



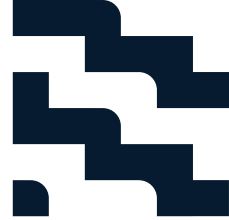
**Te Mahere  
Whakaora mō  
Tāmaki  
Makaurau**  
Tāmaki  
Makaurau  
Recovery  
Plan

25 January 2024



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# Mihi

Tēnei te oranga o te tangata ka manaakihia

Tēnei te haumanutanga o te taiao ka whakapikihia

Tēnei te haumarutanga o ngā whare ka whakakakehia

Tēnei te manawaroa o ngā tūāhanga ka whakatairangahia

Kia tīna; whano, whano, haramai te toki

Haumi, ē; hui, ē; tāiki, ē!

Mātua rā ngā mihi me ngā tangi ki ō tātou mate huhua, tae atu ki ērā i riro rā i a Parawhenuamea, i ngā waipuke nui o mua ake nei. Ko te aunga o te moe ki a rātou kua wehe atu; ko te tau o te mauri ki ngā whānau ka mahue mai.

E rere nei te aroha ki te tini o ngā hapori kua raruraru i ngā wheako mai i ngā waipuke, ā, ko mihi anō ka rere ki ngā rīnga raupā kua āwhina atu i aua hapori rā i te wā o te hē ā mohoa nei, i te wā o te whakaoranga.

E kore e maroke te puna o te whakamānawa ki ō mātou kaitiaki, ki ngā mana whenua e ārahi nei i a mātou ki te whai kia haumanutia te taiao, e manaaki nei hoki i ērā e noho ana ki waenga i ō rātou nā rohe. Mārakerake ana te kitea o te wāhi ki ngā mana whenua me te Māori hei ārahi i ētahi āhuatanga o te whakaoranga.

Koinei ā mātou mihi atu me te tūmanako anō, mā te mahi tahi e tutuki ai ngā wawata hei ngā tau e tū mai nei.

The wellbeing of the people shall be fostered

The restoration of the environment shall be prioritised

The safety of housing will be promoted

The resilience of infrastructure will be highlighted

These shall be confirmed and progressed

As agreed by all!

Firstly, we pay homage to and mourn the many who have departed, especially those who were lost as a result of the recent severe flooding. May they rest in peace; may those remaining find comfort.

We express our heartfelt condolences to those who suffered during the floods, and we also praise the hard working people who have helped others in their time of need and continue to do so during the recovery.

We will always be indebted to our kaitiaki (guardians), to the mana whenua (local indigenous peoples) who guide us in restoring the natural environment as well as provide care for those who live within their regions. It is clear to see the place mana whenua and Māori have in leading some of the recovery areas.

We make these acknowledgements in the hope that by working together the future aspirations will be realised.



## Mayor's Foreword

Almost 12 months after the Auckland Anniversary Floods and Cyclone Gabrielle, many Aucklanders are still dealing with the devastation and grappling with a challenging future. This has had significant impacts on people's mental and social well-being. I'm aware too of the financial hardship many of those impacted are experiencing.

The extraordinary series of weather events in 2023 required a significant recovery programme to be put in place. We've had five extreme weather events in 2023, and two of these events were declared a state of emergency. When a state of emergency is declared, a formal process is prompted into action and this Recovery Plan is part of that action, and council's commitment to support Aucklanders to recover.

Recovery takes time, and it doesn't always mean things will go back to exactly the way they were.

That's because the Auckland region faces long-term risks due to climate change. And as Mayor, I am focused on the fix-up work required to make our region more resilient to future weather events. It is my vision to build a resilient Auckland that is financially and physically sustainable.

The Recovery Plan brings together all the work that's already been done, what's in progress, and what needs to happen in the future.

The council is tackling the big infrastructure repair and improvements right across Tāmaki Makaurau and delivering programmes that help Aucklanders with the right information to support their well-being and recovery. You can find out about those programmes in this document.



The council can't, and isn't, doing this alone. We continue to work with the Government, mana whenua, community groups, and others to identify the priorities, the funding, and the best way to deliver what is needed. Often, that is about local communities and mana whenua leading the way.

Local recovery planning is best driven by each local community, including influencing how vacant land in your area is best used in the future. We are committed to supporting each local community in this process when the time is right for them.

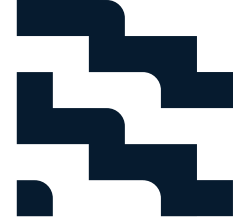
This recovery plan is not set in stone. It will evolve and change over time as recovery work is completed and the circumstances for individuals and communities become clearer.

The work does not stop with the publication of this plan. We will continue to work with you to ensure Auckland recovers well and is better prepared for the future.

### **Wayne Brown**

Mayor of Auckland





# 1.0 Te Aronga

## Purpose

### 1.1 Purpose of the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan

The Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan sets out the actions needed for Auckland's recovery from the severe weather events of 2023. Many people, communities and organisations need to be involved in recovery and this plan provides an umbrella for coordinating their efforts.

#### **The plan:**

- sets principles and outcomes for recovery and the objectives we want to achieve
- describes work programmes already underway and future programmes
- identifies those involved in collaborative delivery of projects and initiatives
- sets out the funding approach and funding for major programmes
- paves the way for recovery planning at a local level when the time is right.

#### **The Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan identifies four outcome areas, referred to as whenu:**

- Community and Social Recovery
- Māori Partnership and Participation
- Natural and Built Environment
- Economic Recovery.

#### **The plan is focused on the following priorities:**

- providing information, advice and resources for Aucklanders
- delivering programmes and initiatives to support wellbeing and recovery
- making repairs and improvements to key infrastructure
- enabling mana whenua to partner and lead in the recovery
- empowering communities to lead their own recovery.

#### **Why prepare a recovery plan?**

A recovery plan sets out a community recovery vision for what the community will look and feel like in the future. This needs to be supported with recovery outcomes, objectives and priorities.

This document sets out the first significant coordination of recovery efforts in Tāmaki Makaurau. It builds on the earlier stages of recovery work presented in the Tāmaki Makaurau Interim Recovery Plan. Figure 1 on the following page provides the relationship between the Tāmaki Makaurau Interim Recovery Plan, the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan and business as usual activities in response to the severe weather events.

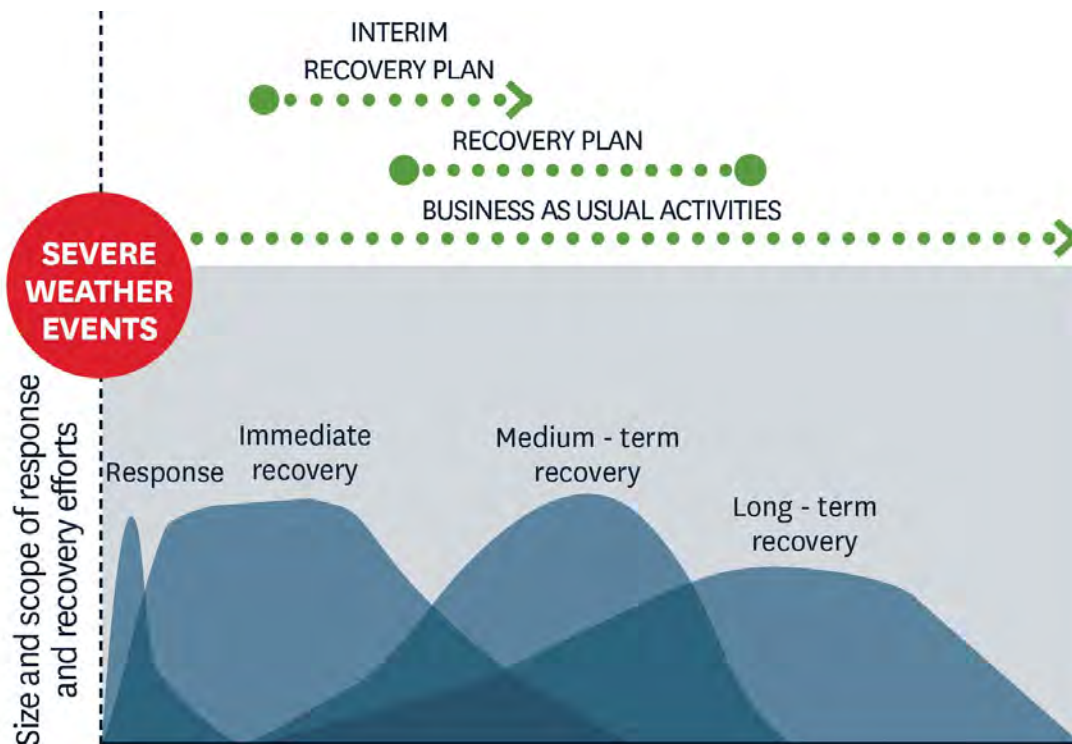


Figure 1: The relationship between the Tāmaki Makaurau interim Recovery Plan, Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan and business as usual activities to the response and recovery efforts (adapted from Recovery Preparedness and Management Director's Guideline for Civil Defence Emergency Management Groups (DGL 24/20))

The recovery process is about supporting people to rebuild their lives and restore their emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing. It is more than simply building back infrastructure.

NEMA Recovery Preparedness and Management Director's Guideline, p.15

### **Everyone has a role to play in recovery**

The Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan has been prepared by Auckland Council's Recovery Office and recognises, through its programmes, the many roles our partners and stakeholders are playing, including mana whenua, government agencies and community organisations.

Auckland Emergency Management, supported by the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), leads Tāmaki Makaurau's readiness for and response to emergency events. (See [Appendix 1](#) for more information on the role of civil defence and emergency management).



## 1.2 Severe weather events with devastating consequences

The Auckland Anniversary Weekend floods and Cyclone Gabrielle events in January and February 2023 have had a devastating and long-lasting impact on many communities and thousands of individuals across Tāmaki Makaurau.

The extreme rainfall, river flooding, wind damage and storm surges have brought significant hardship, suffering and challenges for individuals and communities.

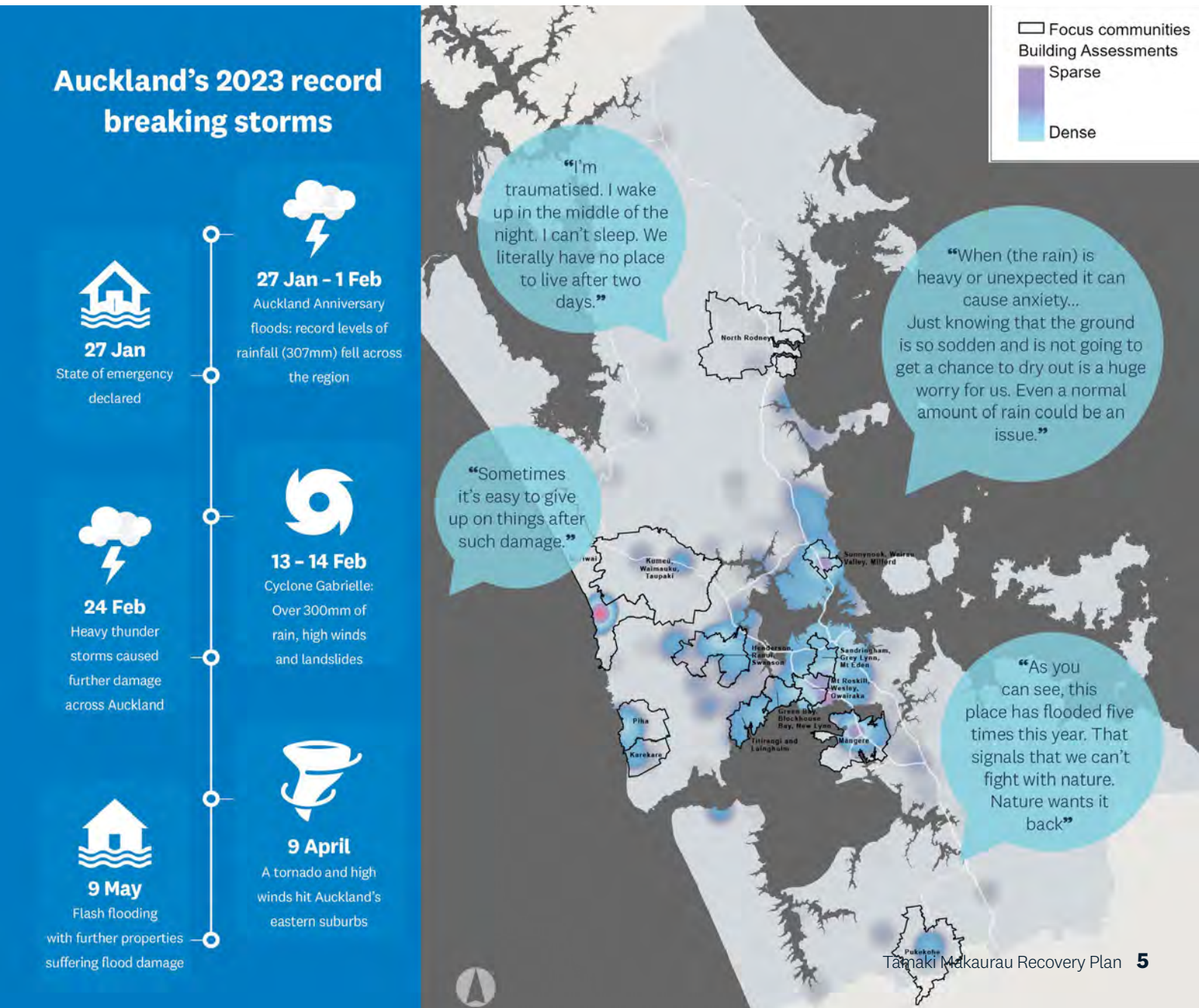
Tragically, six people lost their lives. Over 4,500 households needed assistance with almost 600 provided with emergency accommodation. Around 3,000 homes have had restricted or prohibited access.

Essential lifeline infrastructure and facilities were impacted and needed urgent repairs. This includes roads, bridges, stormwater systems and community facilities. There was also extensive damage to commercial buildings, inventory, our productive lands, regional and local parks and recreational areas.

Tāmaki Makaurau experienced three further severe weather events in February, April and May.

Figure 2 provides a snapshot of the events across Tāmaki Makaurau, their locations and some of the responses that followed. During the Auckland Anniversary Weekend floods, a local state of emergency was declared for the Auckland region. This was superseded by the declaration of a national state of emergency after the widespread impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle.

Figure 2: A snapshot of the severe weather events across Tāmaki Makaurau, their locations and the some of the responses that followed.



When the state of emergency expired, a transition period came into force for the Auckland region. The purpose of a transition period is to aid recovery by providing powers to manage, co-ordinate or direct recovery activities. The local transition period for the Auckland region has been extended a number of times.

### 1.3 Impacts on communities

Nearly a year after the first of the severe weather events, the effects are still being felt. Impacted communities, particularly those that have been affected multiple times in short succession, are deeply anxious about the future. Aucklanders (both home owners and renters) have told us about the effects on their homes, whānau, businesses and communities, and the destabilising effect of ongoing uncertainty about their future. Issues of particular concern include:

- **mental well-being** – dealing with the shock and effects of the disaster itself, and then secondary recovery-related issues such as broken homes, insurance claims, poor roading and the loss of community facilities and infrastructure. These can take a long time to recover from and can continue to erode well-being
- **financial security** – including loss of income, loss of vehicles and home contents, costly repairs, accommodation and travel costs related to temporary accommodation, additional insurance costs in the future and reductions in values of homes
- **housing** – damaged, unhealthy and unsafe dwellings, inability to find suitable temporary accommodation, overcrowding, additional costs, and loss of the security of home and community.

The weather events followed two years of COVID-19 lockdowns and a significant rise in the cost of living. This has compounded the challenges people were already facing.

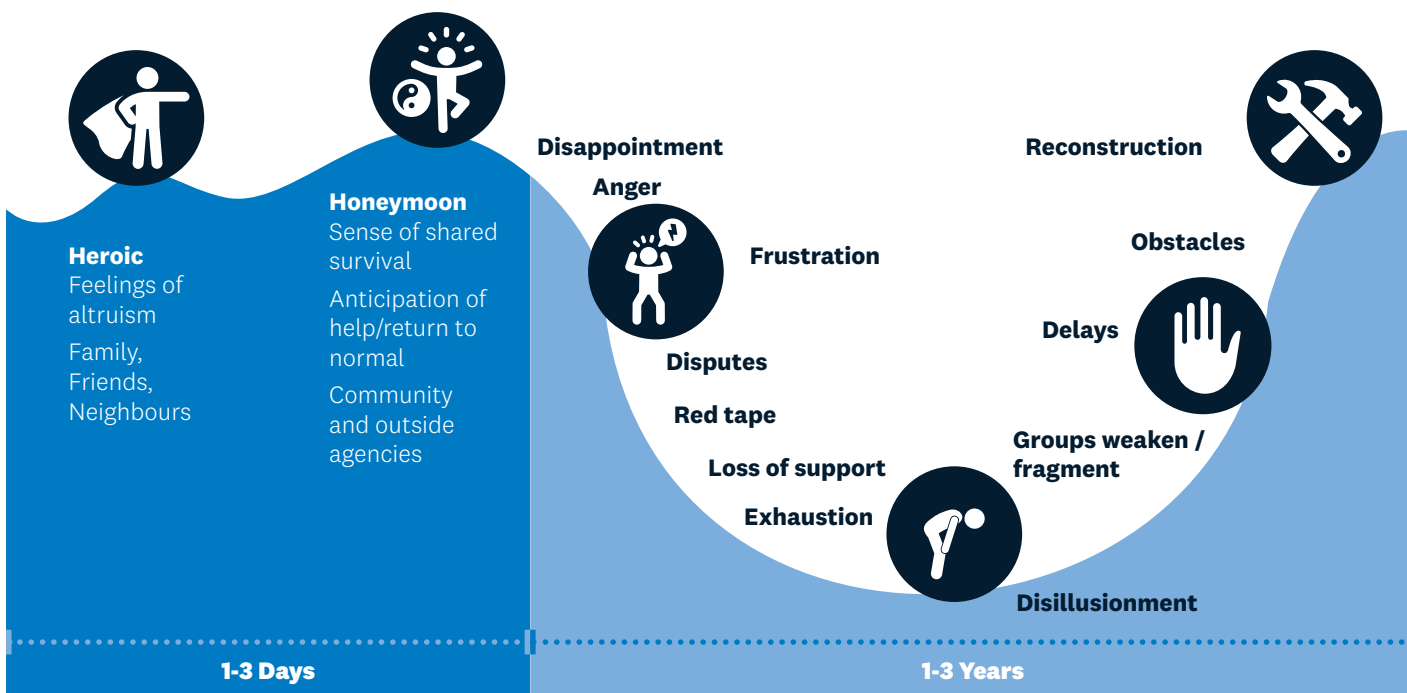


Figure 3: Different phases that individuals and communities might experience post disaster<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Australian Red Cross Recovery basics: the impact of disasters on communities and individuals, April 2022, page 21

## How were you and your local community impacted by the severe weather events?

“Friends and neighbours got severely affected by sewer pipework and sewer manhole overflows.”

“Every time it rains, people are scared.”

“Our local beach was decimated and needed a huge community clean-up.”

“Our houses were filled with knee-deep water.”

The severe weather events have had particular impacts for mana whenua who identify themselves in relation to natural systems or landmarks which express their deep physical and spiritual connections to place. They have kaitiakitanga obligations to maintain the health of these areas. Some mana whenua reported that they felt locked out of their rohe, and unable to fully exercise their kaitiakitanga responsibilities during this time.

**Affected Aucklanders want clear communication, direction, leadership, and support from central and local government to help them make decisions about how they move on with their lives.**

## 1.4 Auckland Council's commitment

We have never seen an emergency response or recovery of this scale before in Tāmaki Makaurau. It will shape our region for many years. The council and the Government have had to develop rapid solutions and make significant investments to support impacted communities, and to get the region's infrastructure back on track.

Communities have pulled together to help each other through the aftermath of events, and to begin to identify their own pathways to recovery. This highlights the presence and importance of a strong community spirit in so many parts of Tāmaki Makaurau.

These events have damaged or destroyed thousands of homes and altered lives and communities, in some cases permanently. While the scale, complexity, and challenge of recovery are considerable, there is an opportunity for mana whenua, communities and residents of Tāmaki Makaurau to recover in a way that acknowledges the future changes and challenges our region will face.

Auckland Council is committed to supporting communities to recover and to chart a course for their futures, so they are more resilient and prepared than ever before. We know that this will take time and effort, and

that we need to start to build that future in communities where time, effort and resources are running thin, as whānau deal with the immediate challenges of their own recovery.

While the weather affected communities across Tāmaki Makaurau, the impacts will not be felt the same everywhere and are likely to further entrench the experience of disadvantage for some communities. We have identified three community and social recovery areas that will require more investment and resources to recover well: Māngere, Henderson/Rānui, Mt Roskill/Wesley (Puketāpapa). This includes, for example, establishment of community convenor roles in these areas and distribution of community-led grants for those supporting impacted residents and communities.

**Recovery is a personal process, with many different circumstances, challenges and decisions. The recovery programme aims to support individuals, whānau and communities in that journey**

## What does recovery look like?

“Knowing that if a severe weather event like this happens again, we will have places to go.”

“People who lost their home have found a new one.”

“There will be things in place to ensure threats are mitigated.”

“Being able to access our favourite hikes, beaches and activities again.”



## 1.5 Recognising and respecting Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi

Tāmaki Makaurau continues to be shaped by over 1,000 years of Māori presence and history. As the foundational document of Aotearoa New Zealand, Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi represents the obligations and commitments made between the Crown and Māori as partners.

The Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan recognises the authority of both partners, including the rangatiratanga of Tāmaki Makaurau's hapū and iwi, and the kawanatanga of Auckland Council as delegates of the Crown in discharging their legal and moral obligations. These obligations encompass the interests of the 19 recognised iwi and their hapū who hold mana whenua interests in Tāmaki Makaurau, as well as those of mataawaka, Māori who live in the Auckland region who are not mana whenua in the region.

The Recovery Plan recognises that mana whenua play a significant role in sustaining the region and the region's identity. It recognises and supports the responsibilities and obligations of mana whenua as kaitiaki (caretakers) of the region and their role to manaaki communities that reside within their tribal rohe. It also acknowledges the significant contribution mataawaka make to the wellbeing of the region, as well as to its economic, cultural and social richness.

Engagement with mana whenua during the development

of the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan noted the importance of identifying genuine opportunities for mana whenua and Māori communities to partner and/or lead in the recovery process. By establishing a foundation of mutual respect, shared values, and reciprocity, Te Tiriti o Waitangi sets the framework through which genuine partnership can occur between Auckland Council, mana whenua, marae, and Māori communities within Tāmaki Makaurau. This will support the delivery and implementation of the recovery effort. These relationships will be given effect to through the application of Te Tiriti principles which include:

- partnership
- active protection
- rangatiratanga
- reciprocity
- mutual benefit and
- informed decision-making.

These principles enable Auckland Council through the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan, to consider how the recovery recognises and protects Māori rights and interests, and contributes to Māori needs and aspirations. The plan recognises the mana, capability, and capacity of mana whenua, Māori community groups, and marae to support recovery, and build and maintain collaborative and constructive partnerships with mana whenua and Māori communities. It is vital that the recovery is centred by Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

## 1.6 What does recovery mean for the communities of Tāmaki Makaurau?

Auckland Council sought feedback from the community on how they were affected by the weather events and what the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery plan should cover and prioritise. Common themes included:

- the extensive damage and impacts experienced by residents and communities, and the ongoing challenges and hardships faced by many on the long road to recovery
- the benefits and importance of community spirit and connections, as well as personal resilience, both during and after severe weather events
- a desire for Tāmaki Makaurau to improve its stormwater infrastructure and flood mitigation and support for increased investment in stormwater network maintenance and enhancement
- concern for ongoing well-being and access to support in the long-term
- need for diverse funding sources to reduce the burden on ratepayers
- advocacy for increased connection between communities and the council in recovery, planning, and preparation for weather events.

Engagement with mana whenua identified key themes surrounding their needs, aspirations and expectations for recovery including:

- **partnership** – genuine partnerships between Auckland Council and mana whenua enabled in the delivery of recovery efforts, grounded in Te Tiriti o Waitangi; mana whenua empowered to express their rangatiratanga
- **kaitiakitanga** – emphasis in the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan on wellbeing of the environment and capturing mana whenua obligations to support the environment as well as the community
- **monitoring and measurement** – mechanisms should be incorporated into the Recovery Plan to assist with determining implementation success, enhance accountability and build trust
- **hauora** – the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan should reflect a more holistic and aspirational focus to improving health and wellbeing outcomes
- **whai rawa** – clear economic and procurement opportunities should be identified and leveraged to create positive and sustainable change for mana whenua and Māori communities
- **streamlining efforts** – existing initiatives developed in partnership with mana whenua and Māori communities should be leveraged and incorporated into the recovery.

## How were people and local communities impacted by the 2023 severe weather events?

We have been living in our cold damp house until the builders can come and renovate the area affected. Everytime it rains we get so anxious as to whether it will flood again.

I didn't attend work on a flooding day as I feared for my safety on the roads.

Oakley creek had most bridges destroyed and is still inaccessible. This was a place me and my family used to walk daily.

Friends and neighbours got severely affected by sewer pipework and sewer manhole overflows.

My partner's home was in Muriwai and they were shut off without power for several days, it was very traumatic for them.

Our block and the adjacent two blocks of houses were all displaced from our homes. All houses were filled with knee deep of water.

Our local beach was decimated and needed a huge community clean-up.

Our community was hard hit with businesses damaged and hence loss of community space and facilities to use.

Son, daughter in law and grandchild's house flooded and unlivable; they are now staying in a rental property costing \$1,000 per week in addition to the normal costs of their house (mortgage, rates, electricity and water). They have also had to buy clothes, appliances and other personal effects that were damaged by the flood.

We had \$8000 of Insurance damage as a result of the Cyclone



## What helped people and local communities in the immediate recovery after the severe weather events?

The outreach for clearing and removal of damaged property was a massive help.

Kindness of others in providing shelter, clothing, furniture when we were left with nothing but the clothes on our backs.

Borrowing generators from family to power our essentials.

Temporary repairs to roads and slips.

We stood up evacuation sites and we were part of the relief for the communities. We have the ability to do this.

Having a community hub/centre of connection and having people reach out to whānau has helped to reduce feelings of isolation, loneliness, and helplessness following the events.

Communication with our community hubs e.g. te kura māori o nga tapuwae for where to seek support and how to help those affected when we weren't affected.

The emergency relief organised by the local board, with its base at the Moana-Nui-a-Kiwa Leisure Centre pools, was a pivotal lifeline. It provided immediate access to necessities like food, water, and shelter, showcasing the community's ability to rally together in times of crisis.

Access to vital information, organised by Kāinga Ora in collaboration with the Council, was instrumental in keeping our community informed, ensuring that we were aware of crucial developments. This access to reliable information alleviated anxiety and empowered us to make informed decisions for our families.

## What would help people and communities to feel 'recovered'?

Securing central government collaboration and financial assistance to minimise ratepayer burden.

I don't think I will ever stop considering what will happen the next time there is a big storm. My day to day life is 'recovered' but mentally it is still there.

Learning about disaster preparedness and planning.

Being able to access our favourite hikes, beaches and activities again.

Some assurance that Council will spend money on improving the infrastructure both under and overground for improved water flow and a commitment to regular clearing of the underground drains.

Better information about what to do post flood, what to throw out, process to get help, checklists, etc.

Certainty about what the Council plan to do about red-stickered / severely affected houses, and how Council plans to strengthen infrastructure / urban design to protect us from future flood events.

Community who have lost their home have found a new one  
Community who have lost possessions have what things they need  
Knowing that if a severe weather event like this happens again that we will all have places to go, and that there will be things in place to ensure the threat is mitigated eg. blue-green networks  
Waterways that were affected negatively are clean and healthy.

Regular communication on when the affected areas were to be fixed / cleaned up.

## How can Tāmaki Makaurau be more prepared for events like these in the future?



**Greater focus on “soft” natural stormwater interventions i.e blue green infrastructure**, rain gardens, swales, detention/retention basins, less development in flood zones, permeable paving, daylighting piped rivers, more planting, more household water tanks, building higher freeboard into buildings and retrofitting household flood defences.



**“Local solutions for local problems”** - The ability for local residents to work with council and local contractors to create simple solutions like building and maintaining simple culverts that divert water away from properties and built up areas that flood roads.



Recovery is a short term “fix”. **Resilience both in infrastructure and in our communities** is the only way that Auckland can move forward so we can learn to live with floods of increasing severity and frequency in a changing climate. Education and programmes to address this will help communities both recover in the short term and help to mitigate risks in the future.





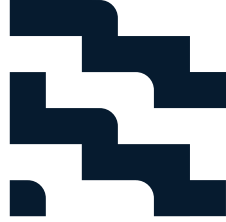
## 2.0 Ngā Mātāpono

### Principles for how we undertake recovery activities

- Manaaki tangata, manaaki whenua, haere whakamua: care for people and their communities and the wellbeing of the environment.
- Consider the impacts for those most in need.
- Kotahitanga: respect, empower, and trust the mana and authority of mana whenua and Māori communities, and work together in true partnership under Te Tiriti o Waitangi for collective impact.
- Mahi tahi: people and communities feel involved and engaged throughout the whole recovery process and are able to contribute to a unified recovery effort.
- Kaitiakitanga: take into account the needs of all that te taiao encompasses: the whenua, the wai, the atmosphere.
- Minimise future harm by preparing Tāmaki Makaurau for the impacts of climate change and taking opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Build community resilience by reducing future exposure to hazards and their associated risks.
- Integrate and align recovery projects and initiatives with other local projects to achieve greater benefits and minimise disruption to communities.
- Treat the plan as a living document, responding to evolving needs and adapting and making improvements as required
- Kia tika: do the right thing and be principles-led.



Mayor Wayne Brown visits MUMA Manukau Urban Māori Authority at Nga Whare Waatea Marae Foodbank to see the Foodbank and flood response in South Auckland



## The four whenu of the recovery plan



### 3.0 How the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan works

Recovery from a severe weather event or other natural disaster can be a long and complex process. This recovery plan is designed to make sure that we keep a strategic focus on recovery activities, that we invest in the areas that need support, and that we prioritise the right activities at different phases of recovery.

Our overall roadmap for recovery starts with supporting the essential needs of affected individuals, whānau, communities and businesses and moves to achieving greater resilience to future events. This includes removing people from situations that put their lives at risk, reducing and mitigating hazards, repairing and improving infrastructure, and planning for the future.

Taking direction from this roadmap, the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan is implemented through four interconnected whenu or strands:

- Community and Social Recovery**
- Māori Partnership and Participation**
- Natural and Built Environment**
- Economic Recovery.**

The projects and initiatives under these whenu are designed to work together to drive recovery for individuals, whānau, communities and businesses across Tāmaki Makaurau. While each whenu has a specific focus, they are all about making progress on the recovery journey.

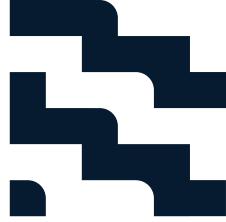
#### What does the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan deliver?

- information, advice and resources for Aucklanders
- programmes and initiatives to support wellbeing and recovery
- repairs and improvements to key infrastructure
- enabling mana whenua to exercise kaitiakitanga in their rohe and to partner and lead in the recovery work that is of most importance to Māori
- empowering communities to lead their own recovery.









## 4.0 Te Whenu mō te Whakaora Hapori me te Pāpori Community and Social Recovery Whenu

### **Ngā Putanga** Outcome:

Affected communities are reconnected and resilient and have high levels of wellbeing.

### **Ngā Whāinga** Objectives:

1. Ensure affected Aucklanders have equitable access to the information services and support they need to navigate their recovery.
2. Create opportunities for mana whenua and communities to shape and lead their own recoveries.
3. Strengthen sense of connection and belonging in affected communities.
4. Respond to the underlying causes of inequity through recovery and resilience building.

### **Focus of whenu**

Community and social recovery is about supporting and enabling individuals, whānau and communities who have been affected by the 2023 severe weather events to resolve the impacts on their lives. It involves working together with others and taking a long-term view, recognising that things may not stay the same.

While disasters often bring out the best in communities – unity, a sense of purpose, a pride in place – they can also exacerbate long-standing inequities. Well-resourced residents are generally able to rebuild their lives, disadvantaged and more marginalised communities are often left worse off than before. The recovery effort therefore includes a focus on communities of greatest need and looks to address the underlying causes of inequity. This includes considering the needs of renters as well as home owners.

### **Key programmes:**

- mental wellbeing, including the Recovery Navigation service for individualised support
- financial help to assist with temporary accommodation needs
- housing, including supply of temporary accommodation and investigation into the use of trades training academies to repair homes for those in greatest need
- local leadership, including within priority communities that will require more investment and resources to recover well
- belonging and connection through supporting placemaking initiatives
- community readiness and resilience that facilitates local recovery and readiness planning.

### **Implementation programme**

Projects either are funded, are awaiting a funding decision as part of the council's Long-term Plan 2024-34 (LTP), or will be funded from existing budgets.

Programme	Project	Organisation / Agency	Status	Timeframe*	Funding
<b>Mental wellbeing</b>	Development of Tāmaki Makaurau Psychosocial Recovery Plan.	Auckland Council (Recovery Office) Te Whatu Ora	Underway	Current year – year 3	Crown-funded
	Mental wellbeing grants to meet gaps in community-based services.	Auckland Council (Recovery Office) Ministry of Social Development Te Whatu Ora	Underway	Current year – year 1	Crown-funded
	Recovery Navigation service to provide individualised support to access information and services.	Auckland Council (Recovery Office) Iwi entities Non-Governmental Organisations	Underway	Current year – year 3	Crown and Auckland Council-funded
<b>Financial assistance</b>	Interim payment for temporary accommodation needs for displaced homeowners.	Ministry of Social Development	Underway	Current year – year 1	Crown-funded
<b>Housing</b>	Temporary accommodation for affected households.	Ministry of Business Innovation and Enterprise	Underway	Current year – year 2	Crown-funded
	Investigation of use of trades training academies to repair homes for those in greatest need.	Auckland Council Trades training academies	Not started	Current year – year 1	No funding required
	Investigation of future resettlement for affected residents.	Auckland Council	Not started	Year 1 – year 3	Reallocate existing budgets
<b>Local leadership</b>	Prioritisation of affected communities that require more resources and investment to recover well  Establishment of Community Convenor roles to support those areas.  Distribution of community-led grants for those supporting impacted residents and communities.	Auckland Council (Recovery Office)	Underway	Current year – year 3	Funded
<b>Belonging and connection</b>	Placemaking and activation activity, including grants for initiatives and events.	Auckland Council (Recovery Office)	Not started	Year 1 – year 3	Funded (Storm Response Fund)  Long-term Plan decision required for business as usual investments
<b>Community readiness and resilience</b>	Local recovery planning including mana whenua, community and others playing a role in leading recovery and readiness planning.	Auckland Council (Recovery Office)	Not started	Current year – year 3	Long-term Plan decision required
	Local readiness and response planning.	Auckland Emergency Management	Underway	Current year – year 3	Funded

\* Timeframes align to the council's Long-term Plan (LTP) budgeting period: current year = from now until June 2024; year 1 = July 2024 – June 2025, years 2-3 = 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2027; years 4-10 = 2028 onwards

**Who’s involved**

Auckland Council is working alongside mana whenua, the community and voluntary sector and the Government to develop Kia Manawaroa | Our Recovery Call to Action. What we hear and learn from these groups has helped us to understand the impacts the severe weather events are having on whānau and communities and highlights the importance of working together to shape and deliver our community and social recovery programme.

This includes increasing our efforts to deliver on Auckland Council’s Ngā Hapori Momoho | Thriving Communities Strategy to ensure all communities can thrive now and into the future.

The council is also working with Te Whatu Ora to develop the Tāmaki Makaurau Psychosocial Recovery Plan. Recognising current gaps in community-based mental health services, the council is distributing funding from the Ministry for Social Development and Te Whatu Ora to reduce waiting times, meet current service gaps in community-based mental health services and implement much-needed wellbeing recovery programmes.

**Contributing to Māori Partnership and Participation outcomes**

Mana whenua have kaitaki responsibilities and obligations to their rohe, and to manaaki those communities that reside within that rohe. The council has partnered with iwi entities to deliver the Storm Recovery Navigation service which has been well received and resulted in positive impacts for communities. Mana whenua are well-placed, and have an expectation to play a key role and/or participate in local recovery and readiness planning, and make decisions on things that are important to them in their own rohe.



Our Recovery Navigators

Community and Social Recovery			
<b>How we need to work</b>	Place-based	A focus on those most in need	Community-led
	Mana whenua led	Evidence based	Future focused
	Relational	Collaborative	Integrated and holistic
<b>What we need to focus on</b>	Mental wellbeing	Individuals and whānau	
	Financial security		
	Housing		
	Quality communications and information	Communities	
	Belonging and connection		
	Local leadership		
	Readiness and resilience		





# 5.0 Te Whenu mō te Patuitanga me te Whaiwāhitanga a te Māori

## Māori Partnership and Participation Whenu

### Ngā Putanga Outcome:

As Te Tiriti o Waitangi partners and regional leaders, mana whenua and Māori are active partners and participants in the recovery of Tāmaki Makaurau.

### Ngā Whāinga Objectives:

1. Mana whenua and Māori communities determine the recovery outcomes that matter most for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.
2. Mana whenua, marae and Māori organisations identify opportunities to partner and lead in the recovery effort.
3. Take opportunities through the recovery to build capacity and advance positive outcomes for Māori.

### Focus of whenu

This whenu pursues genuine partnership between Māori and Auckland Council in the recovery, facilitated through effective engagement and partnership with Māori.

### Key programmes:

- partnering in recovery and engagement with mana whenua and Māori communities
- monitoring and reporting
- information and access
- economic development
- programme leadership.

### Implementation programme

Projects either are funded, are awaiting a funding decision as part of the council’s Long-term Plan 2024-34 (LTP), or will be funded from existing budgets. It is expected that projects outside of this whenu will have allocated funds to enable and resource partnerships with mana whenua and Māori communities.

### Mana whenua views on what is important in recovery



Partnership



Kaitiakitanga me te taiao



Monitoring and measurement



Hauora and resilience



Whai rawa



Streamlining efforts



Principles-led



Communication



Lived experience

Programme	Project	Organisation / Agency	Status	Timeframe*	Funding
<b>Partnership and engagement</b>	Opportunities for mana whenua and Māori communities to partner and/or lead in recovery projects  Iwi-led local recovery planning in areas of importance to their rohe.  Māori-community-led solutions for local recovery planning.	Mana whenua Māori communities	Underway	Current year	Reallocate existing budgets
	Coordinated approach to mana whenua engagement at collective and at local level in relation to their own rohe.  Identification of localised or kaupapa-based fora for Māori communities to partner and participate.	Mana whenua Māori communities Auckland Council	Planning	Current year – year 1	Reallocate existing budgets
<b>Information and access</b>	Co-development of communications framework with mana whenua and Māori community groups to provide greater accessibility to information.	Auckland Council Mana whenua Māori community groups	Not started	Current year	Reallocate existing budgets
<b>Economic development</b>	Identification of opportunities for Māori businesses to be involved in the recovery.  Further development of Auckland Council’s progressive procurement approach.	Auckland Council Mana whenua Māori community groups	Underway	Current year	Reallocate existing budgets
<b>Monitoring and measurement</b>	Co-development of Māori data framework for recovery.  Establishment of monitoring and reporting programme that provides transparency regarding impacts of the recovery projects on Māori.	Auckland Council Mana whenua Māori community groups	Not started	Current year to year 3	Reallocate existing budgets
<b>Programme leadership</b>	Appointment of whenu programme lead to drive delivery of programme.	Auckland Council	Not started	Current year	Funded

\* Timeframes align to the council’s Long-term Plan budgeting period: current year = from now until June 2024; year 1 = July 2024 – June 2025, years 2-3 = 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2027; years 4-10 = 2028 onwards

## Who's involved

Mana whenua, marae, Non-Governmental Organisation's, and community groups were active responders during the serious weather events and have been independently leading recovery efforts across Tāmaki Makaurau with the resources that they have, without the council. This whenu sets the expectation that mana whenua and Māori communities are able to partner and can be involved in the development of work programmes and delivery of projects that are of importance to them across all whenu and aspects of the recovery particularly at the local level. Mana whenua should be enabled to exercise kaitiakitanga in accordance with their own tikanga within their respective rohe.

## Opportunities in other whenu to drive Māori Partnership and Participation outcomes

Māori outcomes and priorities are embedded across all the whenu in the plan and there are significant opportunities for the inclusion and facilitation of Māori-led recovery projects. This requires a coordinated and collaborative approach between mana whenua and Auckland Council to ensure opportunities are identified and acted on. For example, Auckland Council's deconstruction supplier panel that has an objective to work with Māori businesses.



Te Komititanga artwork design lead: Tessa Harris [Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki], together with weavers from Te Akitai Waiohau, Ngāi Tai ki Tamaki, Ngāti Te Ata and Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei.  
Downtown Auckland







## 6.0 Te Whenu mō te Taiao Tūroa me te Taiao Hanga

### Natural and Built Environment Whenu

#### **Ngā Putanga** Outcome:

Land, housing and our infrastructure networks are resilient and safe and our natural environment is regenerated.

#### **Ngā Whāinga** Objectives:

1. Invest in the resilience of our infrastructure networks through the recovery process.
2. Support residential property owners in situations of intolerable risk to their lives to repair and rebuild impacted homes where practicable or else to exit.
3. Replace and, where feasible, improve infrastructure and facilities that have been damaged and regenerate damaged native taonga.
4. Reduce risks to people, property, natural environment, and infrastructure from floods and land instability, and improve resilience to adverse weather events.
5. Support mana whenua to undertake their kaitiakitanga responsibilities in the recovery effort.



#### **Focus of whenu**

The future of severely affected land has been a significant focus for the recovery to date. Auckland Council and the Government have negotiated a buy-out package for residential properties where there is an intolerable risk to life and no feasible mitigation solution ('Category 3' properties). This has involved a significant programme of work including geotechnical and flooding assessments to identify current and future land susceptibility risks and issues.

#### **Key programmes:**

- residential property categorisation and buy-out programme
- infrastructure repair and improvement – transport, water supply and services, parks and community facilities
- Making Space for Water programme - to address stormwater damage and build resilience
- natural environment impact assessment and building understanding of geotechnical risks associated with landslides.

#### **Implementation programme**

Projects either are funded, are awaiting a funding decision as part of the council's Long-term Plan 2024-34 (LTP), or will be funded from existing budgets.

Programme	Project	Organisation / Agency	Status	Timeframe*	Funding
<b>Categorisation and buy-out programme</b>					
<b>Categorisation and buy-out of category 3 residential properties, sustainable deconstruction, relocation or recycling, and land remediating and repurposing</b>	Rapid building assessments to determine the potential risk to people, property, natural environment and infrastructure. Case management and resolution of red and yellow-placarded properties in line with property categorisation process.	Auckland Council (Recovery Office)	Underway – numbers of placarded properties continues to be reduced	Current year	Funded
	Property categorisation: owners of affected properties can opt into a process that places properties into three categories guided by the council’s aim to support Aucklanders to voluntarily relocate from residential properties where there is a future intolerable risk to life.	Auckland Council (Recovery Office)	Underway	Current year – year 1	Crown Council co-funding agreement – Long-term Plan decision required
	Voluntary Buy-out Support Scheme: available to properties assessed as Category 3, offering 95% of the value for an insured property and at least 80% for an uninsured property based on a pre-weather event market valuation.	Eke Panuku			
	Sustainable deconstruction, relocation or reuse of Category 3 properties. This will minimise demolition waste to help reduce the effects of climate change.	Auckland Council	Underway	Current year – year 1	Funded
	Decisions on future use of land once Category 3 homes have been deconstructed, relocated or recycled and services and driveways removed.	Auckland Council	Planning	Year 1 – year 2	Long-term Plan decision required
<b>Category 2P interventions</b>	Financial support to home owners to undertake feasible flood protection or land stabilisation works to help reduce risk to their properties.	Auckland Council	Underway	Year 1 – year 3	Crown Council co-funding agreement – LTP decision required
<b>Category 2C interventions</b>	Flood protection works at a community level to reduce the risk of future flooding events in these areas.	Auckland Council	Planning	Year 1 – year 3	

Programme	Project	Organisation / Agency	Status	Timeframe*	Funding
<b>Infrastructure repair and improvement</b>					
<b>Water supply and services</b>	<p>Critical works to support the recovery of the water network and improve the resilience of water supply and services. This includes repair to both small wastewater pipes and to water treatment plants.</p> <p>Temporary repairs in place in most cases - focus now is on planning for permanent repairs to take place over the summer months.</p>	Watercare	In place	Current year – year 1	Confirmation through the LTP and Watercare board required
<b>Transport</b>	<p>Critical works to repair damage and improve the resilience of the transport network and public transport services.</p> <p>Approximately 800 projects including restoring local roads, repairing large-scale slips, and temporary measures to enable access.</p>	Auckland Transport	Underway	Current year – year 1	Recovery repairs Crown funded LTP decision required for future resilience funding
<b>Parks and Community Facilities</b>	<p>Repair of damage and restoration of access to parks and community facility assets which suffered widespread damage.</p> <p>Assets with more substantial damage have been prioritised for remedial works.</p>	Auckland Council (Parks and Community Facilities)	Underway	Current year – year 2	LTP decision required
<b>Stormwater network resilience</b>					
<b>Making Space for Water</b>	<p>Critical works to repair and build resilience into stormwater network and reduce the impact of future flooding events.</p>	Auckland Council (Healthy Waters)	Underway	Current year – year 10	Partially covered by Crown funds, relies on business cases LTP decision required for remainder and future resilience work

Programme	Project	Organisation / Agency	Status	Timeframe*	Funding
<b>Natural environment</b>					
<b>Natural environment</b>	<p>Intervention design and implementation to enable biodiversity protection following the storm events which have degraded ecosystems and damaged kauri, and are expected to have moved pest species beyond their current locations.</p> <p>Kauri protection to enable recreation through kauri-safe tracks to prevent spread of kauri dieback disease by human based movement.</p> <p>Surveillance for emerging biosecurity issues to enable early detection of new or expanding pest species' populations. Low eradication programmes are at risk due to the scale of expanding pest invasion on landslips created by storm events.</p>	Auckland Council (Environmental Services)	Underway	Year 1 – year 3	<p>LTP decision required</p> <p>LTP decision required</p> <p>LTP decision required</p>
<b>Geotechnical hazard management</b>	Development of robust and accessible information and guidance that provides greater understanding of the scale and nature of geological hazards and risks associated with landslides.	Auckland Council (Resilient Lands and Coasts)	Underway	Current year – year 3	LTP decision required

\* Timeframes align to the council's Long-term Plan budgeting period: current year = from now until June 2024; year 1 = July 2024 – June 2025, years 2-3 = 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2027; years 4-10 = 2028 onwards

### Who's involved

The management and response to the 2023 severe weather events is the responsibility of many different departments and organisations across Auckland Council and government agencies. The council is working alongside other asset-owners such as Kāinga Ora and NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi to deliver a coordinated recovery response.

Workforce modelling ensures all stakeholders are informed of the recovery demand pipeline of projects and the potential market and supply chain constraints. A national mapping tool shows planned infrastructure work programmes which enables asset owners to collaborate on shared work programmes which intersect with rebuild work and better understand lifeline routes.

### Contributing to Māori Partnership and Participation outcomes

Delivery of work programmes such as Making Space for Water create opportunities for mana whenua to exercise their kaitiakitanga, drawing on mātauranga Māori to deliver outcomes for our natural and built environments, consistent with tikanga.

The recovery also provides procurement opportunities for Māori businesses. This includes in relation to the sustainable deconstruction of Category 3 properties. Auckland Council is reviewing and adjusting its procurement processes to ensure there is more diverse supplier representation, including mana whenua and Māori owned businesses on its supplier panels.

Mana whenua engagement continues as part of the Recovery Plan process. Feedback received from hui as



part of a targeted engagement programme conducted by the Recovery Office has noted the state of anxiety and stress for whānau as a result of the storms, and uncertainty about the pathway to recovery.

Whānau who are living in placarded homes raised concerns about the potential to receive buy-out offers, as well concerns over the buy-out process and the value of the buy-outs. Concerns also raised about how those renting will be supported.

### **Sustainable deconstruction, relocation or recycling approach**

Where possible, we are planning to ‘deconstruct’ or relocate buildings that need to be removed (because they pose an intolerable risk to life and cannot be repaired). This involves carefully taking down buildings in stages to salvage materials so that they can be reused. This can include fittings and fixtures, kitchen and bathroom sinks, and building materials such as timber, corrugated iron and steel.

This approach is consistent with Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Plan which aims to minimise construction and demolition waste and reduce the amount of material sent to landfills. Construction and demolition waste currently accounts for 50 per cent of Tāmaki Makaurau’s total waste stream: this is the equivalent to 196 Auckland Town Halls filled with waste.

Auckland Council’s deconstruction supplier panel has an objective to work with Māori businesses.

### **Risk assessments**

Geotechnical engineers and technical specialists have been working across the region on individual site assessments for flood-affected properties. The geotechnical and flooding assessments are a free service provided by the Recovery Office to help residents understand natural hazard risks present on their property so they can make informed decisions about their own resilience to future events. This includes information on the ongoing safety of a property based on risk of future landslides and whether this risk can be managed. The assessments are undertaken through both desktop analysis of existing information about a property and on-site methods which enable specialists to calculate the ground stability of a property.

As of October 2023:

- the council has received over 2,100 geotechnical and flooding assessment requests from residents and has completed 1,000 assessments across the region
- completed over 600 desktop assessments and 530 site visits
- identified and notified approximately 200 properties as Category 1.

## Key step in recovery process – response to severely affected properties

### Property Categorisation process and resolution in storm affected areas

Auckland Council and Central Government have responded to the immediate and longer-term weather affected housing needs by jointly funding a storm recovery and resilience programme. The Future of Severely Affected Land process has been developed to provide support for the hundreds of Aucklanders who experienced damage to their homes due to the

effects of flooding, landslips, high winds and fallen trees which includes investment of nearly \$2 billion. A major component of the programme is the Voluntary Buy-out Support Scheme which involves a 50/50 split of funding for the buyout Category 3 properties. These properties are at high risk of future flooding and homes in these areas should be removed and not rebuilt. Decisions to contribute to funding were guided by Auckland Council's desire to support Aucklanders to relocate from their homes where there is an intolerable risk to life.

# 7345

affected properties invited to the categorisation process

### Category 3 properties

- A pre-weather event market valuation as at 26 January 2023 will be used to determine the starting point for the voluntary buy-out offer.
- The programme will offer 95% of the value for an insured property.
- The programme will offer at least 80% of the value for an uninsured property.

# 2100

affected properties opted into the categorisation process

### Category 2P

- The criteria for a Category 2P property is mitigations on the property need to be feasible. This includes whether an engineering solution is technically possible and affordable and can be delivered within a reasonable timeframe.
- The mitigation affordability is set at 25% of a property's capital value.

### Property categorisation process

The agreement for Category 3 property buyouts provides for valuation based on pre-weather event market values. There is no maximum cap on the buyout value and secondary properties are also eligible for buyouts. Auckland Council started communicating final categories to homeowners on 1 November 2023 and this process will continue into 2024.

Category 2P property owners will receive funding up to an agreed amount for mitigation but the owner is responsible for getting the work done.

Category 2C properties are where an intolerable risk to life is identified and a community project will mitigate this risk. This work stands to make thousands of properties safer, not just for those where there is an intolerable risk to life.

Land purchased as part of the buyout will become Auckland Council property. Decisions about the future use of that land is still to be determined.



Freeland Reserve 27 January 2023



Freeland Reserve 31 January 2023

## Making Space for Water Programme

### What is Making Space for Water?

‘Making Space for Water’ aims to reduce the impact of future flooding events and build resilience into the stormwater network. The programme is structured around the delivery of seven initiatives which focus on reducing existing flood risks, raising people’s awareness of flood risks and being prepared for flood events.

The total cost of Making Space for Water is approximately \$1 billion over a 10-year period. The programme is co-funded by the government and Auckland Council and reliant on business cases.

### 1. Blue-green networks

Development of new blue-green spaces in areas identified as having critical flood risks. Blue-green networks provide open spaces for water (blue) to flow through the landscape (green). In heavy storm events, rainfall can be diverted into these spaces reducing risk to people and surrounding properties. These networks will be developed through stream naturalisation, widening and realignment and replanting surrounding areas. Outside of the Making Space for Water programme, a blue-green network spatial plan is being developed to identify opportunities and pathways for connectivity across the region.

### 2. Stream and waterway resilience

Rehabilitation works on critical high-risk urban streams to be more resilient to floods, e.g. vegetation management, slope stabilisation, bank battering and stream channel modification.

### 3. Increased maintenance

Increased maintenance on the stormwater network including more frequent street sweeping and catchpit clearing in higher risk and heavy leaf-fall areas, minor upgrades to the current piped network, and targeted management of public overland flow paths and stream clearance.

### 4. Flood intelligence

High-quality flood mapping and catchment strategies and tools to better understand flood patterns across Tāmaki Makaurau.

### 5. Overland flow path management

Keeping overland flow paths clear of obstructions. Overland flow paths are a vital component of the stormwater network.

### 6. Community-led flood resilience

Education programmes and resources targeted at Aucklanders which will provide guidance on preparing for and managing a flood event at home

### 7. Rural settlements

Flood management solutions for rural communities, marae, and papakāinga.

## How is Auckland Transport building resilience into the Tāmaki Makaurau transport network?

Auckland Transport's ongoing programme of recovery projects involve various mapping and GIS tools which help to improve efficiency and response times and support affected communities during a flood event. These include the use of drones to assist with initial damage assessments, a public interactive map which shows road closures and disruptions, and an internal system which alerts Auckland Transport to hazards and incidents on the network.

Many of the council's transport and stormwater assets overlap and are co-managed by different assets owners such as Healthy Waters and NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi. Auckland Transport works closely with these other assets owners to restore key lifeline routes and access to affected communities and to understand how natural hazards may impact the transport network. Collaboration is critical in achieving long-term resilient outcomes on projects where drainage and flooding present issues in completing construction and highlight future risks.

Auckland Transport continues to develop their projects and explore opportunities to ensure the on-going resilience of Tāmaki Makaurau's transport network.



### Tahekeroa Road Project:

- major overslip destroyed the road and rail line
- resilience features of the new design include improved drainage, road built on a raised bund to protect the rail line from further slips
- estimated cost of repairs \$1.7 million.

### Coatsville Riverhead Highway:

- a number of sites along the Coatsville Riverhead Highway experienced flood damage
- restoration included concrete palisade retaining walls, drainage improvements and road reconstruction.
- estimated cost of repairs \$4.7 million.







## 7.0 Te Whenu mō te Mātūtū Ōhanga Economic Recovery Whenu

### **Ngā Putanga** Outcome:

Businesses are resilient and sustained economic activity contributes to improved economic prosperity.

### **Ngā Whāinga** Objectives:

1. Support businesses in high-risk areas to understand their risk and improve their ability to cope with disruption, enabling greater business and employment continuity.
2. Identify and implement economic opportunities in the recovery effort that support equitable prosperity including in respect of Māori businesses.
3. Identify and implement opportunities in the recovery effort to support business development and upskilling of individuals.

### **Focus of whenu**

Economic recovery from the severe weather events is best supported by the government and Auckland Council doing their core business well. For Auckland Council this means, fixing or replacing infrastructure, giving affected land/building owners certainty and ensuring a robust process, timely and efficient processing of consents, and information and leadership.

### **Key programmes:**

- business support package
- resilience and adaptation planning for businesses
- rates relief
- regulatory services.

### **Implementation programme**

Projects either are funded, are awaiting a funding decision as part of the council's Long-term Plan 2024-34 (LTP), or will be funded from existing budgets.



Programme	Project	Organisation / Agency	Status	Timeframe*	Funding
<b>Flood and cyclone business support package</b>	<p>Government-funded package delivered by business associations and networks for both short-term support and longer-term planning.</p> <p>Included business continuity and resilience planning, business support grants, mental health and wellbeing programmes, and a flood relief business helpline. Programmes were led by a range of industry groups.</p>	Ministry of Business Innovation and Enterprise	Complete	Current year	Crown-funded
<b>Adaptation Planning “Platform” for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)</b>	<p>Programme to increase resilience of SMEs including increasing awareness of climate risks and opportunities and actions that can be taken.</p> <p>Involves strong collaboration across organisations supporting businesses in adaptation planning.</p>	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited: Climate Connect Aotearoa	Planning	Years 1 - 3	Part-funded Seeking external funding only
<b>Rates relief</b>	Provision of rates relief for uninhabitable properties until property rating values are updated.	Auckland Council	Underway	Current year – year 1	Funded
<b>Consenting services</b>	<p>Provision of consenting services to enable individual property owners and infrastructure providers to undertake emergency works and seek building and resource consents retrospectively.</p> <p>Provision of consenting services and scaling up where required to enable property owners to proceed with decisions on their properties.</p>	<p>Auckland Council</p> <p>Auckland Council</p>	<p>Underway</p> <p>Underway</p>	<p>Current year</p> <p>Years 1 - 3</p>	<p>Funded</p> <p>Funded</p>

\* Timeframes align to the council’s Long-term Plan budgeting period: current year = from now until June 2024; year 1 = July 2024 – June 2025, years 2-3 = 1 July 2025 – 30 June 2027; years 4-10 = 2028 onwards

## Who's involved

The business support package was funded by the government and delivered by a range of partners including the Auckland Business Chamber (grants scheme, First Steps programme), and the Employers and Manufacturers Association (EMA) (business continuity and resilience planning). The Governance Steering Group for the programme had representatives from the Auckland Business Chamber, EMA, Whāriki and the Pacific Business Trust. Additional business partners involved in delivery included Retail NZ, the Restaurant Association and Hospitality NZ.

## Contributing to Māori Partnership and Participation outcomes

Tātaki Auckland Unlimited's business resilience programme is working to identify Māori-led organisations that can consider appropriateness of tools and materials for Māori businesses. The programme has been informed by research into climate risks and opportunities for Māori businesses in Tāmaki Makaurau which identified these businesses could face additional challenges due to financial factors and te ao Māori-centric operational approaches.

Māori businesses made up 13% of the number of businesses receiving funds under the business support grants.

**\$9 - \$14.5 billion**  
damage across the upper North Island



Avondale



## 8.0 Te Mana Hautū Governance

Delivery of the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan relies on a number of parties, including mana whenua, communities, non-government organisations, and government agencies who are contributing their knowledge, time, resources and services to recovery.

Auckland Council is responsible for the overall coordination of recovery efforts. This includes funding and resources where they are within Auckland Council's influence. Coordination work is carried out by the council's Recovery Office established and funded specifically for this purpose.

During the recovery period, Auckland Council's Governing Body will oversee the work of the Recovery Office and

make decisions as required. The Governing Body will be supported to do this by regular progress reporting and risk management processes.

Between now and the end of 2024, the council will prepare an exit strategy from the recovery process. This will guide the transition of projects from the Recovery Office to the appropriate business owner.

At the end of 2024, the Recovery Office will cease operating and transition any outstanding matters to the appropriate council programme.

For more information on the Recovery Office see [Appendix 3](#).





## 9.0 Te Tuku Pūtea Funding

The Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan contains a large number of projects needed to respond to the significant damage caused by the 2023 severe weather events. This requires a range of funding approaches and sources to meet the particular need and circumstance.

The Future of Severely Affected Land process is a \$2 billion agreement between Auckland Council and the government, a one-off funding agreement to provide support for Aucklanders who experienced damage to their homes in the severe weather events of early 2023. It is important to note that the council is not a guarantor of private property interests and is generally not responsible for compensating landowners in case of loss due to any severe weather event or natural disaster. The council is not an insurer of first or last resort.

A major component of the scheme is the Voluntary Buy-out Support Scheme which involves a 50/50 split of funding for the buy-out of Category 3 properties (\$774 million). Other elements include transport network recovery (\$390 million) and resilience projects including increased maintenance and stream rehabilitation, culvert and bridge upgrades, overland flow path management, and the roll out of blue-green spaces in critical flood-risk areas (\$820 million).

There are also projects funded directly by the Crown, particularly those that relate to health and wellbeing. These include:

- \$700,000 Te Whatu Ora Mental Wellbeing Fund for programmes, events and initiatives that support mental wellbeing and recovery and enable access to mental health and addiction support and services
- \$899,000 Ministry of Social Development Mental Wellbeing Fund for community organisations to support initiatives and services to meet current gaps in community-based mental health services and reduce waiting times

- \$500,000 Ministry for Social Development Future of Severely Affected Land Support Fund to support establishment of the Navigation Service
- \$2.4 million Ministry of Social Development Iwi and Community Fund for iwi and community organisations to deliver the Navigation Service
- \$11 million Ministry of Business Innovation and Enterprise to support Auckland businesses following the Anniversary Weekend floods and Cyclone Gabrielle.

The Red Cross Disaster Relief Fund has contributed \$2 million to support impacted individuals and households.

In some cases, Auckland Council has been required to reprioritise work programmes to defer less urgent but still much needed asset renewals, to meet the costs of urgent repairs to damaged assets and infrastructure.

Programmes in the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan are either funded, are awaiting a decision as part of the council's Long-term Plan 2024-34, or will be delivered using existing programme budgets.

Insurance pay-outs may be available to repair some assets. It is important to note, however, that replacing infrastructure can mostly not be done on a "like for like" basis due to the need to comply with new standards and codes that have been introduced since the infrastructure was first developed. Aimed at building greater resilience, meeting new requirements is critical to protect the future of our assets. Resilience costs are yet to be fully determined in all cases and parts of the council group engaged in repair and replacement of infrastructure may not have sufficient funding available to meet all resilience requirements.



## **Implementing the Recovery Plan - monitoring and reporting**

The Recovery Office is responsible for reporting progress on the plan's delivery and has developed an evaluative framework which provides an understanding of progress against identified Key Result Areas (KRAs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and Measures associated with the four whenu (refer [Appendix 3](#)). This includes KRAs and KPIs specific to Māori across all whenu.

This will support regular reporting to Auckland Council's Governing Body where additional actions can be identified to ensure progress against the plan's outcomes. There may be a need for changes in the approaches, metrics and criteria as recovery progresses.





# 10.0 Preparing for future events / resilience

The purpose of the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan is to focus on recovery from the 2023 weather events and seek opportunities to improve or strengthen resilience.

The extreme events of early 2023 have added a level of urgency to the council’s resilience work. The focus is to not only recover from the effects of the recent weather events but to ensure that risk factors are removed, avoided, or minimised; and people, assets, and systems are more responsive and adaptable in the future. This increases the tolerances for people and communities to deal with disruption and ongoing uncertainty.

Resilience allows people and communities to provide for their own well-being and the well-being of future generations. Mātauranga Māori provides an important lens through which to understand these weather events and provide insights on approaches to recovery.

[Appendix 2](#) provides further information on resilience and the programme of work the council has in place to drive greater resilience for Tāmaki Makaurau.

Figure 4 below depicts the current recovery process within the wider context of our long-term planning for the future. See [Appendix 4](#) for further information on the key strategic documents that guide our recovery efforts and contribute to greater resilience.

## Resilient Tāmaki Makaurau

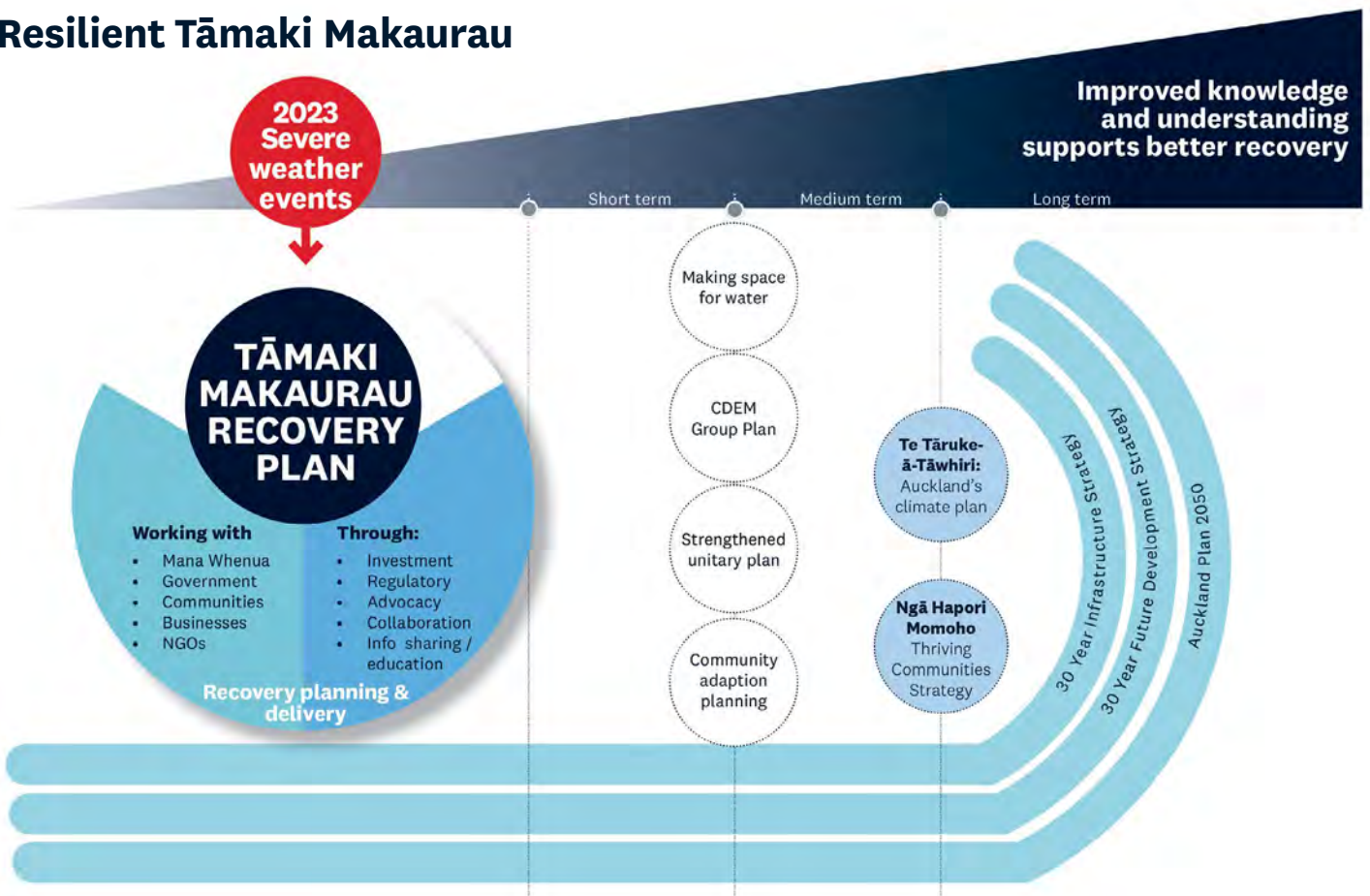
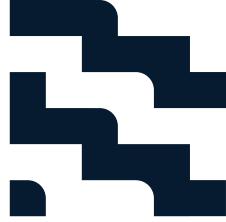


Figure 4: The relationship between the statutory and strategic context which inform the Tamaki Makaurau Recovery Plan in the short, medium and long term





## 11.0 Next steps

### 11.1 Local recovery planning

This Recovery Plan is focused on all communities across Tāmaki Makaurau impacted by the severe weather events of early 2023.

Planning for recovery at a local level will be driven by each community. How the community approaches that planning will be dependent on the extent of the impacts the community has experienced and how long it will take to resolve those.

Auckland Council’s role will be to enable local communities to develop recovery plans. This includes funding to connect and work together on the plans.

In line with our recovery principles, it also includes aligning, where possible, with other relevant local planning processes (e.g. open space plans, land use rezoning) to achieve greater benefits and minimise disruption to communities. This will be important when considering ideas for usage of land that becomes available and designated for return to council following the removal of Category 3 properties. There are also partnering opportunities with mana whenua on the use of this land.

Mana whenua want to be involved in the recovery effort at a local level, exercising kaitiakitanga and tikanga within their respective rohe. This requires Auckland Council to resource them to be involved in the development of local recovery plans and their implementation.

Planning for recovery from the 2023 events is critical. Being prepared for future events is also essential for individuals and communities.

Auckland Emergency Management is starting to work with local boards to prepare readiness and response plans. The plans will include locally specific information to provide confidence to people living and working within the local board area on what to do when something unexpected happens.

These are practical guides which set out how to ‘get ready’ for an emergency and how to ‘get through’ an emergency. There are also ideas on how to make a plan for you and your whānau. Each plan will outline hazards for that particular local board area including maps.

These readiness and response plans will be rolled out progressively.



## 11.2 Socio-economic analysis

More understanding is needed overall on the longer-term impacts of the severe weather events which occurred after two years of COVID-19 lockdowns and a significant rise in the cost of living. For example, who will be worse off and why, what the impacts will be on renters and on existing housing issues, and future insurability of properties. This will help us to focus our recovery efforts on more marginalised communities and address the underlying causes of inequity.

There are also opportunities to explore, including how recovery could support local economic development and the role that community and social enterprise could play in community and infrastructure rebuild.

## 11.3 Māori partnership and participation lead

The Māori Partnership and Participation whenu outlines the role for Māori to partner and lead in recovery. Partnership and leadership will occur through the programmes under the other whenu. Identifying these programmes will require a lead or convenor to work proactively across recovery efforts to realise the opportunities to improve outcomes for Māori.

## 11.4 Advocating for a national-level approach to response and recovery

There is currently no clear national policy response or comprehensive funding framework in relation to flooding and land instability.

Parliament's Environment Select Committee is undertaking an inquiry into climate adaptation. This is exploring managed retreat, i.e. how Aotearoa New Zealand could enable communities to relocate from areas at high risk from climate change, including before a disaster happens. The committee is also looking at how the costs of adapting to climate change could be met. This includes funding sources, access to those sources, and principles and criteria for cost sharing.

There is a need for central and local government to take a coordinated approach to the assessment of risk from natural hazards and the effects of climate change. Managing risks from hazards requires a broader range of planning and funding tools than is currently available to local government.

## 11.5 Exit strategy

Auckland Council must prepare an exit strategy from the recovery process. This strategy will be approved by the Governing Body in mid-2024 and will include:

- a description of assistance required in the long term
- a transition plan to business-as-usual so as to manage long-term recovery
- how planning and reporting will continue in the long term
- how public information and communications will be managed
- opportunities for communities to discuss unresolved issues and to continue to participate in their recovery
- changes to organisational arrangements that may be needed
- a plan for how debriefing and reviewing will occur.

The exit strategy will also include a review of the Recovery Plan in June 2024 to identify the ownership and pathway for implementation of any programmes which have not been completed.

It is critical that the momentum of the recovery process is not lost once the Recovery Office closes. An important aspect of the exit strategy is to ensure information and resources to continue recovery and to assist with future events are in place and publicly accessible. The United Kingdom's North West Flood Hub provides an example of how this could be done. The Flood Hub has been designed as a one stop shop for flood information and resources to help communities and businesses become more flood resilient.

# Appendix 1:

## Civil Defence Emergency Management

The Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 is the principal legislation. The purpose of this Act is to—

- a. improve and promote the sustainable management of hazards in a way that contributes to the social, economic, cultural, and environmental well-being and safety of the public and also to the protection of property; and encourage and enable communities to achieve acceptable levels of risk
- b. encourage and enable communities to achieve acceptable levels of risk (as that term is defined in the Act), including, without limitation;
  - i. identifying, assessing, and managing risks; and
  - ii. Consulting and communicating about risks; and
  - iii. Identifying and implementing cost-effective risk reduction; and
  - iv. (Monitoring and reviewing the process
- c. provide for planning and preparation for emergencies and for response and recovery in the event of an emergency
- d. require local authorities to co-ordinate, activities related to civil defence emergency management across the areas of reduction, readiness, response, and recovery
- e. provide a basis for the integration of national and local civil defence emergency management planning and activity
- f. encourage the co-ordination of emergency management, planning, and activities related to civil defence emergency management across the wide range of agencies and organisations preventing or managing emergencies<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Section 3 of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002

The Act requires that a risk management approach be taken when dealing with hazards.

The primary goal for communities is to be self-reliant. Communities should aim to reduce the likely impact from, prepare for, and be able to respond effectively to, emergency events on their own. Whole of community participation is key. All sectors with an interest in civil defence emergency management will be accountable for ensuring that their communities are aware of, and committed to, effective civil defence emergency management.

### 1 The '4 Rs'

The Aotearoa New Zealand integrated approach to civil defence emergency management (CDEM) can be described by the four areas of activity, known as the '4 Rs'; Reduction, Readiness, Response and Recovery. Figure 5 below describes this framework and the relationship of the 4 Rs and broadly describes the activities in each.

Everyone has a role to play across the 4 Rs. Auckland Council works within a broad emergency management system. The council collaborates with, and is supported by NEMA, emergency services, lifeline utilities, health providers, disability organisations, welfare services, mana whenua and mataawaka, local boards, and the communities of Tāmaki Makaurau to build disaster resilience. As Figure 5 (the 4Rs) demonstrates, Auckland Emergency Management leads in the readiness and response space, while the wider council leads in reduction. The lead for recovery depends on the scale of recovery required. There are a range of areas where we take collaborative action across the council (indicated by the central core of Figure 5).

Auckland Emergency Management has led readiness and response planning targeted at particular communities. For example, a guide for resilient religious communities (<https://www.aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/media/q4gchv1a/resilient-religious-communities-guide-aug23.pdf>), and a handbook for lifestyle block holders (<https://www.aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz/lifestyle-block>).

## 2 Recovery

Under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002, “recovery” means the coordinated efforts and processes used to bring about the immediate, medium, and long-term holistic regeneration and enhancement of a community following an emergency. Recovery activities to address the consequences of emergencies include:

- the assessment and ongoing monitoring of the needs of a community affected by the emergency,
- the co-ordination and integration of planning, decisions, actions, and resources and measures to support:
- the regeneration, restoration, and enhancement of communities across the four environments (built, natural, social, and economic),
- the cultural and physical wellbeing of individuals and their communities,
- government and non-government organisations and entities working together.
- measures to enable community participation in recovery planning,
- new measures,
- to reduce risks from hazards
- to build resilience.

## 3 Resilience

Auckland Council takes a lead on reducing future exposure to hazards and their associated risks. Looking forward the impacts of climate change on severe weather events and longer-lived climate events are becoming more intense and we can expect greater variability with warming conditions and extreme rainfall intensity. Compounding this in the coming decades is continued sea-level rise, and with higher sea levels more frequent coastal flooding and erosion.<sup>1</sup>

Within this future environment and its uncertainties, reducing future exposure and building resilience is critical.

Resilience is the ability to anticipate and resist disruptive events, minimise adverse impacts, respond effectively, maintain or recover functionality, and adapt in a way that allows for learning and thriving.<sup>2</sup>

Auckland Council has developed a programme of activities to build Tāmaki Makaurau’s resilience to severe weather events. The severe weather events of early 2023 have added a level of urgency to this work which has a long-term focus. The focus is to not only recover from the effects of the recent weather events but to ensure that risk factors are removed, avoided, or minimised; and people, assets, and systems are more responsive and adaptable. This increases the tolerances for people and communities to deal with disruption. Resilience allows people and communities to provide for their own well-being and the well-being of future generations.

See [Appendix 2](#) for more detail on the work to improve resilience.

<sup>2</sup> [National Disaster Resilience Strategy 2018](#)

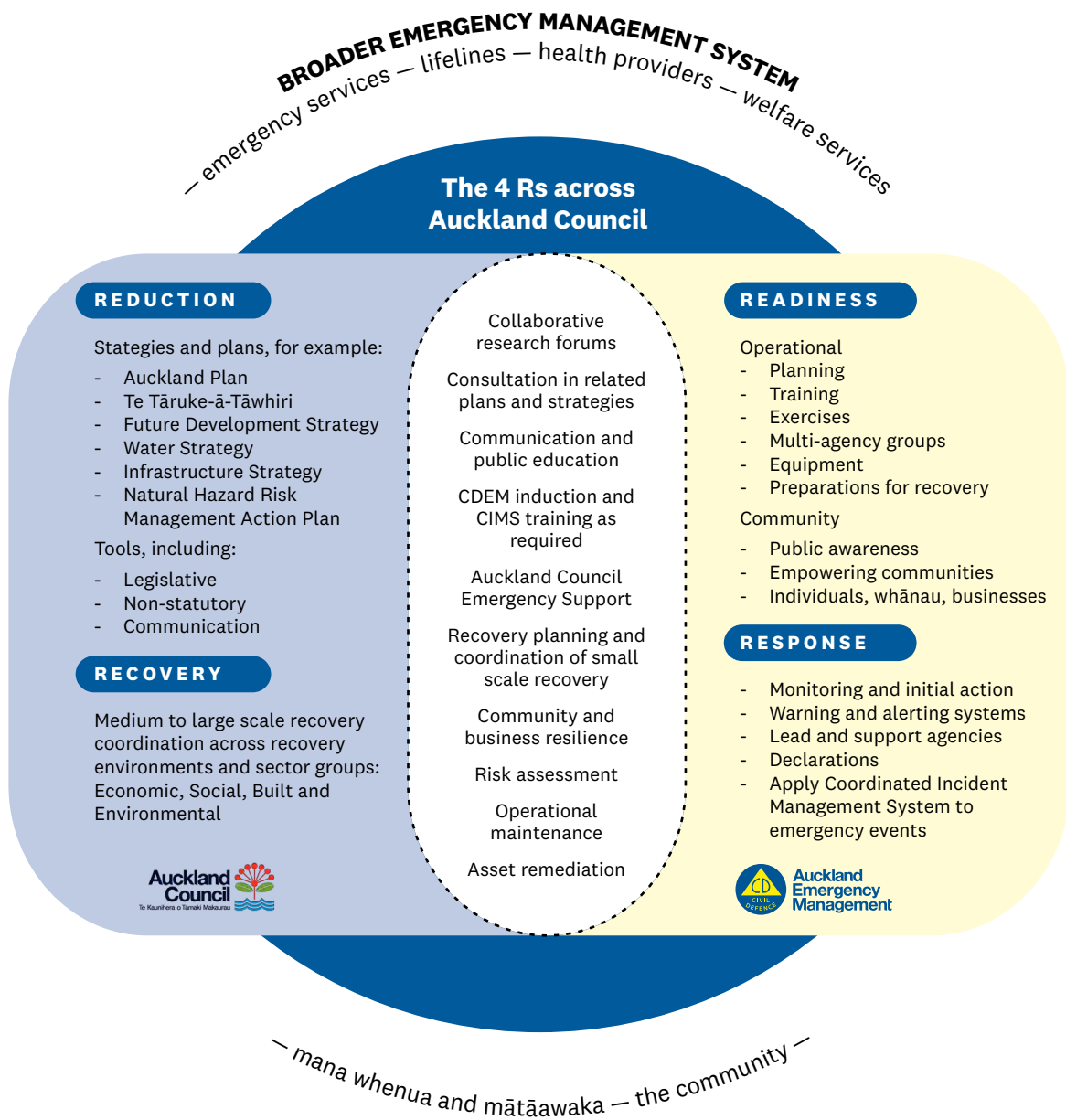


Figure 5: Broader Emergency Management System: The 4 Rs across Auckland Council

# Appendix 2:

## Te Whakapakari i te Manawaroa

### Building resilience

#### Accelerating a Resilient Tāmaki Makaurau

Accelerating a Resilient Tāmaki Makaurau is an ongoing work programme focused on investigating the causes and impacts of flooding, and the implications for public policy related to natural hazards. The programme runs alongside the functions of the Recovery Office and sets out a series of actions over the short, medium and long-term journey towards a resilient Tāmaki Makaurau. In the short term, the council are accelerating three main lines of action which involve regulating land use, upgrading infrastructure, engaging and planning with communities and researching and sharing information:

1. Strengthen the Auckland Unitary Plan: investigating potential changes to rules and zoning of land to strengthen the council's approach to development in natural hazards areas.
2. Speed up community adaptation action: accelerating community and mana whenua led adaptive planning alongside hazard research, modelling and monitoring to increase resilience of vulnerable areas.
3. Making Space for Water: reducing the impact of future flooding events and building resilience into the stormwater network through the delivery of initiatives which focus on managing existing flood risks, avoiding creating new flood risks and raising people's awareness of flood risks.

While the focus is on these three main lines of action, other actions which are included across the four whenua of the Recovery Office will continue to be delivered as part of the medium and long term response.

#### Natural Hazards

Auckland Council has the function under the Resource Management Act 1991 to control use and development for the purpose of the avoidance or mitigation of natural hazards. The Auckland Unitary Plan is an important instrument used to manage risks from natural hazards and ultimately influence how resilient new development is to natural hazards.

#### How are risks from natural hazards currently managed under the Auckland Unitary Plan?

The Auckland Unitary Plan contains provisions that manage the effects of natural hazards and climate change from subdivision, use and development. These include provisions that address activities on land subject to flooding, coastal storm inundation, coastal erosion and land instability. There are also provisions that apply to activities associated with natural hazard risk management, such as vegetation removal, and hard protection structures.

In urban areas, the current rules seek to control development so that risk of adverse effects to people, property, infrastructure and the environment are not increased overall and where practicable are reduced. Outside of urban areas the controls seek to restrict development unless the risks of adverse effects from natural hazards are assessed, and significant adverse effects are avoided.

## How effective are the current rules at managing natural hazard risk?

Auckland Council is currently investigating options to strengthen the management of natural hazard risk. The 2023 severe weather events mean this work is a priority and forms part of the council's action for Accelerating a Resilient Tāmaki Makaurau work programme.

The council continues to monitor and assess how effective the current rules are at managing the risk from natural hazards to people, buildings, infrastructure, and the environment. The council's most recent monitoring report found that the effectiveness of the current controls dealing with natural hazards could be improved and do not fully reflect the complexity of risk management.

## What changes could be made to strengthen the management of natural hazard risk through the Auckland Unitary Plan?

Using data collected from the 2023 severe weather events and findings from the council's monitoring programme, improvements to the Auckland Unitary Plan such as introducing new and/or stronger provisions in the plan, reducing development options in areas subject to significant natural hazard risk, and intensifying development of well-connected, lower-risk areas have been identified as potential options that could strengthen the council's approach to natural hazards risk management. Options may also include improvements that sit outside of the Auckland Unitary Plan, including the use of non-regulatory methods.

The ongoing analysis of data and technical evidence as part of the Accelerating a Resilient Tāmaki Makaurau work programme will further inform the council's approach to natural hazards as well as support any future changes to the rules which may be required to implement the potential options.

## Plan Change 54: Enable Rainwater Tank Installation in Residential and Rural zones – operative 10 June 2022

In June 2022, the council amended the rules to more easily enable residential and rural properties to install rainwater tanks without the need for a resource consent. As Tāmaki Makaurau's population continues to grow, more impervious areas such as driveways and roads will be required. This limits the capacity of rainfall able to be absorbed into the ground and increases overland

flow during storm events, directly impacting the combined stormwater network and increasing the risk of downstream flooding. By removing the resource consent barrier, homes and business are able to contribute to capturing stormwater runoff and ease the demand for water supply, especially during a storm event where public infrastructure networks may be damaged. Over time, the installation of more rainwater tanks across Tāmaki Makaurau may help to support community resilience to natural hazards.

## The Future Development Strategy

### What is the Future Development Strategy?

Auckland Council is required to prepare a Future Development Strategy under the National Policy Statement on Urban Development. The Future Development Strategy is our plan to manage growth across Tāmaki Makaurau for the next 30 years in an integrated way. The Strategy aims to:

- achieve well-functioning urban environments
- ensure there is sufficient development capacity
- integrate planning and infrastructure planning and funding.

The strategy sets out an integrated, strategic approach for resilient urban, future urban, rural and business environments, that protect and restore the natural environment and make the best use of infrastructure and scarce funding.

### Why is the Future Development Strategy relevant to the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan?

The Future Development Strategy responds to a range of issues including climate change and a growing number of severe weather events. It does this by identifying, for example, locations that are exposed to natural hazards risks and setting out a range of adaptation approaches in these locations. This will help to reduce the risk to life and impacts on properties and the environment.

A degraded environment is less resilient and less able to cope with the impacts of climate change. As the climate changes, ecosystems will need to adapt. How and where we develop will influence the ability of ecosystems to do this.

The Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan details recovery activities and how Tāmaki Makaurau is building resilience

for future events. By building resilient systems and seeking to limit development in areas of risk, Tāmaki Makaurau can manage the risk better and learn from past events to be able to respond more efficiently in the future.

## How does the Future Development Strategy provide for recovery and resilience?

A range of principles have been used to develop the growth management elements of the strategy including Principle 2: Adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The strategy seeks to ensure:

- zoning and regulatory methods signal where development should avoid areas subject to hazards
- hazard mitigation requirements are resilient including effects downstream
- infrastructure investments are resilient, regenerative and nature-based
- the most at-risk communities are identified and pilot adaptation approaches implemented.

## Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan

### What is Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan?

Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan is a long-term approach to climate action for Tāmaki Makaurau. It has two key goals:

- reduce our greenhouse gas emissions by 50 per cent by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050
- adapt to the impacts of climate change by ensuring we plan for the changes we face under our current emissions pathway.

### Why is Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri relevant to the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan?

Tāmaki Makaurau is exposed to a range of climate change impacts, such as sea level rise and more frequent severe weather events. Records for rainfall and temperature are already being surpassed on a regular basis.

These impacts present challenges for Tāmaki Makaurau including from the severe weather events of early 2023, such as:

- damage to ecosystems, our infrastructure and our housing as a result of changing climate conditions
- direct impacts on economic productivity and changes in market demand for some goods and services

- unequal distribution of impacts on Aucklanders, with those such as the elderly, the very young, those living in poverty or with chronic health issues are more likely to be negatively affected.

## How does Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri provide for recovery and resilience?

The plan is our road map to a net zero emissions, resilient and healthier Tāmaki Makaurau that is better connected to our environment and able to thrive in the face of ongoing change and disruption.

The “Communities and Coast” priority area of the plan has a goal to ensure communities and individuals are prepared for our changing climate and coastline.

Priority actions include:

- working together to strengthen the resilience of our communities, people and places
- addressing the effects of climate change on our coastline
- enabling and empowering all Aucklanders to have a say in climate decisions and to act
- removing barriers and supporting community initiatives that reduce emissions and build resilience in a fair way
- planning for climate-related migration.

## Storm Response Fund

The council's Annual Budget 2023/2024 established the Storm Response Fund to improve council's ability to prepare for and respond to future storm events, including additional stormwater maintenance and increasing community resilience. The fund includes an ongoing budget of \$20 million per annum which will be funded through rates. Allocation of funding is split across four focus areas including maintenance and monitoring of stormwater, transport and parks assets, providing more resources to Auckland Emergency Management, supporting communities on what they can do to prepare for future storm events, and increased coordination of capital works and land use planning.



## He Urupare mō te Āwhā 1.2 Storm Response

During the process of setting this budget, Auckland was hit by some devastating and tragic storm events.

This included a severe flooding event on January 27 which tragically resulted in the loss of lives, along with Cyclone Gabrielle in February and further flooding in May. We are grateful for the support of our communities who helped during these times and we send our deepest condolences to the families of those who lost their lives. As with any sudden or unexpected large-scale weather event, there are financial implications from the impacts of the storms. In addition, council has recognised the need to increase funding for storm-related events to fund proactive and reactive activities, enabling us to respond better to such events in the future. In the ongoing climate crisis, it is expected that severe weather events such as cyclones and floodings will become more frequent.

### Cost of the storms

Our initial estimates suggest that the cost of the council's response to the flooding and cyclone events and returning assets to their previous service levels could cost between \$900 million and \$1.2 billion over the next few years. These estimates include some short-term impacts on revenue, operational costs such as immediate cleaning, maintenance and repairs, as well as capital costs to renew damaged assets.

### Our response

This budget responds to the impact of the storms in a number of ways including:

- Auckland Council and Auckland Transport prioritising capital expenditure towards the need to remediate damaged assets. Watercare's capital expenditure budget has increased to accommodate additional storm related capex.
- Additional operational expenditure in the short-term for reactive clearing and maintenance requirements if future heavy rainfall events impact assets that are already damaged.
- Additional operational expenditure for the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office which was established to coordinate recovery efforts and processes in accordance with the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 and give support to our most impacted communities as they deal with the after-effects of the storms.
- Additional annual operating expenditure for the establishment of a Storm Response fund to improve our ability to prepare for and respond to future storm events, including additional stormwater maintenance and increasing local capabilities.



### Storm Response Fund

This is an ongoing budget of \$20 million per annum, to be funded from rates.

The storm response fund is focussed on actions that increase resilience for future storm events. These are the activities proposed for funding that will result in the following tangible actions on the ground:

#### Proactive maintenance and monitoring of our stormwater, road and parks assets to monitor more at risk locations than we currently do, so our networks are cleared of debris and blockages and less likely to cause problems. This includes:

- identifying and monitoring more flooding hot spots
- funding for ongoing maintenance
- doubling the street sump cleaning frequency
- inspections and compliance action in floodplains, streams, culverts and overland flow paths (for private and public land).



#### Strengthening Auckland Emergency Management so they and Civil Defence Centres (CDCs) are better prepared, stocked and resourced and more people are trained to respond in storm events. This includes:

- stocked shipping containers at more CDC locations
- a night shift duty team within Auckland Emergency Management
- training for local board members
- development and support of volunteer response teams across the region
- active and live monitoring of the stormwater and road networks and the development of early warning systems.



#### Provide people with better and targeted information about the risks they and their properties face. Provide information on what they can do to prepare for future storms.

- Support communities to develop understanding of the changing natural hazard risks due to climate change, including:
- development of local response plans
  - working with specific high-risk communities and mana whenua to increase resilience
  - increase understanding of property level hazard information (e.g. changes to Land Information Memorandums (LIM), guidance for small developments)
  - community capability and understanding of natural hazards and climate change risks.



#### Coordination of capital works and land use planning so that we can make faster and financially sustainable decisions about assets that are vulnerable to being damaged in storm events. This includes:

- completing shoreline adaptation plans faster (for council land and assets)
- evaluating and mapping infrastructure resilience
- infrastructure resilience design standards
- updating climate change risk assessment and on-going monitoring of storm events and triggers for adaptation
- spatial assessment of priority risk areas including regional and location specific guidance to increase resilience.



**Total**

**\*\$20m**

## Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan (Auckland CDEM Group Plan)

### What is the Auckland CDEM Group Plan?

The Auckland CDEM Group Plan sets out the strategic direction for our work on Auckland's Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) system. It outlines the CDEM objectives and actions for Tāmaki Makaurau, how we will achieve them and how we will measure our performance. The Auckland CDEM Group Plan is a legislative requirement of the CDEM Act.

In accordance with the CDEM Act and guidelines for Group Plans produced by NEMA, the Group Plan includes a comprehensive summary of the natural, built, social and cultural environments of Tāmaki Makaurau and an analysis of the hazards and risks facing Auckland. These factors guide the focus of activities and actions described within the plan. The plan contains chapters on the four Rs of emergency management (reduction, readiness, response and recovery), and chapters addressing mana whenua and mataawaka partnership, management and governance, and monitoring and evaluation.

The Auckland CDEM Group Plan is designed to be used by the CDEM Group and key partners and stakeholders involved in CDEM functions in Auckland. It also provides the public with an understanding of how these stakeholders work together, and the role they themselves can play in building individual and community resilience.

### Why is the CDEM Group Plan relevant to the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan?

The Auckland CDEM Group Plan is a legislative requirement of the CDEM Act and sets out Auckland Council's strategic objectives and actions for emergency management, including Recovery.

The Recovery section of the CDEM Group Plan provides useful context about what a recovery involves. The recovery objectives and actions in the Group Plan are focused on preparations for recovery, to ensure Auckland Council is well set up to support future recovery activities.

### How does the CDEM Group Plan provide for recovery and resilience?

Delivery of the objectives and actions across the 4 Rs of emergency management set out in the CDEM Group Plan supports Tāmaki Makaurau's resilience to disasters.

# Appendix 3:

## Auckland Council Recovery Office and key performance indicators

Following the 2023 severe weather events, the Recovery Office was established to support the transition from response to recovery through leading the coordination of repair and rebuild efforts on behalf of the Auckland Council group, the government, and community partners and stakeholders. Under the leadership of the Group Recovery Manager, the Recovery office coordinates and supports delivery of recovery efforts through work programmes under the four whenu outlined in the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan; Community and Social Recovery, Māori Partnership and Participation, Natural and Built Environment and Economic Recovery.

An operational budget was approved for the Recovery Office in the 2023/2024 financial year to reflect its purpose in supporting the transition from response to recovery. Due to the widespread nature and scale of the damage and the establishment of the cofunding agreement with the government, aspects of the Recovery Office programme require ongoing work beyond June 2024 and the period of the approved budget. The deliverables under the four whenu which form the basis of recovery efforts are owned and managed by different departments and organisations across Auckland Council and, in some cases, by other entities. Ongoing work will continue on these deliverables past the operational timeline of the Recovery Office.

The Recovery Office has led the work to establish the co-funding agreement with the government which includes:

- Category 3 Property Buyouts - approximately \$774 million will be spent on purchasing nearly 700 residential properties in cases where there is a risk to life and further risk reduction is not feasible
- resilience projects – approximately \$820 million will be allocated to projects aimed at enhancing resilience. This includes the Making Space for Water programme which includes initiatives such as stream rehabilitation and the implementation of blue-green spaces in critical flood-risk areas. Refer to page 35 Making Space for Water
- transport network recovery – restoration of the transport network affected by storms via a dedicated budget of \$390 million.

Overall the government has committed a \$1.1 billion contribution to the recovery in Tāmaki Makaurau.

### **Measuring progress against delivery of the Recovery Plan**

The following metrics provide the basis for accountability in monitoring progress of the Recovery Plan. These are aligned to the KPI's of the Recovery Office given its role in establishment and delivery of the plan.

Whenu	Outcome	Key result area	Key performance indicators (kpis)	Measures
<b>Te Whenu mō te Whakaora Hapori me te Pāpori</b> Community and Social Recovery Whenu	Affected communities are reconnected and resilient and have high levels of wellbeing.	KRA 2: Affected communities are reconnected and resilient.	Impacted communities have access to the information, services, and support they need to navigate their Recovery.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households registered for temporary accommodation assistance.</li> <li>Number of households supported by the Navigator Service.</li> </ol>
			Communities and mana whenua are empowered to shape the future of their communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding provided to residents' groups, mana whenua, Non-Governmental Organisation's, marae to support recovery outcomes.</li> <li>Number of local community recovery, resilience and adaptation plans in place.</li> </ol>
			Affected Aucklanders feel positive about the future and feel a sense of connection and belonging.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of affected Aucklanders reporting their quality of life as good or extremely good.</li> <li>Proportion of respondents reporting stress often (often, always, most of the time).</li> <li>Proportion of respondents reporting an increased sense of community.</li> </ol>
<b>Te Whenu mō te Patuitanga me te Whaiwāhitanga a te Māori</b> Māori Partnership and Participation Whenu	As Te Tiriti o Waitangi partners and regional leaders, mana whenua and Māori are active partners and participants in the recovery of Tāmaki Makaurau.	KRA 1: Mana whenua and Māori are active partners and participants in the recovery of Tāmaki Makaurau.	Mana Whenua and Māori communities determine the recovery outcomes that matter most for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of iwi-led initiatives agreed.</li> <li>Number of initiatives co-delivered with mana whenua.</li> </ol>
			Mana whenua, marae and Māori organisations identify opportunities to partner and lead in the recovery effort.	
			Take opportunities through the recovery to build capacity and advance positive outcomes for Māori.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of roles for building capacity / fulfilling taken up.</li> </ol>
<b>Te Whenu mō te Mātūtū Ōhanga</b> Economic Recovery Whenu	Businesses are resilient and sustained economic activity contributes to improved economic prosperity.	KRA 3: Sustainable economic activity is re-established enabling equity and economic prosperity.	Businesses are supported to improve their resilience.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and percentage of businesses with red placards that have resumed trading.</li> <li>Number and percentage of businesses with yellow placards that have resumed trading.</li> <li>Business continuity and resilience plans in place.</li> <li>Level of support and Navigator outreach efforts.</li> <li>Rates relief – number (or value) of uninhabitable properties which received rates relief.</li> </ol>

Whenu	Outcome	Key result area	Key performance indicators (kpis)	Measures
<p><b>Te Whenu mō te Taiao Tūroa me te Taiao Hanga</b> Natural and Built Environment Whenu</p>	<p>Land, housing and our infrastructure networks are resilient and safe and our natural environment is regenerated.</p>	<p>KRA 4: Housing, infrastructure, facilities, and services are more resilient, and our natural environment is regenerated.</p>	<p>Property owners are supported to voluntarily exit from residential housing situations that pose an intolerable risk to their lives.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of properties with a final category.</li> <li>Number of homeowners who have applied for a review or a reassessment.</li> <li>Number of Category 3 homeowners who have opted into the buyout process.</li> <li>Number of Sales and Purchase agreements in place.</li> <li>Average time between offer and settlement.</li> <li>Number of houses either relocated or deconstructed, to reduce waste to landfill.</li> </ol>
			<p>Damaged infrastructure, facilities, and services are repaired and access is restored.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roading projects (Auckland Transport) in the completed phase versus total projects.</li> <li>Parks and Community Facilities projects in the completed phase versus total projects.</li> <li>Water related infrastructure projects in the completed phase versus total projects.</li> <li>Regional parks tracks reopened.</li> </ol>
			<p>Damaged native taonga is supported to regenerate.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and percentage of tree works projects completed.</li> <li>Percentage of impacted significant ecological areas and priority species with management in place.</li> </ol>
			<p>Achieving better outcomes through deconstruction measures.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reuse of materials where appropriate and minimising waste to landfills to reduce carbon emissions.</li> <li>Number of houses either relocated or deconstructed, to reduce waste to landfill.</li> </ol>

# Appendix 4:

## Key strategic documents

**The following strategic documents guide our recovery efforts and pathway towards greater resilience.**

<p><b>Auckland Plan 2050</b> - is Tāmaki Makaurau’s 30-year plan to address challenges of high population growth, ensure prosperity is shared and reduce environmental degradation. This includes supporting and working with communities to develop resilience to thrive in a changing world.</p>
<p><b>Future Development Strategy</b> - is a legislative requirement to plan for how and where Tāmaki Makaurau will grow. It identifies locations that are exposed to natural hazards risks and sets out a range of adaptation approaches in these locations.</p>
<p><b>Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan</b> - sets out the strategic direction for Auckland’s Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) system. It outlines the CDEM vision and goals for Tāmaki Makaurau, how the CDEM Group will achieve them and measure performance. The Auckland CDEM Group Plan is a legislative requirement of the CDEM Act.</p>
<p><b>Te Tāruke-A-Tawhiri: Auckland’s Climate Plan</b> - is Tāmaki Makaurau’s roadmap to a zero-emissions future and resilient and healthier Tāmaki Makaurau. It includes goals to ensure communities and individuals are prepared for our changing environment and coastline.</p>
<p><b>Thriving Communities Strategy Ngā Hapori Momoho</b> - sets out the council’s approach to planning for an inclusive, resilient, sustainable and connected community. It identifies a range of key challenges for community well-being in Tāmaki Makaurau. These are consistent with recovery efforts and resilience identifying the need to increase local climate resilience and sustainability.</p>
<p><b>Long-term Plan</b> - is the key planning tool for councils, providing the basis for accountability with communities and a vehicle for integrated decision-making and coordination of resources. It describes the services the council plans to provide, the community outcomes it plans to contribute to, and the cost of doing so. Funding for Auckland Council’s ongoing recovery must be budgeted for in the Long-term Plan 2024-34.</p>
<p><b>Kia ora Tāmaki Makaurau</b> - is Auckland Council Group’s commitment to work with iwi and Māori communities to help lift Māori cultural, social and economic well-being in Tāmaki Makaurau. It includes mana outcomes important to recovery including tamariki and whānau well-being and mana whenua’s kaitiaki role.</p>



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