



NAPIER
CITY COUNCIL
Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri

Napier Civic Building
231 Hastings Street
t +64 6 835 7579
e info@napier.govt.nz
www.napier.govt.nz

NGĀ MĀNUKANUKA O TE IWI (MĀORI COMMITTEE)

Open Agenda

Meeting Date: Friday 28 April 2023

Time: 9.30am

Venue: Large Exhibition Hall
War Memorial Centre
Marine Parade
Napier

Livestreamed via Council's Facebook site

Committee Members	Council Kaumatua (Chair) Mana Ahuriri Representative Maungahururu Tangitu Representative Moteo Marae Representative Petane Marae Representative Pukemokimoki Marae Representative Tangoio Marae Representative Timikara Marae Representative Waiohiki Marae Representative Wharerangi Marae Representative Mayor Kirsten Wise Deputy Mayor Annette Brosnan Councillor Keith Price Councillor Sally Crown Councillor Richard McGrath
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Officer Responsible	Pou Whakarae (Mōrehu Te Tomo)
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Administration	Governance Team
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Next Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi (Māori Committee) Meeting
Friday 30 June 2023

2022-2025 TERMS OF REFERENCE - NGĀ MĀNUKANUKA O TE IWI (MĀORI COMMITTEE)

<i>Reports to:</i>	<i>Council</i>
<i>Chairperson</i>	<i>Kaumātua or Mana Whenua Representative</i>
<i>Deputy Chairperson</i>	<i>Elected Member</i>
<i>Membership</i>	<i>Mayor of Napier</i> <i>Chair off Future Napier Committee</i> <i>Chair of Sustainable Napier Committee</i> <i>Chair of Napier People & Places Committee</i> <i>Chair of Prosperous Napier Committee</i> <i>Petane Marae Representative</i> <i>Waiohiki Marae Representative</i> <i>Moteo Marae Representative</i> <i>Timikara Marae Representative</i> <i>Tangoio Marae Representative</i> <i>Wharerangi Marae Representative</i> <i>Pukemokimoki Marae Representative</i> <i>Mana Ahuriri Trust Representative</i> <i>Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust Representative</i>
<i>Quorum</i>	<i>8 (to be made up of no less than 5 mana whenua representatives and 3 Councillors)</i>
<i>Meeting frequency</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>
<i>Officer responsible</i>	<i>Te Pou Whakarae</i>

Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi (Definition)

The anxiousness of people. The Committee deals with people and projects that strive towards their aspirations, and deal with all types of anxieties of deadlines, spreadsheets, correct data, research, all these elements they bring to the table as well as the knowledge or matauranga gained through the process.

Membership

- Mana whenua representatives will be appointed by mana whenua entity.
- Elected Committee Members:
 - Mayor of Napier,
 - Chair of the Future Napier Committee,
 - Chair of the Sustainable Napier Committee,
 - Chair of the Napier People & Places Committee,
 - Chair of the Prosperous Napier Committee.
- The Council Kaumātua will be offered the Chair post at the start of the triennium. If the Kaumātua declines, the Chair will be elected from the mana whenua representatives appointed to the Committee.
- The Deputy Chair will be elected from the Elected Members of the Committee at the beginning of the triennium.

Moemoeā (Vision)

Whakataukī / Whakataukāki

The Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee has been established by Council to continue the development of strategic and sustainable relationships with Ahuriri Māori. Council shall meet the intent and spirit of the Council's obligations set out in the legislation more particularly the obligations of the Local Government Act 2002;

- Towards establishing and maintaining processes that provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to the decision processes of Council.
- Fostering the development of Māori capacity to contribute to these processes.
- The provision of information to assist Māori contribution to Council's activities.

The Council wishes the Committee to reflect a spirit of partnership between the Council and Hapori Māori, to contribute effectively to the Council's activities. The Council will require the Committee to assist with the development of an integrated policy framework (based on Te Tiriti o Waitangi Principles) for the Council aimed at delivering effective governance, engagement and service delivery for Council's Māori Communities.

Whainga (Purpose)

The purpose of the Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee is to:

- Advocate on behalf of Mana/Tangata whenua to local, regional and national bodies as appropriate. This is in addition to Council's responsibility to engage directly with Mana/Tangata whenua;
- Consider governance issues relating to Council obligations to tangata whenua;
- Investigate and report to the Council on any issues that the Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee considers necessary that may have an implication for tangata whenua.
- To nominate from among its members representatives whom it considers appropriate for the Council to appoint as voting members on the:
 - Napier People and Places Committee
 - Prosperous Napier Committee
 - Sustainable Napier Committee
 - Future Napier Committee.
 - Audit and Risk Committee

Pou (Objectives)

1. Ensure that every decision in relation to Council activities takes into consideration the relationship to Māori culture and traditions (refer Local Government Act 2002 and Resource Management Act 1991)
 - a. Works with Council and officers to ensure appropriate and timely opportunities to contribute are consistently provided to the Committee, including through review and recommendations on formal reports, informal discussions at wānanga or working with officers at a project level
 - b. Works with officers to ensure that clear appropriate processes are developed and implemented that facilitate the Committee being able to meet its mandate.
2. Raise and make recommendations to Council on matters of importance to the Māori residents of Ahuriri
3. Provide feedback to Council on ways that relationship and capability to engage on Council-related matters can be built with and within the Māori communities of Napier.
 - a. Works with Council and officers in developing Māori capacity to contribute to Council activities

Notes

As well as specific hui and wānanga of this Committee, members will be invited to attend Council workshops, standing committee meetings and Council meetings.

The Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee can nominate independent advisors to the Committee as required. Advisors have no voting rights.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Karakia

Korōria ki te Atua

Mihi Whakatau

Whanaungatanga

Chair announcement

Apologies

Tiwana Aranui – Pukemokimoki Marae

Conflicts of interest

Announcements by the Chairperson

Announcements by the management

Confirmation of minutes

Nil

Updates from Committee Representatives

Agenda items

- | | | |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | Election of Deputy Chair | 5 |
| 2 | Nomination of Committee Members for Napier City Council's Standing Committees and the Audit and Risk Committee | 6 |
| 3 | Te Reo Māori me ōnā Tikanga Policy | 9 |
| 4 | Recovery from Cyclone Gabrielle..... | 13 |

Public Excluded

Nil

General business

Karakia Whakamutunga

AGENDA ITEMS

1. ELECTION OF DEPUTY CHAIR

<i>Type of Report:</i>	Procedural
<i>Legal Reference:</i>	Local Government Act 2002
<i>Document ID:</i>	1649783
<i>Reporting Officer/s & Unit:</i>	Andrew Springett, Manager Governance Anna Eady, Governance Advisor

1.1 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to draw the Committee's attention to the need to elect a deputy chair from the Elected Members for Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee.

Officer's Recommendation

Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi (Māori Committee):

- a) Approve (name) be appointed as Deputy Chair of Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee.

1.2 Background Summary

As per the Terms of Reference of Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee a deputy chair will be elected from the Elected Members of the Committee, by consensus or majority vote, at the beginning of the triennium.

Appointment of a deputy chair ensures that Committee meetings can continue during any absence of the chair.

The Chair will call for nominations for the position of deputy chair.

1.3 Options

Options are not required.

1.4 Attachments

Nil

2. NOMINATION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR NAPIER CITY COUNCIL'S STANDING COMMITTEES AND THE AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEE

<i>Type of Report:</i>	Procedural
<i>Legal Reference:</i>	Local Government Act 2002
<i>Document ID:</i>	1648507
<i>Reporting Officer/s & Unit:</i>	Andrew Springett, Manager Governance Anna Eady, Governance Advisor

2.1 Purpose of Report

To provide Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee the opportunity to nominate members to sit on Council's Standing Committees and Audit and Risk Committee, and participate in Council's formal decision-making. The nominations will then be considered by the Council.

Officer's Recommendation

Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi (Māori Committee):

- a. Nominate:
 - i. [2 members] to be appointed to both the Future Napier Committee and the Sustainable Napier Committee,
 - ii. [2 members] to be appointed to both the Prosperous Napier Committee and the People and Places Committee, and
 - iii. [1 member] to be appointed to the Audit and Risk Committee.
- b. Note the appointments to the Standing Committees and the Audit and Risk Committee will apply from the meeting cycle commencing on 15 June 2023, after the Council has considered the nominations at the Ordinary Council meeting on 8 June 2023.
- c. Approve that appointees should attend relevant Council workshops to have the opportunity to set early direction with Elected Members.

2.2 Background Summary

Officers and Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee worked together during the last triennium to understand in some detail the impact the Committee had at that time on Council decision making, and what the desired outcome of the Committee was.

At the start of the current triennium, as part of setting the governance structure, the Mayor and Elected Members decided to incorporate representatives from Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee into the membership of Council's four Standing Committees, those being Napier People and Places Committee, Prosperous Napier Committee, Sustainable Napier Committee and Future Napier Committee, and also into the membership of Council's Audit and Risk Committee. This will contribute to providing a Te Ao Māori lens on Council's decision-making processes, ensuring opportunities for early and genuine feedback and therefore directly influencing decision making.

The appointments will be until the next local government elections in 2025 and are expected to be approximately 30 – 70 hours per annum per person (depending on which Committees individuals are appointed to) on top of the commitment to Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee.

Those members who are appointed to the four Standing Committees will be participating in final Council decision-making. The member who is appointed to the Audit and Risk Committee will be participating in making recommendations to the Council who will then make the final decision, which is the same process Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee uses.

It is expected that the appointees will attend relevant Elected Member workshops, as identified by Te Waka Rangapū and the Executive Leadership Team, to have the opportunity to set early direction with Elected Members, and as a learning opportunity to build governance knowledge. This knowledge can then be fed back to other Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee members.

2.3 Issues

Being appointed to a Standing or Specialist Committee of Council is an extra time commitment on top of that made to Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee. As stated above, it is expected that appointees will attend relevant Elected Member workshops. If appointees do not attend workshops they will not have the understanding that Elected Members have on a topic or the opportunity to set direction early. This could result in the appointees having a different level of understanding and potentially less time to reflect and discuss as a group prior to making final decisions.

2.4 Significance and Engagement

Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee is significant to Ahuriri Māori as it provides an opportunity for Māori to participate in Council's decision-making processes. In the previous triennium the Committee signalled a desire for greater influence over decision-making and greater involvement in Council's governance structure. By including members in the Committees of Council, Māori will achieve greater involvement and also enable Council decisions to be better informed to benefit the wider community.

2.5 Implications

Financial

There is a financial impact as those appointed to attend the extra Committee meetings will be reimbursed for their time. Officers have budgeted to allow for this impact for this financial year and the 2023/24 financial year.

Social & Policy

Council has an obligation under the Local Government Act 2002 (sections 77 & 81), and a desire to ensure that Māori are given the opportunity to participate in Council's decision-making processes.

Risk

The public may see the appointees to the Standing and Specialist Committees as representing the entity they attend Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee on behalf of. This should not be the case or that would give undue influence to particular members of Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi Committee over others. The appointees are there to advocate on behalf of all Ahuriri Māori.

2.6 Options

The options available to Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi (Māori Committee) are as follows:

- a. Nominate members for the Council to appoint to the four Standing Committees and the Audit and Risk Committee.
- b. Not to nominate members for the Council to appoint to Council's four Standing Committees and the Audit and Risk Committee, but to discuss other options for greater involvement in Council's decision-making processes by Ahuriri Māori.

2.7 Development of Preferred Option

Option a is preferred. Once the Committee has nominated members, these nominations will be presented to Council for consideration.

2.8 Attachments

Nil

3. TE REO MĀORI ME ŌNĀ TIKANGA POLICY

Type of Report:	Operational
Legal Reference:	N/A
Document ID:	1650761
Reporting Officer/s & Unit:	Mōrehu Te Tomo, Pou Whakarae

3.1 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to inform Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi komiti about Te Kaunihera ō Ahuriri/Napier City Council's Te Reo me ngā Tikanga Policy and to seek endorsement of the Te Reo me ngā Tikanga Action Plan.

Officer's Recommendation

The Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi (Māori Committee):

- Note Te Kaunihera ō Ahuriri/Napier City Council's Te Reo me ngā Tikanga Policy.
- Endorse the Te Kaunihera ō Ahuriri/Napier City Council's Te Reo me ngā Tikanga Action Plan.

3.2 Background Summary

The Māori Language Act 1987 established Te Reo Māori as one of two official national languages of Aotearoa/New Zealand (alongside New Zealand Sign Language). The status of Te Reo Māori is protected under Te Tiriti ō Waitangi. This has particular implications for Government departments, Crown agencies and Crown entities.

There is a very lengthy history attached to Te Reo Māori revitalisation and retention, and many of the foundational scholars (Māori) and exponents of Te Reo Māori have now passed. Each generation brings forth their unwavering contribution to its sustainability, and through Te Tiriti ō Waitangi, it will survive.

Napier City Council acknowledges the importance of Te Reo Māori and its commitment to its Treaty partnership obligations by:

- Recognising and promoting Te Reo Māori me ngā Tikanga (Te Reo Māori language and customs) as the indigenous language of Aotearoa/New Zealand
- Acknowledging Te Reo Māori me ngā Tikanga as a taonga (treasure) of iwi Māori, tāngata whenua and mana whenua; and
- Encouraging its use in all of its activities, projects, hui (meetings), and the day to day operations of Napier City Council.

Napier City Council is entering a new era; one where Māori culture is embraced and celebrated; and the rich history, language and customs of Ahuriri mana whenua are recognised and supported.

The Policy and Council's commitment to it will support and enhance the partnership between Mana Whenua ō Ahuriri and Napier City Council. It establishes a platform for local government in Ahuriri/Napier to begin the journey of bringing all its peoples together with a common purpose of a partnership.

Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri/Napier City Council's Te Reo me ngā Tikanga Policy

This Policy is for Napier City Council. It is a complete guide for all Council staff and a commitment by Council's elected representatives. It shines a spotlight on one of the ways Council can bring Te Tiriti o Waitangi to life.

The Policy includes a set of four supporting principles:

- Kotahitanga – Unity
- Atawhai – Kindness
- Manaaki – Caring
- Ako – Learning.

It utilises a strategic framework covering four focus areas, both internal and external to Council:

- Increase awareness
- Increase use
- Increase profile
- Increase learning.

Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri/Napier City Council's Te Reo me ngā Tikanga Action Plan

The Policy is supported by an Action Plan, which sets out the key ways in which the Policy will be actualised, through the activities of Council. The implementation of this Policy is expected to take up to three years. Deliverables are phased in as resourcing allows, and as an acceptance of Te Reo Māori and Te Ao Māori within the Council and the wider community is anticipated to grow. The responsibility for the delivery of the Policy and Action Plan will lie with all of Council, but will be spearheaded by Te Waka Rangapū.

Te Waka Rangapū will lead this policy with People and Capability, looking to a number of initiatives from their own framework. Te Waka Rangapū will provide workshops, for example, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, Aotearoa History, Te Reo and Tikanga lessons. An essential first step in actualising the Te Reo Māori me Ōna Tikanga policy is to socialise and celebrate the policy and encourage teams to champion their own cultural capability with support and guidance from Te Waka Rangapū.

It is noted that some actions within the Plan have already been implemented. These include (but are not limited to):

- Morning karakia each working day
- Karakia at the start and end of hui
- Kapa Haka
- Staff inductions
- Tikanga sessions
- Karakia/blessings for projects/facilities
- Reorua (Bi-lingual) Strategy – Napier City Council is a signatory
- Panui
- Inclusion of Te Reo Māori in Council signage and public communications.

3.3 Issues

Napier City Council has signed up to the Government's Reorua (bi-lingual) Strategy. This Policy is one way Council is demonstrating commitment to this.

This Policy does not force people to take part but provides them with the tools and opportunities in which to participate and learn.

This is an opportunity for Council to strengthen its relationship with Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and to provide an ongoing commitment and tools for life-long learning. Without this Policy and Action Plan, Council cannot demonstrate this commitment.

3.4 Significance and Engagement

This matter has been assessed against the criteria contained within Council's Significance and Engagement Policy, and is deemed to not be 'significant'. The adoption of the Policy does not impact on levels of service, on individuals or groups, does not impact on any strategic asset, nor have a significant cost associated with it. The Policy is not inconsistent with any other strategy or policy of Council, and aligns with a number of Community outcomes:

- We are a City that thrives with its community.
- We treasure our culture, our heritage, our environment.
- Our community and Council are one.

The creation of the Policy has been in development for over two years.

- Engagement has been largely internal, starting with the approval to create the Policy from the Executive Leadership Team.
- A hui with Mayor Kirsten Wise and Councillor Sally Crown.
- A hui with NCC Kaumatua Piri Prentice then established the underlying principles for the Policy.
- A workshop at Pukemokimoki Marae with elected representatives, Mana Whenua, and the Executive Leadership Team endorsed these underlying principles, and used the Policy's strategic framework to populate the Action Plan.
- The Draft Te Reo me ngā Tikanga Policy was then circulated to all staff for feedback.
- It was endorsed by Ngā Manukanuka o Te Iwi at their meeting on 1 July 2022 at the Hawke's Bay Regional Council Chambers, with those recommendations being referred to the Council Meeting on 14 July 2022. At that meeting Council resolved the following:

- "a. Endorse the Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri/Napier City Council Te Reo Māori Policy.*
- b. Approve that Council Officers commence the preparation of a Te Reo Māori Strategy or Action Plan that will work to deliver on the principles and objectives established by the Te Kaunihera o Ahuriri/Napier City Council Te Reo Māori Policy."*

3.5 Implications

Financial

The Policy itself does not impose any financial implications on Council. The associated Action Plan however establishes a number of projects/actions that will deliver the outcomes sought by the Policy. Some of these will have a small cost for delivery, however it is likely these can be met through operational budgets.

Other actions can be delivered through providing a commitment to Council staff to make the time to learn, consider tikanga, or simply change the way Council does things.

It is acknowledged that the Action Plan, as a living document, may not include all of the possible actions to deliver on this Policy. There is a possibility therefore, that additional costs associated with this Action Plan may arise, and these will be built into Council's planning cycle as required.

In addition, there are external sources of funding available from the Department of Internal Affairs, through Te Taiwhenua O Whanganui-a-Orotū, by being a signatory to the Reorua Strategy.

Social & Policy

As outlined above, the Policy and a commitment to the associated Action Plan will be viewed by Council staff, elected representatives, mana whenua, and the wider community as a commitment to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and to making the necessary changes that will bring this commitment to life.

Building cultural capability internally can only enhance the partnership between Council and Mana Whenua, and with Māori in general. This enables working with mana whenua on projects to be more meaningful potentially enhancing project outcomes.

Council is a signatory to the national Reorua Strategy. This Policy and Action plan will help to deliver on this vision.

Risk

- Non participation by Napier City Council
- The Treaty of Waitangi obligations are not recognised or met
- The Partnership between Mana Whenua and Council is not valued
- Te Reo Māori is an official language of Aotearoa/New Zealand. By not supporting the policy, Napier City Council will discourage the vitalisation of the taonga and decline its official status with the passing of the Māori Language Act 1987

3.6 Options

The options available to Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi are as follows:

- a. Note the adopted Te Reo me ngā Tikanga Policy and endorse the Te Reo me ngā Tikanga Action Plan
- b. Do not endorse the Te Reo me ngā Tikanga Action Plan.

3.7 Development of Preferred Option

For the reasons outlined above, the endorsement of the Te Reo me ngā Tikanga Action Plan, will:

- Reinforce Napier City Council's commitment to Te Reo Māori me ngā Tikanga Māori (Māori language and its customs)
- Enhance Council's partnership with mana whenua and tangata whenua
- Support Council staff and elected representatives on their learning journeys, providing both the opportunity and resources to engage in Te Ao Māori (māori world view)
- Support Council's commitment to the Reorua (bilingual) Strategy's objectives.

Endorsement of the Action Plan recognises that this is a living document, subject to change, as actions are delivered and further opportunities for action arise.

3.8 Attachments

- 1 Translated Policy Document (Doc Id 1636728) (Under separate cover 1)
- 2 Translated Policy Action Plan (Doc Id 1636725) (Under separate cover 1)
- 3 Policy Document (Doc Id 1636727) (Under separate cover 1)
- 4 Policy Action Plan (Doc Id 1636726) (Under separate cover 1)

4. RECOVERY FROM CYCLONE GABRIELLE

<i>Type of Report:</i>	Operational and Procedural
<i>Legal Reference:</i>	N/A
<i>Document ID:</i>	1652043
<i>Reporting Officer/s & Unit:</i>	Richard Munneke, Recovery Programme Manager Anne Bradbury, Manager Community Strategies

4.1 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to update members on the framework for recovery locally and regionally, including the regional structure, the Napier City Council's recovery approach and the draft locality plan that will form Napier's component of the Hawkes Bay Regional Recovery Plan.

Officer's Recommendation

The Ngā Mānukanuka o te Iwi (Māori Committee):

- a) Endorse the recovery approach for Napier City Council.
- b) Endorse the locality plan for submission to the Regional Recovery Agency.

4.2 Background Summary

On 14 February 2023 Cyclone Gabrielle hit the region. The Napier urban area was without power, communications and access, the Awatoto wastewater plant inoperable and associated industrial area completely inundated as the stop banks breached. Surrounding the Napier urban area, Puketapu, Meeanee, Pakowai, Esk and Tangoio communities and productive land were decimated.

The clean-up has been underway for some time and Hawkes Bay has formally moved into the transition period between response and recovery.

Affected communities have a multitude of issues to work through ranging from insurance, remedial work to reinstate property, through to flood protection, transport and communication connectivity, wastewater and housing. Napier City Council is one agency in the recovery and is working with its fellow council's, public agencies and others to deliver integrated recovery.

A Regional structure has been established to enable recovery in a way where the local agencies work together to develop and implement a Hawkes Bay Regional Recovery Plan (HBRRP) (**Attachment 1**).

Recovery for Napier means understanding our community's issues within the regional context and priorities and working with our community to recover, as well as ensuring matters are addressed by our partners within the regional framework. It is essential that our local communities have a voice in the regional recovery and are informed as to how the recovery is being rolled out. It is also important to recognise that recovery is long and complex and requires new ways of working with our communities to ensure that the right issues come to the fore at the right time.

Special legislation has been passed to make timely decisions that will help give communities certainty to rebuild and council to adopt its annual and Long Term plans.

Council has also set up a recovery unit (**Attachment 3**) to operate and respond to the regional structure to:

- Unbundle with our community the five focus areas of recovery for the Napier context: (social, built, natural, rural, and economic)
- Work alongside and advocate within the national and regional context for our Napier communities' interest who have been directly affected - experiencing loss, displacement, damage.
- Ensure recovery of the Wastewater plant and any other directly Council controlled damaged or underperforming infrastructures are prioritised.
- Focus on the recovery of the Awatoto industrial area.
- Advocate for flood protection, transport connectivity, and lifelines so that our city is able to cope with future events in a much more resilient way.
- Work alongside mana whenua as partners, having an integrated approach with our Hawke's Bay Councils and key government agencies within the Matariki framework.
- Understand and plan for how the recovery and the component projects identified under the five focus headings will be financed at national, regional and Council's own LTP.

4.3 Issues

Locality plans

A key component of, and input into, the HBRRP are what are termed "locality plans". Each Council within the region will create their own locality plan for their communities of interest based on the five focus headings. These will then be combined to form a platform for HBRRP which will also overlay regional priorities. The Oversight Board will be responsible for building the HBRRP, prioritising and sequencing the delivery of activities that are needed at scale. The board will be negotiating with the government on issues of funding, delivery and regulatory powers as required.

The guidance below establishes the scope and staging of the locality plans:

1. *The development of the locality plans is sequenced focussing initially on the short term - putting back what was lost, followed by more strategic and future orientated locality thinking around resilience of land use, infrastructure and communities, Locality plans will set out how each locality:*
 - a. *Intends to recover from the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle*
 - b. *The recovery actions that will be undertaken*
 - c. *Required decisions*
 - d. *How actions will be funded and delivered.*
2. *Planning the full scope of recovery activities will take time. However, the immediate task is to identify priorities and actions to initiate recovery over the short term, the six months after Cyclone Gabrielle (to mid-August 2023). These initial short-term Locality Plans will focus on immediate activities such as:*
 - a) *Providing access to housing*

- b) *Repairing critical infrastructure (e.g. water services, roading)*
 - c) *Fixing flood protections*
 - d) *Supporting community welfare and psychosocial needs*
 - e) *Supporting local primary industry farmers and growers*
 - f) *Providing access to immediate financial relief.*
3. *Medium or long-term steps that require significant planning, effort and investment will need more time to plan for and consult on. Examples include wide-scale land use decision-making or large-scale infrastructure investment. These will be included as part of medium and long-term planning.*

Despite the short turn around to develop the locality plan, Council has engaged with its mana whenua partners and also held four community meetings. The locality plan framework (**Attachment 2**) and draft locality plan (**Attachment 4**) are attached.

Recovery is not only locality planning.

Recovery should not be seen as limited to the HBRRP. It is vital that the value of new housing developments, industry and commercial developments are recognised and tourism, events and community connectivity fostered. Continuous effort in these areas needs to run alongside and integrate with the development of the HBRRP where appropriate.

Councillors will foster conversations with the community ensuring that all the sectors will be able to have influence in the recovery process.

Partnership with mana whenua

A critical aspect of the recovery work will be partnership with PSGEs, Taiwhenua and marae (who are creating their own locality plans) in the development of the locality plan

Communities of interest

Communities and mana whenua that associate themselves with Napier but are not within Napier City boundaries will play a part and influence the development of the Napier locality plan. It should be noted that the individual territorial locality plans will form one regional offering in the form of the HBRRP.

It should also be acknowledged that infrastructure work in particular on transport connections and flood plain management can be developed beyond the Napier City boundary, but have significant consequences for Napier City. These matters will also be included in the Napier locality plan development.

Recovery Strategy

Because of the deadlines and the need to focus immediately on locality planning the recovery approach will be:

- Focussed on short term remedial matters in the first instance.
- Evidenced based and geared toward our directly affected communities of interest.
- In partnership with mana whenua and key stakeholders and regional partners.
- To work across Council and provide an evidence base of community need and aspiration for the LTP.
- Continual evolving action plan with accountabilities, adapting in an agile way to changing circumstances and community needs.

4.4 Significance and Engagement

The recovery from the effects of Cyclone Gabrielle is nationally significant. As the recovery framework continues to become clear and the issues that affect Napier and the Napier community become clear, priorities for the Council's LTP will emerge. Throughout the recovery process consultation with our affected communities, our mana whenua partners, and the wider community is expected.

In that regard the locality plan has been approached with a view to consult as much as possible within the short timeframes.

The draft locality plan has been discussed at hui with our Marae, PSGE's and Te Taiwhenua.

Four community meetings in Meeanee/Brookfields, Awatoto, Bayview and Taradale have been held. The Locality Plan will include issues and ideas from those of the meetings.

4.5 Implications

Financial

a. It is inevitable, particularly given the scale of the damage that priorities will need to be set at the national level which will mean that some community needs will struggle to be funded. Whilst the majority of the damage to bridges roads and land falls just beyond the Napier City boundary and the flood management, there will still likely be significant demands on the Councils balance sheet such as the costs to make the waste water treatment plant and transfer station more resilient to future events.

a. Officers are working through the total cost to Council of response and recovery efforts, assessing what costs will be covered by insurance, the impact on the capital plan and the prioritisation of projects (do we need to defer/stop/re-prioritise?), the impact on supply chain and transportation costs, and the impact on the Hawkes Bay region as a whole.

b. It should be noted that \$1.5M has been allocated for recovery for the next financial year which will be funded by the Disaster Recovery Rate as part of the Annual Plan 2023/24. This fund could be used to fund the recovery unit proposed.

c. A critical area going forward will be to track and costs, access other funding sources and consider the recovery effort as whole of council to ensure that recovery priorities are funded.

Risk

1. There are financial risks to Council in undertaking recovery work where the budget, or who is likely to incur the costs, is unclear.
2. With a multi- agency approach with limited resources there are risks that the approach does not satisfy the expectations of the community, either through in-action, timeliness of action
3. The focus currently is on reinstatement. The financing of this alone should not be underestimated and may mean that the resilience issues around lifelines will not be addressed

4.6 Options

Because the regional framework has been established the options are to put more or less resource into furnishing the recovery.

4.7 Development of Preferred Option

The approach outlined above attempts to create the right resourcing to service the recovery in a coordinated way whilst balancing the costs.

4.8 Attachments

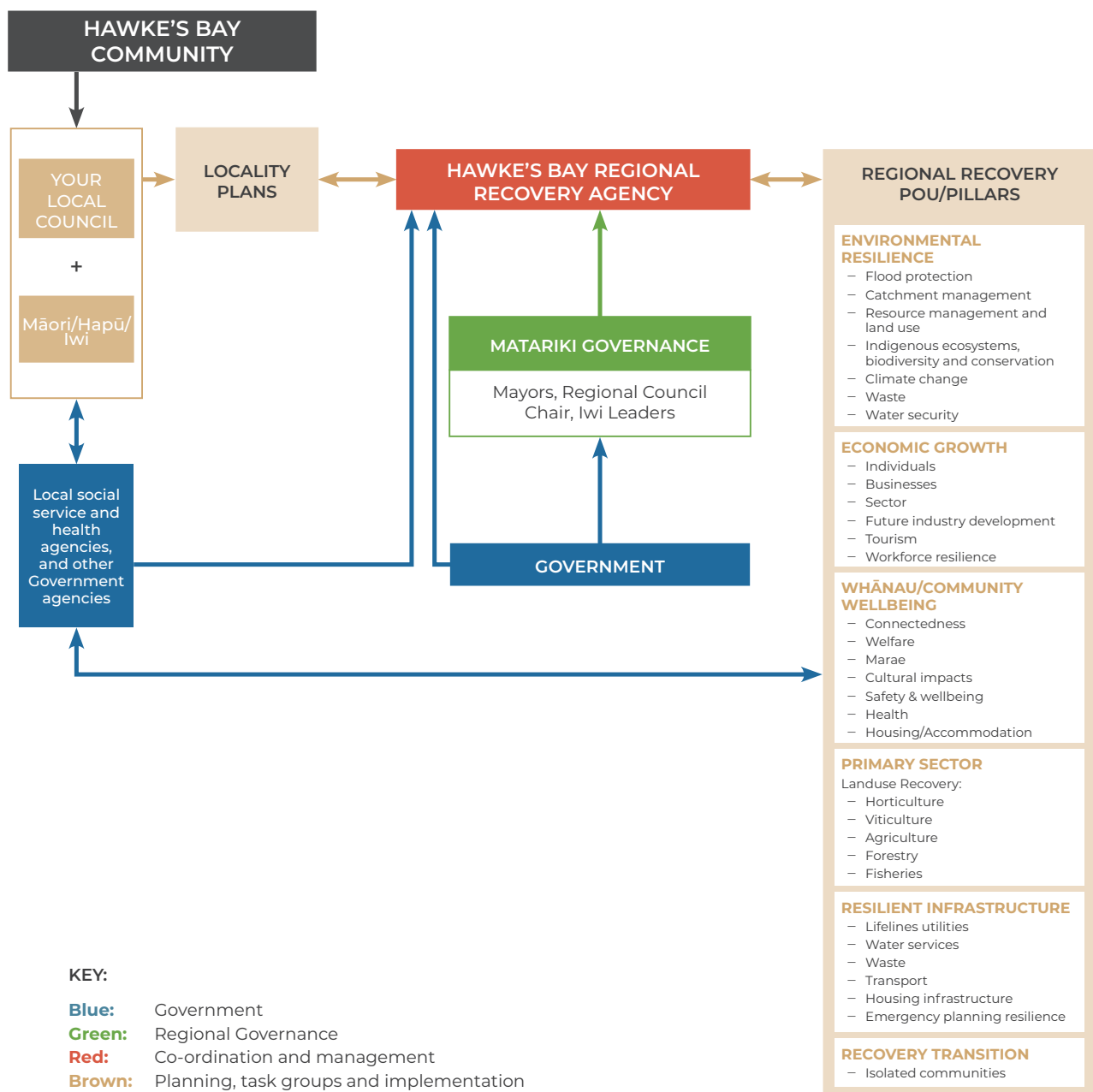
- 1 Hawke's Bay Regional Recovery Framework / Structure (Doc ID 1651556) [↓](#)
- 2 Locality Plan Guidance / Framework (Doc Id 1651558) [↓](#)
- 3 NCC Internal Recovery Structure (Doc Id 1651557) [↓](#)
- 4 *DRAFT Locality Plan (To be circulated as late attachment under separate cover 2)*

Hawke's Bay Recovery Framework

Building back better, safer and smarter.

- Genuine partnership with Māori • Addressing inequities • Stronger productive economy •
- Fit-for-purpose infrastructure and life-lines • Climate resilience and adaptation •
- Working with Te Taiao, the natural environment, not against •

A Hawke's Bay where everyone, everywhere, shares in the prosperity we know we can achieve. One where every household and every whānau are able to thrive. One where our taiao, our industries and businesses again flourish and where we are more resilient to climate change.



Hawke's Bay Cyclone Gabrielle Recovery

Locality Plan Guidance

31 March 2023

Purpose

1. This document has been prepared by the Hawke's Bay Regional Recovery Agency (HBRRA). It provides guidance to organisations, agencies, and communities of Te Matau-a-Māui that will contribute to the development of Locality Plans. It sets out what Locality Plans are, their purpose, what they should include, and the timing for developing them.

Background

Locality Plans need to be developed to understand local-level recovery priorities

2. The HBRRA is coordinating regional-level planning across Te Matau-a-Māui for recovering from the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle. Developing a sound regional-level plan requires an understanding of recovery priorities at a local level.
3. Locality Plans for local authority areas (**Tamatea/Central Hawkes Bay, Ahuriri/Napier, Heretaunga/Hastings, and Wairoa**) need to be developed to understand how each locality intends to recover from the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle, the recovery actions that will be taken, decisions, and how actions will be funded and delivered.
4. Locality Plans provide a valuable opportunity for local councils, Māori, Hapū, Iwi, and other local groups to express their recovery priorities so these can be included in a regional-level recovery plan that will be shared with central Government to identify where support may be needed.
5. Additional to the Locality Plans for local authority areas, Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) and Māori, Hapū, Iwi will co-develop and co-author a Resilience Plan. This will outline how the region will undertake resilience planning (incorporating resource management, catchment planning, and catchment management) and the development of an environmental strategy for Te Matau-a-Māui Hawkes Bay.

A regional level plan will be developed based on six regional priorities

6. A Regional Plan will be developed by the HBRRA based on the Locality Plans. This Regional Plan, and the actions in it, will be organised around the six Pou in the Hawke's Bay Regional Framework:

Environmental resilience	Economic growth	Whānau / Community wellbeing
Primary sector	Resilient infrastructure	Recovery transition.

7. Lead Agencies will be appointed to help understand the actions and investments needed at a regional level in each Pou.
8. There is an opportunity to seek funding for key initiatives for Hawke's Bay's recovery through Budget 2023. Pou Lead Agencies will quantify initiatives that may require funding

through Budget 2023 and will engage with those developing the Locality Plans to understand local-level funding needs as part of this process.

Timing is very tight to develop Locality Plans, but these are only the first of a series of recovery plans

9. Recovering from the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle will be a long process. The extent of damage and recovery needs is not yet fully known, and some communities are still dealing with the immediate impacts. However, recovery action at the national and regional levels is underway and an initial, short-term view of each area's recovery plan is needed quickly.
10. A second iteration of each Locality Plan will be developed later this year. More time will be provided to develop, test, and engage with communities on the second Locality Plan.
11. The first Locality Plans (including the HBRC Resilience Plan) are due to the Hawke's Bay Regional Recovery Agency by 5pm on Friday 28 April 2023. It is recognised that planning requirements will evolve over time as the evidence base of community need evolves and recovery work advances.

Guidance for co-developing and co-authoring Locality Plans

12. This section sets out guidance to help develop Locality Plans. A proposed structure is included (pages 5 - 6) and a Locality Plan Template is also provided (Appendix 1).
13. A collective approach is important for developing a shared community understanding of recovery priorities and activities for the region. Locality Plans should be co-developed and co-authored by local councils and Māori, Hapū, Iwi groups, and involve engagement with local communities, businesses, lifeline/utility providers etc.
14. While councils will resource and enable this initial work, genuine partnership and collaboration between local government and Māori, Hapū, Iwi is expected.
15. Acknowledging the mana and matauranga held by Tangata Whenua, the development of separate or additional Locality Plans by or for specific Māori, Hapū, Iwi groups will be readily accepted. The HBRRA does however encourage councils and Māori, Hapū, Iwi to prioritise co-development of Locality Plans, in line with the Hawke's Bay Recovery Framework principle of "Genuine Partnership with Māori". Where Māori, Hapū, Iwi develop plans that are separate or additional to council-enabled plans, these will be received alongside the Locality Plans of all relevant local authority areas.
16. As local authority boundaries do not mirror all boundaries identified by Māori, Hapū, Iwi groups, these groups are encouraged to partner with all relevant councils to ensure their priorities are captured and communicated in all possible forums.

Guidance

Locality Plans are due by **5pm Friday 28 April 2023**.

These plans should be co-developed and co-authored by councils and Māori, Hapū, Iwi, and include engagement with communities. Co-ordination for each Locality Plan should begin immediately to discuss the approach and process to ensure timeframes are met. The HBRRA does not expect all plans to be uniform but taking a consistent approach will ensure a united story around recovery across the region.

The draft Locality Plan structure (pages 5 - 6) should be used to ensure documents are consistent.

What is the purpose and scope of Locality Plans?

17. Locality Plans will guide the HBRRA to develop an initial Regional Recovery Plan for Te Matau-a-Māui Hawke's Bay. This regional-level plan will communicate the region's priorities to central Government and inform decision making for investment and resourcing.
18. Locality plans will set out how each locality:
 - a. Intends to recover from the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle
 - b. The recovery actions that will be undertaken
 - c. Required decisions
 - d. How actions will be funded and delivered.
19. Planning the full scope of recovery activities will take time. However, the immediate task is to identify priorities and actions to initiate recovery over the short term, the six months after Cyclone Gabrielle (to mid-August 2023). These initial short-term Locality Plans will focus on immediate activities such as:
 - a. Providing access to housing
 - b. Repairing critical infrastructure (e.g. water services, roading)
 - c. Fixing flood protections
 - d. Supporting community welfare and psychosocial needs
 - e. Supporting local primary industry farmers and growers
 - f. Providing access to immediate financial relief.
20. Medium or long-term steps that require significant planning, effort and investment will need more time to plan for and consult on. Examples include wide-scale land use decision-making or large-scale infrastructure investment. These will be included as part of medium and long-term planning.

Guidance

Each Locality Plan needs to set out the short-term recovery plan for the six months following Cyclone Gabrielle (to mid-August 2023). Longer-term, more strategic recovery actions will be captured in the next Locality Plan process later this year.

How will Locality Plans guide the allocation of funding?

21. Locality Plans should identify all immediate actions, initiatives, and funding requirements to support recovery in each locality to mid-August 2023.
22. There is an opportunity to seek funding for key initiatives at a regional level through Budget 2023. Pou Lead Agencies will quantify initiatives in each of their Pou that may

require funding through Budget 2023 and will engage with those developing the Locality Plans to understand local-level funding needs as part of this process. It is important to note that this process is to fund regional-level initiatives (not locality-specific projects at this point) and does not guarantee that any funding requested via Budget 2023 will be provided. Further information will be provided about Pou coordination in the near future.

Guidance

Locality Plans should include what their recovery actions cost and how they will be funded. Pou Lead Agencies will engage with those writing the Locality Plans as part of developing regional level 'bids' for potential Budget 2023 funding. These regional-level bids will be organised in line with the six Pou in the Hawke's Bay Recovery Framework.

Will my organisation/agency be funded to develop Locality Plans?

23. The Government intends to allocate funding to councils and Māori, Hapū, Iwi groups co-developing Locality Plans. The HBRRA will contact the groups co-developing Locality Plans to confirm funding arrangements when these are known.

Guidance

Funding amounts (and attached output measures) for developing Locality Plans will be confirmed by the HBRRA.

Who is the audience for Locality Plans?

24. Locality Plans will be key community-facing documents that set out how recovery will occur and illustrate to decision-makers (such as central Government) the priorities and activities across the region. The intention is that Locality Plans will be publicly available documents.
25. Locality Plans should be written in a way that communicates objectives, actions, and investments, in clear language while providing governance and central Government with required decision-making information.

Guidance

Locality Plans should be written with multiple audiences in mind – including partners and stakeholders, community groups, authorisers (Council and Māori, Hapū, Iwi governance layers) and central Government. Dense language should be avoided, but sufficient detail on the rationale, timing and delivery of objectives should be set out.

How should stakeholders and communities be engaged in developing Locality Plans?

26. Councils and Māori, Hapū, Iwi, should partner and utilise their established engagement frameworks to co-develop Locality Plans. Locality Plans need to reflect council-Māori, Hapū, Iwi co-development, and engagement with communities and sector groups (including Marae and Whanau Māori, businesses, homeowners, farmers and growers etc.).
27. However, because timeframes to develop these first Locality Plans are tight, the HBRRA recognises that some stakeholders may want more time to share their views on recovery.

A second Locality Plan will be developed later this year, and there will be more time to develop and engage on this second iteration.

Guidance

Councils, Māori, Hapū, Iwi, and Pou Lead Agencies will need to engage with each other and all relevant communities, organisations, and agencies to ensure collective and comprehensive Locality Plans are developed.

What is the overarching strategy for Hawke's Bay's recovery?

28. The Regional Recovery Plan for Te Matau-a-Māui Hawkes Bay will be underpinned by the Hawke's Bay Recovery Framework which sets out the objectives and Pou underpinning regional-level recovery (this framework will be available on the Hawke's Bay Regional Recovery Agency website).
29. Locality Plans will need to set out objectives for how the locality wants to recover. While it is up to each locality to develop its own unique objective(s), Locality Plans should describe how these objectives align with the high-level objectives in the Hawke's Bay Recovery Framework where relevant:

Building back better, safer and smarter		
Genuine partnership with Māori	Addressing inequalities	Stronger productive economy
Fit-for-purpose infrastructure and life-lines	Climate resilience and adaptation	Working with Te Taiao not against

30. Locality Plans should also be aligned with other key strategies where appropriate (such as a councils' Long-Term Plan(s)). It would be useful to note where a project or action was previously outlined in a separate plan, but now needs to be accelerated because of Cyclone Gabrielle.

Guidance

It is up to each locality to define its objectives and priorities for recovery based on the views of its communities. Locality Plans should link their objectives and priorities to the Hawke's Bay Recovery Framework where relevant.

What should Locality Plans include?

31. The Hawke's Bay Regional Recovery Agency has provided a template you can use to develop your Locality Plan (see **Appendix 1** below). You do not have to use this template – you can use your own template if preferred. But for consistency please ensure your Locality Plan includes the following sections:
 - **Introduction:** Outlining the purpose of the document, its focus and how it has been prepared. This section should also explain the co-authors involved in developing the document (local councils, Māori, Hapū, Iwi, and other groups).
 - **Profile of the locality:** Description of the locality's natural, built, social and economic environments, and what is important to the local community.

- **Event impacts:** Description of the event and its local impact (e.g. number of homes red stickered, hectares of productive land damaged, number of people displaced etc.)
- **Objectives and priorities:** Overall objectives and priorities for recovery in the short-term. Objectives should reflect the local community's voice.
- **Roles and Responsibilities:** Outline the roles and responsibilities of key agencies at local and regional level.
- **Recovery initiatives:** Outline known immediate recovery initiatives (e.g. actions and projects for recovery) with estimated timeframes and milestones, cost, funding, and lead agency(s).
- **Funding:** Quantified costs to deliver recovery initiatives and how these amounts are to be funded.
- **Support:** Identify where government support may be needed to help with recovery – e.g. advice, direction, access to funding, potential policy or legislative enablers.
- **Implementation:** How and when the plan will be implemented and monitored.

Timeline

32. Locality Plans (finalised and approved by respective council and Māori, Hapū, Iwi partners) are due to the HBRRA by 5pm on **Friday 28 April 2023**.

Who to contact

33. This guidance document is issued by the HBRRA. Please direct any questions to: enquiries@hbrecovey.govt.nz.

Appendix 1: Locality Plan Template

Hawke's Bay Cyclone Gabrielle Recovery Locality Plan

[Locality Name]

[Date]

[Names of entities involved in developing this Locality Plan]

Version X.X

Document control

Versions	Description of changes or updates

Reviewed by	Date
Approved by	Date

Note this is a draft structure to illustrate how a Locality Plan could be structured and has been prepared for illustrative purposes. Text in *italics* is included to explain the possible content in each section. Using this template is not mandatory, but please ensure your template structure includes these key sections.

Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Purpose

This section will outline the purpose of the Locality Plan to outline how the locality intends to recover from the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle, the recovery actions to be taken, required decisions, and how actions will be funded and delivered to support short-term recovery.

1.2 Scope

This section outlines the scope of the document. As set out in the guidance, the scope of this initial short-term Locality Plan is to set out immediate activities associated with addressing recovery needs over the six-month period following Cyclone Gabrielle (mid-February to mid-August 2023). Examples include:

- a. Providing access to housing*
- b. Repairing critical infrastructure (e.g. water services, roading)*
- c. Fixing flood protections*
- d. Supporting community welfare and psychosocial needs*
- e. Supporting local primary industry farmers and growers*
- f. Providing access to immediate financial relief.*

Medium or long-term steps that require significant planning, effort and investment will need more time to plan for and consult on. Examples include wide-scale land use decision-making (e.g. relocation of effected communities) or large-scale infrastructure investment. These will be included as part of the medium to long-term recovery plannings.

1.3 How this document has been prepared

This part of the introduction will outline how the document has been co-developed and co-authored by local councils and Māori, Hapū, Iwi groups, and with engagement with local communities, businesses, lifeline/utility providers etc. This section should:

- Note the organisations that have played a role in leading or developing this document*
- Note how community engagement has been undertaken, and who the key stakeholders and partners are that have been engaged as part of preparing this Locality Plan.*

Section 2: Profile of the locality

This section should describe the locality's natural, built, social and economic environments. Points to cover as part of this profile might include:

- *Population of the location*
- *Key economic features or industries (e.g. local primary industries, tourism etc.)*
- *Natural features of note (e.g. proximity to the coast, major rivers etc.)*
- *History of floods or similar natural disaster events*
- *What is important to the local community for recovery in the short-term.*

Setting out the profile of the locality helps to emphasise the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle on the community's natural, built, social and economic environments and emphasises why certain objectives or actions are important to the community.

Section 3: Event impacts

Description of the nature of the event, and how it has impacted on the area in detail (e.g. number of homes red stickered, hectares of productive land covered in silt, number of bridges damaged, number of people displaced etc.)

Outlining the impacts here will underpin the objectives and actions that come later in the document.

Section 4: Recovery objectives and priorities

4.1 Objectives

This section should set out the overall objective(s) for short-term recovery in the locality – the vision that this recovery plan seeks to achieve in the near-term. Objectives should reflect the local community's voice.

The objective(s) set out the overarching direction for the Locality Plan and short-term recovery activities.

*The Regional Recovery Plan for Te Matau-a-Māui Hawkes Bay will be underpinned by the **Hawke's Bay Recovery Framework**. To help ensure a united story around recovery across the region, it would be useful for your plan to set out how your objective(s) relate to the objectives in the Hawke's Bay Recovery Framework (where relevant):*

Building back better, safer and smarter		
<i>Genuine partnership with Māori</i>	<i>Addressing inequalities</i>	<i>Stronger productive economy</i>
<i>Fit-for-purpose infrastructure and life-lines</i>	<i>Climate resilience and adaptation</i>	<i>Working with Te Taiao not against</i>

Locality Plans should also be aligned with other key strategies where appropriate (such as a councils' Long-Term Plan(s)). It would be useful to note where a project or action was previously outlined in a separate plan, but now needs to be accelerated because of the Cyclone.

4.2 Priorities

The next part of this section would set out priorities linking to the main objectives. Priorities are the most important things that need to be achieved to achieve the Locality Plan's objectives.

Actions and investments will link back to the priorities. Feedback from community engagement on what the community thinks should be a priority should be reflected here. .

Guidance on linking objectives, priorities and actions

It's important to show a link between the overall objective(s) for recovery, what the priorities are, and the recovery initiatives to tell a consistent story of the immediate recovery plan:

- *The **objective(s)** set out the overall vision, aim or goal for what recovery in the locality will look like in the short-term.*
- *The **priorities** set out which areas of action are most important to achieving the objective, based on what is most critical to achieve and what the community considers important. These are more specific than the objective(s) above, and are the things that need to happen to achieve the objective(s).*
- *The **recovery initiatives** are the specific tasks, projects or activities that will be delivered to achieve the priorities and, in turn, the objective(s).*

4.3 Decisions

Explain here any key decisions that need to be made that will influence what the objectives, priorities or recovery initiatives look like.

Section 5: Roles and responsibilities

5.1 Roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in recovery

This section would outline the roles and responsibilities of key agencies involved in recovery in this locality. The roles and responsibilities in this section will need to tie into who is leading which actions in the next section.

5.2 Leadership of this Locality Plan

Set out the overall governance structure for leading and coordinating progress on this Locality Plan. These roles may sit with local council and / or other groups.

Section 7: Funding

This section will set out the costs of undertaking the actions in section 6 above, and how these activities are going to be funded through existing funding sources (or identify where there is any shortfall). Where additional funding is needed, the table should also set out where the funding needed for this initiative is going to be sourced from.

The following table provides a structure for setting out this information:

Recovery initiative name	Description	Total cost (\$m) per annum	Existing funding amounts tagged to this recovery initiative (\$m) per annum	Any additional funding required and source (\$m) per annum

Section 8: Support

Localities may need forms of support to help recover or to implement the recovery initiatives set out above. The HBRRRA wants to understand any support needs for recovery. Identify here if there are any forms of government support that could help with your locality's recovery – e.g. advice, direction, access to funding, potential policy or legislative enablers. This will help the HBRRRA to coordinate support to where it's most needed.

Section 9: Implementation

In this section, set out any relevant information about how the recovery initiatives in this plan will be implemented, monitored or reported on. As this is a first iteration of the plan, we expect this information might be quite high-level, but could include:

- *Setting out major milestones for implementing recovery initiatives*
- *How monitoring and reporting of progress on the plan will be managed to key stakeholders and those involved in co-developing and co-authoring the plan*
- *Any performance targets and measures (where relevant).*

