



HAWKE'S BAY
REGIONAL
RECOVERY
A G E N C Y



Cyclone Gabrielle 2023

Te Matau-a-Māui

Hawke's Bay

Regional Recovery Plan Summary



Disclaimer

The restoration, reconstruction, and improvement priorities listed in this Summary Recovery Plan do not imply Regional Recovery Agency (RRA) responsibility for delivery, funding, or implementation. The RRA acts as a coordinator, not a decision maker, and accordingly makes no assurances regarding the delivery of the priorities or individual programs set out below and in the Action Plan. The RRA disclaims liability for the outcomes, successes, or failures in implementation of the Action Plan, which are beyond its control.



Executive Summary

Cyclone Gabrielle struck Te Matau-a-Māui Hawke's Bay with devastating force on 14 February 2023. The amount of rain was much greater than the river management system could withstand. Rivers rose rapidly and, in some instances, overtopped stop banks and flood defences leaving significant damage including the tragic loss of eight lives, the displacement of hundreds of families and whānau, destruction and damage to critical infrastructure, significant impacts to the regional economy and primary sector industries, and the isolation of many communities.

The combination of environmental, economic, infrastructure and social/whānau wellbeing impacts from Cyclone Gabrielle are distributed unevenly across the region and will take years to fully recover from. While recovery involves restoring and rebuilding, the region understands that recovery also offers many opportunities for growth. The gap between the impacts of the response and the potential economic growth of recovery needs to be carefully monitored, coordinated and managed.

The Regional Recovery Agency (RRA) was established by civic and Māori leaders (Matariki Governance Group) to coordinate Hawke's Bay's planning and recovery from the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle. The RRA is focused on ensuring that the Hawke's Bay region is built back better, safer and smarter, through the development and delivery of this locally led, regionally coordinated and nationally supported recovery plan for Te Matau-a-Māui Hawke's Bay.

This plan organises recovery outcomes and activities around six Pou (or pillars) that cover the main elements of recovery (Environmental Resilience, Economic Growth, Primary Sector, Resilient Infrastructure, Whānau / Community Wellbeing, and Recovery Transition).

Across the six Pou, the RRA analysed local views and priorities to identify 355 actions that will contribute to regional recovery over the short, medium, and long terms. This plan centres around 14 priority actions that focus where efforts, investment and coordination is needed most:

1. Continue removing and cleaning up silt/debris.
2. Prioritise environmental restoration actions.
3. Restore and enhance flood protections.
4. Prioritise the rebuild of critical roading and rail routes (including bridges).
5. Plan and prioritise the rebuild of key road, rail, electricity, telecoms, three waters and other key infrastructure assets.
6. Support economic recovery by investing in capability support, assistance and infrastructure.
7. Provision a range of mechanisms to support the different needs of businesses.
8. Utilise a progressive procurement approach.
9. Ensure homes are repaired and supports provided to ensure healthy, liveable housing.
10. Work in partnership with iwi/Māori and other organisations to secure additional housing.
11. Provide local communities with psychosocial and wellbeing resources.
12. Supporting Māori initiatives and partners to deliver recovery solutions 'by Māori for Māori'.
13. Provide funding support for critical primary sector industries badly affected by the cyclone.
14. Implement Category Three residential property buyouts to assist those most affected

The 355 recovery actions identified through this Regional Recovery Plan have an indicative cost of \$4.918 billion. Over one-third of this funding has been secured through contributions from the Crown and other entities leading actions (including contributions across councils and Mana Whenua groups).

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Cyclone Gabrielle's impacts on Hawke's Bay and recovery risks

Cyclone Gabrielle had significant impacts across the region's economy, infrastructure, whānau and community wellbeing, natural environment, primary sector, and isolated areas. A summary of impacts in these areas and the associated risks to recovery is set out below.

Economy

IMPACT: Cyclone Gabrielle significantly affected the Hawke's Bay regional economy. Many businesses suffered damage to their premises and infrastructure. Primary industries faced severe damage to produce, lands, and supply chains, impacting revenue, employment, and long-term planning. Local tourism also suffered due to event cancellations and lower visitor numbers. The government allocated \$22 million in business grants and \$62.6 million for sediment removal on commercial lands in the region.

RISK: If regional economic sectors and industries contract or fail, the impacts of these failures will not only be felt by the affected employers and employees – the costs and negative impacts of these failures will be felt across the region. It is therefore vital that recovery holds a strong focus on supporting regional business and economic activity. Support for key regional sectors, like our primary industries, will be vital for supporting economic prosperity from which we all benefit.

Infrastructure

IMPACT: Infrastructure across the Hawke's Bay was significantly impacted by Cyclone Gabrielle. Throughout the region stop banks breached and buildings, roads, bridges, community facilities, water infrastructure, power supply and telecommunications were either damaged or completely destroyed. The total cost to remediate and future-proof infrastructure will run into the billions of dollars.

RISK: Insufficient government support for necessary infrastructure repairs in the region could lead to local authorities bearing significant costs. This might result in substantial increases in rates, making Hawke's Bay less affordable for residents and businesses. Failing to prioritise effectively and plan for a resilient future could lead to slower progress and resource scarcity. Relying solely on temporary solutions could result in long-term social, economic, and infrastructure deficits. Striking a balance between quick fixes and lasting solutions, including funding, is crucial for successful recovery.

Whānau and Community Wellbeing

IMPACT: The Whānau and Community Wellbeing impacts are wide-ranging, persist long after the event and can disproportionately affect vulnerable populations. Māori, Pacific peoples, tāngata whaikaha (disabled people), seniors, migrant communities and those living in rural Hawke's Bay are all likely to experience greater levels of hardship from the impacts of the cyclone.

RISK: There is the risk that if secondary stressors, such as loss of income, damaged infrastructure, unmet housing needs and impacts of land categorisation decisions, are insufficiently addressed this will compound the emotional burden and psychosocial impacts faced by people, families and whānau and negatively impact community resilience. This will be exacerbated further if communities are not involved in recovery processes.



Cyclone Gabrielle's impacts on Hawke's Bay and recovery risks

Natural Environment

IMPACTS: Cyclone Gabrielle had a significant impact on the natural environment, causing landslides, erosion, and silt deposition, affecting both land and air quality. Aquatic life was disrupted, and waterways and biodiversity were negatively affected. Pest animals were displaced, potentially spreading plant pests. Floodwaters carried substantial debris and waste to coastal areas and rivers. Marine ecosystems suffered, and emissions increased during the cleanup due to lost trees and increased fossil fuel use. Indigenous communities lost access to cultural sites, and cultural artifacts were damaged. While specific economic impacts were not detailed, the cyclone's effects were far-reaching and interconnected.

RISK: Inadequate recovery could lead to prolonged damage to the natural environment, including ongoing erosion and disrupted ecosystems. If recovery efforts are insufficient, the interconnected economic impacts could persist or worsen. Disrupted waterways, damaged infrastructure, and diminished biodiversity may hamper economic activities like agriculture, tourism, and local businesses. Neglecting the recovery of the natural environment could lead to a loss of cultural heritage for indigenous communities. Additionally, ongoing disruptions could impact these communities' way of life and connections to their land.

Primary Sector

IMPACTS: Farms, forestry blocks, orchards, vineyards, fishing locations, and rural businesses across the region have been impacted. Impacts affecting the primary sector included; lost production, damage, access, wellbeing and employment. Perennial crops suffered a loss of approximately 35 percent of 2023 production value. The economic impact is approximately \$520 million in direct costs and \$560 million in replanting and reinstating damaged orchards. Pastoral (including Dairy) suffered an economic cost of approximately \$180 million in direct costs. Forestry crop damage is approximately \$165 million with infrastructure damage including access ways, bridges, and culverts costing upwards of \$30 million for the region. Other affected sectors encompass food manufacturing, seafood, mixed-income properties, and Māori landowners.

RISK: The effects of primary sector contraction or business failures and reduced operations should also not be underestimated. The Hawke's Bay primary sector is at the heart of the regional economy. There is a risk that, without support, producers could abandon land and this abandoned or unmanaged land will cause further impacts on Te Taiao including through increased pest and disease pressure, erosion, woody debris and silt in non-optimal locations, and water pollution.

Approach to regional recovery

This Regional Recovery Plan is the first iteration of the plan for how Hawke's Bay will recover from Cyclone Gabrielle. It sets out how recovery will take place across multiple outcome areas in ways that will collectively support our region to build back **Better, Safer, and Smarter**.

The Plan sets out three phases of recovery - Restoration, Reconstruction, and Improvement. This Plan primarily focuses on the initial Restoration activities that need to take place in the short term, but also signals future Reconstruction and Improvement activities.

The second iteration Regional Recovery Plan (developed between late 2023 and early 2024) will more fully set out the Reconstruction and Improvement activities to take place over the medium and long terms.

1. Restoration	2. Reconstruction	3. Improvement
Short Term ≈ the first 6 - 9 months post event.	Medium Term ≈ 9 - 18 months post event	Long Term ≈ 18+ months post event
Making the environment safe, addressing critical needs, restoring lifelines and our regional economy, understanding the impacts, and laying the foundation for longer-term recovery and resilience	Restoring major services, buildings and infrastructure and envisioning the future	Making Hawke's Bay a more resilient and better place to live

Building back Better, Safer, and Smarter

Build back better by not only repairing damage but also taking steps and making investments to build Hawke's Bay's resilience to extreme weather events in the future

Build back safer by thinking about how we respond to and manage the risks to human life, property and livelihoods in future extreme weather events

Build back smarter by planning and making informed decisions about where and how we live, work and play across the region based on the underlying risk and potential impacts of future extreme weather events.

Six guiding principles for the approach to recovery

This approach to recovery is underpinned with a set of key guiding principles that will determine how different entities will work together to advance recovery:

- Genuine partnership with Māori
- Stronger productive economy
- Climate resilience and adaptation
- Addressing inequities
- Fit-for-purpose infrastructure and lifelines
- Working with Te Taiao not against

Approach to regional recovery

The plan organises recovery outcomes and activities around Six Pou that cover the main elements of recovery.

Primary Sector

- Outcome - The Hawke's Bay primary sector is sustainable and provides meaningful employment and economic opportunities for families, whānau and businesses.

Environmental Resilience

- Outcome - Te Taiao is restored, protected and enhanced throughout recovery.

Economic Growth

- Outcome - There is a strong and productive economy and sustainable business activity, including for Māori businesses.

Resilient Infrastructure

- Outcome - Essential services, public and critical lifeline infrastructure are restored and made more productive and resilient.

Whānau / Community Wellbeing

- Outcome - All people, families and whānau in affected communities have access to essential services, shelter, health, and psychosocial and wellbeing support.

Recovery Transition

- Outcome - Hawke's Bay communities are reconnected and are better prepared and coordinated for future emergency events.



Recovery is focused around six Pou. Recovery across the six Pou will be locally led and regionally coordinated.

The approach to recovery is locally led, regionally coordinated, and Government supported.

- **Locally led** - Recognises that local communities have their own recovery needs and aspirations unique to their local areas. Local councils and mana whenua co-develop their own locality plans for recovery. Recovery across the six Pou will be delivered regionally and led locally.
- **Regionally coordinated** - Reflects that while local-level recovery needs and opportunities may differ across communities, there will be areas where recovery aspirations align across the region. Regional coordination will ensure that interdependencies between the six Pou are identified. The RRA will coordinate recovery actions and implementation across the region, including with industry and the Crown.
- **Government supported** - Recognises that the size and impact of Cyclone Gabrielle means that Hawke's Bay cannot fund and implement the recovery activities needed on its own.



What's important for Hawke's Bay Communities?

This Plan was developed through the coordination and analysis of locality and other local plans. These plans were created through direct discussions and engagement with local communities and the people affected by Cyclone Gabrielle. **Below are key concerns around recovery that local communities identified as important, and how those concerns are addressed in this plan.**

Addressing inequities

Impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle have exacerbated areas of inequity that already existed in the region. The damage and destruction of housing caused by Cyclone Gabrielle in some areas has made the shortage of quality housing worse in the short term.

This Regional Recovery Plan recognises that recovery activities should be progressed in ways that seek to address, where possible, inequities across Hawke's Bay communities. Including ensuring processes are in place to mitigate any further alienation of whenua Māori.

Supporting Mana Motuhake

Whānau, hapū, iwi Māori and other local groups emphasised the importance of Mana Motuhake (self-determination) and being able to self-determine and deliver their aspirations for recovery, with support from the Crown.

Actions and priorities in this Regional Recovery Plan recognise the importance of Mana Motuhake and seek to provide ways to resource and enable local entities to drive their own recovery priorities.

Pou should be treated as intrinsically interrelated

Local groups emphasised that recovery activities should not be 'siloes' within specific outcome areas. Recovery activities in one area often directly relate to those in another Pou.

While this plan's approach organises the recovery activities by six Pou to align and coordinate activities, the activities and outcomes within Pou are intrinsically interrelated and need to be closely coordinated through implementation to ensure that outcomes across all Pou are aligned. Regional coordination will ensure that key interdependencies are identified.

Focus in addressing areas of immediate need

Local groups emphasised the short-term focus should be on responding to immediate recovery needs and rapidly working to address areas of immediate need and restoring essential services and lifelines at pace (e.g. restoring critical infrastructure, repairing lifeline services etc.).

This Regional Recovery Plan takes a short-term focus on addressing areas of immediate need during this time as initial steps on the pathway towards longer-term recovery for the region.



What's important for Hawke's Bay Communities?

Building resilience into recovery

Local groups emphasised the need to seize opportunities now to build resilience into the region and mitigate the risk of being severely impacted by similar events in the future. Groups also saw this as an opportunity to enable the adoption of mātauranga Māori (body of knowledge) in accordance with the existing repositories of mātauranga, tikanga (customs and protocols) and decision-making authorities of whānau, hapū and iwi Māori.

Fully considering and building resilience into key infrastructure will take time. Steps are outlined in this plan to support community level resilience to future events, and resilience will be built into key projects and activities for recovery.

Considering recovery across the region

People of Hawke's Bay live, work and play across the boundaries of Territorial Local Authorities, and the Regional Recovery Plan needs to take a single and holistic view of recovery needs and priorities that takes this into account.

This Regional Recovery Plan takes a whole of Hawke's Bay focus and seeks to coordinate and align recovery activities across localities at a regional level.

Enabling community-led recovery

Local groups emphasised the important role that communities played in organising response and recovery activities and outlined the key role that communities should continue to play in both recovery planning and delivery, as well as being resourced and enabled to respond to future weather events.

This Regional Recovery Plan recognises that many recovery priorities and actions will be led and delivered at the local level. Where needed, the RRA will advocate for the resources needed by these local-level recovery initiatives to enable them to be implemented.

Short-term recovery pathway

Through analysis of locality plans and other local plans, and the Environmental Resilience Plan, the RRA has identified focus areas and a short-list of top recovery priorities for each Pou to focus where efforts, investment and coordination is most needed. Most of these top priorities focus on Restoration, but they also play a significant role in Reconstruction and Improvement efforts.

The priorities listed below do not imply RRA responsibility for delivery, funding, or implementation. The RRA acts as a coordinator, not a decision maker, and accordingly makes no assurances regarding the delivery of the priorities or actions set out over the next two pages, or in the Action Plan. The RRA disclaims liability for outcomes, successes, or failures in the implementation of the Action Plan, which are beyond its control.

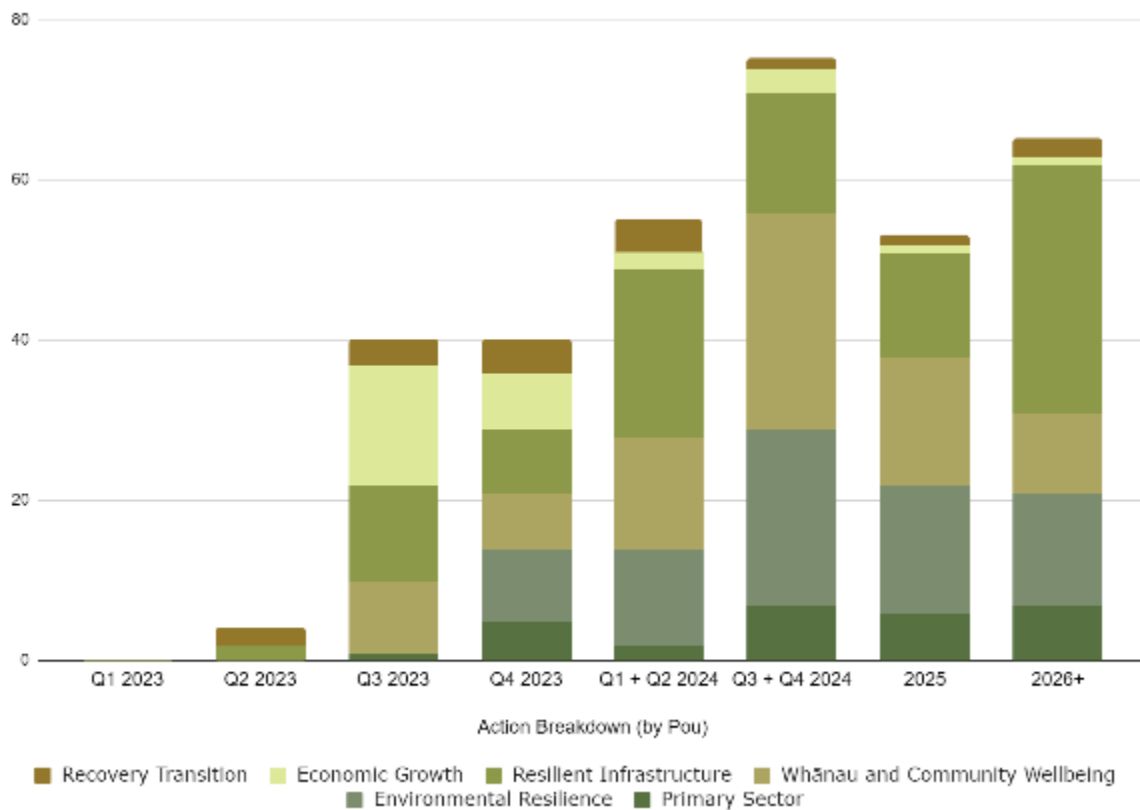
Pou	Priorities
Environmental Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue removing and cleaning up silt and debris. • Prioritise environmental restoration actions with a view to enhancing resilience to future events through design solutions working with the environment. • Restore and enhance flood protections.
Resilient Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise the rebuild of critical roading and rail routes (including bridges). • Plan and prioritise investment and rebuilding key road, rail, electricity, telecoms, three waters and other key infrastructure assets so that they are more resilient, fit for purpose and provide a basis for future economic activity and regional prosperity. • Restore and enhance flood protections.
Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support economic recovery by investing in capability support, assistance and infrastructure that creates a platform for economic growth and regional prosperity. • Provision a range of mechanisms to support the different needs of businesses including a working capital scheme, and the provision of concessionary loans. • Utilise a progressive procurement approach and local businesses, labour, skills and experience to undertake regional recovery where possible, and identify and fill any regional labour, skills and experience gaps where needed.
Whānau and Community Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure homes are repaired and support is provided to ensure housing is provided at a healthy, liveable standard. • Work in partnership with iwi/Māori and other organisations to help ensure adequate provision of additional housing in the short term and address housing inequities in the medium to longer term. • Provide local communities with resources to provide ongoing psychosocial wellbeing support both in the short term and as recovery continues. • Supporting Māori initiatives and partners to deliver recovery solutions ‘by Māori for Māori’ including support for communities undertaking the restoration of the mana and mauri of marae.
Primary Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding support for critical primary sector industries badly affected by the cyclone.
Recovery Transition	<p><i>There are no specific priorities identified under the Recovery Transition Pou.</i></p>
Across All Pou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Category Three residential property buyouts to assist those most affected.

Recovery action delivery timeframes

High-level sequencing of recovery actions for each Pou

Across the six Pou there are 305 identified actions that will contribute to regional recovery over the short, medium, and long terms. The below graph shows the estimated sequencing for completion of recovery actions for each Pou. Many of the actions across Pou will be progressed and completed in the short-term, including the 14 priority actions (i.e. completed by the end of the 2023). Longer-term Reconstruction and Improvement actions known now are also shown below (noting that not all medium and longer-term recovery actions are known at this point).

For detail on the specific projects, programmes and initiatives that have been identified to advance recovery under each of the six Pou, see the 'Hawke's Bay Recovery Action Plan'.



Estimated sequencing for completion of recovery actions for each Pou

Headline recovery investment – progress report

Expended and committed funding by the Crown and Local Authorities (LA) as of September 30, 2023, stands at \$1.4761 billion. The breakdown below indicates the significant funding that has been dispersed to the initial response in assisting affected peoples, communities, and businesses to get back on their feet, while also providing investment for reconstruction and improvement activities.

The funding breakdown¹ is split by three funding initiatives:

1. Regional Settlement between the five Hawke’s Bay Councils and the Crown
2. Support toward the Region’s Immediate Response
3. Investment toward the Region’s transition to and future Recovery

Regional Settlement between the five Hawke’s Bay Councils and the Crown (Total: \$630.15m)

Pou	Action	Funding Contribution	
		Crown	LA
Environmental Resilience	Flood Protection - \$247.65m	\$203.5m	\$44.15m
	Investment toward works programmes and assets for regional flood protection measures and assets which will be delivered by the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council on behalf of the region. Including projects in; Wairoa district (\$70m), Heretaunga Hastings district (\$96.7m), Central Hawke’s Bay district (\$13m) and \$24m for telemetry upgrades, pump station repairs and upgrades, scheme reviews, and provision for possible additional works following the stop-bank technical review.		
Resilient Infrastructure	Road Transport - \$260.0m	\$260.0m	
	Investment into regional transport projects including replacements for the Te Reinga Bridge in the Wairoa District (\$14m), the Puketapu, Matapiro, and Aropauanui Bridges in the Hastings District (\$65m), multiple roading projects within the Central Hawke’s Bay and Hastings districts (\$176m), and a regional culvert replacement programme (\$5m).		
Across All Pou	Future of Severely Affected Land (FoSAL) - \$122.5m	\$67.5m	\$55.0m
	Provision for the property buy-out programme of properties classified as Category 3, located within the Hastings District Council and Napier City Council boundaries. <i>Note: This figure excludes the Whenua Māori owners and government negotiation process that at the time of release was still under consideration by all effected parties.</i>		

¹Note this breakdown does not include direct funding from NGO’s, for which the region is gratefully appreciative of.

Headline recovery investment – progress report

Support toward the Region’s Immediate Response (Total: \$570.08m)

Pou	Action	Funding Contribution	
		Crown	LA
Environmental Resilience	Environment response - \$150.08		
	• Silt and debris management (DIA)	\$132.0m	
	• Solid household waste removal (NEMA)	\$12.9m	
Resilient Infrastructure	• Woody Debris disposal (MfE)	\$5.18m	
	Infrastructure response - \$334.05m		
	• State Highway network (Waka Kotahi)	\$150m	
	• Regional Rail network (Kiwirail)	TBA	
	• Regional and local transport network (Waka Kotahi & Local Authorities)	\$176.4m	\$6.27m
	• Critical lifeline reconnections (Assets owners Transpower, Chorus, Vector)	TBA	
Economic Growth	• Coastal shipping link between Hawke’s Bay and Tairāwhiti (MBIE)	\$1.38m	
	Economic and business response - \$22.1m		
Whānau and Community Wellbeing	• Business Support Package (MBIE)	\$22.1m	
	Whanau and Community Wellbeing response - \$31.65m		
	• Civil Defence Payments (MSD)	\$11.5m	
	• NGO and community group support (MSD)	\$3.0m	
	• Supporting response efforts in Māori communities (TPK, Whānau Ora & Te Arawhiti)	\$4.93m	
	• Mental health & wellbeing support (TWO)	\$0.67m	
	• Reimbursement for marae, iwi, recognised rural and community groups (NEMA)	\$0.35m	
	• Funding for local food providers (MSD)	\$0.8m	
	• Mayoral Relief Fund contribution (DIA)	\$1.1m	
	• Temporary Housing (TAS)	\$9.3m	
Primary Sector	Primary Sector response – \$30.7m		
	• Support for the primary sector via MPI	\$30.7m	
Recovery Transition	Transitioning to recovery - \$1.5m		
	• Support of Regional recovery structures (DIA)	\$1.5m	

Headline recovery investment – progress report

Investment toward the Region’s transition to and future Recovery (Total: \$275.9m)

Pou	Action	Funding Contribution	
		Crown	LA
Environmental Resilience	Environment Initiatives – \$13.6m		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silt and debris management further funding (DIA) \$10.0m Hill Erosion Pole Planting Programme (MfE) \$3.6m 		
Resilient Infrastructure	Infrastructure Initiatives - \$196.72m		
	Regional cycleway & trail restoration & improvements (MBIE)	\$1.92m	
	Regional Tourism Infrastructure (MBIE)	\$1.5m	
	Regional Waste Minimisation projects (MfE)	\$3.1m	
	Protection of Waipawa’s water treatment plant (DIA)	\$2.5m	
	Wairoa Airport Runway Extension (MBIE)	\$1.2m	
	WDC to restore and improve the River Reserve (MBIE)	\$1.5m	
Regional State Highway Improvement Programme allocation (WK) (TBC)	\$185.0m		
Economic Growth	Economic Initiatives - \$3.7m		
	Increase support to cyclone-impacted businesses (MBIE)	\$1.5m	
	Hawke’s Bay Tourism Cyclone Recovery Programme (MBIE)	\$1.2m	
	Accommodation for rebuild workforce - Tātau Tātau o Te Wairoa (MBIE)	\$1.0m	
Whānau and Community Wellbeing	Whanau and Community Wellbeing Initiatives - \$53.51m		
	Temporary Housing (HUD)	\$14.09m	
	Temporary Accommodation Services (TAS)	\$16.06m	
	Community Connectors (MSD)	\$1.0m	
	Employment recovery programmes (MSD)	\$9.5m	
	Food security (MSD)	\$0.8m	
	Social Sector Recovery Plan (MSD)	\$11.74m	
	NEMA Recovery funding (NEMA)	\$0.32m	

Headline recovery investment – progress report

Investment toward the Region’s transition to and future Recovery, cont. (Total: \$275.9m)

Pou	Action	Funding Contribution	
		Crown	LA
Primary sector	Primary Sector Initiatives - \$0.98m		
	- Supporting under-serviced rural communities (MPI)	\$0.98m	
	- NIWE Loan Guarantee Scheme providing relief to affected firms seeking commercial lending.	TBC	
	- NIWE Primary Producer Finance Scheme to provide access to capital for affected growers and farmers unable to access lending without further support.	TBC	
Recovery Transition	Transitioning to recovery initiatives - \$7.39m		
	- Support of Regional recovery structures (DIA)	\$1.5m	

Next phase of recovery planning – Plan 2.0

Work has commenced on the next phases of recovery planning – Reconstruction and Improvement, which centre on building Resilience and capturing opportunities presented by recovery investment. Regional priorities are being identified to form the basis of both Plan 2.0 and discussions with the incoming Government. In contrast to the wide range of needs and actions identified through the first round of locality and recovery planning, Plan 2.0 will focus on a small, tight set of priorities likely to address major cyclone impacts and deliver strategic level recovery improvements for Hawke’s Bay.

While these priorities are still in development, they are likely to include a focus of the following areas:

Continued Restoration	Resilience and Opportunity Capture
Silt and Debris Removal	Housing (addressing Housing shortages)
Emergency Housing	Infrastructure Investment for resilience and Growth
Orders in Council/Regulatory relief (Housing relocation)	Orders in Council/Regulatory relief (Flood Protection works)
	Workforce Development

- There may also be further help required to assist the recovery of the primary sector.
- Allied to core Recovery work, further Resilience building priorities are also emerging around water security, fit-for-purpose Health Services and Hospital redevelopment, and Freight, Logistics and Roading matters.

Further information on these Plan 2.0 priorities will be released when they have been developed and discussed with Government.



Pou summaries

How to read the following Pou summaries

The following sections summarise the key recovery objectives and priority actions for each Pou (see page 7) at a high level to provide a sense of the overall pathway for short-term recovery. For more information on recovery actions, full action plans for each Pou (with indicative timings and costings) are included in the Action Plan. Each page describes a Pou, and the associated specific **outcomes**, **objectives**, **areas of focus**, and **priorities**:

- **Outcomes:** Visions of what successful recovery will look like for each of the Pou (the vision or desired future state for a successful recovery).
- **Objectives:** How the recovery activities in the Pou will contribute to the improved outcomes targeted for each Pou.
- **Areas of focus:** These are the most important areas of recovery under each Pou and are the key areas under which recovery actions are categorised and organised.
- **Priority Actions:** These are the Top Priority Actions within each Pou. It is important to note that these are just a small selection of the actions being advanced under each Pou. The full list of recovery actions is set out in the Action Plan.

Economic Growth

Recovery outcome	There is a strong and productive economy and sustainable business activity, including for Māori businesses.
Recovery objective	Hawke's Bay economy is supported to resume operations (where feasible), access the necessary resources to recover in the short term, attract visitors and investment and maintain employment rates to pre-cyclone levels. This will lay foundation for longer-term objectives of building back better, safer, and stronger.
Areas of focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Regional businesses, including Māori businesses, affected by Cyclone Gabrielle are supported in their recovery to provide certainty for investment and employment decisions.● Impacted locations hold tailored solutions to manage their direct Cyclone impacts to recover and build resilience.● Unemployment is managed, and key sectors have access to the necessary labour and skills to advance their recovery.● A regional economic view informs recovery planning and investment.● Regional recovery utilises a progressive procurement approach to guide investment of recovery monies to enable multiple benefits.
Priority actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Support economic recovery by investing in capability support, assistance and infrastructure that creates a platform for economic growth and regional prosperity.● Provision of a range of mechanisms to support the different needs of businesses including a working capital scheme, and the provision of concessionary loans.● Utilise a progressive procurement approach and local businesses, labour, skills and experience to undertake regional recovery where possible, and identify and fill any regional labour, skills and experience gaps where needed.

Primary Sector

Recovery outcome	The Hawke's Bay primary sector is sustainable and provides meaningful employment and economic opportunities for people, families, whānau and businesses.
Recovery objective	The primary sector is supported to recover from the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle, with a focus on restoring profitable and sustainable land and water use that is resilient to future weather events.
Areas of focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Assess the immediate impacts of the Cyclone on landowners, farmers, foresters, fishers, and growers.● Address the acute and immediate impacts to ensure 2024 production is supported where possible and necessary farm business decisions can be made.● Support rural wellbeing and ongoing resilience including exiting with mana.● Support landowners, farmers, foresters, fishers, and growers to make longer term decisions and maintain their workforce to restore production, profitability levels, and their environment, including for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Horticulture: restoring infrastructure, retaining permanent employees (particularly specialists), and damage removal.○ Pastoral: erosion control, restoration of infrastructure and access, and management of feed throughout the year.○ Forestry: restoring infrastructure and access and managing woody debris.○ Food manufacturing: further monitor and assess potential industry barriers and develop practical mitigations.○ Fishing: support fishers to adapt to debris and retain their staff where practical.○ Mixed income blocks: ensure targeted support is given to prevent issues arising from the abandonment of land.○ Nursery industry: support recovery and investigate opportunities to accelerate and reduce barriers to upscaling.● Manage the natural environment used by the primary sector effectively by managing pests and diseases, biodiversity, the environment, and land-use.
Priority actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Provide funding support for critical primary sector industries badly affected by the cyclone.

Recovery Transition

Recovery outcome	Hawke's Bay communities are reconnected and are better prepared and coordinated for future emergency events.
Recovery objectives	Ensure that all geographic communities that continue to be isolated because of Cyclone Gabrielle (or other future events) are supported and reconnected. Increase the capability of communities to deal with the impacts of severe and adverse climatic/weather events and other natural events.
Areas of focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Supporting isolated geographic areas in Heretaunga/Hastings (Moeangiangi Station and Te Kuta Station).● Supporting isolated geographic areas in Wairoa (Glenbrook Road/Waitaha Road/Taits Road community and Mangapoike Road community).● Supporting communities to be better prepared and informing the response review.● Adopting review recommendations to enable infrastructure and emergency responses to be able to better respond.
Priority actions	There are no specific priorities identified under the Recovery Transition Pou.

Resilient Infrastructure

Recovery outcome	Essential services, public and critical infrastructure are restored and made more productive and resilient.
Recovery objective	Resilient and safe repair and rebuild of essential community infrastructure across Hawke's Bay so that communities are protected from the impacts of increasingly severe and unpredictable weather events. In longer term, the focus will move beyond the initial response to rebuilding high-quality and resilient commercial and public infrastructure. The longer-term plan will also seek to build infrastructure that leverages off emerging technologies and innovations to deliver new opportunities for the region.
Areas of focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Coordinating asset planning and delivery across Hawke's Bay involving work to understand and assess the impacts of the event on region-wide infrastructure, developing longer-term regional plans for infrastructure and developing partnership and procurement for delivery.● Specific programmes of works across: flood control, land transport, lifeline utilities, three waters, parks and reserves/community facilities, labour provision, supply chains, land use change/resource, and waste infrastructure.
Priority actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Restore and enhance flood protections.● Prioritise the rebuild of critical roading and rail routes (including bridges).● Plan and prioritise key road, rail, electricity, telecoms, three waters and other key infrastructure assets so that they are more resilient, fit for purpose and provide a basis for future economic activity and regional prosperity.

Environmental Resilience

Recovery outcome	Te Taiao is restored, protected and enhanced throughout recovery.
Recovery objective	Negative impacts of the Cyclone on Te Taiao are arrested and Te Taiao is rehabilitated to a healthy and well functioning state with resilience to future climate change.
Areas of focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Understand the environmental impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle and the desired recovery trajectory for improved resilience of Te Taiao.● Clean up and manage waste, including silt, woody debris, and general waste.● Restore and improve flood protection across the region, through changing our relationship with rivers and floodplains.● Ensure the recovery of Te Taiao is managed in partnership with Tangata Whenua● Rehabilitate sites of ecological and indigenous significance, threatened species and biodiversity that were impacted.● Rethink where and how we rebuild to prevent ongoing erosion through plantings and other natural approaches (work with Te Taiao).● Rehabilitate the natural environment to support emissions reductions and transition to sustainable land uses.
Priority actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Continue removing and cleaning up silt and debris.● Restore and enhance flood protections.● Prioritise environmental restoration actions with a view to enhancing resilience to future events through design solutions working with the environment.

Whānau / Community Wellbeing

Recovery outcome	All people, families and whānau in affected communities have access to essential services, shelter, health, psychosocial and wellbeing support.
Recovery objective	Essential needs are met for people, whānau and communities. In the longer-term, key objectives are that community aspirations for recovery are identified and supported and community connection, safety, psychosocial, health and wellbeing supports are enabled.
Areas of focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Empower and support communities to develop their own community plans and ensure communities receive sufficient support and resource to empower and assist them in informing, delivering and sustaining whānau and community recovery.● Enhance community health and wellbeing by identifying and meeting the wellbeing and psychosocial needs of people, families and whānau and ensure targeted and innovative approaches are taken to ensure equitable outcomes for whānau and communities.● Coordinate and deliver a psychosocial response that adapts to community and cultural needs to strengthen resilience and wellbeing of people, families and whānau.● Ensure people, families and whānau have access to safe and warm housing including quality temporary accommodation, repairing homes to a healthy and liveable standard, and increasing housing supply.● Collaborate on service delivery across government agencies, families and whānau, local authorities and service providers.
Priority actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Ensure homes are repaired and support is provided to ensure housing is provided at a healthy, liveable standard.● Work in partnership with iwi/Māori and other organisations to help ensure adequate provision of additional housing in the short term and address housing inequities in the medium to longer term.● Provide local communities with resources to provide ongoing psychosocial wellbeing support both in the short term and as recovery continues.● Supporting Māori initiatives and partners to deliver recovery solutions 'by Māori for Māori' including support for communities undertaking the restoration of the mana and mauri of marae.



**HAWKE'S BAY
REGIONAL
RECOVERY
AGENCY**



**Kanohi ki te kanohi, pakihwi ki te pakihwi,
Haumi e, hui e, tāiki e!**

**Face to face, shoulder to shoulder, engaged together
joined, bound and ready, the call to action.**



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