

UAWA AND WAIPA OA COMMUNITIES RECOVERY ACTION PLAN



September 19 2018

The Ūawa Community

Physical setting

Ūawa is approximately 56 kilometres to the north of Gisborne and is the largest community along the eastern coastline with a population of just over 800. The bay is backed by recently deposited sand dune country, enclosing the Kaitawa estuary to the south of the river mouth. The Ūawa river flats open out from the behind the coastal hills and contain some of the richest soils in the East Coast region.



Figure 1: Ūawa - Tolaga Bay (Source: Victor Walker)

Local iwi

Local iwi Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti have lived in the Ūawa district from earliest times with lineage from Maui-Tiki-Tiki-a-Taranga and Paikea in Hawaiki. They are also descendants of the captains and crew of the Horouta, Takitimu, Tereanini and Nukutere waka who voyaged to Aotearoa New Zealand from the ancient homeland of Hawaiki. Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti assert their distinctive identity, whilst recognising whakapapa (genealogical) ties with their northern neighbours, Ngāti Porou and Te Whānau-a-Apanui, and to the iwi of the Tūrangānuī-a-Kiwa area, including Rongowhakaata, Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki and Ngai Tāmanuhiri.

The community

The Ūawa community is highly connected and has the goodwill and resolve to stay committed to making a better future for all those living here.

The township has various grocery shops and food outlets including a garage and accommodation. There is a locum doctor at the Ūawa Health Clinic as part of the health provider Ngāti Porou Hauora suite of services. The Hauiti Land Incorporation manages a motor camp near the wharf. Tauwhareparae Road links inland farms with the township. Beef and sheep farming has been a backbone industry for generations. Farmers also supplement their operations with cropping and various agricultural and horticultural opportunities.



Figure 2: Ko Titirangi te maunga (Source: Victor Walker)

Forestry has become a huge presence and employer in Ūawa and throughout the East Coast. Roading and infrastructure have become major considerations for the Gisborne District Council and the East Coast population generally.

The Ūawanui Sustainability Project (National Biodiversity Award Winner 2017)

Cascading out of the relationships developed from the Transit of Venus (2011-12) was the Ūawanui Sustainability Project. This is an environmental strategy that was co-designed and organised from a desire by Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti and the community of Ūawa to build a shared vision for the management of their Ūawa catchment and coastline. The project has grown into a 50,000 hectare Ūawanui catchment strategy. Ūawanui continue to drive a commitment to enhance the environment, community and economy of

Ūawa for future generations and to 'grow' our own environmental cadets and scientists. The project has a number of current and future priorities including:

- Kaitawa Estuary and Catchment Restoration
- Waterway and catchment restoration planning and projects at each of 5 Marae
- Identification and restoration of whitebait spawning areas
- Assessment and control of spartina grass on tidal areas
- Whole farm plans and demonstration sites show best practices sustainable land management
- Increase local governance and capability in freshwater management
- Hui Te Ananui Wānanga and Biodiversity survey of Te Takutai Moana (coastal resources) of Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti.

Recent storm events

Recent storm events in 2014 and 2018 have highlighted the need for greater accountability and responsibility in mitigating the massive amounts of damage to the environment and especially waterways in the Ūawa catchment.

The Queen's Birthday floods has had a serious impact on community wellness and safety. Ūawanui is a fiercely independent community but the flooding and debris has resulted in an otherwise unknown vulnerability across the population of the catchment. This includes impacts on the Ūawanui Sustainability Project.

Iwi/Community, GDC and Industry collaborative efficacy must be super charged now and we need to work harder together to ensure whānau are safe, connected and enjoying their voice in the design and future development and prosperity of our community.

The Ūawa Community and Waipaoa Recovery Action Plan is a response to this.

The Waipaoa Catchment

The June storm events also affected communities south and west of Gisborne city including Te Karaka, Waimata Valley and Ormond.

While rain intensities were not exceedingly high, land was already saturated from the previous week and rivers were still running high. Additional water from this second storm then had to run off land, and quickly accumulated into the rivers below.



Figure 3: Waipaoa River (Source: GDC)

From this, river levels in the Waihora, Mangatu and Upper Waipaoa Rivers were all exceedingly high and combined to form a significant flooding event in the Waipaoa River. This led to:

- A 70 year flood at Kanakanaia in the Waipaoa River
- A 95 year flood in the Mangatu River
- A 40 year flood in the Upper Waipaoa River.

The river levels recorded at the Te Karaka Township were the second highest on record since cyclone Bola in 1988. Levels during this event were above 9m for 7 hours. During Bola flood levels stayed above 9m for 40 hours. The river flooded State Highway 2, effectively cutting off all access to Te Karaka from the North and South.

Farms in Whatatutu, Te Karaka, Ormond and around the Poverty Bay flats reported flood related damage. Citrus orchards, maize and food crops were affected by debris and silt left as water levels receded. Generally:

- Damage to fencing
- loss of livestock
- damage to productive land from silt
- Some damage to farming infrastructure
- Food crops already planted were covered with silt and
- harvesting of mandarins and lemons and maize and planting of other food crops was disrupted for a period of time

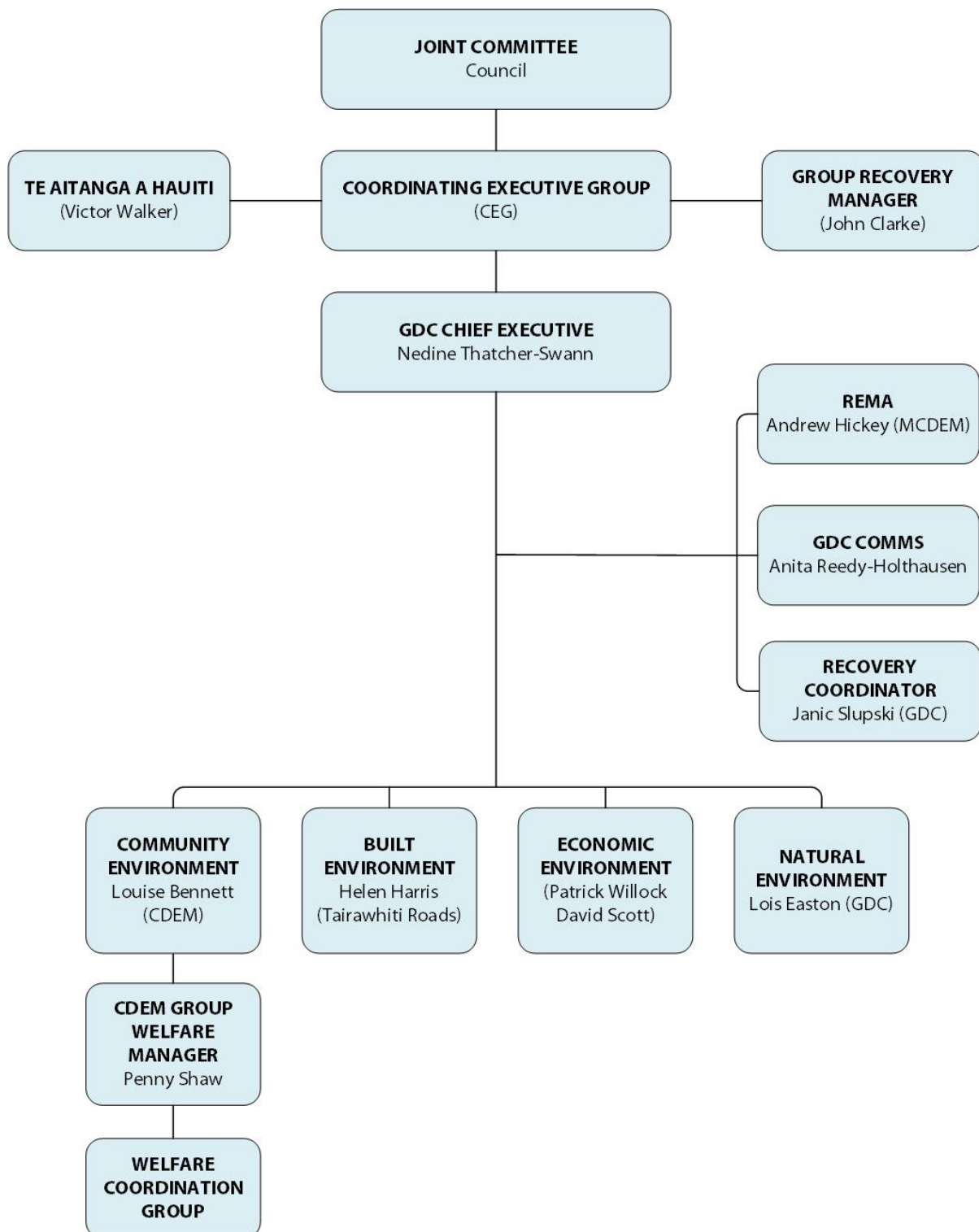
The Waipaoa flood control scheme worked as designed, containing the flood waters and preventing more significant flooding across the Poverty Bay flats.

With the event occurring near the start of winter, many of these areas have remained too wet to tidy up. Now that Spring has come, farmers are feeling the pressure as recovery coincides with a highly productive time of year for most farms.



Figure 4: Waikohu No. 2 Bridge in flood

Recovery Office Structure



Recovery Actions

Issues and challenges for each theme

The Uawa and Waipaoa communities as well as the wider region face a range of economic, community, environmental and infrastructure recovery challenges as a result of the June storm events. Some of these challenges require our immediate attention while others are set across a longer timeframe. We need to work together across these timeframes to meet these challenges and to enable a successful recovery.

Taumata Titirangi: Community

Short term

- Health and wellbeing
- Delivering welfare to those in need
- Social and physical isolation of rural and vulnerable community members

Long term

- Long term community resilience
- Reducing the community's exposure to similar events reoccurring
- Developing strong connections between our communities and the agencies involved in emergency response and recovery

Ūawanui: Natural Environment

Short term

- Managing large volumes of woody debris
- Clean up of waterways and beaches
- Revegetation to waterways impacted by the storms

Long term

- Greater environmental resilience to future natural hazards
- Restoration and protection of degraded waterways and the coastal marine area
- Avoiding future mobilisation of woody debris from forestry harvest sites into the receiving environment.

Takitū Takirau: Built Environment

Short term

- Repair of roads and bridges
- Ensuring infrastructure is maintained to provide for economic development of the region
- Ensuring additional works are undertaken as needed.

Long term

- Creating a resilient road network
- Maintaining a cost effective road network

Matiore e : Economic

Short term

- Business sustainability across the next 12 months
- Costs for repairing infrastructure
- Costs of repairing environmental degradation
- Costs for repairing other repairs

Long term

- Building a resilient regional economy
- Ensuring land uses are suited to the unique geography of Tairāwhiti
- Development of sustainable forestry harvest practices

Our recovery aspirations

Short term

- To work together as communities to develop our plan for recovery

Long term

- To integrate the recovery initiatives to inform the strategic planning for the Tairāwhiti region in the long term planning associated with recovery for the District

DRAFT

Action Framework

COMMUNITY							
RECOVERY OBJECTIVES	RECOVERY ACTIONS		KEY PARTNERS (LEAD PERSON)	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	TIMEFRAMES	PROGRESS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
Ensure public safety, and support health and wellbeing	C1	Coordinate supporting agencies to deliver welfare and other support to community	CDEM (Lead Louise Bennett) MBIE, MSD, TPK, Houora Tairawhiti, Salvation Army, Lions (support)	Time for personnel to coordinate the delivery of welfare and CDEM elements	Support will be provided as required	Ongoing	The health and wellbeing of our communities are maintained
	C2	Psychosocial support to individuals and families	DHB, RST (Lead Penny Shaw)	Time for personnel to coordinate the delivery of support	Ongoing Review 6 months	Ongoing	
	C3	Removal and disposal of dead stock from beaches	GDC – Liveable Communities, Environmental Services, Transformation and Relationships (Lead Garrett Blair)	Beach survey Machinery to remove and transport stock to an approved disposal site Public health monitoring information Publishing information on GDC website, media releases, newsletters Signage	1-2 months	Complete	Dead stock deposited on beaches by the storms are disposed of to eliminate their risk to human health
	C4	Information to community about appropriate disposal of rubbish affected by flooding	GDC - Communications (Lead Jade Lister-Baty) Solid Waste Management	Publishing information on GDC website, media releases, newsletter	1-2 months Review 2 months	Complete	
	C5	Appropriate management of chemicals affected by flooding	GDC – Regulatory services, Communications (Lead Kate Sykes)	Publishing information on GDC website, media releases, newsletter	1-2 months Review 2 months	Complete	Unwanted agrichemicals are collected and disposed of in accordance with NZ regulations
Meet housing needs	C6	Information to community about wastewater checks of flooded homes	GDC – Communications (Lead Jade Lister-Baty)	Publishing information on GDC website, media releases, newsletter	1-2 months Review 2 months	Complete	Risks to human health and safety are minimised
	C7	Building and needs assessment for displaced families	MSD, MBIE, GDC (Lead Ian Petty)	Assessment by qualified tradesperson	1-2 months Review 2 months	Complete	Displaced families and individuals have access to long term accommodation
	C8	Support relocation of displaced families back into less flood-prone areas	GDC – Regulatory services, MBIE, Insurance (Lead tbc)	Technical and professional support and guidance	1-3 months Review 3 months	Ongoing	
Ensure our communities are kept informed	C9	Develop a partnership with Uawanui Centre of Excellence to coordinate and deliver programmes that support community wellbeing and connectedness	Uawanui Centre of Excellence CDEM GDC – Environmental Services, Transformation and Relationships (Lead Lois Easton)	Staff time to collaborate and support the delivery of community goals	Ongoing Review as required	Ongoing	GDC and Uawanui collaborate to achieve goals that support community and environmental wellbeing
	C10	Information to communities of how to minimise health risks following the flood event	GDC – Communications (Lead Jade Lister-Baty)	Publishing information on GDC website, media releases, newsletter	1-2 months Review 2 months	Complete	Accurate, regular and timely information is provided to the community
	C11	Information to communities on status of recovery	GDC – Communications (Lead Jade Lister-Baty)	Publishing information on GDC website, media releases, newsletter	Ongoing Review monthly	Ongoing	
	C12	Establish a local liaison to contact and confirm the number of residents adversely affected by the storms	Community Link Uawanui Centre of Excellence	Time for staff to contact residents and provide ongoing support during the recovery phase	1-2 months Review 2 months	Ongoing	All residents affected by the storms are supported

ECONOMIC							
RECOVERY OBJECTIVES	ID	RECOVERY ACTIONS	KEY PARTNERS	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	TIMEFRAMES	PROGRESS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
Support farms in their return to productivity	E1	Explore current financial assistance measures which could be used for clean-up	MFE, MPI, RST GDC – Communications, Liveable communities	Time for personnel to identify appropriate channels of financial assistance Publishing information on GDC website, media releases, newsletter	1-2 months	Ongoing	Confirmation of viable assistance measures for farm clean up
	E2	Mobilise Enhanced Taskforce Green to support reinstatement of fencing on affected farms, removal of woody debris from farms	RST ETFG (through RST) GDC – Communications (Lead David Scott)	Publishing information on GDC website, media releases, newsletter Time for personnel to register interested farms Coordination of taskforce and cadets Appropriate equipment and machinery	1-6 months Review 3 months	Mostly complete	Fences reinstated to farms utilising taskforce or cadets Removal of flood debris from fences and paddocks
	E3	Engage Taratahi cadets to support reinstatement of fencing on affected farms during spring and summer	Federated Farmers, RST GDC – Communications (Lead tbc)			To be confirmed	
	E4	Engage forestry sector and Enhanced Taskforce Green to support lifestyle blocks impacted by the mobilisation of woody debris	GDC – Env. Services Forestry sector (Lead Lois Easton)	Appropriate equipment and machinery	1-3 months Review 3 months	Mostly complete	Fences reinstated to farms Removal of flood debris from fences and paddocks

BUILT ENVIRONMENT							
RECOVERY OBJECTIVES	ID	ACTIVITY	KEY PARTNERS	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	TIMEFRAMES	PROGRESS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
Repair essential infrastructure	B1	Removal of woody debris from road corridors	TR, (Lead Helen Harris) Downer, GDC – Env. Services	Appropriate equipment and machinery Designated areas for stockpiling	1-3 months Review 3 months	Complete	Debris removed and stockpiled
	B2	Repair fallen powerlines	Eastland Network (Lead Brent Stuart)	Technical expertise Appropriate equipment and machinery		Complete	Power reinstated to all properties affected by the storms
	B3	Identify road repair options	TR, (Lead Helen Harris)	Technical expertise		Complete	Options developed and appraised against costs and benefits
	B4	Facilitate discussions / negotiations with forestry sector once road repair options have been scoped	MPI	Time for personnel to collaborate		Complete	Stakeholder agreement and clarity around scope of involvement
Reconnect roads and bridges	B5	Reinstate access to all roads for power and residents	TR (Lead Helen Harris) Downer	Technical expertise Appropriate equipment and machinery	1-3 months Review 3 months	Complete	Residents are able to move off their properties Eastland Network is able to access, assess and repair its assets
	B6	Support access for forestry industry	TR (Lead Helen Harris) Downer	Technical expertise		Complete	Forestry contractors have access to harvest sites
	B7	Undertake inspections of bridges affected by flood and debris flows.	TR (Lead Helen Harris) Downer	Technical expertise Appropriate equipment and machinery		Complete	Affected bridges assessed for condition
	B8	Ensure farm access for stock movement	TR (Lead Helen Harris) Downer	Appropriate equipment and machinery		Complete	Stock are able to be moved on and off farms
	B9	Full reinstatement of roading network	TR (Lead Helen Harris) Downer	Technical expertise Appropriate equipment and machinery	12-24 months Review 6 months	Ongoing	Full network connectivity resumed

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT							
RECOVERY OBJECTIVES	ID	RECOVERY ACTIONS	KEY PARTNERS	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	TIMEFRAMES	PROGRESS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
Support local stewardship of the natural environment	N1	Community involvement in assessment of environmental impacts on streams and coast and including Uawanui Project	GDC – Env. Services (Lead Harriet Roil) Uawanui Centre of Excellence	Information and technical expertise in restoration of affected areas Iwi, hapu and community skills, knowledge and expertise Equipment for data collection	Ongoing	Ongoing	Community values and aspirations for the natural environment are protected and achieved
Remove woody debris from waterways and the coastal environment	N2	Removal of woody debris from Uawa beach	GDC – Liveable Communities (Lead Garrett Blair) Uawanui Centre of Excellence Forestry sector	Assessment of volumes Analysis of disposal options Estimate of cost for each option Prioritisation of disposal	Short term disposal before summer period	Ongoing	Woody debris disposed of in a cost effective manner that is sensitive to cultural and natural values
	N3	Removal of woody debris from Uawa estuary	GDC – Env. Services (Lead Lois Easton) Uawanui Centre of Excellence	Potential engagement of contractor for disposal of woody debris Appropriate equipment and machinery	Ongoing	Assessment undertaken. No further requirement to remove	
	N4	Removal of remaining woody debris in headwaters at risk of further mobilisation	GDC – Env. Services (Lead Lois Easton) Uawanui Centre of Excellence Forestry sector			Ongoing	
	N5	Removal of woody debris from Te Kapa and areas around Ruatoria	ETFG Uawanui Centre of Excellence Landowners GDC – Env. Services (Lead Murry Cave)			Assessment undertaken. No further requirement to remove	
	N6	Removal of debris from rivers and flood plains (landowners) that could damage or block river	GDC – Env. Services Landowners ETFG (Lead Paul Murphy)			Ongoing	
Restore waterways impacted by the storms	N7	Re-establish riparian and soil conservation plantings to the Hikuwai, Waiomoko and Pakarai rivers and tributaries impacted by the storms	GDC – Env. Services (Lead Kerry Hudson) Uawanui Centre of Excellence Landowners ETFG	Preparation of restoration plans Information and technical expertise in restoration of affected areas Iwi, hapu and community skills, knowledge and expertise	12-24 months Review 12 months	Ongoing	Activities identified in restoration plans are completed Restoration achieves the objectives stated in the plans
Improve our understanding of the storms' impacts on the natural environment	N8	Undertake sediment loss analysis from both storm events	GDC – Env. Services (Lead Murry Cave) GNS	Technical expertise	6 months	Ongoing	Research and investigation contributes to GDC's understanding of the full extent of the drivers, impacts and costs associated with the storm events
	N9	Undertake study on sediment impacts on coastal ecology including kaimoana values	GDC – Env. Services (Lead Sandy Gorringer) Uawanui Centre of Excellence	Technical expertise	3-6 months	Ongoing	
	N10	Regional beach scan for logs and orthomapping/volumetrics to work out cost of burning	GDC – Env. Services (Lead Murry Cave)	Technical expertise Appropriate equipment and machinery	3 months	Complete	
	N11	Carry out compliance investigation on forestry consents	GDC – Enforcement (Lead Gary McKenzie)	Staff time to undertake investigation	3-6 months Review 3 months	Ongoing	
	N12	Undertake analysis of options to accelerate reversion to indigenous forests in areas too risky to harvest	GDC-Env. Services (Lead Lois Easton)	Technical expertise	12-24 months Review 12 months	Ongoing	

OUR ASPIRATIONS							
RECOVERY OBJECTIVES	ID	RECOVERY ACTIONS	KEY PARTNERS	RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS	TIMEFRAMES	PROGRESS	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
Grow community resilience	A1	Improve GDC organisational awareness of and capacity in responding to hazard and emergency events	CDEM (Lead Louise Bennett) GDC – all hubs	Time for staff to build capacity Workshops, training	Ongoing	Ongoing	GDC staff capacity and response readiness improved
	A2	Review communication and reporting lines between GDC and supporting agencies	CDEM (Lead Louise Bennett)	Staff time for review	1-6 months Review 6 months	Ongoing	GDC staff capacity and response readiness improved
	A3	Review the processes and practices around the community link with Uawanui and CDEM	CDEM (Lead Louise Bennett) Uawanui Centre of Excellence	Time for staff to investigate potential and to collaborate with Uawanui	1-6 months Review 6 months	Ongoing	Agreement and understanding around the role of Uawanui in emergency coordination
	A4	Assessment of downstream risks of forestry slash buildups on communities and infrastructure		Technical expertise	Ongoing	Ongoing	
	A5	Acquire new satellite imagery of the region and undertake assessment of rainfall induced landslides triggered by the June storm events		Technical expertise (GNS)	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Improve Council management of landuses and hazard risks to our communities	A6	Assessment of Land Use Capability (LUC) and related GIS data	GDC – Env. Services, Land Information (Lead Lois Easton)	Staff time to carry out assessment	1-3 months	Ongoing	Information used to assess the extent of exotic forestry across high risk land
	A7	Review existing resource management plan provisions	GDC – Strategic Planning, Env. Services (Lead Jo Noble)	Staff time for review	1-12 months Review 6 months	Ongoing	Development of strategic planning, regulatory and practical measures that reduce the long term exposure and risk of a similar hazard event occurring in the future
	A8	Review spatial planning as a new framework for resource management planning in the Tairāwhiti region	GDC – Strategic Planning (Lead Yvette Kinsella)			Ongoing	
	A9	Investigate alternative approaches to managing forestry slash	GDC – Env. Services (Lead Lois Easton)			Ongoing	

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Executive Summary

In June 2018, the Gisborne region experienced two intense storm events that impacted on homes, property, farms, the natural environment and infrastructure. The first storm heavily impacted the Tolaga Bay / Uawa area through flooding and damage caused by the mobilisation of woody debris. The second storm brought heavy rain and flooding across the Poverty Bay Flats.

The Uawa and Waipaoa Communities and Recovery Action Plan provides a clear direction and pathway towards restoring and enhancing all aspects of community wellbeing in response to these two events.

The Plan provides a framework of actions that set the course of recovery for both the Uawa community and the Tairāwhiti region. The framework is organised around the five interrelated themes of Community, Natural, Built and Economic environments, as well as Our Aspirations.

As a living document the Plan provides a platform for conversations around how our communities recover from the storm events and how we can rebuild and foster greater resilience for the future. It will evolve and adapt to our community's needs as they change over time.

Purpose of Plan

Purpose

The Uawa and Waipaoa Communities and Recovery Action Plan is a strategic document to provide a clear direction and pathway towards restoring and enhancing all aspects of community wellbeing in response to the two storm events that occurred in June 2018.

The plan will achieve this by outlining a vision and complementary goals, identifying key components of the recovery process, establishing key actions and timeframes and providing a tool for monitoring and reviewing.

This is a living document - it will change and adapt to community needs as we move through the recovery process. It aims to provide a platform for conversation, review and reflection to ensure we move forward together, in the best way possible. The Plan provides a record of what is important to iwi, Council, residents, farmers and businesses for the recovery of affected communities and what they would like to see in the years ahead.

The Plan supports the Council and community responders by effecting clear, efficient and timely communication; forging additional linkages between hubs, teams, community and contractors and aiding in the planning, resourcing and financial tracking of the Council's wider emergency response and recovery program.

Recovery processes therefore need to be community led as far as possible. This is particularly important for the Uawa community which was the most affected by the storms. This Recovery Plan may support further strategic planning and partnerships.

The Recovery Office will work closely with the Uawa community to meet its ongoing needs and aspirations.

Principles

To be able to achieve our vision for recovery, the following principles will guide our work:

- Whakaute – Respect for each other as partners
- Pononga – Truthful and genuine engagement
- Kanohi ki te kanohi – Meeting in person
- Piritahi Tairāwhiti - Working Together

Background

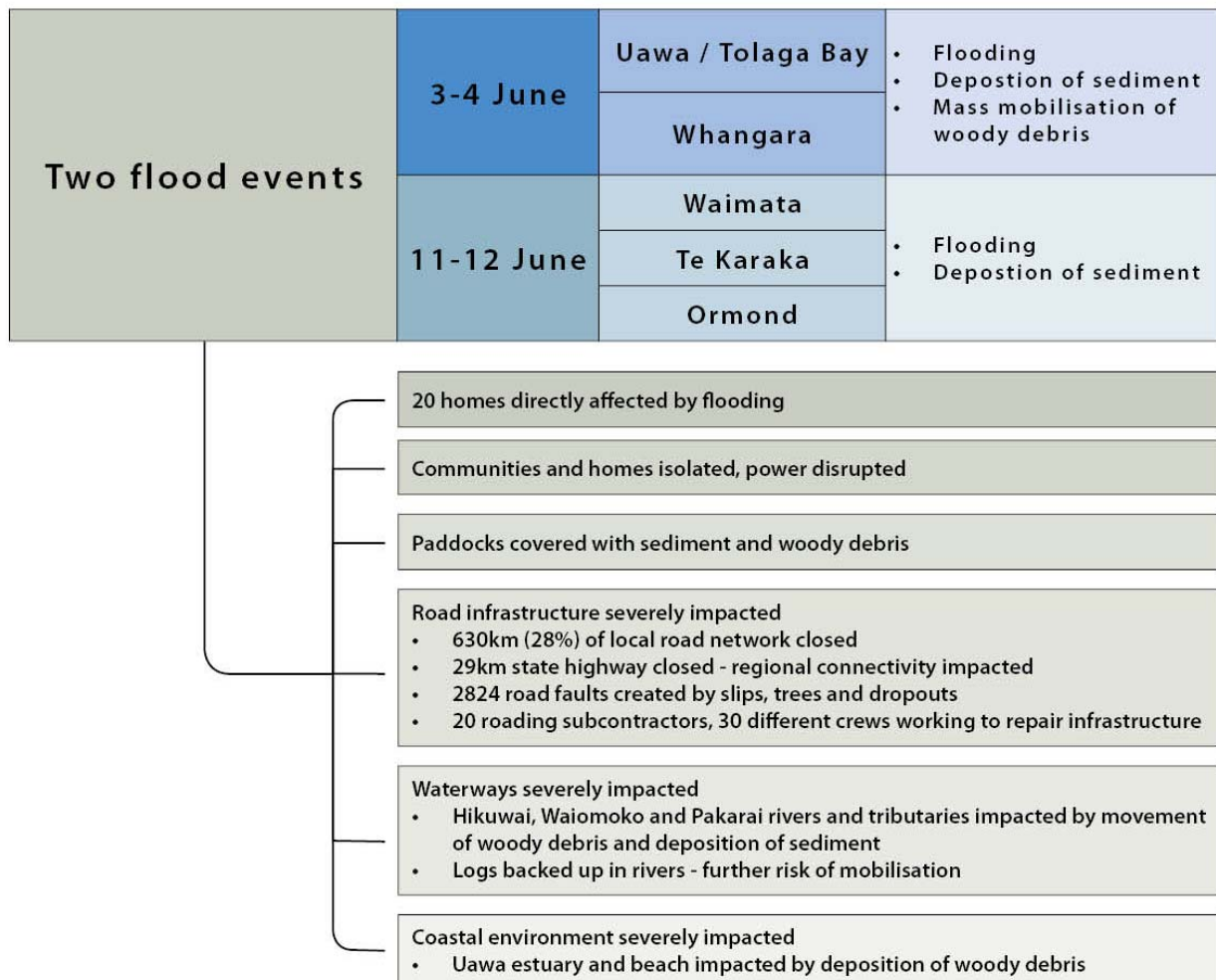
Queens Birthday Storms

In June 2018 two storms hit Tairāwhiti bringing severe rainfall and flooding to the region.

The first occurred as Queens Birthday weekend came to a close, with heavy rain falling in the hill country of the Uawa river catchment mobilising thousands of tons of woody debris down onto the Tolaga Bay flats where it piled up against bridges, blocked river channels and sent flood waters across farm land and residential properties.

The second event came 6 days later bringing rain and high winds to Uawa and significant flooding in the western settlements of Te Karaka, Whatatutu, and Patutahi and further north in Waiomatatini and Tikapa.

The two events have been declared a 'medium scale adverse event'. Flooding directly affected the homes and properties of at least 20 families'. Up to four families were not able to return to their homes for more than 7 days.



Effects

Table 1 summarises the main impacts under each environment area. This Draft Recovery Plan outlines the way forward for recovery from these events.

Table 1: Summary of impacts from the flooding event for each environment.

Environment	Type of impact	Description
Community	Isolated Communities	<p>Several rural households in the Uawa area were isolated as a result of road access issues. Access to school, shops and medical facilities was limited for these households.</p> <p>During the second storm road access to all communities has since been restored but ongoing road works will continue for some time as the damage to the local road network was extensive.</p> <p>Power was also disrupted in some rural communities. This has since been reinstated.</p>
	Social and emotional wellbeing	<p>Support and welfare has been provided to communities affected by the storms. This will continue to be offered as the winter progresses and the impacts continue to be felt.</p> <p>Both the Uawa community and communities elsewhere in the region are particularly concerned about the impacts of the mobilised woody debris. There has been a long discontent in the community around the ongoing discharge of woody debris into the natural environment. The severity of this event has compounded these concerns. Concerns have also been expressed about the potential for a similar event to occur again and whether communities continue to be exposed to this risk.</p>
	Iwi	Nominal issues.
Natural	Coastal environment	<p>During both storms, logs and debris were flushed out of streams and rivers into the coastal marine environment. A large volume of material was deposited along the margins of Uawa estuary where there are significant ecological and cultural values. The discharge of sediment into the coastal receiving area may also have a significant effect on the estuary as well marine habitat values around Tolaga Bay. Logs and slash that are in Tolaga bay may also have had effect on crayfish and shellfish populations in the bay.</p> <p>The removal of debris from Uawa beach is critical to the habitat values of indigenous birdlife – specifically the Leucistic Oystercatcher (threatened status) and New Zealand Dotterel (endangered status). Its removal and disposal will need to be sensitive to this habitat and breeding times/patterns.</p> <p>Debris also ended up along the coastal margin of Poverty Bay.</p>
	Waterways	<p>The Hikuwai, Mangaheia Uawa, Waiomoko and Pakarae rivers and their tributaries in particular (Mangatokerau, Mangatoitoi, Tapuae,) were severely impacted by woody debris and sediment generated by the first storm. Riparian vegetation, aquatic life and habitat values have either been destroyed or badly affected. Wood still remains in many places in streams and rivers and on banks in high flow zones. River banks have been severely impacted with riparian trees and vegetation ripped away leaving large banks of exposed sediment prone to erosion. There are high levels of deposited sediment in the effected waterbodies and in some cases up to a foot of sediment now lines the stream bed.</p>

Environment	Type of impact	Description
		There has been a significant effect on the waterways values. Swimming holes have been destroyed and opportunities to gather Mahinga kai have been impacted or removed.
Built	Homes flooded	Flooding directly affected the homes and properties of at least 20 families. Up to four families were not able to return to their homes for more than 7 days.
	Roads and bridges impacted	630km (28%) of the local road network was closed as a result of damage sustained from the two storms. Parts of our State Highways 2 and 35 were also closed which affected wider regional connectivity. 2,824 Faults identified in total of which 901 (32%) have been completed under initial response. That leaves 1,923 to go of which almost a quarter are for slip clearance. Restoring the entire road network is expected to take at least two years to complete.
Economic	Rural productivity	The main issues for farmers to contend with are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Silt on flat paddocks b. Fences either buried, broken, or completely washed away. c. Logs in paddocks and other debris d. Flood gates, securing both internal and boundary fences e. Access to these areas due to silt and logs f. Stock losses g. Mental health and state of mind- going forward. h. Upcoming winter conditions reducing the ability to clean up i. Loss of effective grazing area, reduced pasture production
	Forestry productivity	With road access to several forestry blocks cut off, there was no way to get contractors onto harvest sites to cut trees or to cart logs off site. Reduced truck numbers to Eastland Port also impacted on its shipping schedule with vessels having to be delayed.
	Lifestyle blocks	Small farms have been less able to absorb the impact of the storms. Two small lifestyle blocks in the Tolaga Bay area were particularly impacted by sediment and woody debris. While houses were insured, fences and stock were not. With the deposition of sediment across all available pasture, it is likely that these properties will need to feed out to stock for several months.
	Amenity	East coast beaches are popular destinations for local residents, tourists and holiday makers during the summer period. The deposition of woody debris on beaches, if left in situ, has an impact on their visual amenity as well as the ability for people to use them for recreation.

Strategic Context

This Plan sits within a wider strategic setting that helps to inform, support and drive the recovery process forward.

CDEM Act 2002

The primary legislative driver for this Plan is the CDEM Act 2002.

Under the Act, recovery means the coordinated efforts and processes to bring about the immediate, medium and long term holistic regeneration and enhancement of a community following an emergency. Recovery should:

- Support cultural and physical well-being of individuals and communities
- Minimise the escalation of the consequences of the disaster
- Reduce future exposure to hazards and their associated risks – i.e. build resilience
- Take opportunities to regenerate and enhance communities in ways that will meet future needs (across the social, economic, natural and built environments).

Additionally, the Civil Defence Emergency Management Amendment Act 2016 strengthens the legislative framework for recovery to help communities get back on their feet more quickly after an emergency. Its focus is on recovery from small to medium events such as ours.

Amongst other things, the Amendment Act amends the CDEM Act to: establish a legislative framework for recovery management, by providing a mandate for recovery managers and by strengthening the requirement to plan for recovery; support a seamless transition from response into the initial recovery phase, by establishing a transition notice mechanism that will make some emergency powers available for a specified period of time (local or national transition period); etc. Connecting our plan to this strengthened framework would be useful, MCDEM has some useful guidance e.g.: <https://www.civildefence.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/Strategic-Planning-for-Recovery/Strategic-Planning-for-Recovery-DGL-20-17.pdf>

2018–2028 Long Term Plan

Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) is prepared every 3 years in consultation with our community. The plan sets out our activities and priorities over the next 10 years. It explains what we're going to do, why we're doing it and how we'll pay for it.

Council's vision is for Tairāwhiti to be a region of 'firsts': for people and lifestyle, for enterprise and innovation, and for environment, culture and heritage.

Council's vision is supported by its community outcomes and strategic priorities. They also provide support and direction to this Recovery Plan.

Table 2: Gisborne District Council LTP – community outcomes and strategic priorities

Community outcomes	Tairāwhiti Tangata (our people)	Tairāwhiti Taonga (our environment, culture and economy)	Tairāwhiti Wawata (our aspirations realised)
Strategic priorities	Tairāwhiti Wai Improve the wellbeing of our waterways and coastal environments, including protection of healthy soils	Intelligent infrastructure Invest in existing and future core infrastructure needs, with a focus on cost efficient and effective designs	Intelligent investment Make sensible, long term decisions on investments and borrowing, and always seek the best value for community money

Alignment to other policies

Table 3: Alignment of the Uawa Community and Regional Recovery Plan with other policies

Policy	Relevance
Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)	Section 6(h) of this Act makes the management of significant risks from natural hazards a matter of national importance. Natural hazard responsibilities for both regional and territorial authorities are set out in sections 30 and 31.
Local Government Act 2002 (LGA)	Under Section 11A, local authorities must have particular regard to the contribution that a number of core services make to its communities. One of the core services to be considered is the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards (section 11A(d)).
Tairāwhiti CDEM Group Plan 2016-2021	Provides guidance for emergency services, lifeline organisations and non-government organisations (NGOs) in civil defence. Outlines principles and mechanisms for key risk reduction.
Gisborne CDEM Group Recovery Plan	The purpose of this Plan is to outline the recovery arrangements in place in the Gisborne District.
Tairāwhiti CDEM Group Adverse Event Plan 2017	This plan provides guidance for emergency services in a non-declared event. Its aim is to ensure quick and effective response with no duplication of effort, and provide for the escalation of a civil defence emergency.
Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan	The Tairāwhiti Resource Management Plan covers all our resource management plans, including the district plan, regional policy statement, regional coastal plan, regional plans and Freshwater Plan. This includes managing landuses to avoid adverse effects on the surrounding environment as well as managing the effects of natural hazards on people, property and the environment.

The Uawanui Project – Building a Shared Vision for Uawa / Tolaga Bay

This project has been driven from a desire by Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti and the community of Uawa / Tolaga Bay to build a shared vision for the management of their Uawa catchment and coastline. It outlines their commitment to enhance the environment, community and economy of Uawa / Tolaga Bay for future generations. The key components of this project include their vision for the future, actions on the ground and governance / community representation.

Approach to Recovery

The Plan identifies five recovery themes that work together to address the challenges we face both as a direct result of the June storms as well as the long term implications that the event poses not only for the Uawa community but for all of our communities across Tairāwhiti. They are:

Community

- The education, physical and mental health and wellbeing of our people

Economic

- Investment, business, labour and insurance liaison

Built environment

- Housing, infrastructure, transport and buildings

Natural environment

- Biodiversity, the coast and natural hazards

Our recovery aspirations

- Communication, funding, finance, research, governance, coordination and project management of the recovery activities

Our communities are central to the development of each of these themes. Our collaboration across and feedback from the community will be critical to weaving these strands together into a holistic recovery approach. Together, these themes contribute to our strategic vision for recovery.

The Plan recognises two scales to the June storm events.

- The Uawa / Tolaga Bay area. The sheer impact that mobilised woody debris and sediment had on the natural environment, infrastructure and community of Uawa distinguishes this locality from other parts of the region directly affected by the storms. For this reason, Uawa is central to the recovery story and how we look to the future from here.
- The wider Tairāwhiti region. Communities within the Waipaoa catchment were affected by localised flooding but less so from the direct impacts of woody debris. However, the impacts of woody debris in the Uawa area have implications and significance for the rest of the region. We need to consider the effects of the June storms on the Uawa area and understand the implications for the rest of Tairāwhiti.

Recovery Action Framework

The five recovery themes provide a framework for organising all of the actions we intend to undertake as part of the recovery process. The framework will allow us to identify a pathway to achieve our goals and objectives for recovery.

The framework aims to answer the following key questions:

- What do we want to achieve?
- How will we know that we are achieving it?
- How will we measure our success?
- What milestones and targets are we aiming for?
- Who is responsible and what is the timeframe for delivery?

Goals and Objectives

Community

Recovery goal:

Strengthen community resilience, safety and wellbeing, ensuring everyone in the community has their essential needs met and enhance quality of life for residents and visitors.

Recovery objectives:

Ensure public safety and support our peoples' health and wellbeing;
Meet the housing needs of individuals and whanau impacted by the storm events;
Ensure our communities are kept informed and up to date.

Natural Environment

Recovery goal:

Restore, protect and enhance the natural environment including land, freshwater and coastal areas.

Recovery objectives:

Support local stewardship of the natural environment;
Remove woody debris from waterways and the coastal environment;
Restore waterways impacted by the storms;
Improve our understanding of the storms' impacts on the natural environment.

Built Environment

Recovery goal:

Re-establish a resilient and cost-effective infrastructure network.

Recovery objectives:

Repair essential infrastructure.
Reconnect roads and bridges.

Economic

Recovery goal:

Establish strategic partnerships to attract investment; develop support structures to provide certainty around businesses and employment continuity and explore avenues of economic diversification to enhance economic and social resilience.

Recovery objectives:

Support farms in their return to productivity.

Build a resilient regional economy.

Our Recovery Aspirations

Recovery goal:

Develop a comprehensive resilience monitoring and review system, investigate future opportunities for protecting our communities, natural environment and infrastructure from similar storm events.

Recovery objectives:

Grow community resilience.

Improve our understanding of the wider risk of slash mobilisation to the region.

Improve Council management of land uses and hazard risks to our communities.



Figure 5: Paroa Road woody debris

Recovery Office Structure

(See item at start of document.)

Recovery Actions

Issues and challenges for each theme

The Uawa and Waipaoa communities as well as the wider region face a range of economic, community, environmental and infrastructure recovery challenges as a result of the June storm events. Some of these challenges require our immediate attention while others are set across a longer timeframe. We need to work together across these timeframes to meet these challenges and to enable a successful recovery.

Community

Short term

- Health and wellbeing
- Social and physical isolation of rural and vulnerable community members

Long term

- Long term community resilience
- Reducing the community's exposure to similar events reoccurring
- Developing strong connections between our communities and the agencies involved in emergency response and recovery

Natural Environment

Short term

- Managing large volumes of woody debris
- Clean up of waterways and beaches
- Revegetation to waterways impacted by the storms

Long term

- Greater environmental resilience to future natural hazards
- Restoration and protection of degraded waterways and the coastal marine area
- Avoiding future mobilisation of woody debris from forestry harvest sites into the receiving environment.

Built Environment

Short term

- Repair of roads and bridges
- Ensuring infrastructure is maintained to provide for economic development of the region
- Ensuring additional works are undertaken as needed.

Long term

- Creating a resilient road network
- Maintaining a cost effective road network

Economic

Short term

- Business sustainability across the next 12 months
- Costs for repairing infrastructure
- Costs of repairing environmental degradation

- Costs for repairing other repairs

Long term

- Building a resilient regional economy
- Ensuring land uses are suited to the unique geography of Tairāwhiti
- Development of sustainable forestry harvest practices

Our recovery aspirations

Short term

- To work together as communities to develop our plan for recovery

Long term

- To integrate the recovery initiatives to inform the strategic planning for the Tairāwhiti region in the long term planning associated with recovery for the District

Action Framework

See information at start of document.

Recovery Review and Management

Co-ordination and inter-agency collaboration

The recovery involves collaboration between Council, government and agencies, and local community groups.

Clear roles, responsibilities and accountabilities will be established, including the sharing of information and data across the public sector.

The various agencies will be co-located to ensure connectedness and will use existing corporate service systems where possible.

The private sector is also critical to the success of this recovery, and key private sector stakeholders will be engaged throughout the recovery activities.

Reporting

A Recovery Manager has been appointed to direct all elements of the long-term recovery and will be supported by a project team and the leaders of each work stream.

The Recovery Manager will provide the Uawanui Centre of Excellence with regular updates on progress.

Reporting to Council's elected members through either Council or committee meetings will also be undertaken.

Reviews and updates

This Plan will be reviewed by the Recovery Manager on an ongoing basis to:

- assess progress in implementing the Plan
- measure how successful the Plan has been in meeting its goal and objectives
- determine whether any updates are required.

Updates to the Plan will be made on a monthly basis if required.

Communication and Community engagement

Public information is key during the recovery effort. Effective communication with our communities will help to build confidence in the ability of the council to lead the recovery, which in turn will give our communities the confidence to invest in their own recovery.

Every agency involved in the recovery process must ensure that there is a common message to the community and that confusion is minimised to the public to reduce stress and anxiety. Communications will be clear, and technical information will be conveyed simply. Information will be communicated regularly, as required by the community and as early as possible.

Communication of timeframes of recovery activities will be broad rather than specific to manage expectations.

The Uawa Centre of Excellence has indicated a wish to maintain a close involvement in the recovery. Council and the Centre of Excellence will work together on the development of this action plan as well as its implementation to achieve the community's aspirations for recovery.