



## Proactive Release

The following document has been proactively released by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC), on behalf of Hon Mark Mitchell, Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery:

### **Briefing to the Incoming Minister Responsible for Cyclone Recovery**

The following document has been included in this release:

**Title of paper:** Briefing to the Incoming Minister Responsible for Cyclone Recovery

Some parts of this information release would not be appropriate to release and, if requested, would be withheld under the Official Information Act 1982 (the Act). Where this is the case, the relevant section of the Act that would apply has been identified. Where information has been withheld, no public interest has been identified that would outweigh the reasons for withholding it.

#### **Key to redaction codes:**

- section 9(2)(ba)(i), to protect the supply of similar information in the future
- section 9(2)(ba)(ii), to prevent damage to the public interest
- section 9(2)(f)(iv), to maintain the confidentiality of advice tendered by or to Ministers and officials
- section 9(2)(h), to maintain legal professional privilege
- section 9(2)(j), to enable negotiations to be carried on without prejudice or disadvantage



# Briefing to the Incoming Minister Responsible for Cyclone Recovery

|                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Date                    | 27/11/2023               |
| Priority                | Routine                  |
| Security classification | <del>In Confidence</del> |

# Briefing to the Incoming Minister Responsible for Cyclone Recovery

Kia ora

Congratulations, and welcome to your new role as **Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery**.

As the Chief Executive, Cyclone Recovery, I am here to support you to achieve your priorities across the recovery portfolio. I will do this by leading and coordinating the Government's recovery work programme. This includes:

- providing strategic oversight and coordination of the **policy work programme** to ensure advice is coherent and aligned with wider policy decisions and related work programmes
- supporting locally led **engagement** with communities, iwi, business, local government, regional groups and others
- advising on system **risk and assurance**
- coordinating **implementation** of the Future of Severely Affected Locations (FOSAL) funding and work programme
- directly supporting the further design and implementation of the FOSAL **whenua Māori and marae pathway**, and
- leading the delivery of the two 100-day priorities in the recovery portfolio.

I am supported by the Cyclone Recovery Unit that is hosted by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

This briefing sets out:

- roles and responsibilities in the recovery system
- the status of the locally led and centrally supported recovery
- government support mechanisms
- system-level issues, and
- upcoming decisions and administration of appropriations.

The accompanying in-depth briefings provide additional information on the FOSAL work programme and an overview of Government funding.

Further briefings can be supplied on any topic you want more detail about.

At your convenience, my team and I are available to engage with you about your priorities and stand ready to offer any background information and engagement support for any visits to the affected regions.

You will also be provided with a portfolio private secretary for cyclone recovery. Potential candidates have been selected and are available for your consideration.

We look forward to working with you to further advance the recovery.

Regards,



Katrina Casey  
**Chief Executive, Cyclone Recovery**

Proactively Released

# Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. <b>Roles and responsibilities</b> .....  | 4  |
| – Overview of your role.....  | 4  |
| • Legislation.....  | 4  |
| • Related Ministerial portfolios.....   | 5  |
| – Our support to you.....   | 6  |
| • The Cyclone Recovery Unit.....  | 6  |
| • Our people.....   | 9  |
| – Other roles in the recovery system.....   | 10 |
| • The Cyclone Recovery Taskforce.....   | 10 |
| • Cyclone Recovery Chief Executives Board.....  | 10 |
| • Kaupapa Māori Taskforce.....  | 10 |
| 2. <b>The approach to the recovery and the current situation</b> .....  | 11 |
| – The North Island Weather Events.....  | 11 |
| • A locally led and centrally supported recovery.....   | 11 |
| – Orders in Council under the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023.....   | 12 |
| • Roles in the Order in Council process.....  | 13 |
| • Reviewing Orders in Council and the Review Panel.....   | 13 |
| • Future Orders in Council.....   | 13 |
| – Flood and landslide affected properties.....  | 14 |
| • Cost sharing for Auckland, Tairāwhiti and Hawke’s Bay.....  | 16 |
| • Approaches in other NIWE regions.....   | 16 |
| • Grants for the whenua Māori and marae pathway.....  | 17 |
| – Future of Severely Affected Locations (FOSAL) implementation.....   | 17 |
| • Implementation support and administration of funding.....   | 17 |
| – Recovery by region.....   | 18 |
| • Overview of impacts and Government contribution by region.....  | 19 |
| • Hawke’s Bay.....  | 20 |
| • Tairāwhiti.....   | 21 |
| • Auckland.....   | 22 |
| • Northland and Thames-Coromandel.....  | 23 |
| • Waikato and Wairarapa.....  | 24 |
| • Tararua, Whanganui and Bay of Plenty.....   | 25 |
| 3. <b>Other Government support mechanisms</b> .....   | 26 |
| – Regional Recovery Planning.....   | 26 |
| – Government funding support.....   | 26 |
| • Immediate response.....   | 27 |
| • North Island Weather Events: Response and Recovery Package.....   | 27 |
| • National Resilience Plan.....   | 28 |
| 4. <b>System-level issues</b> .....   | 30 |
| – Policy advice on approach to future events.....   | 30 |
| 5. <b>Upcoming decisions and appropriations</b> .....   | 32 |
| – Upcoming decisions and key papers.....  | 32 |
| – Administration of appropriations.....   | 36 |
| • Funding for the functions of the CE-CR.....   | 36 |
| – Financial reporting.....  | 38 |
| 6. <b>Appendices</b> .....  | 39 |
| Appendix 1: Glossary.....   | 39 |
| Appendix 2: Membership of the Cyclone Recovery Taskforce, Cyclone Recovery Chief Executives Board, and Severe Weather Events Recovery Review Panel..... | 40 |
| Appendix 3: Summary of Orders in Council.....   | 43 |
| Appendix 4: North Island Weather Events (NIWE) recovery funding overview.....   | 45 |

# 1. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

## Overview of your role, responsibilities, and links to other portfolios

The Prime Minister has delegated to you, in your capacity as Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery, the overall responsibility for coordinating and ensuring that the recovery and rebuild from the North Island Weather Events (NIWE) is streamlined and efficient.

As Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery, you are responsible for leading ministerial decision-making regarding the Future of Severely Affected Locations (FOSAL) work programme, and play an integral role in ensuring the recovery needs of communities are met.

You are also responsible for the delivery of two of the Government's 100-day priorities in the recovery portfolio.

- The first is to meet with councils and communities to establish regional requirements for recovery from Cyclone Gabrielle and other recent major flooding events. The Cyclone Recovery Unit (CRU) will work with you and your office to facilitate meetings with councils, communities, and iwi so you can hear first-hand about their concerns and priorities.
- The second is to make any additional Orders in Council needed to speed up cyclone and flood recovery efforts. The CRU will work with agencies and councils on any additional Orders in Council necessary, and coordinate a process whereby portfolio ministers seek policy decisions from Cabinet by 23 February 2024 for any additional Orders needed.

A focus of the initial phase of the recovery was on urgent policy decisions and modifications to legislation, as well as sourcing and allocating funding to enable affected areas to move straight from response into recovery. In the next phase, the focus is shifting to coordinating efficient implementation to provide certainty to affected people as quickly as possible, which will also involve policy decisions. Longer-term work will progress in 2024 to support you and your colleagues to make decisions about improvements to future emergency recovery approaches and systems.

### **Legislation**

You are the responsible Minister for the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023 (the Act). The Act came into force on 13 April 2023 and enables the Governor-General to make Orders in Council to modify other statutes as listed in the schedule to the Act, providing those affected by the severe weather with relief from legislative requirements that are overly burdensome.

Orders in Council are progressed by the "relevant Minister" (i.e., the Minister who administers the legislation that is being amended by the proposed Order in Council). Your role is primarily oversight and coordination with the relevant Minister. Further information on Orders in Council is provided from page 12.

## *Related Ministerial portfolios*

To support the initial phase of the recovery effort, the Government named regional Ministerial leads for each of the affected regions. It also established a temporary Cabinet Extreme Weather Recovery (EWR) Committee with the Power to Act to coordinate and direct the Government response to recovery and ensure that timely decisions were made.<sup>1</sup>

Regardless of the structure put in place for the next phase of the recovery, you will perform a critical role in aligning the recovery programme with wider policy decisions and related work programmes, such as the Ministerial Inquiry into Land Use,<sup>2</sup> the National Resilience Plan funding,<sup>3</sup> and the Environment Select Committee inquiry into climate adaptation.<sup>4</sup>

Your Cyclone Recovery portfolio intersects with other ministerial portfolios and is supported by a suite of agencies including (although not exhaustive):

- Finance (The Treasury)
- Emergency Management (National Emergency Management Agency)
- Regional Economic development (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment – Kānoa)
- Local Government (Department of Internal Affairs)
- Transport (Ministry of Transport)
- Environment (Ministry for the Environment)
- Agriculture and Forestry (Ministry of Primary Industries)
- Social Development (Ministry of Social Development)
- Māori Crown Relations (Te Arawhiti, Te Puni Kokiri)
- Infrastructure (Crown Infrastructure Partners (CIP), a Crown-owned company).

While most of these issues fall under the responsibility of other portfolio Ministers, they have strong connections to the recovery. Many of these workstreams are likely to increase in prominence over coming months as FOSAL decisions are implemented and infrastructure initiatives get underway. Funding decisions will be required in areas such as the Temporary Accommodation Service, the Transport sector, and for the Department of Conservation.

---

<sup>1</sup> Regional Ministerial leads for each of the affected regions worked alongside Mayors and Regional Council Chairs to ensure local voices were heard and acted on. The EWR Committee comprised the Minister and Associate Minister for Cyclone Recovery and members responsible for infrastructure, housing, social sector, Māori development, and agriculture, plus the regional Ministerial leads.

<sup>2</sup> The Ministerial Inquiry into Land Use causing woody debris and sediment-related damage in Tairāwhiti and Wairoa has been delivered. Work is now underway to progress recommendations. More information is available at Ministerial Inquiry into Land Use | Ministry for the Environment.

<sup>3</sup> Further information about the National Resilience Plan is provided from page 26.

<sup>4</sup> The Environment Committee Komiti Whiriwhiri Take Taiao has initiated an inquiry into climate adaptation, and is calling for public submissions. More information is available at Inquiry into climate adaptation - New Zealand Parliament.

## Our support to you

Given the scale and complexity of the consequences of the NIWE, Cabinet established the Chief Executive, Cyclone Recovery (CE-CR) to be responsible for leadership and coordination of the Government's recovery work programme; the CRU to support the CE-CR; and the Cyclone Recovery Taskforce to ensure local, iwi, and business voices have input into decision making [CAB-23-MIN-0056].<sup>5</sup>

### *The Cyclone Recovery Unit*

The CRU was established in March 2023 to support the CE-CR to deliver functions including:

- ensuring the recovery at a national level is fit for purpose given the scale and complexity of the consequences of the NIWE
- leading the Orders in Council process to ensure that affected local authorities and communities, central Government agencies and Crown entities can appropriately recover from the NIWE
- coordinating coherent and joined up approaches between locally led recovery plans and central Government agencies' recovery work, including cross-government policy on cyclone recovery
- ensuring the interdependencies between infrastructure investments are understood, and that work programmes are sequenced to account for regional priorities and resource, workforce, and system constraints
- coordinating implementation of FOSAL, including direct support for the ongoing design and implementation of the whenua Māori and marae pathway
- administering Crown recovery funding in support of FOSAL implementation
- ensuring alignment with wider policy decisions on long-term resilience, climate change and managed retreat, and
- providing the secretariat function for the Cyclone Recovery Taskforce.

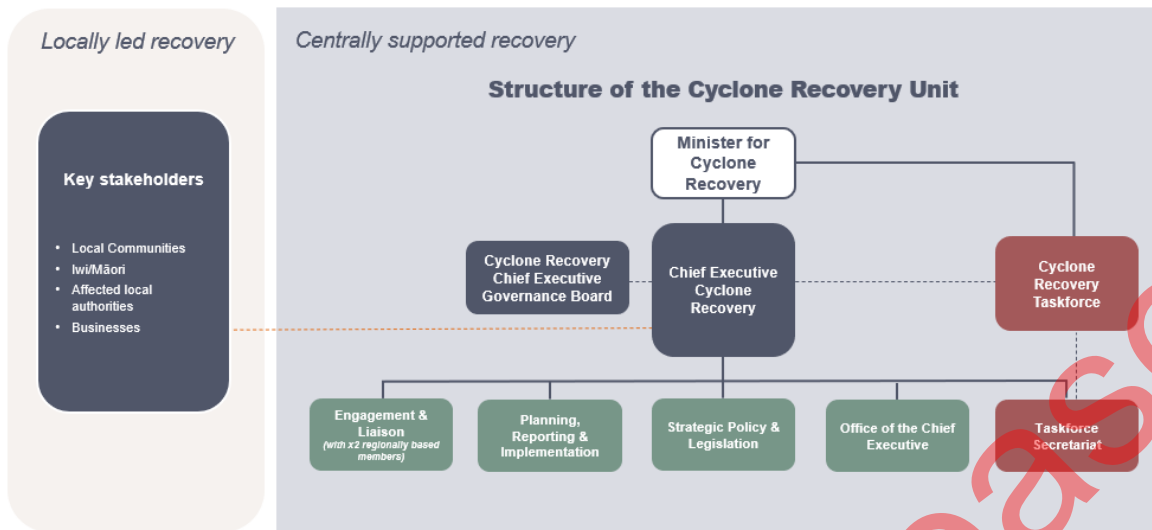
The CRU is hosted by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) and is led by Katrina Casey, CE-CR. The structure of the unit is shown in figure 1.

---

<sup>5</sup> The powers available to the Director CDEM and National Recovery Manager under any National Transition Period, such as those outlined in section 9(2)(a) of the CDEM Act will remain with NEMA. Retaining these powers with the Director CDEM will allow the Chief Executive to focus on national level coordination while working closely with NEMA. NEMA holds key relationships to CDEM Groups and local authorities.



Figure 1: The structure of the Cyclone Recovery Unit



Both the CE-CR and the CRU are temporary national recovery arrangements. The CRU supports the CE-CR to deliver functions as agreed by Cabinet and does not duplicate the role of any existing line agency involved in the recovery. For example, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) has retained its statutory functions, the social sector recovery plan (including financial support for income loss and other hardships) is led by the Ministry of Social Development (MSD), the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) is responsible for coordinating temporary accommodation, and the Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI) retains its role in supporting the primary sector.

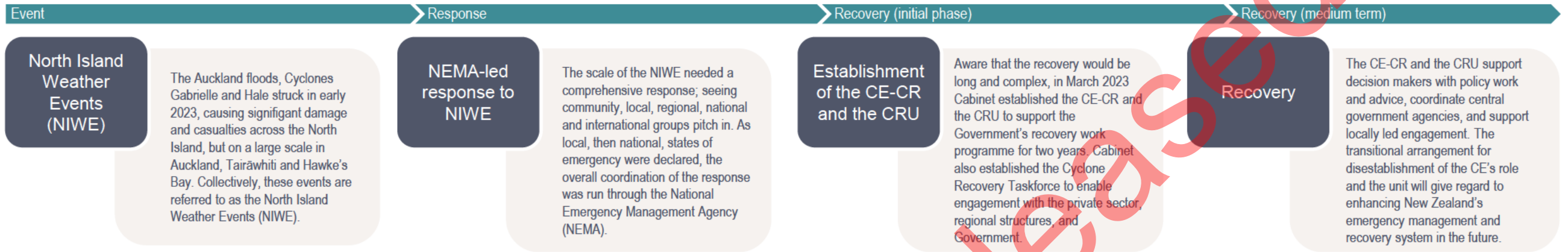
The CE-CR and the CRU are appropriated to 30 June 2025. The CE-CR will provide advice later in 2024 on possible options for transition and any associated resourcing requirements on disestablishment of the CE-CR and the CRU.

In 2024 the CE-CR and CRU will also coordinate advice across agencies for the Government on key policy matters that could apply to recovery from subsequent emergencies and natural disasters.

The role of the unit is outlined in figure 2 on the following page.

Figure 2: The role of the Cyclone Recovery Unit

# The role of the Chief Executive Cyclone Recovery and the Cyclone Recovery Unit



- | Leads   | Coordinates   | Engages   | Communicates   | Connects  |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the Future of Severely Affected Locations (FOSAL) programme; both the locally-led categorisation of Category 2 and 3 properties and the Whenua Māori and Marae pathway, including co-leading its taskforce with Te Arawhiti</li> <li>Crown's participation in the Tairāwhiti kawenata</li> <li>Monitoring delivery and reporting against Crown fundign of FOSAL</li> <li>Agencies' efforts to enact Orders in Council to temporarily modify legislation to enable recovery activities</li> <li>The Cyclone Recovery Chief Executive Governance Group and Deputy Chief Executives meeting</li> <li>Integrated recovery advice that will help shape New Zealand's resilience to future weather events</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government triaging of and response to the Regional Recovery Plans</li> <li>Cross-government recovery policy and implementation</li> <li>Identification and cases for funding aspects of recovery</li> <li>Community and local government input into the recovery, including working to ensure multi-year plans are sequenced, prioritised and that pipeline and workforce factors are taken into account</li> <li>Updates on key cyclone recovery developments through regular reporting to the Minister of Cyclone Recovery</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With communities, iwi, business, local government, regional groups and others, to support a locally-led recovery</li> <li>With impacted Māori communities including through the Kaupapa Māori Taskforce</li> <li>On the ground through a dedicated person in Hawke's Bay and Auckland</li> <li>Support engagement with stakeholders through secretariat role for Cyclone Recovery Taskforce</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By proactively releasing information on government decision making on the recovery</li> <li>On-the-ground insights to officials and ministers</li> <li>In affected regions where appropriate, providing communications support to councils</li> <li>Consistent all-of-government messaging on the recovery</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The elements of the recovery, by acting as the government's problem-solver for cyclone recovery issues</li> <li>Recovery work with related government efforts, such as the MSD-led social sector recovery programme, the Ministerial Inquiry into Land Use, the Select committee inquiry into community-led retreat and adaptation, the Infrastructure Action Plan and broader regulatory reform</li> <li>Within the Beehive, by ensuring that relevant portfolio private secretaries are joined up</li> </ul> |

## Key issues to address on the recovery pathway



## Our people

As Minister responsible for Cyclone Recovery, you are supported by an experienced group of senior managers who are employed on fixed-term contracts to March 2025.



**Katrina Casey**  
*Chief Executive, Cyclone Recovery*



**Herewini Te Koha**  
*Deputy Chief Executive, Engagement & Liaison*



**Anna Wilson-Farrell**  
*Executive Director, Strategic Policy & Legislation*



**Helen Hurst**  
*Executive Director, Planning, Reporting & Implementation*



**Hamish Rogers**  
*Director, Office of the Chief Executive*



**Amber Bill**  
*Executive Director, Cyclone Recovery Taskforce*

In addition to the CRU leadership team, we will provide you with a portfolio private secretary to be based in your office. Potential candidates have been selected and are available for your consideration.

# Other roles in the recovery system

## *The Cyclone Recovery Taskforce*

The Cyclone Recovery Taskforce (the Taskforce) was established in March 2023 to provide independent perspectives to the Minister responsible for Cyclone Recovery across the recovery. The Taskforce engages with local authorities and the private sector (e.g., insurance companies, banks, utilities, roading) to ensure these voices are heard and have input into decision making processes.

The Taskforce also provides independent assurance and advice to the Minister responsible for Cyclone Recovery on the effectiveness of recovery activities, opportunities to improve resilient infrastructure, and what may be required for a more resilient future.

The Chair of the Taskforce is Sir Brian Roche. The membership of the Taskforce is provided in appendix 2. The Chair and the members are appointed to March 2024 (with a possible extension for a further year).

The Chair of the Taskforce has supported the FOSAL work, including facilitating the council risk-categorisation process and the cost sharing negotiations between the Crown and Councils. The Taskforce has also worked actively with the banking sector and an insurance subgroup. The Taskforce is currently working with the insurance subgroup on opportunities to transition to a more sustainable funding and financing approach for both recovery and risk reduction in the context of a future with more frequent extreme weather events.

## *Cyclone Recovery Chief Executives Board*

The Cyclone Recovery Chief Executives Board (the Board) was established in March 2023 to provide system leadership and alignment across the Government's cyclone recovery work programme. The Board acts as a clearing house to address regulatory, policy, funding, and operational barriers to recovery efforts, and to identify areas where coordinated action would be preferable to individual activity.

The Board is chaired by the Chief Executive, DPMC. A list of members is provided in appendix 2.

## *Kaupapa Māori Taskforce*

On 30 August, a temporary specialised Kaupapa Māori Taskforce was established by the EWR. The Kaupapa Māori Taskforce will operate for up to three months with the intention of exploring community-based solutions where the enabling circumstances present, in other severely affected Māori localities including affected marae communities. It is jointly led by the Chief Executive of Te Arawhiti and the Deputy Chief Executive Engagement and Liaison of the CRU.

# 2. THE APPROACH TO THE RECOVERY AND THE CURRENT SITUATION

## The North Island Weather Events

The severe weather events that impacted the North Island in January and early February 2023 caused widespread devastation to communities, land, and infrastructure (particularly electricity, communications and roading). The collective term for the recovery is to refer to the North Island Weather Events (NIWE)<sup>6</sup>, which combines Cyclone Hale, the Auckland Anniversary Weekend floods, and Cyclone Gabrielle – all of which occurred in quick succession.

The events affected multiple North Island regions although in manifestly different ways. The affected regions are Northland, Auckland, Waikato, Thames-Coromandel, Tairāwhiti, the Hawke's Bay, Tararua, and Masterton. The largest impacts on residential areas are in Auckland, Tairāwhiti and Hawke's Bay.<sup>7</sup>

The sustained impact on people and their wellbeing is significant. MSD continues to lead the development of the social sector recovery plan and a suite of responses and services to support those affected. There has also been significant Crown investment in addressing the impacts of the events on the land, primary sector, and businesses.

### *A locally led and centrally supported recovery*

Local communities, including local government, asked that the recovery be locally led. Recognising the importance of local knowledge and input into decision-making in the recovery from the 2010-11 Canterbury earthquakes, central Government supported this approach.

Central Government supported the locally led recovery in a variety of ways, which will continue to change over time as circumstances and needs change. Decisions that need to be made by

---

<sup>6</sup> As defined by the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023 the severe weather events include: Cyclone Hale, which crossed the North Island during the period commencing on 8 January 2023 and ending on 12 January 2023; heavy rainfall commencing on 26 January 2023 and ending on 3 February 2023 in the Northland, Auckland, Waikato, and Bay of Plenty regions; and Cyclone Gabrielle, which crossed the North Island during the period commencing on 12 February 2023 and ending on 16 February 2023.

<sup>7</sup> The full list of affected local authorities, as defined by the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023, include: Auckland Council, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Carterton District Council, Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Far North District Council, Gisborne District Council, Hamilton City Council, Hastings District Council, Hauraki District Council, Hawke's Bay Regional Council, Kaipara District Council, Kawerau District Council, Manawatū District Council, Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council, Masterton District Council, Matamata-Piako District Council, Napier City Council, Northland Regional Council, Ōpōtiki District Council, Ōtorohanga District Council, Rangitikei District Council, Rotorua District Council, South Waikato District Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Tararua District Council, Taupō District Council, Tauranga City Council, Thames-Coromandel District Council, Waikato District Council, Waikato Regional Council, Waipa District Council, Wairoa District Council, Waitomo District Council, Wellington Regional Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Whakatane District Council, Whangārei District Council.

central Government (for example, decisions that require nationwide trade-offs such as prioritisation of a large injection of taxpayer funding) are informed by local knowledge and input to ensure local needs are supported. Statutory responsibilities remain in place, as does responsibility for related decisions.<sup>8</sup>

The locally led, centrally supported recovery has looked different in different areas at different times. In the initial phase of recovery, support included the CRU assisting local authorities to develop policy dimensions of key recovery measures (e.g., the potential conditions for voluntary buyouts); taking a ‘no wrong door’ approach to connect local authorities with appropriate funds; government agencies and technical experts; relaxing some administrative timelines via Orders in Council to help councils to get on with recovery functions; supporting engagement with communities; and developing communications material to explain policies and approaches.

The CRU also provides support on more complex policy with councils. For example, some councils have asked the CRU for assistance with navigating a variety of consent-related matters where shortening processes or timelines would enable greater opportunities for residents to be relocated quickly or infrastructure projects to get underway. The CRU is working with the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) and other agencies to build a suite of potential response options.

As the recovery moves into the next phase, there will be a range of unresolved and emerging issues that will require further Government decisions. These will range from the wellbeing effects of the weather events on people’s mental health to the affordability pressures that both central and local governments face.

As it approaches a year since the NIWE, the time that has been taken to categorise properties and progress either buyouts or community-level risk mitigation projects (e.g., stop banks) will become increasingly prominent.

Through the next phase of the recovery, several key financial decisions also remain, including the approach to whenua Māori and marae, and future investment priorities, through vehicles such as the National Resilience Plan fund and the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment Fund. Information about these funding support mechanisms is available from page 26.

## Orders in Council under the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023

The Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act (the Act or SWERLA) was passed to ensure that affected communities and local authorities, government agencies, and Crown entities, can appropriately respond to, or recover from, the severe weather events, through the use of Orders in Council (Orders). DPMC is the administering agency for the Act. The CRU is responsible for coordinating the Orders in Council process.

---

<sup>8</sup> For example, local authorities have responsibility by law for land use decisions. Regional or unitary authorities are responsible for hazard and flood planning and management. Central Government is responsible for primary legislation and taking measures to make changes to enable recovery.

Sixteen Orders have been passed, in six tranches. Appendix 3 provides a summary of the Orders in Council that have been passed to date. Orders range from providing extensions or exemptions from regulatory timeframes, through to empowering the burning of waste for a short period of time, providing for faster creation of temporary and permanent housing, and the removal of barriers to undergoing significant works on the road and rail corridors. No additional tranches have been scheduled at this stage, though it is likely at least one more will be required.

Further detail on each of the existing Orders in Council is covered in the first six-monthly Report to the House on the Act, which we will provide to you separately.

### ***Roles in the Orders in Council process***

All Orders (including those already passed and any future Orders) are progressed by the “relevant Minister”, that being the Minister who administers the legislation that is being amended by the proposed Order. As the “responsible Minister” for the Act and the Orders process, we will keep you informed of any proposed new Orders and their progression. You are required to refer the draft Orders to the Regulations Review Committee for consideration at the appropriate time.

You must also report on the Act at least every six months by tabling a report in the House, providing a brief description of the Orders made under the Act. The first report was due prior to 13 October 2023. The report has been approved by the previous Associate Minister for Cyclone Recovery, published on the DPMC website, and provided to the Clerk of the House for presentation to the House as soon as practicable after the House reforms. The Clerk will request your signature on the final letter to present the report to the House shortly.

The CRU led the development of the process for Orders in Council, including establishing appropriate consultation periods and activities, identifying key elements for inclusion in Orders, assessing the appropriateness of proposed Orders against the requirements of the Act, and ensuring the Parliamentary Counsel Office is supported and enabled to draft Orders within the tight timeframes required.

### ***Reviewing Orders in Council and the Review Panel***

The Act also established the Severe Weather Events Recovery Review Panel to review draft Orders in Council and provide advice to the Minister responsible for the specific order. The CRU provides the secretariat for the Severe Weather Events Recovery Review Panel.

The panel members were appointed for a period of two years, expiring in May 2025. The current panel membership is provided in appendix 2. Eleven panel members were appointed (including the Convenor) of a possible 12 maximum. One panel member has since accepted a new role and has resigned. If there are future Orders in Council to be progressed in 2024, you may want to appoint two new panel members to provide for a full membership of 12 people. The CRU will support you with that appointment process if required.

### ***Future Orders in Council***

The CRU and MfE are working with other agencies (such as the Ministries of Transport and Housing and Urban Development) and local authorities to identify issues and possible support measures regarding consenting for housing and infrastructure relocation (to support Category

3 and 2 home relocations), and road/rail reinstatement. This may include potential Orders in Council.

Making any additional Orders in Council needed to remove red tape to speed up cyclone and flood recovery efforts is one of the Government's 100-day priorities. We are preparing advice on whether amendment of SWERLA is required to achieve these aspirations, or whether another legislative vehicle (such as a stand-alone omnibus Bill) is required.

Some of the concerns raised about consenting timeframes may be addressed in other government priorities, such as the amendments to the Resource Management Act 1991 to make it easier to consent new infrastructure (depending on the timeframe for those amendments).

The CRU will coordinate a process whereby portfolio ministers come to Cabinet by 23 February 2024 for policy decisions on any additional Orders in Council under the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023 needed to speed up recovery efforts.

#### Limitations of Orders in Council under SWERLA

While in some instances using the Orders in Council mechanism is faster than amending primary legislation, it is not always so. The timeframe to enact Orders for complex and multi-interest Orders can take four or five months.<sup>9</sup> Largely, the Orders being proposed now are complex.

The constraints of the legislation have become apparent as councils request regulatory relief for future-focussed resilience efforts. Because Orders need to be closely related to the Act's purpose of "respond[ing] to, and recover[ing] from, the impacts of the severe weather events", the use of SWERLA becomes more limited as time passes since the weather events.

For example, the Ministerial Inquiry into Land Use report proposed the use of Orders in Council to amend the National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry to immediately restrict harvesting in at-risk areas and limit clear-fell harvesting. It also directed a review of existing forestry consents to require current consent holders to comply with these new higher standards. s9(2)(h)

[REDACTED]

10

Councils have also raised the need for more permissive approaches to consenting, including creating new bespoke approvals processes. The CRU, in consultation with relevant agencies, is considering the most appropriate vehicle (e.g., an Order in Council under SWERLA, primary legislation such as a standalone Omnibus Bill) to progress the changes that are being proposed.

## Flood and landslide affected properties

The FOSAL policy approach is about reducing intolerable risk to life from future severe weather events. The approach is focused on residential properties impacted by the NIWE, with locally

<sup>9</sup> For example, the relatively simple and uncontroversial changes to extend completion dates for revaluations by Hastings District Council were completed within six weeks; whereas the extremely complex matter of reinstating roading and rail networks, which modified multiple pieces of legislation and required lengthy consultation, took four months to complete.

<sup>10</sup> Legally privileged, not to be released.



led interventions to mitigate risk (where possible) or buyout properties (where there is no other viable option). More detail on FOSAL is provided in a separate companion briefing.

The objectives of FOSAL are to:

- provide people with as much certainty as possible about their situation, so that they can move forward with their lives;
- to the extent practicable, get the ‘right’ solution in the right place – this will mean different solutions in different locations; and
- avoid significant financial hardship – rather than avoiding any financial loss for those affected.

FOSAL policy responses are determined by categorising affected properties according to the framework shown in figure 3.

Figure 3: How risk is assessed

|             |  | How is risk assessed?   |  |  |   |  |
|-------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|
|             |  | Categorisation is the process of councils placing properties or groups of properties into classes of policy response (Category 1, 2 or 3), based on the ability to mitigate intolerable levels of risk as revealed by NIWE: |  |  |   |  |
| Category    |  | 1   | 2P   | 2C   | 2A  | 3  |
| Description |  | Repair to previous state is all that is required to manage future severe weather event risk.  | Property level interventions are needed to manage future severe weather event risk, possibly in tandem with community level interventions. | Community level interventions are needed for managing future severe weather event risk.  | Significant further assessment is required to assess a property, as well as engagement with property owner.   | Future severe weather event risk cannot be sufficiently mitigated. Some land uses may remain acceptable, but residential use carries an intolerable risk of injury or death. |
| Actions     |  | Flood or landslide damage to repair, but no need for community or property level interventions.   | Property specific measures are necessary, for example improved drainage, raising houses. Benefits accrue to property owners.               | Local government could repair and enhance flood protection schemes to adequately manage the risk of future flooding events. Cost is shared by the community. | Interventions may be required or possible, but further information is needed. These may subsequently move between “2” categories or to categories 1 or 3. | In the face of enhanced climate risk to the property there is an unacceptable risk of future flooding or risk from land instability.   |

Responsibility for categorisation of properties sits with local authorities because they have the statutory responsibility for land-use decisions. Local authorities are also responsible for any voluntary buyouts of residential properties including the detailed approach and timeframe.

While the overall FOSAL objectives are the same, the approach to whenua Māori and marae is different due to whakapapa, collective governance and ownership agreements. For example, for Category 3 properties on whenua Māori, voluntary buyouts would likely not be appropriate.<sup>11</sup> The whenua Māori and marae pathway is led by central Government, in recognition that Treaty responsibilities towards whenua Māori and other taonga rests primarily

<sup>11</sup> For example, the alienation of Māori freehold land, Māori Customary Land, and Māori Reservations is subject to the provisions of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993.

with the Crown. Central Government is also better able to work through the distinct statutory requirements governing Māori freehold land and its relatively complex ownership, governance and decision-making requirements. The Ministers for Cyclone Recovery, Māori Crown Relations and Māori Development have been responsible for whenua Māori policy decisions.

### **Cost sharing for Auckland, Tairāwhiti and Hawke’s Bay**

Following the development of the FOSAL policy approach, the Crown entered negotiations to determine cost-sharing arrangements with councils in the three most severely affected regions.<sup>12</sup> Funding support was agreed for a 50 percent share of Category 3 voluntary buyouts and for contributions to Category 2 risk mitigation projects and some local transport projects.

The agreed funding has been allocated from the National Resilience Plan (NRP; further information provided from page 28). The total amount of funding support for the three regions is summarised in table 1.

*Table 1: Funding support for local authorities in the most severely affected regions*

| Region       | Category 3 buyouts | Category 2 projects | Transport projects | Other support                               | Total             |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| Hawke’s Bay  | \$67.5m            | \$203.5m            | \$252.6m           |   | \$523.6m          |
| Tairāwhiti   | \$15m              | \$64m               | \$125m             | Concessional financing: \$17m <sup>13</sup> | \$221m            |
| Auckland     | \$387m             | \$380m              | \$110m             |   | \$877m            |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>\$469.5m</b>    | <b>\$647.5m</b>     | <b>\$487.6m</b>    | <b>\$17m</b>                                | <b>\$1,621.6m</b> |

Councils have consulted their respective ratepayers on the agreements and are at various stages of confirming the process and methodologies they will use for Category 3 buyouts. Funding Agreements<sup>14</sup> to give effect to the cost-sharing agreements have been signed by the Crown and Auckland, Gisborne, and Hawke’s Bay councils.

### **Approaches in other NIWE regions**

Some other NIWE-affected councils are also considering FOSAL policy responses. For some regions, isolated pockets of damage were sustained that may require intervention and funding. The CRU meets regularly with affected councils to support them as they progress their decision making.

<sup>12</sup> Cost-sharing agreements were reached between the Government and the Hawke’s Bay Councils (31 July), Gisborne District Council (24 August), and Auckland Council (24 August).

<sup>13</sup> Concessional financing arrangement (\$30m, 10yr interest free loan) represents \$17m value to council.

<sup>14</sup> Funding Agreements contain or refer to documents that councils are still finalising.

Councils in other regions affected by the NIWE were informed by the previous Minister for Cyclone Recovery on 25 September that – should they identify any Category 3 buyouts – the Crown would share the cost on the same basis as agreed with Auckland, Gisborne and Hawke’s Bay councils (i.e., 50 percent of the net cost, less insurance and EQC payments). Should any of the other affected councils choose to offer any Category 3 buyouts to property owners, you have the authority to approve a cost-sharing contribution from the Crown. The relevant council(s) would then need to enter into a Funding Agreement with the Crown.

Additionally, some councils will identify Category 2 properties, requiring either community or property level interventions. At this time, there is no clear indication of the scale of interventions that may be required. The CRU has advised councils of the funding pathways available (primarily the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment Fund and NRP; further information is provided from page 26) and continues to meet regularly with councils as they progress Category 2 risk mitigation projects and other flood resilience initiatives.

s9(2)(j), s9(2)(ba)(i), s9(2)(ba)(ii)

[Redacted text block consisting of multiple horizontal grey bars]

## FOSAL implementation

The implementation responsibilities for FOSAL are shared between central and local government:

- Local authorities lead on designing and delivering a FOSAL voluntary buyout scheme identifying, planning and delivering interventions for Category 2 areas.
- Central Government provides support for councils as they deliver these interventions, to ensure that the policy intent of the FOSAL programme is maintained and provide monitoring and assurance for the Crown’s financial support.
- Central Government implements the whenua Māori and marae pathway and works with affected individuals and communities to deliver appropriate relocation solutions.

The EWR (using its Powers to Act to take decisions on the Government’s response) agreed that the CRU will hold the overall lead central Government responsibility for FOSAL programme implementation.

### *Implementation support and administration of funding*

In recognition of the significant investment the Government has made in the NIWE recovery, a focus for this next phase of the recovery is implementation and administration of funding, which requires:

- policy and communications support;
- contractual relationships with councils to fund initiatives;
- timely disbursement of Crown funding to local authorities; and
- coordination of monitoring of delivery of Crown funding and reporting to Ministers.

By closely monitoring the investments it is responsible for administering, the CRU will be able to identify and manage risks, raise critical concerns to you in a timely manner, and provide you with system-level advice regarding additional support local authorities and communities may need across a range of avenues (including, but not limited to, financial support).

The CE-CR is overseeing the administration the funding for the three most affected regions set out in table 1, and funding be provided through the whenua Māori and marae pathway. Should other NIWE-affected councils identify Category 3 properties, the CE-CR will need to enter contractual relationships with those councils for the cost share of property buyouts.

A funding offer has also been made to Nelson City Council in response to the August 2022 severe weather event. The offer is for \$12.30 million, which includes a 50 percent share of property buyouts, remediation of several slips threatening residential properties, and funding for ongoing slip monitoring. The council has approved the offer, subject to public consultation that is expected to occur in March/April 2024.

The CE-CR is engaging Crown Infrastructure Partners Limited (CIP)<sup>15</sup> for a period of five years to support delivery and monitor councils delivery on agreed initiatives funded through the FOSAL cost-sharing, Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment Funding, and the Nelson support package. CIP has well-established assurance, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems that will be invaluable in supporting delivery where needed and monitoring the nearly \$1.80 billion Crown funding being administered by the CE-CR. Funding has been secured for CIP to perform its stated recovery functions until 2028.

As the CE-CR and the CRU are time limited functions, its implementation and reporting functions will transition to enduring line agency(ies) from 2025. Options for transitioning the ongoing implementation functions will be provided to you in September 2024. The options will consider costs that would be incurred by the agency(ies) taking on the implementation functions after the CE-CR and CRU are stood down.

## Recovery by region

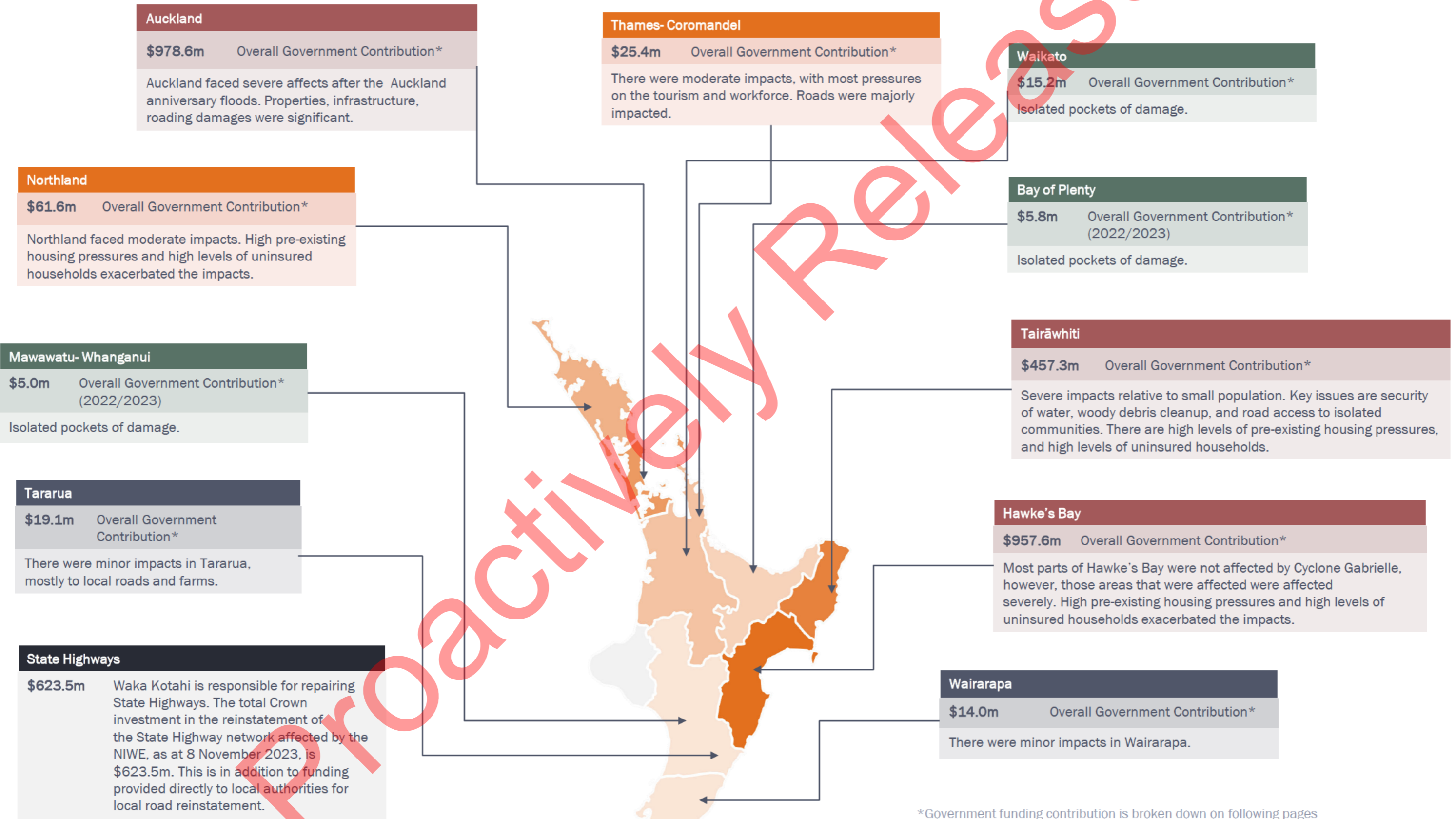
The following pages provide snapshots of the current situation in each NIWE-affected region:

---

<sup>15</sup> CIP is a Crown-owned company, which works as a multi-policy implementation agency that funds delivery partners (private sector and local government) to deploy infrastructure projects. Formerly known as Crown Fibre Holdings, with a purpose focused on building telecommunications infrastructure (e.g., ultra-fast broadband, rural broadband and mobile voice and data coverage), CIP had its purpose formally widened (and name changed) in September 2017 to include infrastructure-related activities. CIP has several policy Ministers (Minister of Finance, Minister for Infrastructure, Minister for the Digital Economy and Communications) and shareholding Ministers (Minister of Finance and Minister for State-Owned Enterprises).

# Cyclone Recovery: By Region

As of November 2023



\*Government funding contribution is broken down on following pages  
 Note: The FOSAL work programme and the categorisation of residential households by region are referred to in the briefing: *Introduction to the Future of Severely Affected Locations*

# Summary of Regional Recovery – Hawke’s Bay

As of November 2023



| Impacts   |  |
|---|--|
| Initial number of placarded properties (March 2023) | 1,634 (107 Red, 1,108 Yellow, 419 White)   |
| Temporary accommodation still required              | 158 households in temporary accommodation (as at 8 September 2023).  |
| Road and transport                                  | SH2 Wairoa to Bay View was closed for several months with no detour, and extensive restrictions across the rest of the roading network in the immediate aftermath of the NIWE.                                     |
| Most impacted industries                            | Agriculture and horticulture were most impacted, with 33% of fruit crops damaged.  |
| Insurance claims                                    | The Insurance Council of New Zealand report as of 1 September, 18,526 total NIWE related claims have been lodged in the Hawke’s Bay, with 12,090 settled. Total estimated value of claims in the region is \$1.1b. |

| Focus areas and key issues     |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Resilient Infrastructure       | <b>Restoring essential services, public and critical lifeline infrastructure to be more productive and resilient:</b><br>A Regional Recovery Agency has been set up to implement the recovery plan, supported by the CRU.  |
| Economic Growth                | <b>Supporting a strong and productive economy and sustainable business activity:</b><br>Supporting marae trusts, landowners and shareholders to access adequate technical and legal expertise to advocate and plan recovery efforts.   |
| Labour Market                  | <b>Progressing work on the labour market pipeline to maximise opportunities for local people to obtain employment opportunities.</b>   |
| Primary Sector                 | <b>Ensuring the primary sector is sustainable and provides meaningful employment and economic opportunities for families, whānau and businesses:</b><br>The primary sector is a key economic driver in the Hawke’s Bay, and many elements of the production chain were impacted by the NIWE. Hawke’s Bay’s companies have applied for \$175 million from the NIWE Primary Producer Finance Scheme as of September - a large portion of the total fund. Delegated Ministers received the first funding proposal briefing on 11 October, and funding decisions are yet to be made. |
| Preparing for future events    | <b>Ensuring Hawke’s Bay communities are reconnected and are better prepared and coordinated for future emergency events:</b><br>Detailed planning is required to implement funding that has been allocated to the region, coordinated with both central and local Government.  |
| Sediment and woody debris      | <b>Removing silt and debris:</b><br>Significant activity to clear sediment and debris has been undertaken to date, however considerable material remains. The HBRC estimates that a further \$80 million will be required to continue clean-up operations for six months. Further details are available in [the full BIM].   |
| Road and Transport             | Significant repair and reinstatement work is still required to the rail network to enable regional connectivity. The North Auckland Line from Swanson to Whangārei is expected to be closed until the end of the year; and assessments are underway to determine the timeframe, costs, and material requirements to reopen the rail line from Napier to Wairoa.  |
| Environmental Resilience       | <b>Reviewing land use management practices and changes to marine, coastal and freshwater environments:</b><br>Reviews are to ensure Te Taiao is restored, protected and enhanced throughout recovery. MfE to support regions to explore options for commissioning this work.   |
| Community and Whānau Wellbeing | <b>Ensuring all people, families and whānau in affected communities have access to essential services, shelter, health, psychosocial and wellbeing support:</b><br>Central Government is supporting this through the Social Sector Recovery Plan administered and led by MSD.  |

| Funding Overview (as at 19 October 2023 )                                   |  |
|---|--|
| Overall Government Contribution is <b>\$957.6m</b> including the following: |  |
| \$556.0m  | Cost Share <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$92.5m for 50% buyout of Category 3 properties</li> <li>\$203.5m for Flood Protection</li> <li>\$260.0m for reinstating local roads and bridges</li> </ul>                          |
| \$2.5m  | Flood protection initiatives via the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment fund.   |
| \$172.2m  | Silt and debris removal via the Sediment and Debris Management Fund, including 2 additional payments of \$10m, approved by Ministers on 2 October and 3 November 2023 to enable targeted silt removal over the spring planting season. |
| \$99.5m   | Spend to date via National Land Transport Fund on local roads as a result of the NIWE.   |
| \$2.2m  | Built environment (excluding cost share).  |
| \$69.4m   | Social environment.  |
| \$53.7m   | Economic environment.  |
| \$2.1m  | Natural environment (excluding \$162.2m from the Sediment and Debris Management Fund).   |

# Summary of Regional Recovery –Tairāwhiti

As of November 2023



| Impacts   |   |
|---|---|
| Initial number of placarded properties (March 2023) | 504 (Red 23, Yellow 206, White 275)   |
| Temporary accommodation still required              | 239 households in temporary accommodation (as at 8 September 2023).   |
| Road and transport                                  | Most of the rural network was closed post NIWE. 8 bridges were destroyed and 54 had significant damage.   |
| Most impacted industries                            | Three forestry businesses have closed since the cyclone and left the region.  |
| Burning of cyclone and flood waste                  | The GDC received an Order in Council (OIC) under the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023 for the burning of cyclone and flood waste. This temporary law change for commercial affected properties, is effective until 1 November 2023. |
| Insurance claims                                    | The Insurance Council of New Zealand report as of 1 September, 2,602 total NIWE related claims have been lodged in Tairāwhiti, with 1,494 settled. Total estimated value of claims in the region is \$86.1m.  |

| Focus areas and key issues     |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Industry Recovery              | <b>Rebuilding to attract the right skills for the future:</b><br>Support is available through MPI for agriculture and horticulture recovery. The GDC is monitoring changes to the forestry sector, the impact it may have on communities and jobs, and exploring options to re-train workforce to meet emerging rebuild employment demands.   |
| Roading                        | <b>Ongoing roading and connectivity issues:</b><br>8 roads and 5 bridges remain closed, while 17 roads are open to light vehicles only, isolating some communities and farms. (19 September 2023).  |
| Rebuild and Repair             | <b>Restoring infrastructure to keep communities safe and connected:</b><br>Repairing and rebuilding roads and bridges, stop banks, marae, and removing sediment and woody debris across priority catchment areas.   |
| Woody Debris                   | <b>Cleaning up woody debris:</b><br>Woody debris is an ongoing risk to the health and safety of residents and to core infrastructure. Significant work to remove and dispose of woody debris has been undertaken to date, with existing funding forecast to be expended by March 2024.  |
| Capacity and capability        | <b>Scaling up recovery delivery and attracting specialist skills:</b><br>The GDC has faced ongoing issues with resourcing due to increased workload and reporting requirements. The GDC engaged PwC and secondees from MfE to provide technical expertise and capacity support.   |
| Environmental Assessments      | <b>Restoring and protecting damaged land:</b><br>The region is working with MfE and MPI to ensure that the recommendations of the Ministerial Inquiry into Land Use report for Tairāwhiti/Gisborne are implemented.   |
| Community and Whānau Wellbeing | <b>Supporting community mental wellbeing:</b><br>Psychosocial issues are particularly prevalent in Tairāwhiti. Central Government is providing psychosocial support through the Social Sector Recovery Plan administered and led by MSD, with a focus on providing support to the Tairāwhiti region.  |
| Statement of Unity             | <b>Unified agreement to recovery:</b><br><i>A Kotahitanga - Statement of Unity</i> agreeing to a collective Recovery Plan for Tairāwhiti was signed by Chief Executives of key Tairāwhiti iwi and entities on 25 July. The statement was signed by representatives of the GDC, Rongowhakaata Iwi Trust, Tāmanuhiri Tūtū Poroporo Trust, Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki Trust, Te Runanga o Ngati Porou, Trust Tairāwhiti and Eastland Group. |
| Community and Iwi engagement   | <b>Tairāwhiti iwi advocating for a more joined-up Crown approach to recovery engagement:</b><br>This has been articulated in Orders in Council and temporary housing. The four iwi in the region have been working together with the GDC on a coordinated approach to some issues, and for central Government, Te Arawhiti are leading with support from the CRU.   |

| Funding Overview (as at 19 October 2023 )                            |   |
|--|---|
| Overall Government Contribution is \$457.3m including the following: |   |
| \$204.0m   | Cost Share <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$15.0 for 50% buyout of Category 3 properties</li> <li>\$64.0m for Flood Protection</li> <li>\$125.0m for reinstating local roads and bridges</li> </ul> |
| \$17.0m  | Crown contribution to provide interest free loan of \$30m over 10 years, part of cost share   |
| \$16.2m  | Flood protection initiatives via the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment fund.  |
| \$60.2m  | Silt and debris removal via the Sediment and Debris Management Fund.  |
| \$55.8m  | Spend to date via National Land Transport Fund on local roads as a result of the NIWE.  |
| \$72.9m  | Social environment.   |
| \$31.2m  | Economic environment.   |

# Summary of Regional Recovery – Auckland

As of November 2023



| Impacts   |   |
|---|---|
| Initial number of placarded properties (March 2023) | 7,389 (679 Red, 2,359 Yellow, 4,326 White)  |
| Temporary accommodation still required              | 185 households in temporary accommodation (as at 8 September 2023).   |
| Most impacted industries                            | Tourism, Māori business, supply chains, small business community.   |
| Insurance claims                                    | The Insurance Council of New Zealand report as of 1 September, 71,999 total NIWE related claims have been lodged in Auckland, with 45,678 settled. The total estimated value of claims in the region is \$2.0b. |

| Focus areas and key issues          |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Economic recovery                   | <b>Supporting impacted businesses:</b><br>Minimising the risks of economic impacts and ensuring opportunities for equitable recovery.  |
| Labour Market                       | <b>Progressing work on the labour market pipeline to maximise opportunities for local people to obtain employment opportunities.</b>   |
| Natural and Built Environment       | <b>Aligning public asset owners for repair, rebuild and resilience:</b><br>Auckland City Council is scaling capacity to manage the technical skills demand for FOSAL categorisation and engagement skills to support affected property owners. This will remain a priority until categorisation is completed and settlements are achieved.   |
| Māori partnership and participation | <b>Developing a targeted engagement approach with Māori partners:</b><br>The CRU has coordinated with Te Arawhiti and TPK to develop a targeted engagement approach with Māori partners in Auckland. The MSD Social Sector Recovery plan and Civil Defence Payments (\$25.6m) were predominantly to Māori and Pasifika to support engagement with Iwi and hapū and enable Māori-led recovery efforts.                              |
| Community and social wellbeing      | <b>Ensuring welfare support and service provision for impacted individuals, whānau, and communities:</b><br>Central Government is providing support through the Social Sector Recovery Plan administered and led by MSD.   |
| Road and transport                  | <b>Restoring road and transport infrastructure:</b><br>Significant repair and reinstatement work is still yet to commence. There is still limited access to some Council facilities such as parks, tracks and community centres due to slips and washed away roads.  |
| Accommodation                       | <b>Supporting temporary accommodation:</b><br>There is continued need for temporary accommodation for displaced households and coordinated support including access to accommodation for disabled people. Work is underway to understand broader social impacts of displaced households, such as impact on children displaced from local schools.  |
| Local approach                      | <b>Scaling up staff to support locally-led approach:</b><br>Auckland's scale is significantly different to other effected regions, with more properties damaged and more engagement with the community. Approach has varied across the wider region, given the distributed nature and the different profiles of damage. Auckland Council have hired significantly more staff to execute their programme compared to other regions. |

| Funding Overview (as at 19 October 2023 )                                   |  |
|---|--|
| Overall Government Contribution is <b>\$978.6m</b> including the following: |  |
| \$877.0m  | Cost Share <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$387.0m for 50% buyout of Category 3 properties</li> <li>\$380.0m for Flood Protection</li> <li>\$110.0m for reinstating local roads and bridges</li> </ul> |
| \$31.7m   | Spend to date via National Land Transport Fund on local roads as a result of the NIWE.   |
| \$0.4m  | Built environment (excluding cost-share).  |
| \$53.2m   | Social environment.  |
| \$16.3m   | Economic environment.  |

Proactive Release



# Summary of Regional Recovery

As of November 2023

## Northland



| Impacts   |   |
|---|---|
| Initial number of placarded properties (March 2023) | 165 (44 Red, 57 Yellow, 64 White)                                   |
| Temporary accommodation still required              | 5 households are in temporary accommodation as at 8 September 2023. |
| Roading and transport                               | 450 roads impacted during NIWE.                                     |
| Most impacted industries                            | Agriculture, tourism, construction/infrastructure.                  |

| Focus areas and key issues |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Community Resilience       | <b>Preparation for future events in isolated communities and marae:</b><br>Central Government is providing support through the Social Sector Recovery Plan administered and led by MSD.   |
| Economic Recovery          | <b>Supporting rural recovery:</b><br>This includes support provided to kumara growers affected by the cyclone, tourism promotion and support to small business.   |
| Infrastructure Resilience  | <b>Addressing damages:</b><br>Although damage from the NIWE was only moderate, it compounded pre-existing pressures. Damage to lifeline transport links (Mangamuka Gorge and Brynderwyns on SH1) affects business and community resilience. |

| Funding Overview (as at 19 October 2023 )                                  |  |
|--|--|
| Overall Government Contribution is <b>\$61.6m</b> including the following: |  |
| \$8.9m   | Flood protection initiatives via the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment fund. |
| \$3.3m   | Spend to date via National Land Transport Fund on local roads as a result of the NIWE.     |
| \$5.4m   | Built environment.   |
| \$31.1m  | Social environment.  |
| \$12.9m  | Economic environment.  |

## Thames-Coromandel



| Impacts   |   |
|---|---|
| Initial number of placarded properties (March 2023) | 79 (13 Red, 26 Yellow, 40 White)  |
| Roading and transport                               | During January and February 2023, there were 114 slips on local roads, and 210 slips on the state highway network, including the complete failure of State Highway 25A. Full completion of all works is expected to take up to three years. |
| Most impacted industries                            | Tourism (bush tracks), construction/infrastructure, farming and business.   |
| Land Slips  | Ongoing area – Assessments and geotech analysis between affected property holders and crown land legal teams.   |

| Focus areas and key issues    |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Community Wellbeing           | <b>Ensuring communities have food security, access to health services and access to employment support:</b><br>The focus for the region is to build workforce capacity to respond and deliver on the recovery work. The farming community is provided financial support through MPI for animal welfare, movement of stock, resources and feed. |
| Natural and Economic Recovery | <b>Reinstating walking tracks, cycle tracks, walkways, and swing bridges owned/administered by the council:</b><br>Support is available for businesses affected by road closures. Pressures on the tourism industry and on workforce remain.   |
| Infrastructure Resilience     | <b>Repairing and reinstating water supplies, increasing resiliency in networks such as power, and water treatment plants.</b>  |
| Roading                       | <b>Addressing lifeline roading issues:</b><br>Lifeline roading issues continue to have a significant effect, in particular SH25. Resilience of roading network has implications for food security, access to healthcare and other services.  |

| Funding Overview (as at 19 October 2023 )                                  |  |
|--|--|
| Overall Government Contribution is <b>\$25.4m</b> including the following: |  |
| \$1.0m   | Flood protection initiatives via the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment fund. |
| \$4.6m   | Spend to date via National Land Transport Fund on local roads as a result of the NIWE.     |
| \$2.5m   | Social environment.  |
| \$17.3m  | Economic environment.  |

# Summary of Regional Recovery

As of November 2023

## Wairarapa



| Impacts   |  |
|---|--|
| Initial number of placarded properties (March 2023) | 9 (0 Red, 5 Yellow, 4 White)   |
| Most impacted industries                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health: Mental Health and wellbeing support</li> <li>Environmental: riparian planting, stream clearance, tree removal</li> <li>Construction: roads and bridges</li> </ul> |

| Focus areas and key issues     |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Land Categorisation            | <b>Entering a funding arrangement:</b><br>Land categorisation has been completed. The focus for the region is to enter a funding arrangement between the government and council to support homeowners by offering voluntary buyout for Category 3 designated residential properties and co-fund work needed to protect Category 2 properties. |
| Community and Whānau Wellbeing | <b>Supporting the farming community:</b><br>The MPI funding for rural sector support is meeting the needs of the farming community.   |
| Road and Transport             | <b>Reinstating local roads and rebuilding bridges.</b>  |
| Natural and Built Environment  | <b>Reducing the risk of erosion and flooding impacting the land:</b><br>The focus is on riparian planting and keeping rivers and streams clear of sediment and debris. The region is also working on restoring pasture and horticulture areas with mitigations being put in place for slip prone land.  |

| Funding Overview (as at 19 October 2023)                                   |  |
|--|--|
| Overall Government Contribution is <b>\$14.0m</b> including the following: |  |
| \$3.5m   | Flood protection initiatives via the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment fund. |
| \$3.2m   | Spend to date via National Land Transport Fund on local roads as a result of the NIWE.     |
| \$5.6m   | Social environment.  |
| \$1.7m   | Economic environment.  |

## Waikato



| Impacts   |  |
|---|--|
| Initial number of placarded properties (March 2023) | 41 (7 Red, 15 Yellow, 19 White)  |
| Most impacted industries                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction</li> <li>Labour and Food Security</li> <li>Business: rural community support</li> <li>Environmental/Conservation: damage and repair</li> </ul> |

| Focus areas and key issues |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Port Waikato community     | <b>Building relationships and capacity between Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) and mana whenua:</b><br>These relationships aim to enable them with emergency readiness and resilience planning. Support has been provided to 13 marae for emergency preparedness through the MSD Social Sector plan. |
| Slips                      | <b>Supporting geotechnical work:</b><br>The geotechnical assessment report has been received by the region. The key focus is the geotech work for properties affected by slips. Support is available to affected property owners for remedial work through the Mayoral Disaster Relief Fund.                   |
| Insurance                  | <b>Aligning insurance payouts:</b><br>One of the challenges is insurance payouts in the region not matching the impact to the properties.  |

| Funding Overview (as at 19 October 2023)                                   |  |
|--|--|
| Overall Government Contribution is <b>\$15.2m</b> including the following: |  |
| \$2.4m   | Flood protection initiatives via the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment fund. |
| \$3.3m   | Spend to date via National Land Transport Fund on local roads as a result of the NIWE.     |
| \$5.3m   | Social environment.  |
| \$4.2m   | Economic environment.  |

# Summary of Regional Recovery

As of November 2023

## Tararua



| Impacts   |  |
|---|--|
| Initial number of placarded properties (March 2023) | 28 (6 Red, 13 Yellow, 9 White)   |
| Most impacted industries                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Environmental: erosion, and damage to farmer infrastructure</li> <li>• Farming/Agriculture</li> <li>• Construction: roads and bridges</li> <li>• Telecommunications</li> <li>• Tourism</li> </ul> |

| Focus areas and key issues |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Road and Transport         | <p><b>Addressing the significant damage to roading networks:</b><br/>Damage continues to impact many people and businesses, especially coastal and rural communities. Over \$34m of Waka Kotahi funding will focus on regional roading work and designing to ensure contractors can work during the summer. Planned repairs will also focus on resilience. Emergency road repair work is estimated to take 5 years, and includes repairing 20 compromised bridges, 551 dropouts and 1,807 other faults within the roading network.</p>                  |
| Wellbeing                  | <p><b>Extending community support services:</b><br/>Support is being extended through the mobile rural mental health unit (funded by MPI) to focus on mental health, particularly in the rural sector. Iwi are continuing to provide psychological support to whānau.</p>   |
| Community readiness        | <p><b>Developing a resilience plan:</b><br/>The community is developing a resilience plan and has community education programmes and rural community hubs. They are collaborating with Masterton on community resilience, farmer wellbeing, roading and infrastructure for future events. The region received \$1 million for urgent maintenance and resilience works on farms through MPI that will allow local farmers and growers to replace damage that is not covered by insurance. This funding support is available till 31st December 2023.</p> |

| Funding Overview (as at 19 October 2023 )                                  |  |
|--|--|
| Overall Government Contribution is <b>\$19.1m</b> including the following: |  |
| \$11.6m  | Spend to date via National Land Transport Fund on local roads as a result of the NIWE. |
| \$2.7m   | Social environment.  |
| \$3.2m   | Economic environment.  |
| \$1.6  | Natural environment.   |

## Whanganui



| Impacts                  |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Most impacted industries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction/Infrastructure</li> <li>• Flood protection/repairs</li> <li>• Local roads/ bridges</li> <li>• Water supply</li> <li>• Telecommunications</li> <li>• Health: welfare teams to support communities</li> </ul> |

| Funding Overview (as at 19 October 2023 )                                 |  |
|---|--|
| Overall Government Contribution is <b>\$5.0m</b> including the following: |  |
| \$4.3m  | Flood protection initiatives via the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment fund. |
| \$0.7m  | Spend to date via National Land Transport Fund on local roads as a result of the NIWE.     |

## Bay of Plenty



| Impacts  |  |
|--|--|
| Damage in the Bay of Plenty was concentrated amongst a small number of households. Largely returned to business as usual by June 2023, with only a few pockets of isolated damage remaining. |  |

| Funding Overview (as at 19 October 2023 )                |  |
|--|--|
| Overall Government Contribution 2022/23 is <b>\$5.8m</b> |  |

# 3. OTHER GOVERNMENT SUPPORT MECHANISMS

## Regional Recovery Planning

One of the mechanisms for understanding regional recovery priorities is the Regional Recovery Plans (RRPs). Following the NIWE, nine affected regions developed RRP and sent the plans to the CRU in June 2023. The nature and content of the plans have been determined by each region in line with its assessment of what is required for recovery.

The regional plans were developed during the response to the NIWE and the initiatives within them are high-level. Therefore, many elements of the plans and some entire plans were not costed.

All initiatives (regardless of the availability of costings) went through a CRU-led triage process<sup>16</sup> to join up approaches between locally led recovery plans and central Government agencies' recovery work. The process involved identifying the most critical recovery projects, finding funding sources that met specific criteria, and collaborating with regional planners and stakeholders.

The triage process identified potential funding pathways for some initiatives, including the NRP, the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment Fund, and the Local Authority Emergency Response Permanent Legislative Authority 60:40 funding mechanism. The focus of the CRU will now move from the consideration of funding for the regional recovery plans to supporting councils where needed to implement funded initiatives.

Given the time that has passed since most RRP were originally developed, it is likely that some regions will have revised (or new) priorities. While some additional initiatives may be able to be funded through the NRP, you are likely to receive additional requests for recovery-related funding from local authorities, communities, and central Government agencies. The CRU will work with the Treasury to coordinate recovery-related Budget requests as required.

## Government funding support

The Government has supported the locally led recovery by sharing costs with local authorities. Investments have focussed on supporting communities, households and businesses that were adversely affected. The investment decisions have taken into consideration the unique challenges and priorities facing regions at different stages in their response and recovery journeys.

The Government has provided funding to support regions affected by the NIWE in early 2023 to recover. The total funding allocated to date is \$4.71 billion. In addition, the Government also provided a total package of \$2.24 billion to support businesses in the affected regions.

---

<sup>16</sup> The triage process was agreed by the EWR on 21 June 2023 [EWR-23-MIN-0049].

Figure 4 (on page 29) provides an overview of cyclone recovery funding, with further detail in appendix 4.

Additional detail on the overarching financial and funding decisions made to date that support recovery from NIWE is provided in a separate companion briefing.

### ***Immediate response***

Immediately following the weather events, the Government contributed \$889.00 million operating and \$1.50 million capital (\$890.50 million total) to the NIWE emergency response to support urgent infrastructure repairs, assist with temporary accommodation, support councils and agencies to resource the response, and provide business and community support.<sup>17</sup> The funding addressed urgent infrastructure repairs (particularly to local roads and highways to improve accessibility of communities isolated due to the weather events); supported clean-up of rubbish, debris and sediments that posed health and safety risk for those whose homes or businesses were affected by flood waters; assisted with temporary accommodation for those displaced from their homes; and provided business and community support.

A business support package of \$2.24 billion was also provided, across two schemes:

#### **The NIWE Loan Guarantee Scheme**

- \$2 billion of supported loans for businesses in Northland, Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Tairāwhiti, Hawke's Bay, Tararua and Wairapa. At the end of September 2023, total approved applications were worth \$26.30 million, with lenders having to 30 June 2024 to advance Supported Loans. The scheme focuses on businesses, orchards, and farms affected by the NIWE and ensuring financial support is made available for their recovery. The scheme is administered by the New Zealand Export Credit Office, and implemented by commercial lenders, such as banks.

#### **The NIWE Primary Producer Finance Scheme**

- \$240 million in concessionary loans and equity finance to severely impacted, land-based primary sector businesses. It is designed for businesses that have a reasonable chance of returning to viability with additional support to help these businesses re-engage with commercial lenders. The scheme is administered by Kānoa's Regional Economic Development & Investment Unit. As at the end of October 2023, 167 expressions of interest (EOIs) and applications were received. Kānoa is assessing the EOIs and applications. Some EOIs will convert to applications, and others will be declined or withdrawn. MBIE anticipates that the funding approved may be less than the funding sought.

### ***North Island Weather Events: Response and Recovery Package***

In Budget 2023, the Government allocated a total package of \$1.14 billion (\$941 million operating and \$195 million capital) funding to assist with clean-up and rebuild, as well as to support local communities with temporary accommodation, mental health services, and food security. These investments address medium-to-long term recovery efforts, including flood resilience management, setting-up of community resilience hubs, rebuilding school facilities that were damaged, and psychosocial support in communities. It also supports farmers and

---

<sup>17</sup> These figures exclude support provided through automatic emergency mechanisms, such as the Civil Defence payments.

growers by investing in building back rural infrastructure that is crucial to continue farming and horticulture activities.

As part of the Budget 2023 response and recovery package, a \$100 million fund was established for local authorities in areas impacted by the NIWE to seek Crown co-investment to support the proactive management of climate-exacerbated flood risk. The funding is held in a tagged contingency, the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment Fund that expires on 30 June 2024. You and Minister of Local Government, along with any other appropriation ministers as necessary, are responsible for making drawdown decisions. To date, \$58.76 million of the fund has been allocated.<sup>18</sup> The CRU is working with local authorities to progress initiatives that Ministers can consider supporting that are consistent with achieving the outcomes intended and value for money.<sup>19</sup> The CRU will provide advice for consideration in December.

### ***The National Resilience Plan***

As part of Budget 2023, a \$6 billion NRP was established to support building resilient infrastructure across New Zealand. The immediate focus is on the NIWE, but over time it will shift to address the country's infrastructure needs. The NRP can fund resilient infrastructure in road, rail, local government infrastructure, telecommunications and transmission, and costs associated with adaptation challenges. Cabinet is responsible for NRP funding decisions; the Treasury is the lead agency.

To date \$2.68 billion of the NRP has been committed to FOSAL, state highway work, local roads and bailey bridges, and KiwiRail. This also includes funding for Nelson City Council as a result of the severe storms in August 2022. Further detail is provided in the separate funding companion briefing.

The CRU oversees the administration of NRP funding related to FOSAL (including the cost-share agreements (e.g., Category 2 risk-mitigation projects, local transport projects, Category 3 buyouts) and the whenua Māori and marae pathway grants)<sup>20</sup> and the funding being offered to Nelson City Council.<sup>21</sup> Further information about appropriations administered by the CRU is provided from page 36.

---

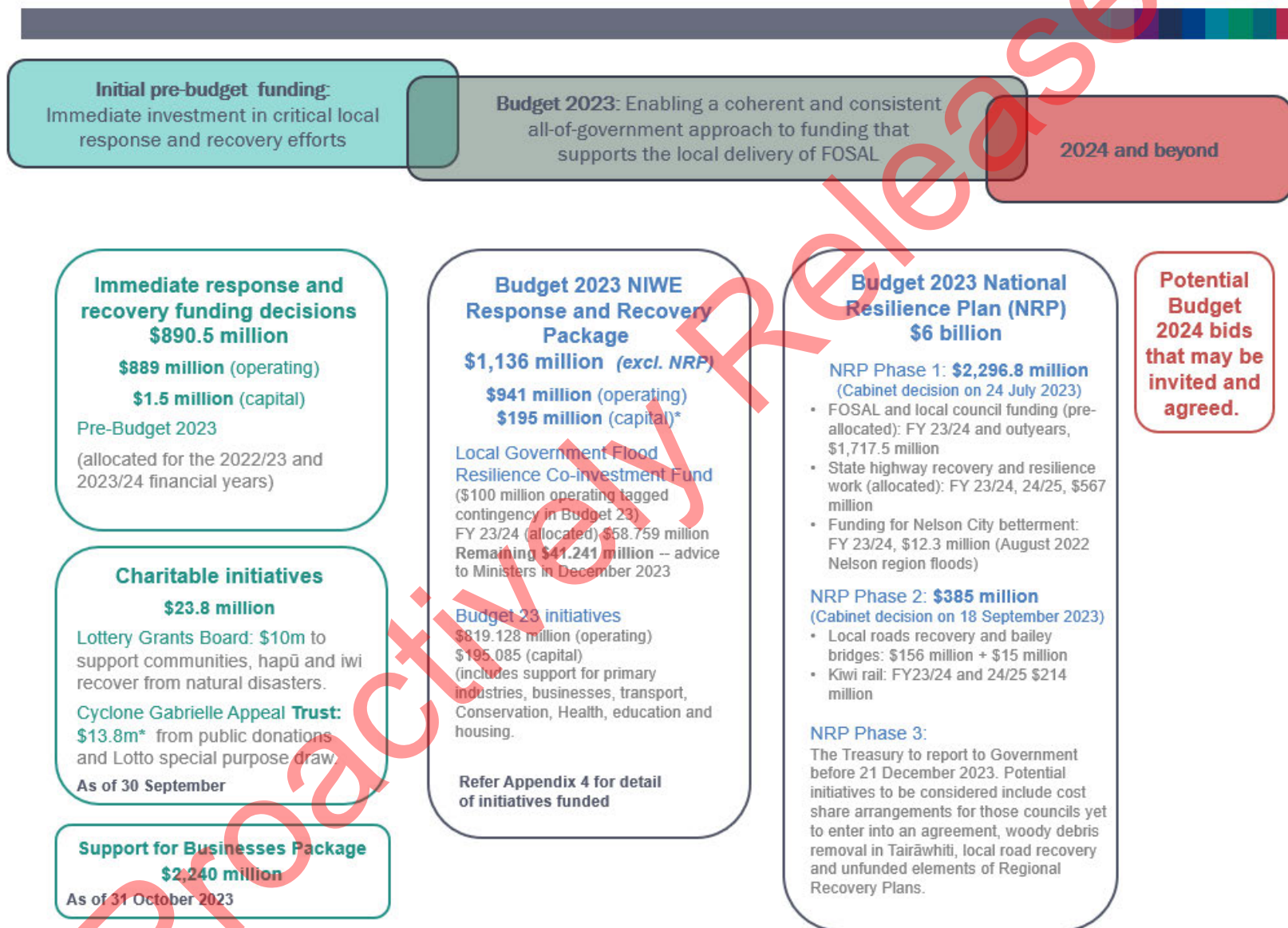
<sup>18</sup> A first tranche of initiatives totalling \$38.76 million was approved by Ministers in September 2023. An additional \$20 million was subsequently agreed to support the Hawke's Bay Silt Recovery Taskforce. Further detail about the Local Government Flood Resilience Co-investment Fund is provided in the funding overview briefing.

<sup>19</sup> In November 2023, local authorities put forward 32 initiatives for consideration.

<sup>20</sup> To date, the NRP funding committed to FOSAL is approximately \$1.70 billion. This includes the \$17 million concessionary financing loan to Gisborne District Council that is administered by the Treasury. CRU is administering the FOSAL funding from the NRP.

<sup>21</sup> \$12.30 million from the NRP has been offered to Nelson City Council in response to the August 2022 severe weather event that is akin to the FOSAL categorisation approach.

Figure 4: Cyclone recovery funding



# 4. SYSTEM-LEVEL ISSUES

## Policy advice on approach to future events

Cabinet mandated the CE-CR to give regard to enhancing New Zealand's emergency management and recovery system in the future. The CRU will work with key agencies in 2024 (including NEMA, MfE, DIA, MBIE, the Treasury and MSD) to develop advice and will update you as this work advances.

Recovery structures and approaches after each natural disaster or severe weather event have typically been developed in a bespoke way. Developing an approach that can be applied to different scenarios will enable response to future events to be more effective and will provide greater certainty to those affected. It will also enable the Government to plan strategically for the funding of recovery.

Developing an enduring approach to recovery will ensure all parties have more certainty about roles and responsibilities and funding sources. Beyond local and central Government, there are also questions relating to the roles of private providers (e.g., electricity, telecommunications) in operational delivery and resiliency and whether these need to be better defined when they relate to critical lifelines.

Central Government will also need to continue to consider how to support those experiencing hardship and ensuring infrastructure is built back better and more resilient, while also exercising fiscal responsibility.

The type of issues this strategic policy work will cover include:

- The funding framework for recovery from natural disasters and extreme weather events
- The roles central and local government should take in recovery (i.e., is a locally led, centrally supported recovery the best option or is a centrally led (such as in the Canterbury earthquake recovery) approach the best option?)
- Whether or not the FOSAL categorisation approach should be embedded as a longer-term model and if not what are the options that should be considered
- The relationship between weather events, recovery and longer-term adaptation policy
- Ongoing insurability of properties at risk of weather events or impacts of longer-term environmental changes (such as coastal erosion)
- Recovery support for matters such as housing (both availability of and funding for accommodation), business support and psychosocial support
- The recovery workforce and capability needed, including local and central Government capability, technical expertise in areas such as engineering and geotech and infrastructure building
- Enabling legislation required – including powers needed for immediate response (such as Orders in Council) and that may be required to support an enduring recovery response system (which, for example, may include legislation that empowers the Government to levy activity to fund recovery)



The CRU will continue to work with other agencies and integrate recovery advice. Decisions in the Cyclone Recovery portfolio will need to connect to other programmes of work being undertaken by other agencies.

Some of the key issues that we will stay closely connected with include:

- *Housing*: Getting affected people back into safe housing has been the primary concern throughout the initial phase of the recovery and will continue to be an issue in the medium-and long-term recovery. In addition to displaced residents, the temporary workforce needed for the recovery effort will put additional pressure on housing supply.
- *Consenting and planning*: As described on page 12, local authorities are also seeking central Government assistance as they identify barriers in consenting and planning regulations that may hinder the recovery. The CRU is working with line agencies to ensure options are coordinated in the context of the NIWE recovery.
- *Insurance*: Supporting homeowners (whether insured, underinsured, or uninsured) who are, or are at risk of, experiencing financial hardship has been a critical part of the initial phase of recovery. The Cyclone Recovery Taskforce, along with the Treasury, have played key roles in working with insurers.
- *Infrastructure resiliency*: The NIWE have added a level of urgency to infrastructure investment planning and highlighted the importance of building strong and resilient infrastructure (including the road, rail, and local infrastructure, as well as telecommunications and electricity transmission infrastructure). In addition to the NRP, the DPMC National Cyber Policy Office – Critical Infrastructure Resilience Unit has policy work underway to address resilience of nationally critical infrastructure, including possible regulatory reform.

# 5. UPCOMING DECISIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS

## Upcoming decisions and key papers

Table 2 sets out upcoming decisions in the cyclone recovery area. Ahead of these milestones, we will work with your office to provide any advice and any support required.

Table 2: Upcoming decisions and key papers<sup>22</sup>

| Source          | Responsible Minister/Portfolio | Lead agency | Due Date | Action | Output |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|--------|
| 1. s9(2)(f)(iv) |                                |             |          |        |        |
| 2.              |                                |             |          |        |        |
| 3.              |                                |             |          |        |        |

<sup>22</sup> This table is classified In Confidence and should not be released.

Proactively Released

s9(2)(f)(iv)

The following advice is not being led by the Cyclone Recovery Unit; however, they are closely related to the recovery

1. s9(2)(f)(iv)

2.

3.

Proactively Released

s9(2)(f)(iv)

|   |  |                               |  |       |                       |   |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|-------|-----------------------|---|
| 5 | <i>Summary discussion document: Strengthening the resilience of Aotearoa New Zealand's critical infrastructure system, June 2023:</i> "Feedback on this paper will inform the development of a subsequent consultation document on options for reform, planned for release in early 2024." | Security Intelligence Service | Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet | April | Cabinet consideration | Cabinet paper: Strengthening the resilience of Aotearoa New Zealand's critical infrastructure system: Strengthening the resilience of Aotearoa New Zealand's critical infrastructure system |
|---|--|-------------------------------|--|-------|-----------------------|---|

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Proactively Released

## Administration of appropriations

Funding for the Cyclone Recovery portfolio sits within Vote Prime Minister and Cabinet and is delegated to the CE-CR. Within Vote Prime Minister and Cabinet, total funding for the functions of the CE-CR, are as per table 3.

s9(2)(f)(iv)



---

<sup>23</sup> Phasing across years is indicative. The phasing will be adjusted as plans for delivery (including sequencing) are available.

s9(2)(f)(iv)

<sup>25</sup> Phasing across years is indicative. The phasing will be adjusted as plans for delivery (including sequencing) are available.

s9(2)(f)(iv)

[Redacted text block]

Proactively Released

---

<sup>26</sup> As noted on page 7, the CE-CR will provide advice later in 2024 on possible options for how this multi-year funding will be administered beyond 2024/25 on the disestablishment of the CRU.

## Financial reporting

DPMC, via the CRU, will engage with you on required budget preparation and to meet other Public Finance Act 1989 reporting and accountability requirements.

DPMC is responsible for coordinating the annual accountability process, responses for the Governance and Administration Select Committee hearings, and funding proposals.

As part of the Estimates of the Appropriations passed by Parliament, performance measures are attached to funding within your portfolio. This includes an annual Ministerial satisfaction survey which you will be required to complete, although we appreciate feedback at any time.



# 6. APPENDICES

## Appendix 1: Glossary

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| AOG         | All of Government   |
| CDEM        | Civil Defence Emergency Management  |
| CE-CR       | Chief Executive Cyclone Recovery  |
| CIP         | Crown Infrastructure Partners Limited   |
| CRU         | Cyclone Recovery Unit   |
| DIA         | Department of Internal Affairs  |
| DPMC        | Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet  |
| EQC         | Toka Tū Ake Earthquake Commission   |
| EWR         | Cabinet Extreme Weather Recovery Committee  |
| FOSAL       | Future Of Severely Affected Locations work programme  |
| GDC         | Gisborne District Council   |
| HBRC        | Hawke's Bay Regional Council  |
| HUD         | Ministry of Housing and Urban Development   |
| IRD         | Inland Revenue Department   |
| Kānoa       | Regional Economic Development and Investment Unit (MBIE)  |
| LDP         | Local Delivery Partner  |
| LINZ        | Land Information New Zealand  |
| MBIE        | Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment   |
| MCH         | Ministry for Culture and Heritage   |
| MfE         | Ministry for the Environment  |
| MILU        | Ministerial Enquiry into Land Use   |
| MoE         | Ministry of Education   |
| MoT         | Ministry of Transport   |
| MPI         | Ministry for Primary Industries   |
| MSD         | Ministry of Social Development  |
| NEMA        | National Emergency Management Agency  |
| NIWE        | North Island Weather Events (refers to Cyclone Hale, the Auckland Anniversary Weekend floods and Cyclone Gabrielle) |
| NRP         | National Resilience Plan  |
| OIC         | Order in Council  |
| RPSC        | Regional Public Services Commissioners  |
| RRP         | Regional Recovery Plan  |
| RRS         | Regional Recovery Structure   |
| SSRP        | Social Sector Recovery Plan   |
| SWERLA      | Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act   |
| TAS         | Temporary Accommodation Service (MBIE)  |
| Te Arawhiti | Office for Māori Crown Relations  |
| TPK         | Te Puni Kōkiri Ministry of Māori Development  |
| TSY         | The Treasury  |
| Waka Kotahi | New Zealand Transport Agency  |

## Appendix 2: Membership of the Cyclone Recovery Taskforce

- **Sir Brian Roche** (Chair) was previously a senior partner in what is now PricewaterhouseCoopers, a Chief Crown Negotiator for Te Tiriti o Waitangi settlements, a leader of the 2011 Rugby World Cup hosting rights bid and Chief Executive of the New Zealand Post Group. He has also held Board Chairpersonships including with the Auckland Regional Transport Authority, the New Zealand Transport Agency, the Hurricanes Super Fifteen Franchise, and Antarctic New Zealand. Sir Roche chaired the advisory committee to oversee the implementation of the New Zealand COVID-19 Surveillance Plan and Testing Strategy, and the Ministerial Advisory Group for COVID-19 Independent Continuous Review, Improvement and Advice.
- **Bayden Barber** is the Chairman of the Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated Board and was elected with the highest votes at the 2022 triennial election. Bayden served for two terms on the Hastings District Council.
- **Adrian Littlewood** was the Chief Executive of Auckland International Airport from 2012 to 2021. Prior to his role at Auckland International Airport, Adrian held roles in the telecommunications industry in both the United Kingdom and New Zealand.
- **Katie Murray** is the Chief Executive Officer of Waitomo Papakainga Development Society Inc and Chair of Te Runanga O Te Rarawa. In 2020 Katie Murray was made a Member of the New Zealand Order of Merit. Her accomplishments include being chairperson and trustee of Te Hiku Iwi Development Trust for three years, including membership of Te Hiku Accord. Katie has also run the Waitomo Papakāinga Development Trust family-focused social service organisation for 30 years. She has been a member of key advisory bodies for Oranga Tamariki and the Ministry of Social Development. Murray was deputy chair for Te Rūnanga O Te Rarawa for eight years. In 2003, Murray was awarded a Queen's Service Medal.
- **Selwyn Parata** has been a member of Te Runanganui o Ngati Porou since 2012, Chairman for the past 8 years and prior to that a Board member/ Deputy Chair of Te Runanga o Ngati Porou for 27 years and served as a board member of Ngati Porou iwi authorities for 35 years.
- **Craig Renney** is the Economist and Director of Policy at the New Zealand Council of Trade Unions.
- **Anne Tolley** has been the Chair of the Tauranga City Council Commission since 2021. She served 37 years in politics, starting in 1986 as a local government councillor. She became a Member of Parliament in 1999 until her retirement from Parliament in 2020. During her Parliamentary career she held many Ministerships and was appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives in November 2017.
- **Leeann Watson** has been CEO of The Canterbury Employers' Chamber of Commerce since 2018 and prior to that the General Manager since 2010. Leeann's previous experience in leading through crises includes the establishment of Recover Canterbury and the Canterbury Business Recovery Trust Fund.

## Appendix 2 (cont'): Membership of the Cyclone Recovery Chief Executives Board

- Rebecca Kitteridge  
CE, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet (Chair)
- Katrina Casey  
CE, Cyclone Recovery (Deputy Chair)
- Dave Gawn  
CE, National Emergency Management Agency
- Carolyn Tremain  
CE, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
- Debbie Power  
CE, Ministry of Social Development
- Caralee McLiesh  
CE, the Treasury
- Audrey Sonerson  
CE, Ministry of Transport
- Lil Anderson  
CE, Te Arawhiti
- Andrew Crisp  
CE, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
- Ray Smith  
CE, Ministry of Primary Industries
- James Palmer  
CE, Ministry for the Environment
- Paul James  
CE, Department of Internal Affairs
- Adrienne Meikle  
CE, Land Information New Zealand
- Penny Nelson  
CE, Department of Conservation

## Appendix 2 (cont’): Membership of the Severe Weather Events Recovery Review Panel

- **Hon Denis Clifford** (Convener) was appointed to the High Court in 2006, and to the Court of Appeal in 2017. He retired from this role in mid-2022 and was appointed as an Acting Judge in the Court of Appeal shortly afterwards, with this term ending on 1 April 2023.
- **Natalie Coates** is based in Whakatane, and has significant experience advising on public law, Te Tiriti o Waitangi, tikanga in the law, Māori land law and Māori, human and indigenous rights.
- **Horiana Irwin-Easthope** is a lawyer with expertise in Resource Management Act matters, Māori land law and commercial litigation.
- **Liana Poutu** is a former lawyer with a strong focus on Treaty of Waitangi, Māori land and Māori governance matters. She has been engaged in various governance roles including chair of an iwi post-settlement governance entity, Treaty claims negotiator as well as ministerial appointments including, most recently, her appointment to the Ministerial Advisory Committee on Emergency Management.
- **Rachel Devine** is a lawyer with significant experience in resource management and public law. She has significant experience advising on infrastructure, resource consenting and planning projects.
- **Dr Charlotte Severne** is the Chief Executive of Te Tuma Paeroa and a Māori Trustee. She has held a range of business and research strategy roles, including as the former NIWA Chief Scientist and Deputy Vice-Chancellor Māori and Pasifika at Lincoln and Massey University.
- **Dr Veronica Jacobsen** is an experienced public policy advisor across a wide range of issues including science technology, education, justice, social policy, natural resources, labour markets standards and conformance and international trade. She also has a background in law and economics.
- **Anne Carter** is a professional director and advisor on policy design and development in relation to the management of whenua Māori, natural resources, and the environment. She has extensive experience in public sector policy and legislation and has held senior management roles in the New Zealand public service.
- **Associate Professor Dr Hamish Rennie** is the Head of Department of Environmental Management at Lincoln University. He is greatly experienced in analysing policy and legislation for its impact on the environment, including land resources, biodiversity, and climate change, with 35 years’ experience in undertaking, researching or teaching environmental impact assessment and 16 years’ experience teaching planning law.
- **Steve Wyn-Harris ONZM** provides a specialist rural perspective as a Hawke’s Bay farmer (not in the severe impacted areas). He writes for farmers weekly, is well respected within the sector, and brings primary industries and biodiversity experience. He was recently made an Officer of the New Zealand Order of Merit.
- (Resigned, panel member May-September 2023) **Rachael Schmidt-McCleave** is an experienced lawyer with expertise in public law, professional disciplinary law, health, and safety. She has recently resigned from the Panel due to her appointment as a Coroner.

## Appendix 3: Summary of Orders in Council

| Commencement date  | Name and content of Order   | Link to published Order   |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Tranche One</i>   |   |   |
| Commenced 12 February 2023 (clauses 5 and 6) and 9 June 2023 (retrospective) | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Local Government) Order 2023</b><br>Changes for local government administration, that simplifies legislative processes, extends statutory timeframes for key documents to be published, and allows councils to continue to collect rates and provide services to the community in an efficient and effective manner.  | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| Commenced 12 February 2023 (retrospective)                                   | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Climate Change—Forestry) Order 2023</b><br>Provides an extension of time for forestry participants to complete various notices, emissions returns and surrender obligations under the Climate Change Response Act   | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| Commenced 9 June 2023  | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Rating Valuations—Hastings District Council) Order 2023</b><br>Extends completion dates for revaluations by Hastings District Council.  | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| <i>Tranche Two</i>   |   |   |
| Commenced 5 July 2023  | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Resource Management—Burning of Waste) Order 2023</b><br>Provides for the open air burning of mixed waste in defined circumstances.  | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| Commenced 24 July 2023   | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Waste Minimisation) Order 2023</b><br>Provides flexibility to councils under Waste Minimisation Act 2008 regarding waste levy and reporting requirements.   | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| <i>Tranche Three</i>   |   |   |
| Commenced 1 June 2023 (retrospective)  | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Temporary Accommodation) Order 2023</b><br>Provides for temporary accommodation in affected regions by reclassifying temporary accommodation that otherwise breaches certain district plan rules as a permitted activity under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).  | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| <i>Tranche Four</i>  |   |   |
| Commenced 1 September 2023   | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Land Transport Funding) Order 2023</b><br>Amends the Land Transport Management Act 2003 (LTMA) to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• permit funding of “recovery activities” in relation to road and rail</li> <li>• exempt recovery activities from standard procurement procedures/requirements</li> <li>• provide for Government Policy Statement on Land Transport (GPS) amendments to change the maximum expenditure limits and activity class funding ranges in GPS 2021.</li> </ul> | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| <i>Tranche Five A</i>  |   |   |
| Commenced 1 April 2023 (retrospective)                                       | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Climate Change—Forestry) Order (No 2) 2023</b><br>Changes to the Climate Change Response Act to provide for people’s ability to re-establish forest species (aka trees) within statutory timelines, as without amendment failure to re-establish  | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |

|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  | forest species will mean the land is treated as deforested with significant cost.  |   |
| Commences 5 October 2023   | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Local Government Act 2002—Long-term Plan) Order 2023</b><br>Amends Long Term Plan requirements for severely impacted councils to ensure they can make Category 3 buyout offers in a timely manner.   | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| <i>Tranche Five B</i>  |  |   |
| Commenced 20 September 2023  | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Resource Management—Streamlined Planning Process) Order 2023</b><br>Provides for permanent housing & papakāinga solutions.   | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| Commenced 20 September 2023  | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Waste Management) Order 2023</b><br>Assists and expedites waste management processes and places to dispose of waste, including storage and landfills.  | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| Commenced 12 February 2023 (retrospective)                             | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Resource Management—Extension of Water Take Resource Consent) Order 2023</b><br>Grants a small number of existing water take and use consent holders the ability to continue to exercise their existing consents while their new consent application is considered.  | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| Commenced 30 June 2023 (clause 7, retrospective) and 20 September 2023 | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Resource Management—Time Extensions) Order 2023</b><br>Resource Management Act amendments to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amend and relax consenting timeframes and requirements, and other statutory timeframe requirements not related to plan-making, e.g. prosecution processing timeframes.</li> <li>Amend and relax planning requirements – in particular, timeframes for implementing national direction, and potentially, adjustments to planning frameworks (rules, plans).</li> </ul> | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| Commenced 26 September 2023  | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Local Government) Amendment Order 2023</b><br>Amends the Tranche One Local Government Act Order to include Auckland and Napier and clarify application to FOSAL activities.  | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
| <i>Tranche Six</i>   |  |   |
| Commenced 6 October 2023   | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (KiwiRail Holdings Limited) Order 2023</b><br>Facilitates works on legal rail corridor, and close to legal rail corridor, to repair and reinstate the rail network, building in resilience where possible.  | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |
|  | <b>Severe Weather Emergency Recovery (Waka Kotahi) Order 2023</b><br>Facilitates works on legal road corridor, and within a specified distance of a legal boundary, to repair and reinstate the state highway network, building in resilience where possible.  | View the Order at <a href="https://legislation.govt.nz">legislation.govt.nz</a> |

## Appendix 4: North Island Weather Events (NIWE) recovery funding overview

| Purpose  | Amount available | Amount remaining | Agency administering                         |
|--|------------------|------------------|--|
| <b>Support for primary industries: \$37.900m total, \$12.370m remaining</b>  |                  |                  |  |
| <b>NIWE Isolated Rural Communities Recovery Fund:</b> to support the wellbeing of rural communities isolated by NIWE.  | \$5.400m         | \$1.140m         | Ministry for Primary Industries              |
| <b>NIWE Time-Critical Primary Industries Recovery Fund:</b> to support the recovery of primary sector businesses and rural communities to boost health and safety and protect animal welfare.  | \$30.000m        | \$11.230m        |  |
| <b>NIWE Delivering the Interim Post Entry Quarantine Facility:</b> to address costs of delays to the construction of the new Interim Post Entry Quarantine facility resulting from the NIWE.   | \$2.500m         | N/A              |  |
| <b>Arts, Culture and Heritage: \$0.950m total</b>  |                  |                  |  |
| <b>NIWE Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga:</b> to meet the additional demand related to the NIWE, particularly for archaeological authority processes supporting the timely delivery of infrastructure recovery projects   | \$0.950m         | N/A              | Ministry of Culture and Heritage             |
| <b>Business, Science and Innovation: \$28.000m total</b>   |                  |                  |  |
| <b>NIWE Plant and Food Research Limited – Response and Recovery:</b> to support plant and food research to generate insights into the impact of NIWE on our food.  | \$28.000         | N/A              | Ministry of Business, Science and Employment |
| <b>Conservation: \$12.600m total</b>   |                  |                  |  |
| <b>NIWE Department of Conservation Response and Rebuild:</b> to plan and re-build biodiversity, heritage, visitor and other conservation sites and assets that were damaged or destroyed in the NIWE.  | \$12.600m        | N/A              | Department of Conservation                   |
| <b>Education: \$118.187m total</b>   |                  |                  |  |
| <b>NIWE School property immediate response:</b> for immediate and high-need property works to enable schools to continue safely operating following the NIWE.  | \$31.013m        | N/A              | Ministry of Education                        |
| <b>NIWE School property repair and rebuild:</b> for further work to return schools severely affected by the NIWE to their pre-weather-event state, including, where necessary, redevelopment or relocation of schools on extensively damaged sites   | \$85.474m        | N/A              |  |
| <b>NIWE Special reasons staffing and funding-increase to existing budget:</b> to employ relief staff, provide teaching/principal release time, support ākonga with engagement and wellbeing, or employ additional teachers for those schools that have experienced increased enrolment due to enrolling ākonga from cyclone-affected areas | \$0.700m         | N/A              |  |
| <b>NIWE Replenishing school library collections:</b> for the replacement of school library collections, related resources, and shelving lost due to the NIWE.  | \$1.000m         | N/A              | DIA and Ministry of Education                |

| Purpose   | Amount available | Amount remaining | Agency administering                              |
|---|------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>Health: \$34.977m total</b>  |                  |                  |   |
| <b>NIWE Hauora Māori Disaster Response Package:</b> for urgent psychosocial response and recovery services that support whānau wellbeing and the community to recover from the impacts of NIWE.   | \$8.280m         | N/A              | Te Whatu Ora                                      |
| <b>NIWE Hospital and Specialist Service:</b> for air and road transport enabling planned care, outreach, and other hospital services for isolated communities.  | \$8.850m         | N/A              |   |
| <b>NIWE Mental Health and Wellbeing Response:</b> for locally led, community-based mental wellbeing initiatives to meet the psychosocial care need for populations in areas affected by the NIWE, including Māori, Pacific peoples and youth.                       | \$10.000m        | N/A              |   |
| <b>NIWE Primary, Community, and Residential Care Recovery:</b> to support provision of primary, community and residential care services to the population affected by the NIWE.   | \$6.111m         | N/A              |   |
| <b>NIWE Transport and Power for patients:</b> to provide patient access to where road infrastructure is compromised, and generators and diesel for the continued operation of health services, following the NIWE.  | \$1.736m         | N/A              |   |
| <b>Temporary Accommodation Services: \$172.000m total</b>   |                  |                  |   |
| <b>Housing and Development:</b> for portable cabins provided to the regions affected by the NIWE. Funding is also provided to enable Temporary Accommodation Services to maintain the workforce needed to respond to the large-scale events across multiple regions | \$70.000m        | N/A              | Ministry of Housing and Urban Development         |
| <b>Building and Construction:</b> This initiative seeks funding for the coordinated provision of temporary accommodation supply and services to people displaced from their homes because of the recent NIWE.   | \$102.000m       | N/A              | Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment   |
| <b>Prime Minister and Cabinet: \$100.000m total*; \$51.241m remaining</b><br>Note this was initially appropriated to Vote Internal Affairs in Budget 2023   |                  |                  |   |
| <b>NIWE Local Government Flood Resilience Co-Investment Fund:</b> to support the proactive management of climate-exacerbated flood risk.  | \$100.000m       | \$41.241m        | CRU   |
| <b>Labour Market: \$0.735m total</b>  |                  |                  |   |
| <b>NIWE Cyclone Recovery Visa – Cost of Refunding Fees and Levies:</b> to reimburse immigration fees and levies to successful applicants for the Recovery Visa.   | \$0.735m         | N/A              | Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment   |
| <b>Land Information: \$5.620m total</b>   |                  |                  |   |
| <b>NIWE Purchase of Imagery and Repairs to Crown Property:</b> to support a freely available service to councils and agencies of imagery using light detection and ranging for a wide range of land management and planning efforts, including hazard assessment.   | \$5.620m         | N/A              | Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)               |
| <b>Forestry: \$10.150m total</b>  |                  |                  |   |
| <b>NIWE Woody debris removal:</b> Removal of up to 70,000 tonnes of woody debris from catchment systems to mitigate the risk of further impact to critical infrastructure in the event of significant weather events.   | \$10.150m        | N/A              | Ministry of Primary Industries and Te Puni Kōkiri |



| Purpose   | Amount available    | Amount remaining  | Agency administering                           |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Māori Development: \$25.000m total; \$7.109m remaining</b>   |                     |                   |  |
| <b>NIWE Critical Repairs to Weather-Impacted Māori-Owned Homes:</b> to support home repairs for whānau Māori who were affected by the NIWE.   | \$25.000m           | \$7.109m          | Te Puni Kōkiri                                 |
| <b>Prime Minister and Cabinet: \$21.924m total; \$0.995m remaining</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| <b>NIWE NEMA Response and Recovery Funding:</b> for the increased NEMA workforce supporting ongoing recovery efforts arising from the NIWE.   | \$1.824m            | N/A               | NEMA   |
| <b>Finance:</b> refer to above  | \$0.075m            | N/A               | The Treasury                                   |
| <b>NIWE Regional and Local Support:</b> to support the Regional and Local Recovery Structures to allow for centrally supported, locally led recovery assistance for severe weather events.  | \$20.000m           | \$0.995           | CRU  |
| <b>Social Development: \$93.387m total</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| <b>NIWE Social Sector Recovery Plan:</b> to provide funding, held in contingency, to implement the proposed Social Sector Recovery Plan.  | \$30.000m           | N/A               | Ministry of Social Development                 |
| <b>NIWE Regional System Leadership Framework:</b> to retain existing Regional Public Service Commissioners' (RPSCs) support staff in regions affected by the NIWE to June 2024.   | \$4.120m            | N/A               |  |
| <b>NIWE Food Secure Communities:</b> for community food provision in regions affected by the NIWE helping to ensure access to affordable, healthy, and culturally appropriate food.   | \$6.000m            | N/A               |  |
| <b>NIWE Extending Community Support Funds:</b> for the Community Support Fund and the Provider Support Fund, which were established following the Auckland Anniversary weekend floods.  | \$5.000m            | N/A               |  |
| <b>NIWE Employment Recovery Response:</b> for employment programmes and services that keep people in the workforce.   | \$35.200m           | N/A               |  |
| <b>Community Connectors - Social Sector Commissioning in Action:</b> currently 37 community connectors are in place.  | \$13.067m           | N/A               |  |
| <b>Transport - KiwiRail: \$200.000m total</b>   |                     |                   |  |
| <b>NIWE KiwiRail – Rail Reinstatement:</b> to reinstate rail following the NIWE.  | \$200.000m          | N/A               | Ministry of Transport                          |
| <b>Transport – Local Roads: \$275.000m total; \$245.948m remaining</b>  |                     |                   |  |
| <b>NIWE Waka Kotahi – State Highway and Local Road Response and Recovery:</b> to assess and fix local roads and put in place bridges to reinstate connectivity. \$250.000m was allocated immediately after the NIWE, and an additional \$275.000m was added at Budget 2023. | \$275.000m          | \$245.948m        | Ministry of Transport / Waka Kotahi (delivery) |
| <b>Totals</b>   | <b>\$1,136.430m</b> | <b>\$317.663m</b> |  |