

# Introduction

In early April 2017, the Whakatāne District experienced widespread damage to homes, property, businesses, farms, the natural environment and infrastructure as a result of the events generated by ex-Cyclone Debbie and ex-Cyclone Cook.

The primary goal for the Whakatāne District Recovery Programme is to restore and create opportunities to enhance our community wellbeing.

The recovery framework establishes five, interrelated strands of Community, Natural/Rural, Built, Economic and Partnership. Objectives and outcomes for each environment are outlined along with a range of success factors, milestones and indicative timeframes.

This Plan represents the Community Partnership strand. It draws on the IAP2 spectrum with the emphasis in this community recovery being on involvement and collaboration.

In recognition of the significance of the partnership with iwi authorities, specific Iwi engagement has been incorporated into this plan.

# Principles

To be able to achieve this goal, the following principles will guide the Recovery Team’s work. Partnership and engagement is an essential component of the recovery process.

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| **Principles for recovery actions** |
| * Locally-led, regionally co-ordinated, nationally supported. * Protect the health, safety and security of people, animals and property. * Be responsive to the concerns of the community. * Community engagement is central to recovery decisions. * Recognise and enhance Iwi values and aspirations. * Support and enable community wellbeing. |

Principles for community engagement have been adopted (refer to table below) by the Recovery Team. Based on Iwi engagement principles, they provide a sound basis for communication and engagement across the community. Meeting in person and making face-to-face contact is a priority. These approaches show respect and demonstrate a sense of partnership.

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| **Principles for community engagement** |
| * Whakaute – Respect for each other as partners. * Pononga – Truthful and genuine engagement. * Kanohi ki te kanohi – Meeting in person. * Tikanga ā Iwi – Iwi protocols and belief systems. * Tāngata - People (individuals, families/whanau, iwi, businesses, farmers) are our priority * Whakawhiti Kōrero - Responsive, sensitive, clear and open in all our communication and engagement. |

# Shaping the plan

To facilitate and support the Recovery Project, this Plan has been developed with input and advice from our partners, including:

* Elected representatives, including Community Boards from the affected areas
* Bay of Plenty Regional Council
* Iwi representatives and organisations
* Federated Farmers and The Rural Support Trust
* Government Agencies, including MCDEM, EMBOP, Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry of Social Development, The Bay of Plenty District Health Board
* A community group representing citizens from the wider Edgecumbe area (Community Focus Group).

We acknowledge the key roles Iwi play as leaders in the Whakatāne District. The Recovery Team is aware that Iwi are unique in terms of how each Authority operates in its rohe, and the tikanga (practices and protocols) that underpin Te Ao Māori. The Recovery Team endeavours to understand these dynamics and to incorporate these views and perceptions into engagement with Iwi. Our aim is to establish a positive working relationship that is both collaborative and mutually beneficial.

# A framework for recovery

A framework is provided in the plan to enable the coordinated effort of actions and processes that need to be, or have been, put in place to manage the recovery process so far.

Five environments, or parts to recovery, are identified in the Plan:

* Community *Tūhononga* Reconnecting our communities
* Natural / Rural *Whakahou* Restoring the natural and rural environment
* Built *Waihanga* Repairing our homes and restoring our services
* Economic *Whakatipu* Regenerating the economy
* Partnerships *Mahi Tahi* Working with the community in partnership

To be successful, all parts must be developed together with the community always at the centre and Partnerships interwoven throughout. It should be noted that there are many linkages between each environment, and that working in partnership with the community is interwoven throughout the other strands of the Recovery Framework. Together, they all contribute to the strategic recovery goal – to restore and create opportunities to enhance our community wellbeing.

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| **GOAL: To restore and create opportunities to enhance our community wellbeing.** |

**Working in partnership with the community *Mahi Tahi***

Community partnerships and Iwi partnerships therefore have a significant influence on the Recovery Project. It is vital that these relationships are formulated and maintained in all aspects of the overall project.

## Objectives and outcomes

Each of the five environments has objectives and outcomes, as outlined in the table below:

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| **Reconnect  *Tūhononga*** | RECONNECTING OUR COMMUNITY ***Communities that have been adversely affected by flooding are restored to what they were previously, and where possible, enhanced.***   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Welfare and Wellbeing**  **Community**  **Home by Christmas** | Essential needs of individuals and whānau are met, and community health & wellbeing are supported.  Community spirit, pride and resilience are strengthened.  Families / whānau have moved back into their homes by Christmas. | |
| **Restore  *Whakahou*** | RESTORING THE NATURAL AND RURAL ENVIRONMENT ***The natural environment is restored and enhanced, where possible, and the primary  sector is fully functioning.***   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Primary Sector Support** | The primary sector is fully supported and functioning within a new normal. | | **Environmental Effects** | The impact of the flood and its recovery does not leave lasting negative environmental effects on our land and in our water. | |
| **Rebuild  *Waihanga*** | REPAIRING OUR HOMES AND RESTORING OUR COMMUNITIES ***Housing, infrastructure, facilities and services are repaired.***   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Housing** | There is adequate housing supply and damaged homes  are repaired to a liveable standard. | | **Infrastructure** | Infrastructure and services are restored and stop-bank repairs protect the community. | |
| **Regenerate  *Whakatipu*** | REGENERATING THE ECONOMY ***Sustainable business activity is re-established, and where possible, enhanced.***   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Business Continuity** | Support is targeted to help restore businesses and to provide certainty around business and employment continuity. | |  |  | |
| **Partnership**  ***Mahi Tahi*** | WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY ***Identify and prioritise opportunities that may include:***   |  |  | | --- | --- | | * Giving effect to Iwi values through collaborative engagement * Recognising natural, cultural and historical heritage * Enabling partnership approaches to projects that are aligned to the recovery phase and beyond. | | |  |  | |

# Recovery and partnership

Recovery is a developmental and remedial process with the main objective of efficiently organising the resources available to restore communities to the point where normal social and economic activities resume. Recovery following Cyclones Debbie and Cook will bring about a ‘new normal’ for many. It is acknowledged that recovery is complex and time consuming. Recovery is also dynamic. For this recovery to be effective, we need to identify and address the short, intermediate and long-term needs of our communities. We aim to anticipate, monitor and be flexible in our response to the changing nature of the recovery activities to ensure strong and enduring community outcomes.

To do this effectively, community will be the focal point of the recovery process. It is also useful to think about the three stages to recovery as three different approaches to recovery from the 2017 flooding event. These are “fix, focus, future”. The first short-term stage being ‘fix’ includes the immediate actions for completion to assist the community in the early days of recovery, to ensure communities can function as well as possible.

‘Focus’ is the second approach to recovery and includes the majority of measures and milestones discussed in our Recovery Programme. Approaches in this stage focus on supporting and assisting the community, businesses, farmers and the environment (built and natural) to recover in the best way possible.

‘Future’ is the final stage in the recovery process. As people are moving back into their homes, this is the stage for visioning, for making the most of any opportunities, and for the community to be at the heart of planning and decision-making about what is important for recovery in the future. It also signals the ‘exit point’ for the Recovery Team to hand-over to the community and to other agencies to continue the recovery process as part of their ‘business as usual’.

The Community Partnership Plan therefore focussed initially on getting timely and relevant information to the affected communities, and on acknowledging/responding to concerns – the ‘Fix’ phase (IAP2 – Inform and Consult). Once the lines of communication with affected communities are established, the Recovery Team has been seeking input around ‘Focus’ and ‘Future’ (IAP2 – Involve, Collaborate and Empower).

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| **Objective**  Our desired future state | **Working in partnership (Mahi Tahi) with the community**  Workingwith communities to identify and prioritise opportunities. | | | | | |
| **Outcomes**  What success  will look like | **Partnership**  Enabling partnership approaches to projects that are aligned to the recovery phase and beyond.  Giving effect to Iwi values through collaborative engagement.  Recognising natural, cultural and historic heritage. | | | | | |
| **Approach**  How we will get there | **Success Factors** *How we know if we are achieving the objective* | | **Measures** *The things we measure to show change in success factors* | **Milestones** *The deliverables or targets that we will meet* | **Owner** *Who is responsible* | **Target Timeframe** *When will it be done by* |
| All community stakeholders understand, embrace and contribute positively to communication and engagement processes. | | * Regular monitoring and reporting of feedback via social media and face to face meetings * Increasing numbers of people receiving and/or contributing to newsletters and communication opportunities * Formal (Sit Reps, agenda items) and informal (via staff) council reporting channels. * Engagement activities developed in collaboration with the community | 1. Community groups included in events programmes, to promote their activities and build capacity 2. “Who’s Home” displayed at Te Tari Āwhina and is populated by community. 3. Sit Reps / status reports are accurate and timely. 4. Newsletters are regular, timely with clear relevant messaging. | 1. WRO 2. WRO 3. WRO 4. WRO | 1. Ongoing (starting July 2017) 2. Sept 2017 3. Ongoing 4. May 2017 Ongoing |
| Recovery project efforts are viewed as authentic, responsive and effective. | | * Ongoing media/public feedback from community, elected members and MCDEM * Responsiveness (attendance and contributions) with engagement activities * Community focus group, rural and social stakeholders reporting | 1. Signage for “our homes and people need some care” 2. A range of reactive and proactive strategies to engage affected rural individuals and families to build strong support networks are provided, including:  * Good yarn workshops * Local BBQs * Dairy NZ discussion groups * Field days * Rural women gatherings.  1. A calendar of monthly events and community development activities has been planned out to reach a wide range of the community, including school holiday care programme. 2. Community expo’s and open days will be held to provide timely information to affected residents on a range of topics (e.g. insurance, health, Liveable Homes Project, Worksafe etc.) 3. Community Focus Groups held regularly. | 1. WRO 2. RST, RAG, BOPDHB, EBPHO 3. WRO 4. WRO/RCB 5. 5. WRO / Community Focus Group | 1. May 2017 2. Ongoing (start May 2017) 3. June 2017 4. May2017 5. July 2017 ongoing |
| Elected members understand community expectations when making decisions that affect residents’ future wellbeing. | | * Any outcomes from community engagement are clearly identified and reported. * Feedback is provided to all stakeholders on progress of decision-making. | 1. Elected members are regularly updated on Recovery progress, issues, risks and community feedback. 2. Elected members, particularly the Rangitāiki Community Board members, are actively involved in recovery projects. | 1. WRO 2. Elected members | 1. April 2017 (ongoing) 2. May (ongoing) |
| Iwi are recognised as partners in the recovery process. | | * Community partners, including Iwi, convene and collaborate on joined up wrap-around services delivery for the wellbeing of affected residents (Navigator Service). * Community partners, including Iwi, collaborate and wrap-around any environmental issues that may arise from the flood. | 1. All parties continue to engage on a regular basis on community wellbeing issues and environmental issues. 2. Stakeholder perception survey on environmental issues is developed and undertaken and demonstrates greater than 75% satisfactory involvement in environmental issues. 3. Community Engagement Plan developed which incorporates   Partnership Plan | 1. WRO 2. WRO 3. WRO | 1. July 2017 2. Nov 2017 3. August 2017 |
| Appropriate kaupapa for koiwi, archaeology, is utilised for flood repair works. | | * Educational material is easily accessible to rural community about the process/protocols to follow on the discovery of potential koiwi. | 1. Clear messaging is delivered to the rural community. | 1. BOPRC | 1. May 2017 |
| The community is empowered to plan for the future. | | * Community participation in vision and planning workshops. | 1. Community group develops Community Plan with WDC support. | 1. RCB | 1. TBC |
| Community leadership is fostered, empowered and fully engaged in recovery activities. | | * Community leaders are linked and participate in recovery activities. * Ongoing meetings as requested. | 1. Community acknowledge or commemorate event in a way that the community deems appropriate. 2. Ongoing use of the community leaders group. 3. Elected members, particularly the Rangitāiki Community Board, support emerging community leaders. | 1. Community 2. WRO | 1. June 2017 2. Ongoing. |
| **Risks**  The key things that could prevent us achieving this goal | **Risk** | | | **Mitigation** | | |
| * Negative public reaction to recovery actions. | | | Effective and timely public communications and work closely with community leaders. | | |
| * Loss of confidence in Council and other agencies. | | | Effective and timely communications.  Transparent and inclusive decision making processes are in place. | | |
| * Displaced and fatigued community is dis-engaged in recovery processes and actions. | | | Community engagement is led by community leaders.  Community plan is developed ‘for and by’ the community. | | |
| * Lack of involvement / support from key community stakeholders, including Iwi | | | Maintain close relationships with community groups and community leaders. | | |
| * Lack of central government support (resources and financial). | | | Maintain good working relationships with the NRO and other central government agencies. | | |
| * Lack of Iwi involvement / partnerships | | | Maintain awareness of relationships with Iwi across all environments of Recovery. | | |
| **Opportunities**  Things that could help us better achieve this goal | | **Opportunity** | | **Owner** | | |
| * Well connected community groups, support networks and neighbourhoods are formed. | | Community | | |
| * Through the community plan process, the community has the opportunity to design and restore parks, public spaces and roadside berms. | | Community | | |
| * New community leaders and community groups are identified through the recovery process which are supported and developed. | | Community  WRO | | |
| * Existing community groups are further developed. | | Community  WRO | | |
| * Clear strategic vision for the community is formed that brings together stakeholders, government agencies, councils, NGOs, Iwi and others. | | Community (with WRO support) | | |
| * Prioritise Māori land utilisation projects as a result of the flood. | | RST, RAG, MPI, MBIE, WRO, BOPRC, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa, Te Tumu Paeroa | | |
| * Improved relationships with Iwi. | | WRO  Iwi | | |
| * Potential for long term Papakāinga housing at Kōkōhinau Marae, following the development of temporary housing | | TPK / MBIE  Kōkōhinau Marae | | |
| * Recognising the extent of damage to the road between Murupara and Waikaremoana (old SH38), prioritise the investigations underway to improve the road and how the road (in Te Urewera) can contribute to Tūhoe’s development aspirations. | | Joint project between Te Uru Taumatua, WDC, NZTA and Wairoa District Council. | | |

# Stakeholders

Communication, engagement and partnership for the recovery project falls into four broad groups:

1. Affected people/community and residents of the Whakatāne District
2. Local government
3. Partners
4. Government and non-government organisations/agencies.

Those involved in each stakeholder group are listed below.

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| **Affected people/community and residents of the Whakatāne District** | **Local government elected members and staff** |
| Red stickered owners/occupiers  Yellow stickered owners/occupiers  White stickered owners/occupiers  Farmers/employees  Lifestylers  Business owners/operators/employees  Schools  Edgecumbe Community Focus Group  Clubs and organisations  Residents in the wider Whakatane District  Local media (Whakatāne Beacon, Radio 1XX, Sun FM, Tumeke FM) | Elected members: Whakatāne District Council, Rangitāiki Community Board, Tāneatua Community Board, Bay of Plenty Regional Council  Recovery Team  Executive staff Whakatāne District Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council  Operational and support staff: Roading, Building Control, Consents team, Customer Service staff; Bay of Plenty Regional Council Rivers and Drainage team, Technical Services team  Liveable Homes Project Team |
| **Partners** | **Government and non-government organisations/agencies** |
| Ngāti Awa  Ngāti Manawa  Ngāti Rangitihi  Ngāti Whare  Tūhoe – Te Uru Taumatua  Community Focus Group  Iwi Chairs Forum  Bay of Plenty Regional Council  Emergency Management Bay of Plenty  Pou Whakaaro  Eastern Bay Chamber of Commerce  Rural Support Trust | Ministers Anne Tolley, Nathan Guy, Te Ururoa Flavell  National Recovery Office  Ministry of Social Development  Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment  Ministry for Primary Industries  Department of Internal Affairs  Earthquake Commission  Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management  Bay of Plenty District Health Board  Ngāti Awa Social and Health Services  Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa  NZ Red Cross  Federated Farmers  Insurance Council of New Zealand  Insurance providers  Whakatāne Citizens Advice Bureau  Community Law  Community funders: Eastern Bay Energy Trust, BayTrust, Lion Foundation, J N Williams Trust, Rotary Whakatāne West, Southern Trust |

## Partnering with Iwi

For Iwi, it has been agreed through initial hui with various Iwi Authorities that communications and updates from the Recovery Team will be provided regularly as the project develops towards restoring wellbeing and opportunities to the affected communities within the District. Engagement with Iwi may lead to partnership opportunities between the Recovery Team and Iwi as the Recovery Project progresses.

For more detail on Iwi engagement, including existing forums, refer to the Iwi Engagement section.

## Communication and engagement

This Partnership Plan draws on the IAP2 spectrum with the emphasis in this community recovery being on involvement and collaboration.

To date the following have been delivered as part of the communication and engagement activity. The table below demonstrates a vast array of activities that fit on the IAP2 spectrum from “informing” through to “empowering”. Generally, as time moves on, the nature of communication and engagement has changed from providing information (informing) in the early stages of Recovery to involving, collaborating and empowering the community to ‘focus’ on the future.

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| --- | --- |
| **Whakamōhio/Inform**  ***Providing clear, balanced and objective information*** | * Signage at the entrance to affected communities * Establishment of Te Tari Āwhina – Community Hub at Edgecumbe Library and Community Information Hubs at Whakatāne and Murupara Libraries and Kawerau i-SITE * Recovery Newsletter – bi-weekly, two page newsletters published in the Whakatāne Beacon and distributed in mail-chimp format to over 800 email addresses per edition. Twenty-five newsletters produced to date * Newsletter content communicated through Social Media platforms, specific Recovery Facebook Page and associated high membership community Facebook accounts eg, Kia Kaha Edgecumbe * Daily radio messaging on local radio stations, including Iwi stations and utilising Te Reo * Rural Recovery Newsletter – specialised messaging for rural community. Production schedule determined by time-sensitive content * Safety messaging directly to school children/parents * Media releases in response to key milestones/activities * Community Expo providing information to affected residents, attended by 17 agencies * Insurance Open Day * Display advertisements of various funds – eg MPI, MBIE * Rural barbecues, morning teas * Cultural support accessed for Recovery events and service launches * Strategic Advisor Māori CD-event debrief with Rūnanga Chief Executives * Strategic Advisor Māori weekly Recovery Update briefings with Rūnanga Chief Executives * Strategic Advisor Māori support for WDC Roading Manager to engage re: key programme planning, implementation, progress. |
| **Whakawhirinaki/Consult**  ***Obtaining feedback as input to decision-making*** | * Regular meetings with Edgecumbe Community Focus Group (ECFG) * ECFG feedback into review of Recovery Communications Plan re: frequency of messaging. * Stakeholder feedback into Draft Recovery Action Programme, including Iwi Partnership. |
| **Wawata/Involve**  ***Working directly with people and ensuring that their aspirations are understood and reflected in outcomes*** | * Working with businesses and the rural sector. * Community events (calendar of events) coordinated through events coordinator. * Involvement and engagement across agencies, iwi and community through numerous forums. * Community representation on stop bank repair planning group. |
| **Mahi Tahi/Collaborate**  ***Partnering in every aspect of the decision-making including the development or ideas and options*** | * Working in partnership with the BOPRC and the community. * Partners meetings with government and non-government agencies in relation to welfare. * Working in partnership with MBIE to provide temporary accommodation. * Acknowledging Iwi have plans in relation to recovery and supporting projects if, and when, appropriate. * Facilitate community recovery projects e.g. Liveable Homes. |
| **Whakamana/Empower**  ***Putting the decision-making in the hands of the community and implementing what they decide*** | * Organising and supporting a community planning workshop for Edgecumbe residents to initiate the beginnings of a community led recovery plan. The goal of the community plan is to get residents involved in the process, while the challenge is to focus attention on long-term planning for the community when many individual’s long-term circumstances may be unclear. * Support community initiatives for recovery e.g. supporting temporary housing at Kōkōhinau marae. * Joint project between Te Uru Taumatua, WDC, NZTA and Wairoa District Council to develop SH 38. * Community Law training and support. * Navigator service and RST facilitators. |

## First challenges for communication and engagement

At the beginning of Recovery, the immediate challenges facing the recovery team around communication and engagement (particularly with regard to the mid-long term focus) were:

* many (unknown number) residents/affected persons have left the area or are billeted with no forwarding contact details
* infrastructure damage affecting roads, property, land and power supplies
* the affected communities are widespread and with very different (and often competing) needs
* records of dwelling occupancy/ownership are conflicting/complicated
* no credible, consistent mode of media/communication covering the entire affected area
* on-going weather events that are contributing to uncertainty.

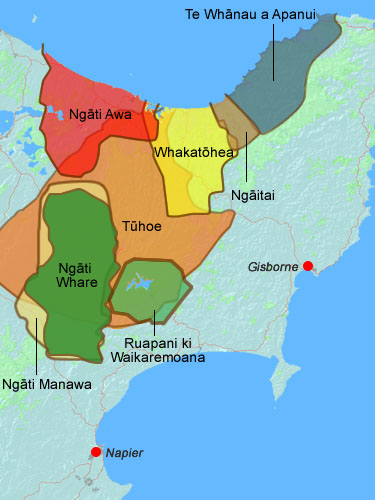
## Current challenges - involving and empowering the community

Four months on from the April floods, challenges for communication and engagement have changed. The main challenge involves getting those affected focused on the future. This is particularly challenging as many flood affected residents are still displaced. Key ways of involving and empowering the affected community are outlined in the table below.

| **Community Interest** | **IAP2 Engagement Spectrum** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Businesses** | Wawata/Involve | Supporting wellness and wellbeing of business owners and employees through the facilitation of workshops and networking opportunities. |
| **Rural** | Wawata/Involve | Supporting wellness, wellbeing and resilience in rural individuals and families and rural workers through the facilitation of workshops, social events and training opportunities. |
| **Events Coordination**  **WRO** | Wawata/Involve | 16 events and activities have been planned for the Edgecumbe community aiming to address their needs by bringing emotional relief and support as the community continue their recovery efforts within the township.  The events and activities will not only enliven the flood affected community, but it will enhance community connections and build community resilience.  The underlying principles of the work proposed for the next seven months is for the community to recover from the shock and the loss following the stop bank breach are as follows:   * The existing activities return to normal * School Holiday programme that ensure parents do not have to take more leave to look after children * Activities/Events that focus on the various age groups of the community * Support the community to take ownership of events for the future. (hopefully they can become annual events after the 7-month period ends) * People have an opportunity to relax and enjoy themselves as part of the psychosocial recovery from such a devastating event |
| **E.D.I.T**  **Edgecumbe community** | Whakamana/Empower | The group known as E.D.I.T. from the Edgecumbe community, have been thinking of different ways to help 'improve' and 'revitalize' Edgecumbe. In consultation with the Edgecumbe community, they will be leading and facilitating a mural design project and rebuild fences along the Rangitaiki. The Mural Project encompasses painting multiple murals and incorporate the Edgecumbe youth community with the aid of famous artists. The other project that they have planned is a fencing project.  The 2 projects that have been planned for the Edgecumbe community by E.D.I.T are aiming to address their needs by bringing emotional relief and support as the community continue their recovery efforts within the township. It also provides an opportunity to look forward to the future. |
| **Community Focus Group**  **(initially supported by WRO)** | Whakamana/Empower | The Edgecumbe Community Plan is being initially facilitated by the Whakatāne District Recovery Team but the plan will ultimately be owned and developed by the Edgecumbe Community.  The plan is a step towards thinking about the future and how people would like to see their Edgecumbe community. A facilitator and community enthusiast, Peter Kenyon, specialises in community development and has worked with over 2000 communities in 59 countries, including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada will help the Edgecumbe community to facilitate fresh and creative ways that stimulate community and local economic renewal. Peter will spend time in the community, meeting with a range of stakeholders, along with leading a public meeting to ensure he has the wider community’s views captured.  The Community Workshop, facilitated by Peter, will aim to enrich the Edgecumbe community by addressing their needs to look forward to the future and support ideas and projects for their community as they continue their recovery efforts within the township. |

## Iwi Engagement

This map illustrates the boundaries of the Iwi interests within the Whakatāne District (excluding Ngāti Rangitihi who was not included at the time map was illustrated). Each Iwi has its own tikanga, and belief systems that reflect their respective histories. In terms of the 2017 civil defence event, each Iwi faces its own challenges in terms of recovery.



## How we will work alongside Māori

The Recovery Team will maintain communications and a positive working relationship with the identified Iwi Authorities throughout the duration of the Whakatane District Recovery Project.

* The Principles of Whakaute, Pononga, Kanohi ki te Kanohi, and Tikanga ā Iwi will be adhered to in all the Recovery Team’s engagements with Iwi, as much as possible
* Recovery projects will give consideration to engagement and partnership opportunities with Iwi to identify the potential for collaborative work progammes.
* Iwi will be shown respect and mana as strategic partners alongside the Recovery Team through their status as Mana Whenua authorities in the Whakatāne District.
* If kōiwi are found at all throughout the Recovery Project then immediate contact with the relevant Iwi Authority will be made to develop an investigative plan.

A summary of Iwi engagement is outlined in the table below. Refer Appendix I for key Iwi contacts.

| **Iwi Interest** | **Level of Engagement** | **Statistical Information and quick facts** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Ngāti Awa* | Engagement with Ngāti Awa Rūnanga CEO to debrief on the Civil Defence Response activities and to introduce the Recovery Project.  Hui with Rūnanga CEO being held frequently to maintain communications and provide updates  Weekly Recovery updates provided and cultural support accessed for Recovery events and service launches | * Descendants of Mataatua Waka * 16,179 people affiliate as being of Ngāti Awa descent * 43.1% of Ngāti Awa members live in the Bay of Plenty region |
| *Ngāti Manawa* | Engagement with Ngāti Manawa Rūnanga’s General Manager to debrief on the Civil Defence Response, and obtain local intelligence and information pertaining to affected properties.  The main issues within Ngāti Manawa rohe were impacted farming businesses, and damage to roads resulting in temporary closure  Weekly Recovery updates provided. | * Descendants of Mataatua Waka * 2,256 people affiliate as being of Ngāti Manawa descent * 49.3% of Ngāti Manawa members live in the Bay of Plenty region |
| *Ngāti Rangitihi* | Engagement held with Ngāti Rangitihi Manager and Trust Board Member to update on the Recovery Project and debrief on the Civil Defence Response operation.  In the early stages of the Recovery Project, *Involved Engagement* occurred with Ngāti Rangitihi through the housing classification initiative in Edgecumbe. Key information and planning was shared to identify Ngāti Rangitihi descendants affected by the flooding in Edgecumbe and how the Iwi could support them financially to recover  Weekly Recovery updates provided | * Descendants of Te Arawa Waka * 2,298 people affiliate as being of Ngāti Rangitihi descent * 46.3% of Ngāti Rangitihi members live in the Bay of Plenty region |
| *Ngāti Whare* | Engagement with the General Manager to debrief on the Civil Defence Response project and to update on the Recovery Project  Significant intelligence received from Ngāti Whare regarding affected properties, farming businesses, and roads within their rohe.  The Recovery Team has engaged directly with these affected interests to identify Recovery support needs.  Roading is the main area of concern for this area of the District with State Highway 38 being severely damaged from the cyclone. The Recovery Team and the Roading Team are engaging with Ngāti Whare fortnightly to discuss updates and related issues on State Highway 38 remedial work. These hui continued until regulated public access to the Highway commenced in mid-June, and will then become monthly until full roading access is achieved.  Weekly Recovery updates provided. | * Descendants of Mataatua Waka * 1,254 people affiliate as being of Ngāti Whare descent * 52.3% of Ngāti Whare members live in the Bay of Plenty region |

There are a number of forums that assist with Iwi engagement during the recovery process. These are described below.

| **Key Stakeholder Interest** | **How Stakeholders can impact Iwi Engagement for the Recovery Project** |
| --- | --- |
| *Rangitāiki River Forum* | * Formed in May 2012 the Rangitāiki River Forum was established by law to protect and enhance the Mauri (giving life) of the Rangitāiki River and its tributaries * Main purpose of the Forum is the protection and enhancement of the environment, cultural, and spiritual health and wellbeing of the Rangitāiki River and its resources for the benefit of present and future generations * The forum is a co-governance partnership made up of representatives from Ngāti Whare, Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Awa, Tūwharetoa (BOP), as well as councillors from BOPRC and WDC * The Recovery Team has delivered a presentation to the Forum outlining the projects key objectives and how we can partner together to achieve these outcomes * The Civil Defence event impacted on the health and wellbeing of the Rangitāiki River and how it can sustain whānau for the future. This is significant for the Forum and for Iwi in general when it comes to their relationships with awa as kaitiaki (guardians) |
| *Komiti Māori – Bay of Plenty Regional Council* | * Primary function is to set the operational direction for Council’s legislative obligations to Māori and to monitor how these obligations are implemented * Report and presentation from the Whakatāne District Recovery Project to Komiti Māori has been delivered to update on the current Civil Defence Recovery situation and how the Recovery Team plans to achieve the designated outcomes * The Recovery Project has a key focus on restoration of the natural environment which aligns directly to BOPRC’s Environmental Protection community outcome, this alignment underlies how Komiti Māori and the Recovery Project can potentially work together at a strategic level |
| *Te Puni Kōkiri – Ministry of Māori Development* | * Central government agency with a Vision of “Iwi, Hapū, and Whānau Māori succeeding as Māori” * Under Te Puni Kōkiri’s (TPK) “Whanaungatanga” outcome area - Crown and Iwi experiencing genuine engagement and productive, enduring relationships; there is a direct alignment with TPK’s engagement with Iwi and how the Recovery Project seeks to do so also under the “Pononga” principle of engagement * TPK had direct involvement during the Civil Defence Response phase in the Emergency Operating Centre through the welfare work stream utilising Iwi engagement intelligence * Te Puni Kōkiri have established relationships and investments with Iwi in the Whakatāne District and this can be an opportunity for the Recovery Project to align with these activities to achieve designated outcomes through Iwi engagement planning and strategies |
| *Iwi Chairs Forum – Whakatāne District Council* | * Forum established through Whakatāne District Council to enable strategic issues of mutual interest between Council and Iwi to be discussed, and to realise opportunities for integration and coordination * Iwi Chairs Forum membership involves the Chairs and the CEOs of each Iwi interest within the Whakatāne District and the Forum requires direct discussions and dialogue with Whakatāne District Council leadership including the Mayor and the Chief Executive Officer * The Whakatāne District Recovery Project has presented to the Forum and provided an update on the current status of the identified outcomes and how the Project Team seeks to achieve these goals in partnership with Iwi |
| *Ministry of Civil Defence* | * Regular contact has been made with the Civil Defence Māori Engagement Liaison who facilitated the debrief activities with Māori communities post-Response phase on behalf of the Ministry of Civil Defence * The intelligence gathered by the Māori Liaison will assist the Recovery Team with targeting Maori communities and organisations that sit ‘outside’ Iwi operations and activities * Recovery Team has supported the Civil Defence Māori Liaison with intelligence and information relating to Iwi Authority involvement in both the Civil Defence Response and Recovery programmes * Regular and ongoing engagement between Recovery Team and Civil Defence personnel to be maintained throughout |
| *Ngāti Awa affiliated organisations* | * Ngāti Awa Social & Health Services (NASH) and Ngāti Awa Volunteer Army (NAVA) have both been prominent contributors and support organisations throughout the Civil Defence Response and Recovery projects * NAVA was established and implemented during the Response phase operations focussing on efforts in Edgecumbe and other surrounding areas affected by the floods * NAVA’s specific activities included providing cultural and spiritual support to affected property owners and tenants in Edgecumbe, cleaning up properties and households in Edgecumbe, and strategic input into activities and intelligence within the Civil Defence Emergency Operating Centre (EOC). They continue to work in partnership with the Recovery team to rebuild Edgecumbe through the “Liveable Homes” project and other related activities * NASH was crucial in providing Health and Social services support during the Civil Defence Response phase and beyond, particularly in the Civil Defence Welfare Centres with Edgecumbe residents |
| *Māori Investments Limited* | * Māori Investments Limited is a company located in Kawerau that owns significant land interests and look after their shareholders’ investments predominantly through Forestry operations * Engagement was held with Māori Investments Limited to facilitate the sharing of information pertaining to shareholders who were directly affected by the flooding in Edgecumbe * The Recovery Team shared strategic information to ensure Māori Investments Limited had the necessary information relating to these properties to facilitate investments assisting with required remedial work |

**Appendix I: Iwi Contacts List:**

| **Iwi Interest** | **Key Contact** |
| --- | --- |
| *Ngāti Awa* | Leonie Simpson – CEO (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa)  [Leonie@ngatiawa.iwi.nz](mailto:Leonie@ngatiawa.iwi.nz)  021 242 3759  [www.ngatiawa.iwi.nz](http://www.ngatiawa.iwi.nz) |
| *Ngāti Manawa* | Maramena Vercoe – General Manager (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa)  [maramena.vercoe@tronm.co.nz](mailto:maramena.vercoe@tronm.co.nz)  027 227 2582  [www.ngatimanawa.org](http://www.ngatimanawa.org) |
| *Ngāti Rangitihi* | Alana Hunter – Manager (Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihi Trust)  [administrator@ngatirangitihi.iwi.nz](mailto:administrator@ngatirangitihi.iwi.nz)  027 557 4453  [www.ngatirangitihi.iwi.nz](http://www.ngatirangitihi.iwi.nz) |
| *Ngāti Whare* | Te Waiti Rangiwai – General Manager (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare)  [te\_waiti@ngatiwhare.iwi.nz](mailto:te_waiti@ngatiwhare.iwi.nz)  021 245 7991  [www.ngatiwhare.iwi.nz](http://www.ngatiwhare.iwi.nz) |
| *Tūhoe – Te Uru Taumatua* | Kirsti Luke – CEO (Te Uru Taumatua)  [kirsti@ngaituhoe.iwi.nz](mailto:kirsti@ngaituhoe.iwi.nz)  (07) 312 9659  [www.ngaituhoe.iwi.nz](http://www.ngaituhoe.iwi.nz) |