCUSSION - WHAKAWHITINGA KŌRERO**

6. A timeline of events has been compiled for the period commencing 4 February to 1700 hours 19 February.
7. Whilst there is a general appreciation of the physical impact of Cyclone Gabrielle on the region, there is a lack of awareness that provides an overview that illustrates the critical timeline of events and actions that took place for the readiness and response phases within the regional emergency coordination centre.
8. The regional response had to configure and adapt to a moving set of key challenges during response which was made somewhat easier given the level of engagement and preparedness that has the region ready for the event.
9. Cyclone Gabrielle Timeline of Events 4 – 19 February (Attachment 3).

## **ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE - AROTAKENGA o NGĀ HIRANGA**

10. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

## **ATTACHMENTS - NGĀ TĀPIRITANGA**

1. Attachment 1 - 23-112 Timeline [**23-122.1** - 7 pages]



Draft 1.0 // 27/04/23

# CYCLONE GABRIELLE TIMELINE

Cyclone Gabrielle began effecting Tairāwhiti on the 13th of February 2023 and has had a devastating effect on the region. For only the third time in New Zealand's history, a National State of Emergency was declared on the 14th of February. The timeline below provides an account of the key milestones, decisions and coordination efforts of the Tairāwhiti Civil Defence Emergency Management, and their emergency management partners, in the Readiness, Response and immediate Recovery phases. The Recovery phase has continued well beyond the scope of this timeline (19 February).

- CDEM response
- Built environment impact
- Environment impact
- Public announcement
- eTxt Alerts
- Readiness
- Response
- Recovery

## 4th FEB // SATURDAY // 12:00

First e-mail within Gisborne District Council (GDC) providing heads up on weather system that eventually becomes Cyclone Gabrielle.



## 6th FEB // MONDAY // 12:30

First indications that metrological modelling is very consistent suggesting that the weather system emerging is likely to impact region.

## 8th FEB // TUESDAY // 05:30

GDC message internal staff to be prepared to support what is coming



## 7th FEB // MONDAY // 14:00

Concluded the debrief of Cyclone HALE.

## 9th FEB // THURSDAY // 17:30

Image of cyclone track sent to Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) and Communications Team.



## 9th FEB // Incident Mangement Team (IMT) // 09:00

## 9th FEB // THURSDAY // 10:30

Public notification of weather warning. Public advised to start preparing. GDC crews clearing drains.

## 10th FEB // IMT // 08:30

## 10th FEB // FRIDAY // 10:30

## 10th FEB // FRIDAY // 15:00

GDC CDEM activates. GDC staff physically move to co-locate to coordinate response.



MetService issues Heavy Rain Watch for Gisborne from 3pm Sunday to 12pm Tuesday. Could be upgraded to Orange or Red in coming days.

You need to prepare now – particularly around rivers and low-lying areas.

# SAT 11<sup>TH</sup> FEB

**13:29**  
Heavy Rain warning for Te Tairāwhiti Gisborne region – RED

**15:00**

Further MetService warning. Now includes wave height estimates (up to 8m).

Advice on how to prepare:

- Prepare grab bags in case you need to evacuate. Make sure you have all your medication.
- Keep your phones charged. Have a plan if the power goes off – have a torch handy.
- Power cuts could affect EFTPOS and ATM machines, so make sure you have some cash at home, or enough supplies to see you through for 3 days or more.
- Check on your neighbours, friends and whānau or anyone who might need your help, especially those affected by recent flooding.
- If you're in an area known to get cut off and have high medical dependencies, please make plans to move to town where it's easier to access medical needs.
- Be prepared for roads including state highways to close.



**10:24**



**11:30**

MetService adds a Strong Wind Watch (up to 130kph) to their Heavy Rain Watch (up to 400mm and with peak intensities of up to 30mm/h), with biggest impacts likely on Monday and Tuesday.



Message mentions the Weather Watch could be upgraded to Orange or Red.



**17:30**

First Community-Link hui to brief latest information and to check in on preparedness across the region. Seven Civil Defence containers (each with 100 kai boxes; 50 household boxes and hygiene packs) have been dispersed to six marae across region.



## 18:00 IMT

Upgrade to Red Severe Weather Warning for north of Tologa Bay.



**18:30**

Further MetService warnings. Provides updated timing – expected to hit Sunday.



**21:00**


Gisborne to Tologa Bay is upgraded to an Orange Weather Watch. Provided updated rainfall and wind estimates. Adds river levels estimates and warns of flooding.


*Te Tairāwhiti Weather Warning – Cyclone Gabrielle  
Heavy Rain Warning for Gisborne – Orange  
Area: Gisborne north of Tologa Bay  
Valid: 3:00pm Sunday to 6:00am Tuesday. Expect 300 to 400mm of rain. The most rainfall is forecast on Monday when 200 to 300 mm of rain is expected, with peak intensities of 20 to 30 mm/h.*


*Heavy rain can cause streams and rivers to rise rapidly. Surface flooding and slips are also possible and driving conditions may be hazardous.*






# SUN 12<sup>TH</sup> FEB



**10:00**  IMT meets and decides to locate some critical staff in Ruatoria.


**12:00**  Port has been cleared – Vessels leaving anchorage are required to be out by noon.

**13:30**  - Summer camping sites are closed.  
- Community link teams are activated and ready.  
- Landowners of buildings prone to slips have been advised to close or relocate.

**15:24**  Waikohu Civil Defence notify residents to stay vigilant and start preparing

**16:00**   - Heaviest rain Monday afternoon and evening.  
- Extreme rain, wind, and waves predicted.

**16:49**   Waikohu Civil Defence notify residents that, if needed, Te Karaka Area School will be a Welfare Centre.

**18:00**   - GDC staff arrive in Ruatoria and conduct community visits to reinforce preparedness.  
- Heavy vehicle restrictions on unsealed roads commence.

**12:00 IMT** 

**13:00**   Three GDC staff plus NZ Police, FENZ and St Johns depart Gisborne for Ruatoria - stops in at Tologa Bay. Take Starlink, digital radio, wifi capability and satellite phones.


**14:00**  Chief Executive Group pre-discussion for state of emergency declaration 

**15:00 IMT** 

**16:00**   - Second Community-Link hui #1: shares latest information and completes a roundtable check on preparedness across each of the regional Civil Defence posts.   
- Reconfirms that this event is regionally managed and locally coordinated. Single source of truth for weather forecasts as issued by the ECC.   
- Extra staff bought into GDC.  
- Schools north of Tologa shut.  
- Subscribe to flood warning text alerts


**16:49**  Waikohu Civil Defence activates its headquarters as a precautionary measure. 


# MON 13<sup>TH</sup> FEB


**09:17**  *The current Hikuwai River water level at Willowflat is 8.0m and rising and is currently predicted to peak at 10.0 metres at 21:00 tonight based on the current river level model.*



**09:45**


## 09.45 LOCAL STATE OF EMERGENCY declared

**10:00**  All non-essential Council services and community facilities are closed and will remain closed until further notice.

**10:57**  *The current Te Arai River water level at Pykes Weir is 2.0m and rising and is currently predicted to peak at 3.3 meters at 23:00hrs tonight based on the current river level model. This is subject to change if the forecast rainfall intensity increases. Please refer to CDEM updates on the GDC website.*


**11:25**  Open first sewer scours at Wainui due to overloaded system

**12:00 IMT**   
**12:04** 

**12:04**  *The current Hikuwai River water level at Willowflat is 10.5m and rising. This is subject to change if the forecast rainfall intensity increases. Evacuation now. Please refer to CDEM updates on the GDC website.*

**08:30 IMT** 

**08.30**  - Emergency Coordination Centre activated   
- Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) staff deployed into four sites across the region

**08:43**  All GDC managers asked to identify staff who can support the evacuations centres if these need to be activated. 

**09:07**  A local state of emergency has been declared for the Tairāwhiti region this morning. It will last for 7 days and be reviewed as the event unfolds. 


















































**10:50**  Wastewater treatment plant emergency screen becomes operational 

**11:00**  First reports of flooding.   
 Rivers expected to peak between 02:00 and 04:00 so consider self-evacuation.   
 Evacuation centres to open this afternoon. 

**12:00**  Water tanker on route to Te Puia hospital. 

**12:45**  NZDF depart for Ruatoria 



<p><b>13:00</b></p> <p> Notification that SH35 between Okitu and Lottin Point will close at 1900.</p>	<p></p>	
<p><b>13:30</b></p> <p> GDC staff escort four USAR staff to Tologa Bay (and surrounds) to get eyes-on known vulnerable sites that will likely need USAR attention in coming days.</p>	<p></p> <p></p>	<p><b>14:00</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First notification for some residents to self-evacuate (Tologa Bay, Manutuke and Hicks Bay areas). Police and Fire and Emergency assisting.</li> <li>- First notification that welfare centres will be open from 1800.</li> <li>- Website links for river levels and river webcams provided.</li> </ul> <p></p>
<b>▲ 15:00 IMT</b>		
<p><b>15:00</b></p> <p> Staff deployed to Ilminster Intermediate and House of Breakthrough to open first two welfare centres (expected to open at 1800)</p>	<p></p> <p></p>	<p><b>15:00</b></p> <p>1500 Waka Kotahi notification that SH35 from Tokomaru Bay to Tologa Bay is closed. SH2 north to Opotiki is closed.</p> <p></p>
<p><b>15:00</b></p> <p> NZ Police conducting road checks across region and cleared camping grounds</p>	<p></p> <p></p>	<p><b>15:00</b></p> <p>First power outages - 70 connections.</p> <p></p>
<p><b>15:30</b></p> <p> SH35 is closed from Lottin Point to Opotiki. Local roads - 32 closed.</p>	<p></p> <p></p>	<p><b>16:00</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entire region moved to RED severe weather warning.</li> <li>- Go home, stay home and stay safe.</li> <li>- Updated rainfall and rain intensity information provided.</li> </ul> <p></p>
<p><b>16:04</b></p> <p> Waikohu Civil Defence advises resident to use the afternoon to self-evacuate so that the roads can be clear between 6pm and 7am.</p>	<p></p> <p></p>	<p><b>17:00</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Power outages (560 households in Tologa Bay).</li> </ul> <p></p>
<p><b>18:00</b></p> <p> Civil Defence Centres open and a list of all locations published.</p>	<p></p>	
<p><b>19:00</b></p> <p> SH2 closed between Wairoa and Napier.</p>	<p></p> <p></p>	<p><b>▲ 19:00 IMT</b></p> <p>Latest river level data published (and still rising). Bridge at Arero Road, Mangatuna washes away.</p> <p></p>
<p><b>19:43</b></p> <p> Waikohu Civil Defence advises that for those wanting to evacuate, you must do it now. The window is closing as movement after 8pm is putting yourself and emergency services at risk.</p>	<p></p> <p></p>	<p><b>19:02</b></p> <p><i>The current Waimate River water level at Goodwins Road Weir is 7.04m and rising and is currently predicted to peak at 8.2 metres at 01:00hrs tonight based on the current river level model.</i></p> <p></p>
<p><b>21:07</b></p> <p> <i>The current Waimate River water level at Goodwins Road Weir is 9.03m and rising and is currently predicted to peak at 10 metres at 02:00hrs tonight based on the current river level model.</i></p>	<p></p>	<p><b>▲ 21:00 IMT</b></p> <p><b>21:12</b></p> <p><i>The current Waipaoa River level at Kanakania Te Karaka is 7.5m and rising and is currently predicted to peak at 8.2 metres at 01:00hrs tonight based on the current river level model.</i></p> <p></p>
<p><b>21:16</b></p> <p> <i>River levels and surface water is causing us serious concerns all over Gisborne City and the region. For those residents who are in low lying areas or near rivers, please monitor the situation and evacuate to your nearest evacuation centre if necessary. The evacuation centres are at House of Breakthrough in Lytton West, Ilminster School De Latour Road and Poho Rawhiri Marae, Inner Kaiti (Rafurly Street).</i></p>	<p></p> <p></p>	<p><b>21:19</b></p> <p><i>The current Te Arai River water level at Pykes Weir is 4.9m and rising and is currently predicted to peak at 5.3 metres at midnight tonight based on the current river level model. This is subject to change if the rainfall intensity increases. Please refer to CDEM updates on the GDC website.</i></p> <p></p>
<p><b>21:30</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anticipate issues with flood warning system.</li> <li>- First indications of telemetry data going awry.</li> </ul>	<p></p> <p></p>	<p><b>21:30</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urgent flood warning.</li> <li>- Residents in Riverside Road and Graham Road in low lying areas need to move now.</li> </ul> <p></p>
<p><b>22:00 IMT</b></p> <p><b>22:19</b></p> <p> Waikohu Civil Defence advises that the river level at Kanakania bridge is 7.5m</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	<p><b>22:00</b></p> <p>Break in pipes detected both upstream and downstream from the Waingake water treatment plant. First message to restrict water use.</p> <p></p>
	<p></p>	<p><b>22:30</b></p> <p>CDEM advises CommunityLink that they need to monitor river levels locally.</p> <p></p>

22:52



The Waipaoa River at Kanakania Te Karaka has reached 8.2m meaning those in the Ormond township should evacuate to higher ground of head to GDC welfare centres at Te Poho o Rawiri Marae Ranfurly Street.

23:00



If you're in a low lying area please move now to higher ground.

23:08



Waikohu Civil Defence advises that the river level at Kanakania Bridge is 8.1m

23:39



Waikohu Civil Defence advises that the Puha Bridge is cut off that there is surface flooding on SH2.

Experiencing issues with flood warning text system.



23:30



Flood risk area city maps published.



23:44



Waikohu Civil Defence advises that Nisbetts dip is now flooded. Please do not try and drive through.



00:00 IMT

# TUE 14TH FEB

00:02



Waikohu Civil Defence advises they will reduce staff to skeleton crew for the remainder of the night which means their comms will be limited. Will not be evacuating anyone in the dark; will assess the situation at first light.

00:05

Waipaoa River at Kanakania has reached 8.2m. Ormond township asked to evacuate to higher ground. Ilminster Intermediate or Te Poho o Rawiri Marae Civil Defence welfare centres are open.



02:15



Communications cable severed impacting data and communications networks.



- Starting to consider how to commandeer fuel.  
- (afternoon) Starting to put notes of helicopter windscreens to try and coordinate efforts.

- Member of TEMO in Ruatoria calls NEMA to advise (via StarLink) that Gisborne is offline.
- ECC rings NEMA to advise Gisborne is cut off (via satellite phone), that there is widespread flooding, will assess further in morning.
- Decision to not allow supermarkets to open the next day - as eftpos down and concern of civil disobedience. NZ Police door knocked all supermarkets at 6am to advise.
- Airspace not in CAA or Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) control. Forestry companies using their private helicopter contractors to and check forest blocks.



03:00-04:00



Struggling to get Starlink set up in Gisborne city due to storm conditions. Start to make headway around 8am.

03:30



FENZ and Police begin a targeted (roads closest to river) evacuation of Te Karaka residents to Te Karaka Area School.



04:15



Waikohu Civil Defence decision to evacuate all Te Karaka residents.

04:24



FENZ use fire appliance sirens to wake all Te Karaka residents for evacuation.



06:00 IMT

08:43

## 08:43 NATIONAL STATE OF EMERGENCY declared

09:00 IMT

09:00



House of Breakthrough welfare centre is full.

Building inspectors deployed to conduct initial building assessments.



Wi Pere bridge - local roading notified of slash build up and risk.

Tokomaru Bay to Te Puia Springs road closed.



Breaks in water system. No water supply. Waipaoa back up treatment plant can only deal with 1/3 of normal town supply. Requirement to reduce water use.

Airdesk established in ECC.



09:00 - 12.00



CDEM staff in Ruatoria relays to National Coordination Centre in Wellington that communications in Gisborne are out.

CDEM in Gisborne begin using 'runners' to communicate key messages.

11:00



- Gisborne and Wairoa – no internet, cell phones, eftpos or landlines since 0215.
- Critical water issues remain.
- Power out to wider region.
- Supermarkets and service stations closed.
- No 111 capability.
- Region cut off from Napier and Opotiki.
- Welfare centres in Gisborne – 1 at capacity, 2 have capacity.



12:00 IMT



Convene meeting with all supermarket operators to determine stocking levels for fast moving consumable goods.



15:00 IMT

15:30



- Limited power restored.
- 111 capability for landlines restored.



- MetService reduces to ORANGE Weather watch.
- Peak river levels are announced. River levels receding.



18:00 IMT

21:00 IMT

## WED 15<sup>TH</sup> FEB

05:30



Conserve all water notice.



05:00

Multiple water pipe breaks reported. Significant water supply crisis.



08:15

GDC staff member flies over water pipeline to assess damage. Takes 410 geo-referenced photos of pipe.



10:00 IMT

10:30



- All weather warnings lifted.
- Rivers receding.



- Power to most of Gisborne is restored.
- Surface flooding is subsiding.



10:45



Air New Zealand advises air connectivity is restored.

12:00 IMT

14:30



Airspace is closed to private aircraft

14:30

GDC suspends burials at Gisborne cemeteries for 10 days



18:30



- Region remains cut off. No internet or cell phone coverage.
- Water levels critical.
- \$40 fuel limit imposed.
- Eftpos terminals into some supermarkets.
- Schools to remain closed until 20 Feb.
- 4,500 customers still with no power.

15:00



- Conserve power notice. Transpower is experiencing flooding at Redclyffe substation.
- 4,500 customers currently without power. No ETA on when power will be restored.
- Internet access very limited.



22,000 copies of Gisborne Herald printed and delivered to every Gisborne letterbox.



# THU 16<sup>TH</sup> FEB

06:29



Power is restored to Tokomaru

▲ 07:00 IMT

07:00



- Police informing of a weather-related fatality - next of kin yet to be informed.  
- Two teams are deployed to Te Karaka for house inspections.

▲ 10:00 IMT

▲ 12:00 IMT

13:00



SH2 open but operating as a controlled route.

Trucks carrying food, water and fuel will travel from Opotiki by Downers. Two trips per day expected.



14:30



Internet, cell phones, ATMs and eftpos systems still largely unavailable.

▲ 15:00 IMT

17:30



Civil Defence Controller advises that where road access is impassable, personnel on flights have been able to get in contact with some isolated whanau.

Search and Rescue begin grid-search to check welfare



18:00 IMT ▲



Where possible Civil Defence staff have gone up rural roads to locate isolated households and ensure we have some connection with them.



# FRI 17<sup>TH</sup> FEB

09:30



Power restored to over 2,000 customers.

Community advised that free wifi (using Starlink) at Lawson Field Theatre can be used to connect with whanau (10 minute cap)



10:00



Power back on for most customers.

11:00



MAJOR water crisis. STOP ALL WATER USE NOW !!

The Waipaoa back up water treatment has failed. Gisborne has no water.



13:00



Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC) deploys helicopters independently into the region.

▲ 13:00 IMT

13:30



- SH2 to Opotiki will open 07.00-19.00 from Saturday. SH2 to Wairoa is open until 19:30.  
- 1,100 customers remain without power.

- Starlink satellite connections are being sent to rural police stations.  
- IT support to banks so they can distribute cash.  
- Navy ship HMNZS Manawanui arrived at Eastland Port this morning after making a drop off of food supplies to Tokomaru Bay and Waipiro Bay. Will return to Tauranga to restock tomorrow before it returns with more supplies.  
- Spark has restored 72 of 152 cell phone sites which lost connectivity.  
- Civil Defence and MSD payments available.



16:00 IMT ▲

17:30



SH2 to Wairoa will close at 19.30 tonight.

# SAT 18<sup>TH</sup> FEB 1

07:00 IMT



11:00



- Plenty of fuel in the city with 100,000 litres arriving yesterday.
- No food shortages. Supermarkets have eftpos.
- Many cell phones now have text and call capabilities.
- Power back on for most people.

- Fibre cable still out.
- 85 homes yellow stickered, 10 red stickered.



12:00 IMT

17:00 IMT



18:30

Second special run of the NZ Herald delivered to all Gisborne letterboxes.



19:00



- Vehicles can move freely to Opotiki and Wairoa between 7am-7pm daily.
- SH35 between Tologa Bay and Te Puia Springs remains closed.

23:00



Police urging affected people to register as safe online.

# SUN 19<sup>TH</sup> FEB

8:00 IMT



11:30

12:00 IMT



17:00 IMT



- Internet and phone services are coming back up slowly across the region.
- Continue to conserve water. Water is safe to drink (no need to boil)



## 12. Public Excluded Business

### RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

#### Section 48, LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION and MEETINGS ACT 1987

That:

1. The public be excluded from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting, namely:

#### Confirmation of Confidential Minutes

Item 4.1 Confirmation of Confidential Extraordinary Civil Defence Emergency Group Minutes 30 March 2023

2. This resolution is made in reliance on section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information & Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by section 6 or section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole of the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as follows:

Item 4.1	7(2)(a)	Protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of deceased natural persons.
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