



RECOVERY PLAN 2023



FORWARD

The entire Coromandel has been sorely tested this year with severe weather that has impacted every single person in every single one of our 30 communities.

As we continue to experience the ongoing impacts of these weather events, we are united in a single purpose to restore and create opportunities that will enhance our community wellbeing and build ongoing resilience.

This Recovery Plan sets the scene for the recovery process to date and establishes pathways for navigating towards future plans and projects, in partnership with our communities, Iwi, regional and central and other stakeholders.


Our Council's Recovery Team, supported by our Chief Executive and Leadership Team has emerged as a truly collaborative organisation that has brought together a wide range of central and local government agencies, community organisations and volunteers. We acknowledge and are grateful for their support.

We will continue to adapt and respond to the challenges ahead with the wellbeing of our communities at the centre of everything we do.



Len Salt
MAYOR, Thames-Coromandel District Council





**Mā tini mā mano ka
rapa te whai.**

By many, by thousands,
the work (project) will
be accomplished.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January and February of 2023, the Coromandel District experienced widespread damage to homes, property, businesses, farms, the natural environment, and infrastructure as a result of the events generated by Cyclone Hale, the Auckland Anniversary storm and Cyclone Gabrielle.

The primary goals for the Thames-Coromandel District Council Draft Recovery Plan are to restore, repair, build back, enhance resilience, and take care of our communities and their wellbeing.

The recovery framework establishes four interrelated work streams:

- Thriving businesses (sustainable)
- Fit for purpose infrastructure (resilient)
- Rural and communities support (connected)
- Our natural environment (enhanced)

The outcomes for each work stream are outlined in the Action Plan (page 16) along with a range of success factors, milestones, and indicative timeframes.

The Thames-Coromandel District Recovery Plan is a living document that provides a starting point for determining a clear direction and pathway for rebuilding our communities in a future-focused way.

This Recovery plan is a living document, and will be adapted in response to the changing needs of our communities and in response to further events that are predicted to continue to impact our district in an unprecedented way.



DIRECTION SETTING FOR RECOVERY IN OUR DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

Emergencies affect individuals, communities, regions, and nations depending on the scale and seriousness. How well we recover from events will depend on how well we have prepared to recover. The acceptance of the need to build a more resilient future means we will be better prepared for recovery activity after storm events.

Recovery means the coordinated efforts and processes to bring about the immediate, medium and long-term holistic regeneration and enhancement of a community following an emergency (from the CDEM Act 2002). Recovery should:

- support cultural and physical well-being of individuals and communities
- Minimise the escalation of the consequences of the disaster
- Reduce future exposure to hazards and their associate risks – i.e. build resilience
- Take opportunities to regenerate and enhance communities in ways that will meet future needs (across the social, economic, natural, and built environments).

In these early stages of recovery, it is about getting people back into their homes, making people feel safe, and supporting individuals, whānau, businesses, and farmers. While doing this, we need to be future focused, and we need to make the most of opportunities to ensure positive change for the future.

This is a living document, meaning that it will change, as needs change, as we work towards long term recovery and greater resilience. It aims to provide trigger points to ensure that we are always reflecting

on what has been achieved, to ensure we move forward in the best way possible.

It is important to acknowledge that this plan, at this point in time, reflects the actions and work-streams of the Thames-Coromandel District Council Recovery Team and partners. Actions are predominantly geared towards meeting the intermediate needs of all affected communities, such as clean-up, repairing the transport network, reopening tracks and accessways, repairing homes and properties, supporting the wider economy and rural sectors, and providing wellbeing support to those affected.

To start these conversations, the Recovery Plan will provide a platform to talk and plan with Iwi, residents, rate payers, key community sectors and services, businesses, farmers, and partners throughout the District to hear and incorporate what is important for the recovery of affected communities and what they would like to see in the years ahead.

The future is challenging because weather patterns are changing and predictions of what may happen cannot be forecast with certainty. More heavy rainfall events are likely to interrupt recovery and force immediate response activity.



OVERVIEW OF CYCLONES HALE AND GABRIELLE, AND OTHER STORMS

Between the 4th of January and 17th February 2023, Coromandel District experienced the most devastating weather events in its history, two ex-tropical cyclones and two severe storms. This was on the back of another two severe storms in November and December of 2022.

Figure 1: Summary of the impact caused by 2023 cyclones and storms in the district

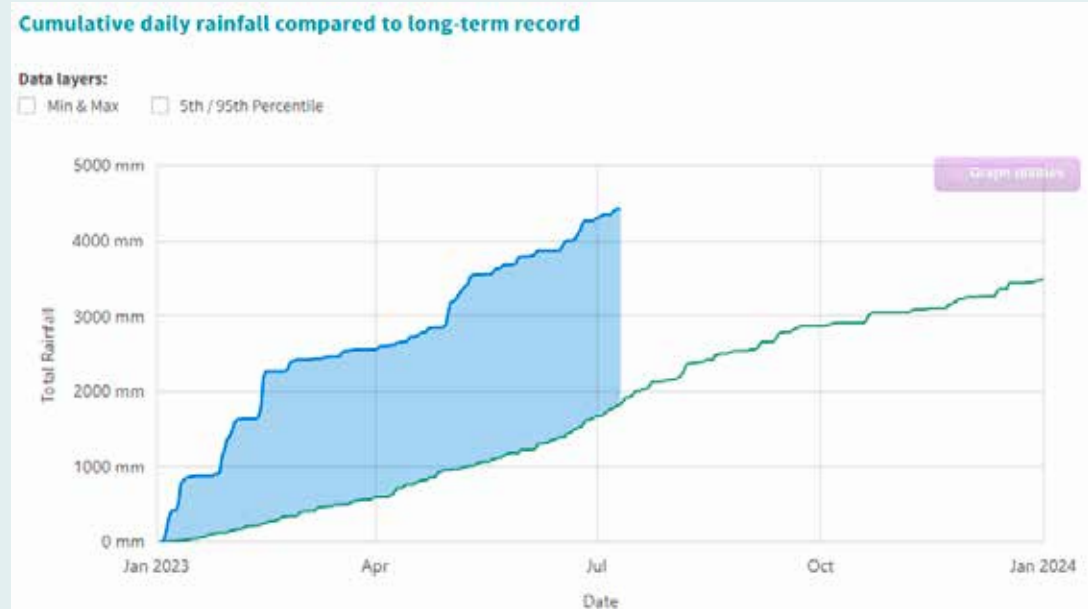


Since July 2022, the Coromandel has experienced eight significant storm events – each of such magnitude they required the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) to be activated. Cumulative rainfall from January 2023 to 31 May 2023 now exceeds annual average rainfall.

Soils are saturated and further rain over winter will cause further slips and consequential road closures. Some of the slip sites most at risk contain huge volumes of material that will slip on to roads, both State Highways managed by Waka and local council roads.

CUMULATIVE DAILY RAINFALL COMPARED TO LONG-TERM RECORD

As at 10 July was 4.429mm which exceeds the mean average annual rainfall by 693mm, and we have 24 weeks remaining in the year.



Source: Waikato Regional Council Kauaeranga River - Pinnacles Rainfall

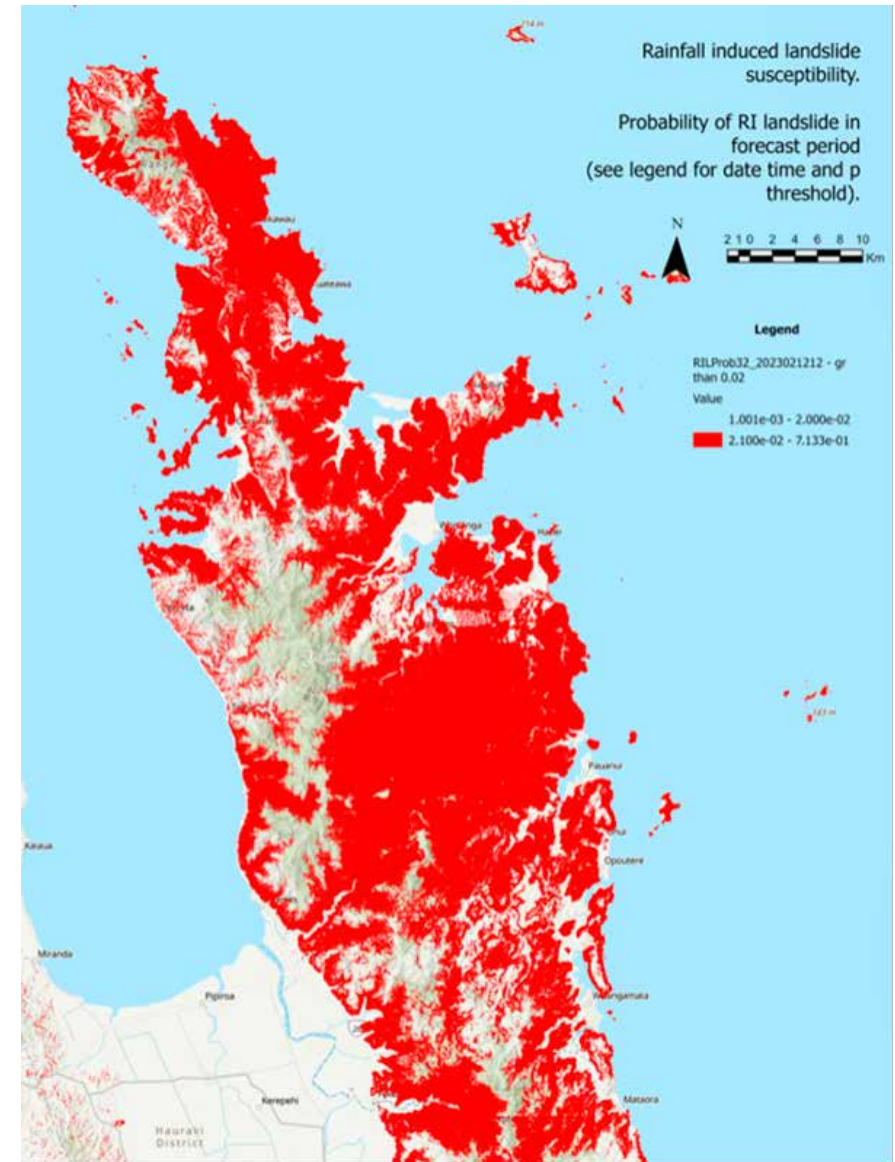


GNS LAND INSTABILITY FEBRUARY 2023

Land Instability continues to be a major challenge across the district. State Highway 25A remains closed by a massive under-slip, which will take many months to fix (with the construction of a bridge) and several local roads remain closed or partially open.

As the red shows, land instability and the resulting slippage is not restricted to one area of our district; the issues are serious and widespread. This presents a number of challenges:

- The work required to stabilise land on the necessary scale is likely to be beyond the capacity of individual landowners to fund remediation and protective works
- The high soil moisture levels means that the vulnerability to further slippage and damage remains very high across the entire district, with the strong possibility of continuing adverse impacts on communities, businesses and essential infrastructure.



OUR VISION AND OUTCOMES

Our Council will lead, facilitate, and behave consistently with the Council's Vision and Outcomes (as updated from time to time). Our Council wants to use the Recovery Plan as a guide to improve its' connectedness with the people of and visitors to the district.

OUR VISION | MOEMOEĀ-A-KAUNIHERA

Council will provide reliable services to support a vibrant, connected, and sustainable district through strong governance.

OUR OUTCOMES | NGĀ HUA O TE KAUNIHERA

- A vibrant district | He takiwā hihiri
- A sustainable district | He takiwā toitū
- A connected district | He takiwā tuia

What do these Council outcomes mean?

A VIBRANT DISTRICT | HE TAKIWĀ HIHIRI

- The Coromandel Peninsula is a desirable place to live, work and play.
- Our district has thriving, resilient communities.
- We support and encourage culturally diverse and inclusive communities.

A SUSTAINABLE DISTRICT | HE TAKIWĀ TOITŪ

- The Coromandel Peninsula's natural and built environments are managed sustainably and provide a unique sense of place.
- We recognise and celebrate the vital role our natural environment plays in supporting well-being in the district.

A CONNECTED DISTRICT | HE TAKIWĀ TUIA

- Our communities are supported through accessible infrastructure and services.
- We use our influence and networks to advocate for our communities.
- We recognise our relationships and partnerships with the district's iwi and will work towards ensuring they are enduring, effective and valued.



A FRAMEWORK FOR RECOVERY

INTRODUCTION

We have developed our recovery framework around four themes:

1. thriving businesses (sustainable)
2. fit for purpose infrastructure (resilient)
3. rural and communities support (connected)
4. our natural environment (enhanced)

Each theme clearly connects to one of the Emergency Management four “environments” being:

1. Economic
2. Built
3. Social
4. Natural

The Action Tables describe what our council and our many partners will do to improve outcomes for the people of the Coromandel and those who visit our district. The following questions have been posed to make sure we have developed actions that are both meaningful and practical.

- What do we aim to achieve?
- How will we know that we are achieving it?
- How will we measure success?
- What milestones and targets are we aiming for?
- Who is responsible and what is the timeframe for delivery?



RECOVERY FURTHER EXPLAINED

Recovery following Cyclones Hale and Gabrielle 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 District and 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 outcomes for every aspect of community functions.



It is also useful to think about the three stages to recovery as three different approaches to recovery from the 2023 severe weather events. These are illustrated in the above figure as “fix, focus, future”.

The first short-term stage being ‘fix’. This stage 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. This includes fixing roads and clearing slips (many on a temporary basis), emergency repairs and reopening waterways, ensuring three waters (wastewater, stormwater, and water supplies) are functioning adequately and emergency support for people (clothing, financial assistance, and short-term temporary accommodation).

‘Focus’ is the second approach to recovery and includes the majority of measures and milestones discussed in this Recovery Plan. Approaches in this stage focus on restoring an adequate supply chain across the Coromandel, 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 accept the ‘new normal’ and see the opportunities it brings with enhanced resilience and the fruits of build back better.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT PLAN

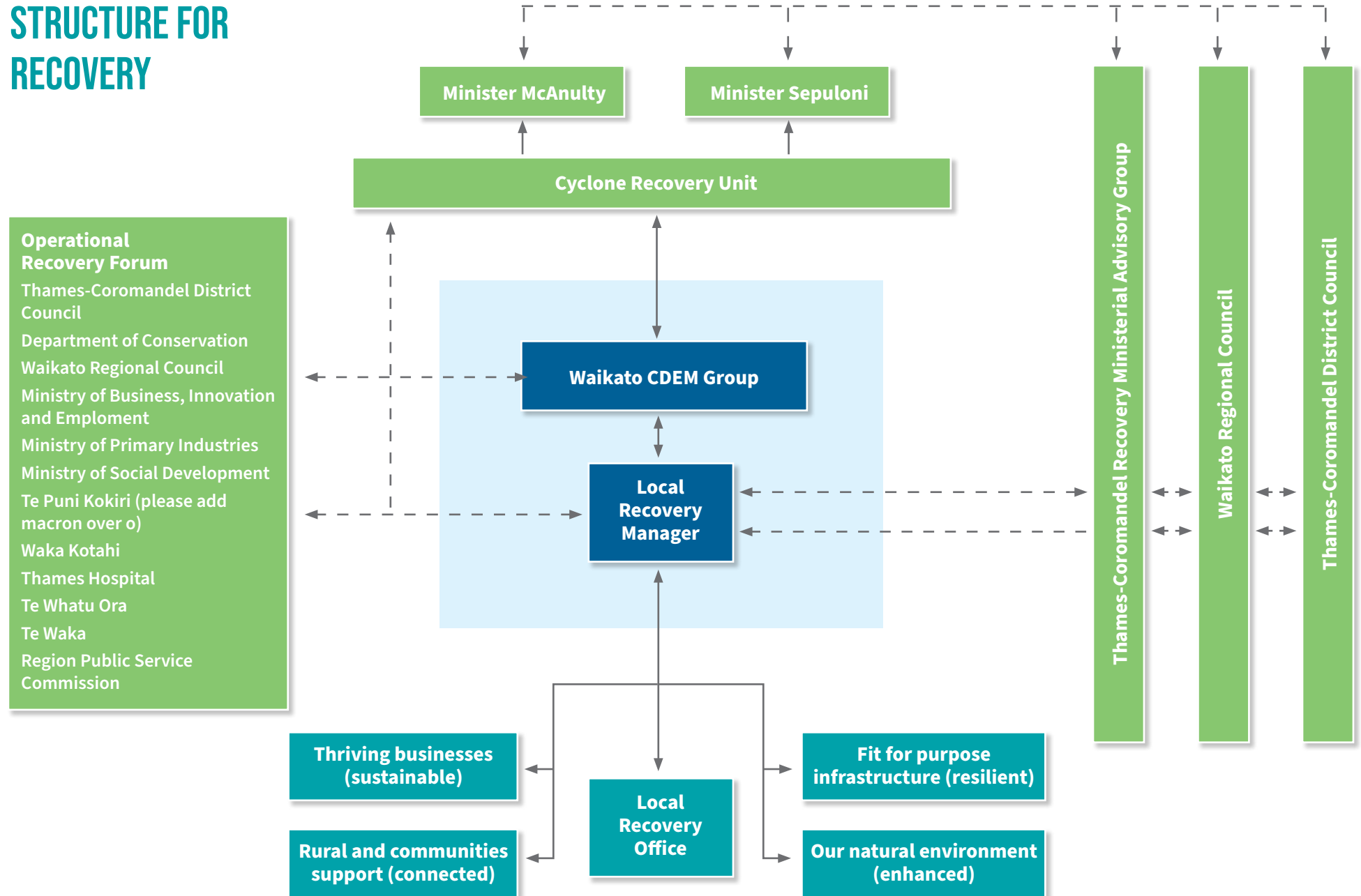
To be referenced alongside the Recovery Plan is a Communications and Engagement Plan which has been developed to outline the Thames-Coromandel District Recovery Project’s strategy on how we engage with our community, Iwi and the wide range of central, regional and local agencies and government departments involved in the recovery.

IWI

Iwi are leaders in business, service provision and community development activities throughout the Thames-Coromandel District. Māori also make up 18 percent of those usually living in the Thames-Coromandel District (Census 2013). As such, Iwi do, and will, play a pivotal role as a strategic partner alongside the Recovery Team throughout this project.

The Communications and Engagement Plan has been developed to outline the Thames-Coromandel District Recovery Project’s strategy and includes within it how we plan to engage with our Māori communities and our Iwi Authority partners in the Thames-Coromandel District.

STRUCTURE FOR RECOVERY



INFLUENCING FACTORS

Other factors that may influence recovery efforts include:

- Budgets and timeframes for both Thames-Coromandel District and Waikato Regional Council Long Term Planning
- Central government election timeframes and budget announcements.
- Potential for further weather events impacting already fragile roading network hampering recovery purposes in affected communities.



EXIT STRATEGY

An exit strategy will be developed once the point is reached when it can be foreseen that recovery activities no longer require special arrangements to oversee and support social, built, natural and economic recovery activity.

Effective monitoring and reporting throughout the recovery process will indicate when it is time to finalise recovery management. An exit strategy will be established that will include:

- Identification of any assistance required in the long term; and
- A transition to business as usual so as to manage long-term recovery; and
- Planning and reporting in the long term; and
- The management of public information and communications; and
- Opportunities for communities to discuss unresolved issues and to continue to participate in their recovery; and
- Changes to organisational arrangements, including the need for recovery task groups; and
- Debriefing and reviewing.



A FRAMEWORK FOR RECOVERY

RURAL AND COMMUNITIES SUPPORT (SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT)

Objective: Enhancing the resilience and connectiveness of our communities.

Duration periods: Short-term = up to 6 months (May – November 2023) > Medium-term = 6-12 months (November - May 2024) > Long-term = 12 months + (May 2024 and beyond)

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
WELFARE NEEDS	TCDC require two Social Navigators to support recovery.	Short	1. CDC recruit and appoint two Social Navigators.	Social Navigators to support recovery are in place.	Implementation of a 'fit for purpose' navigator service.		TCDC
	<p>Individuals and whānau with ongoing welfare needs arising from severe weather events.</p> <p>Not all Individuals requiring welfare support self-identify.</p> <p>Targeted engagement with welfare agencies and iwi partners to identify those requiring assistance as mitigation.</p>	Medium	<p>2. Individuals and whānau with ongoing welfare needs are supported by TCDC Social Navigators, providing wrap-around services and assistance.</p> <p>3. Owners and occupiers of red-stickered houses are supported.</p> <p>4. Agencies able to provide ongoing support are identified and engaged.</p>	<p>All cases assigned to navigators.</p> <p>Number of escalations to wider government and other agencies for those requiring longer term support.</p> <p>End state Nil cases without a support plan in place.</p>	<p>Implementation of a 'fit for purpose' navigator service.</p> <p>Communication established with welfare agencies and iwi partners to identify those that would benefit from the Navigator service.</p> <p>Social Navigators undertake advocacy to assist with Insurance and EQC claims.</p> <p>Community partners made up of local authorities, iwi and central government agencies convene and collaborate on joined up wrap around service delivery for the wellbeing of those impacted by weather events that require welfare support.</p>	Built environment	<p>TCDC</p> <p>Community Waikato</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>Te Korowai</p> <p>Insurance Council</p> <p>MBIE TAS</p> <p>Here to Help U/ Wisers Group</p> <p>Iwi Manaaki hapori</p> <p>Te Whatu Ora</p> <p>Te a Tara o te Whai/PHO Hauraki</p> <p>RST</p> <p>Local Welfare Committee agencies</p> <p>RPSC</p> <p>TPK</p>

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
WELFARE NEEDS	Social indicators show Family and Sexual Violence trending up significantly after adverse events.	Medium	<p>5. Assist, support and enable Te Aorerekura, the National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence, across Hauraki.</p> <p>6. Action 6 has been deleted</p>	<p>Education is delivered enabling the strategy to come to life in our area.</p> <p>Provide opportunity for agencies, Iwi and community to work together to support our people experiencing Family or Sexual violence</p>	<p>A wānanga is facilitated bringing together connectors across agencies to learn about the strategy, to establish working relationships to enable sharing of resources and expertise.</p> <p>Potential guest and free app Home - She Is Not Your Rehab and free innerBoy.app</p>		<p>Te Whāriki Manawāhine O Hauraki</p> <p>Iwi, Community and Social Services</p> <p>Police</p> <p>Hauraki Family Violence Network</p> <p>CAPS</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>TCDC</p>
	Sense of overwhelm in our communities with cumulative effects economic impact, SH25a closure and vulnerability to further weather events with the fragility of the roading network and impact of isolation.	Long	<p>7. Identification and communication of channels to access mental wellbeing support and information forums.</p> <p>8. A community events and activities programme is established that enlivens affected communities, enhances community connections and builds community resilience.</p>	<p>A targeted mental wellbeing promotion campaign is developed and delivered.</p> <p>A community events and activities programme is established and delivered.</p> <p>Te Whatu Ora to work with local providers to understand the need for Mental wellbeing support and the capacity of existing providers to support.</p> <p>Monitoring of wellbeing needs identified by schools and employer's workforce support.</p> <p>Health Wellbeing Community Events Held</p> <p>Access to free mental Health resources</p> <p>Home Page (mentalhealth.org.nz)</p> <p>Health-and-Wellbeing-Apps-booklet.pdf (ourhealthhb.nz)</p>	<p>Promotion of national telehealth supports, including 1737, Youthline and 0800 AWHI.</p> <p>Promotion of Te Ao Māori mental wellbeing solutions.</p> <p>Promotion of Rural Support Trust support services.</p> <p>Promotion of business support initiatives.</p> <p>Promotion of family violence support services.</p> <p>An active communities' events and activities calendar.</p>		<p>Te Whatu Ora</p> <p>Te Aka Whai Ora</p> <p>TCDC</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>RST</p> <p>MBIE</p> <p>Business Associations</p> <p>PHO Hauraki</p> <p>Pinnacle Health</p> <p>MSD</p>

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
WELFARE NEEDS	<p>Workforce gaps</p> <p>Flow of labour is impacted by road closures.</p> <p>Early Response team in place to focus on redundancies to mitigate financial dependency.</p> <p>Employment subsidies and increased support systems to assist redeployment activities and businesses/organisations taking people on.</p> <p>Redeployment to sector specific labour shortages exacerbated by the events including into localised homecare, health and wellbeing services, and all aspects of accommodation provision for displaced people and the rebuild workforce.</p> <p>Shortage of suitable worker housing makes it difficult to attract staff. (See infrastructure section).</p>	Short Medium and Long	<p>9. Key recovery focus on employment, financial, housing services and support.</p> <p>10. MSD implement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced taskforce Green Community Support Package Employment Recovery Industry Partnerships. <p>11. Investigate Mayors Taskforce for Jobs (MTFG) funding availability and link in with recovery initiatives to provide jobs for local workforce.</p> <p>12. Short, medium and long term workforce planning for the health and wellbeing sector including redeployment initiatives immediately, including training and education initiatives.</p>	<p>Trend in number of applications for financial beneficiary support is tracked.</p> <p>MSD have in place an Early Response team to redirect staff into alternative employment – providing subsidy support to secure employment.</p> <p>MTFJ program delivers employment outcomes in the context of recovery.</p> <p>Vacant jobs are filled with local people where possible.</p> <p>Skill shortages are addressed with training locally where possible</p>	<p>Support is provided to businesses to assist with keeping staff in employment.</p> <p>Short, medium and longer term workforce planning is completed including the investigation of redeployment and training to employment initiatives such as supporting the DOC track and trails work programme.</p> <p>Recruitment includes a focus on employing locally</p>	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Economic - Business interdependencies</p>	<p>MSD</p> <p>TCDC</p> <p>MBIE</p> <p>Fed Farmers</p> <p>RST</p> <p>MPI -Forestry</p> <p>Te Pukenga</p> <p>DOC</p> <p>RPSC</p> <p>Regional Labour Market Group</p> <p>Iwi</p>
	<p>Red placarded properties resulting in displaced households requiring Temporary Accommodation Service.</p>	Long	<p>13. MBIE Temporary Accommodation Service established.</p>	<p>All displaced households are either able to return home or into longer term accommodation.</p>	<p>All displaced households are either able to return home or into longer term accommodation.</p>	<p>Built environment</p>	<p>MBIE</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>TCDC</p> <p>Kainga Ora</p> <p>HUD</p> <p>TPK</p> <p>Insurance Council</p> <p>EQC</p> <p>WRC</p>

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
COMMUNICATION AND ENGAGEMENT WITH COMMUNITIES	Targeted communication with communities on recovery initiatives and progress required.	Long	<p>14. Implementation of a Communications and Engagement Plan focused on easily isolated communities, Māori, health and disability and business sector.</p> <p>15. Partnership engagement and communication plan supported by Iwi.</p>	<p>Community representatives from Māori community, health and disability and business sector, social service sector and our communities are engaged with the recovery team.</p> <p>Percentages and number engaging at hui, or with social Media posts and newsletters.</p> <p>Hauraki Māori Trust Board Partnership with TCDC is active.</p>	<p>The Recovery Communications and Engagement Plan is developed and implemented, and reviewed for future improvements.</p> <p>Implementation of the Recovery Communications and Engagement Plan is complete.</p> <p>Iwi are engaged with the recovery process and able to communicate this back.</p>	All recovery environments	<p>TCDC</p> <p>Local Welfare Committee</p> <p>Iwi</p> <p>RPSC</p> <p>Social support groups</p> <p>Community Response Groups Fully Funded</p>
	Community hui required to enable recovery, build and enhance community connections and build resilience.	Medium	16. Community hui held to enable recovery, enhance community connections and build resilience.	<p>Clarity and transparency between agencies on roles and responsibilities is established.</p> <p>The Number of hui held and the number of people participating in each hui is reported.</p>	Community hui are planned and implemented.	All recovery environments	<p>TCDC facilitate with all agencies involved in recovery.</p> <p>Iwi</p> <p>Community Response Groups.</p> <p>RPSC</p>
COMMUNITY RESILIENCE	There is not a shared understanding of what community recovery and resilience initiatives are currently being undertaken or proposed.	Short	17. Stocktake of any recovery and resilience initiatives community agencies currently undertaking and identifying any needs that are not being addressed.	<p>Stocktake of any recovery and resilience initiatives community agencies currently undertaking is complete.</p> <p>On going review of needs analysis to continue to plug gaps.</p>	<p>Community groups are assisted to access funding opportunities.</p> <p>A Social Recovery Fund is established from the Mayoral Relief Fund.</p> <p>Outstanding needs are prioritised and socialised with lead agencies.</p> <p>Any issues are escalated to RPSC.</p>		<p>TCDC led</p> <p>Community Waikato</p> <p>Regional Leadership Group</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>Te Whatu Ora</p> <p>Social support groups</p> <p>Iwi</p> <p>RPSC</p> <p>Community Response Groups</p> <p>DIA</p>

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
COMMUNITY RESILIENCE	With the fragility of the roading network smaller communities are not well resourced to withstand isolation for any length of time.	Short	<p>18. A Community Resilience project is implemented to achieve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resilience resource caches for Marae/ Māori communities. Resilience Resource caches for smaller easily isolated communities. Cache of deployable resilience resources. <p>19. Civil Defence and Community Led Centres are better prepared to establish when communities are isolated.</p>	<p>Consultation with Marae / Māori communities and community response groups is undertaken to identify actions resources and training that will enhance resilience.</p> <p>A Community Resilience project is scoped, planned, and delivered.</p> <p>Kai Network initiative with Kai packs pre-deployed at Marae and Māori communities is actioned with Hauraki Māori Trust Board.</p>	<p>Consultation with Marae/ Māori communities to identify their needs is completed.</p> <p>Consultation with Community Response Groups in smaller easily isolated communities is completed.</p> <p>Initial 10 Resilience Caches are in place.</p> <p>Caches of deployable resources are established on the East and West Coast.</p> <p>Further locations for resilience caches identified are actioned and caches are in place.</p> <p>Long term solutions for resilient water supplies for Māori communities is investigated.</p> <p>A Training Plan is developed to enable deliver of fit for purpose Community Led Centre and Civil Defence Centre for communities with centres identified.</p>		<p>TCDC</p> <p>HMTB</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>Iwi</p> <p>Community Response Groups</p> <p>TPK</p> <p>RPSC</p> <p>MPI</p>
ACCESSIBILITY	Increased transport costs for those that have to travel further to reach work, health services and other services due to road closures and conditions.	Short - Medium	<p>20. Support plan for those requiring transport assistance is developed.</p> <p>21. Community Groups providing community transport are supported.</p> <p>22. Community Transport options are investigated.</p>	<p>Funding for community transport initiatives is identified.</p> <p>Transport support solutions are identified and implemented.</p>	<p>Confirm what transport needs exist.</p>		<p>TCDC led</p> <p>WRC</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>Community Waikato</p> <p>Whatu Ora</p> <p>MOE</p> <p>Transport Providers</p>

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES	<p>Access to health services.</p> <p>Compromised accessibility to health care with increased travel time and distances due to damaged SH25a and SH25 roading infrastructure – travel distances prohibitive.</p> <p>Emergency response with increased waiting times for ambulance.</p> <p>Increased demand for health services in local practices that would usually be provided by Thames hospital.</p> <p>Need for workforce planning including redeployment and locally available homecare and wellbeing services.</p>	Short and Medium	<p>23. Explore and source additional funding for community transport providers and health shuttles.</p> <p>24. Support initiatives for medical practices to be able to deliver a wide range of services to reduce the need to drive all the way to Thames Hospital.</p> <p>25. Workforce planning identifies opportunities for actions including redeployment to health and home care services including localised transport.</p>	<p>Funding sources for community transport providers and health shuttles is secured.</p> <p>Initiatives for medical practices to be able to deliver a wide range of services locally are implemented.</p> <p>Initiatives to increase local roles required to provide health support services and transport</p>	<p>Funding sources for community transport providers and health shuttles is investigated.</p> <p>Initiatives for medical practices to be able to deliver a wide range of services locally are identified.</p> <p>Number of patients being seen at medical centres and treated locally rather than travelling to Thames is increased.</p>	Built – roading network	<p>Te Whatu Ora</p> <p>Lead</p> <p>Te Aka Whai Ora</p> <p>TCDC</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>RLMG</p> <p>DIA</p>
	All weekend sports affected by significantly increased travel distances.	Medium	26. Sport Waikato facilitate initiatives to support accessibility to sport activity.	Initiatives to support accessibility to sport activity are implemented.	Thames-Coromandel Disaster Relief Fund for Play, Active Recreation and Sport is established.	Built - Roothing network	<p>Sport Waikato</p> <p>TCDC</p>
RURAL SECTOR MARAE AND COMMUNITY	<p>Environmental damage to farms, Marae, environment, and community.</p> <p>Accessibility for Assessors and workers is required.</p>	Short	27. MSD oversee allocation and work programme for Enhanced Task Force Green projects.	A work programme is created by MSD.	<p>Appropriate assessors found for Marae.</p> <p>RST complete assessment for farms.</p>		<p>MSD</p> <p>MPI</p> <p>RST</p> <p>Other Assessors for Marae and Community</p> <p>Valley Education and Training</p> <p>TPK</p>

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
PRIMARY SECTOR	Farms are financially impacted.	Long	28. Funds are identified to provide Financial Support to Farmers. 29. RST Providing support to Farmers - Hosting Community “Flood Support Recovery Events” to share funding support available.	Financial support and advice provided to farms in hardship.	Funds are identified and communicated with impacted rural sector. RST Hosting Events to share funding information and further support available. Risks and issues are escalated to TCDC Recovery Advisory Group.	RST Support Economy	MPI Lead Fed Farmers RST TCDC
	Animal welfare issue with road conditions impacting movement of stock, farm resources and stock feed.	Short	30. Advisory group to be formed with Federated Farmers, TCDC and Waka Kotahi to provide a forum for monitoring of issues and providing and communicating measures to alleviate.	An Advisory group consisting of Federated Farmers, TCDC and Waka Kotahi meet regularly.	An Advisory group is formed with Federated Farmers, TCDC and Waka Kotahi.	Built	MPI Lead MBIE Waka Kotahi TCDC Fed Farmers RST DIA

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Objective: The natural environment is reimagined and enhanced.

Duration periods: Short-term = up to 6 months (May – November 2023) > Medium-term = 6-12 months (November - May 2024) > Long-term = 12 months + (May 2024 and beyond)

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE TRACKS AND TRAILS	<p>Bush tracks, cycle tracks, walkways, and swing bridges own/ administered by TCDC.</p> <p>Damage and closure of public tracks and walkways damaged by recent weather events awaiting survey and repair.</p> <p>DOC and TCDC have joint administration of some tracks.</p> <p>Passive and active recreation across walking, tramping, and cycling activities is a large part of the Coromandel outdoor economy.</p> <p>Risks and mitigation lie in funding enough resource to repair and reopen tracks and trails, much of it by volunteer labour.</p>	Long	<p>31. Immediate repair and remediation of damaged public infrastructure to meet safety standards.</p> <p>32. Prioritization and risk assessment for remediation activities including workforce required. Consideration includes resilience and environmental value, viability, public safety, and economic impacts on local businesses.</p> <p>33. Promotion campaign to the public for the tracks that are open and accessible.</p> <p>34. Continued assessment and monitoring of affected assets TCDC and DOC.</p>	<p>As many tracks and public accessways are open and safe to use.</p> <p>Visitor numbers return to 80% of pre-cyclone levels.</p>	<p>Assessments and Geotech reports are complete and reviewed.</p> <p>Priority repairs are identified, and contracts let.</p> <p>Funding identified and sourced for repair of tracks and trails.</p> <p>Funding identified and sourced for redeployment of locals into resilient infrastructure work eg including dune care.</p>	<p>Built</p> <p>Local businesses, accommodation providers, tour guides</p> <p>Workforce Planning</p> <p>Social and economic environments</p>	<p>DOC</p> <p>Iwi/Hapu</p> <p>TCDC</p> <p>WRC</p> <p>Destination Coromandel,</p> <p>Associated clubs (Mountain Bike clubs, tramping clubs)</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>Ministry for Environment</p> <p>MPI</p>

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
LAND INSTABILITY	<p>Land instability. Urban, rural and DOC estate. Identified slips and unassessed land instability as a result of the cyclones.</p> <p>There remains a high number of open slips which are subject to further slippage and resulting ongoing sedimentation into waterways and ultimately the coast.</p> <p>While landowners are responsible for stabilising slips, where there are multiple landowners impacted there is uncertainty on jurisdiction and liability for agencies involved.</p> <p>Waikato Regional Council, Public Conservation Lands, Hauraki Iwi, Industry, and local council have interdependencies and opportunities to support climate, community and ecological recovery and future resilience as well as supporting upper catchment stability, including binding up soils before they can enter Tikapa moana - the Hauraki Gulf marine park.</p>	Medium - Long	<p>35. A collaborative approach with WRC, TCDC, DOC, NZTA, Iwi, Landowners, and GNS the monitoring and understanding of land stability issues on the Coromandel.</p> <p>36. A collaborative approach with WRC, TCDC, DOC, Landowners, and GNS to develop remediation options for identified sites of land stability on the Coromandel.</p>	<p>An accurate, up to date assessment of all land instability areas across the Coromandel that pose risk to the public are identified.</p> <p>Remediation plans are in place for any land instability site that require it.</p>	Where multiple landowners and agencies Clarification is obtained on Jurisdiction and Lead Agency.	Water ways and stormwater management	<p>TCDC</p> <p>Impacted Landowners</p> <p>WRC</p> <p>DOC</p> <p>Iwi</p> <p>GNS</p> <p>LINZ</p> <p>EQC</p> <p>Insurance Council</p> <p>NIWA</p> <p>Coastal management groups</p> <p>Ministry for the Environment</p> <p>TPK</p>

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS	<p>Ecosystems, Rivers, coasts, and public spaces.</p> <p>Water ways ecologically impacted by floods.</p> <p>Coastal erosion, coastal sediment issues.</p> <p>There is a risk that property owners will undertake unauthorised works to repair the erosion and/or construct unlawful protection structures.</p> <p>There is a risk of further erosion in the winter months which could delay natural recovery of beach and dune systems.</p>	Medium	<p>37. Integrated Catchment Management Plan to be developed that integrates WRC, DOC, TCDC, Iwi, and prioritises aspirations and actions.</p> <p>38. Monitoring of remediation activities is undertaken.</p>	A comprehensive, Integrated Catchment Management joint report is endorsed by all parties that identifies and offers mitigation on all impacted ecosystems in order of priority.	Priority ecosystems are identified, and individual action plans developed.	<p>Coastal and Māori communities</p> <p>Built environment</p>	<p>WRC</p> <p>TCDC</p> <p>Iwi/Hapu</p> <p>DOC</p> <p>TPK</p> <p>Ministry for the Environment</p>

FIT FOR PURPOSE INFRASTRUCTURE (BUILT ENVIRONMENT)

Objective: Housing, infrastructure, roads, cycleways and walking tracks are reimagined, and repaired with increased resiliency to future events.

Duration periods: Short-term = up to 6 months (May – November 2023) > Medium-term = 6-12 months (November - May 2024) > Long-term = 12 months + (May 2024 and beyond)

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
TRANSPORT NETWORKS	<p>Repairing, restoring, building resilience of the state highways.</p> <p>Construction and Support services worker accommodation may be needed on the Peninsula to provide essential and affordable accommodation and to grow the construction workforce.</p>	Short	<p>39. Establish a sound and workable partnership between Waka Kotahi, TCDC, DOC and WRC to repair immediate damage to the state highway network, including workforce planning to enable redeployment and planning for immediate, medium and long term workforce and related services.</p> <p>40. Develop a long-term plan with Waka Kotahi to identify potential fragility issues across the entire state highway network, prioritise those to 50 key sites and develop a repair/ resilience plan for each.</p> <p>41. Develop the feasibility of blue highway (coastal shipping) options for emergency and medium term activation</p> <p>42. Communicate widely with the Coromandel community on progress.</p>	<p>A strong partnership delivers on a long-term plan to fix and build resilience across the state highway network.</p> <p>The community is well informed.</p> <p>The State Highway network if fully open to all traffic and road closures are minimised.</p> <p>The partnership ensures training and jobs for locals and procurement from Thames -Coromandel businesses wherever possible and attracts, accommodates and grows capacity and capability for future needs.</p> <p>Blue Highway options explored and evaluated.</p>	<p>The partnership is formed and formalised.</p> <p>A plan identifying 50 priority sites to repair and or build resilience is presented to the partnership.</p> <p>Individual plans for each site are funded to proceed.</p>	<p>Economic</p> <p>Social</p> <p>Iwi</p> <p>Forestry</p> <p>Rural</p>	<p>Waka Kotahi</p> <p>WRC</p> <p>TCDC</p> <p>Iwi</p> <p>Business Community</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>MPI</p> <p>Motel operators and other housing and accommodation providers</p> <p>TPK</p> <p>RPSC</p>
		Medium					
		Long					

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
TRANSPORT NETWORKS	Management of local roads	Short Medium Long	<p>43. Assess damage and repair work required. Prioritise and prepare work programmes.</p> <p>44. Prioritise works, budget/ secure funding.</p> <p>45. Communicate widely with the Coromandel community on progress.</p>	All 114 repair sites have been repaired and local roads are open to all traffic.	<p>Identified sites have geotechnical reports assessed and consents approved.</p> <p>The work programme is completed, and budgets/funding confirmed. June 2023</p> <p>Additional budget requirements are drafted into the Annual Plan/ LTP for consultation. August 2023</p>	<p>Economic</p> <p>Social</p> <p>Iwi</p> <p>Forestry</p> <p>Rural</p>	<p>Waka Kotahi</p> <p>WRC</p> <p>TCDC</p> <p>Iwi</p> <p>Business Community</p>
RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>Damage to Council Reserves, Coastal Accessways and infrastructure.</p> <p>RMA Issues and delays with consenting.</p>	Short, Medium, Long	<p>46. Repairs are undertaken to repair, restore and/ or remove assets that provide access across reserves to the beaches.</p> <p>47. Short term is the repair of assets that pose a danger to the public.</p> <p>48. Medium to long term repairs to boat ramps, eroded structures, and coastal reserves.</p> <p>49. Long term is the integration of recovery actions and mitigation into the Shoreline Management Plan.</p> <p>50. Consultation with affected communities is undertaken to understand the acceptance level of 'the new normal'.</p>	Beach access ways, boat ramps, walkways and reserve assets are repaired, more resilient, and open to the public.	<p>Immediate repairs have been completed. June 2023</p> <p>Medium- and long-term repairs, restoration, or removal of assets at each site is identified budgeted and prioritised in the work programme. August 2023.</p>	<p>Resilient Infrastructure</p> <p>Natural Environment</p> <p>Roading</p> <p>3 Waters</p> <p>Social</p> <p>Iwi</p> <p>Economic</p>	<p>TCDC</p> <p>WRC</p> <p>DOC</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>RPSC</p> <p>Iwi</p>

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
SACRED SITES	Damage to sacred sites, marae, and Māori owned land due to land instability.	Medium Long	51. Identify and confirm damaged locations, the type of damage and level of importance the site/s are to Hapu and Whānau. 52. Kaupapa with Government departments and other agencies to assess support capability, specialist advice and funding. 53. Lead recovery by co-ordinating resources to repair, restore, protect, or retreat.	Instability on Māori owned land and damaged sacred sites within are identified and compiled. Damaged Urupa are restored and protected and more resilient.	A combined report on all identified sites is presented to Council in 23/24 year. A co-ordinated work programme, lead by TCDC and Hauraki Māori Trust Board is sufficiently co-funded to undertake works at the three most critical sites.	Natural Environment Land Instability Iwi Social	TCDC WRC DOC Iwi TPK RPSC
PLACARDED PROPERTIES	Management of Placarded properties and interface with property/landowners. Central government land impacting private property where no action being taken. Delay in insurance and then risk once payout made that funds are not used to remediate property. Can impact surrounding property risk. Rates remission policy review to include streamlining processing.	Medium	54. Communication with affected properties owners. 55. TCDC have a plan to undertake further technical assessments and to act with empathy when undertaking its regulatory and enforcement role.	Zero placarded properties.	Monitoring plan for placarded properties in place includes Building Team and Social Navigators contact.	Social Natural Environment Land Instability	TCDC WRC DOC Landowners RPSC
RESILIENT LIFELINES INFRASTRUCTURE	Power supply vulnerability to storms. Delays to resolve with closure of SH25 roading network. Results in telecommunications issues.	Long	56. Advocacy with PowerCo at higher levels to build better resilience throughout the entire network.	PowerCo resilience programme communicated.		All environments	PowerCo Waikato Lifeline Utilities Coordination Group
	Water Supply Some intakes were blocked, with one damaged. Treatment Plants were not able to cope with turbidity issues. Power and access to treatment plants still being repaired. Community water supplies vulnerable.	Long	57. Programme of works developed to improve intakes and treatment plants to be more resilient, including power supply, access, and storage capability. 58. Consideration of more sustainable and resilient solutions for businesses and households.	Intakes do not block and treatment plants have ability to continue to produce safe drinking water during weather events. Sustainable and resilient solutions for businesses and households are identified and communicated.	Works completed on time within budget tolerances.	Welfare resilience project 3 Waters Reform and proposed Entity for TCDC	TCDC Health Community Water supplies DIA Ministry for the Environment

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
RESILIENT LIFELINES INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>Wastewater</p> <p>Pump station inundated due to flooding and cyclone damage</p> <p>Multiple issues with flooded septic tanks overflowing.</p> <p>Tension between getting as much done while minimising rates rises.</p> <p>Issues with Contractor availability.</p>	Long	59. Programme of works developed to improve resilience including power supply, access, and storage capability.	Programme of works developed and include in the Council Long Term Plan.	Works completed on time within budget tolerances.	3 Waters Reform and proposed Entity for TCDC	TCDC WRC Iwi DIA
	<p>Stormwater</p> <p>Overloading of the SW network, mainly along the Eastern coastline and roading networks.</p> <p>Impermeable surface rules in code of practice is out of date.</p> <p>Not aligned with adaption.</p> <p>Volume and quality.</p>	Long	<p>60. Investigation of stormwater network to identify measures to increase capacity and resilience.</p> <p>61. Programme of works developed to achieve of more sustainable and long-term solutions.</p> <p>62. Development and delivery of education communication.</p>	Programme of works developed and included in the Council Long Term Plan.	Works are completed on time within budget tolerances.	3 Waters Reform and proposed Entity for TCDC	TCDC WRC Iwi DIA

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
RESILIENT LIFELINES INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>Solid Waste</p> <p>Restricted transport access due to closure of SH25A and vehicle restrictions on SH25 and local roads.</p> <p>Waste accumulating in transfer stations.</p> <p>Disruption to kerbside rubbish and recycling collections.</p> <p>Council and Private Contractors facing increased driver hours, decreased vehicle size and incurring significant additional cost likely to be passed on to businesses, who are facing significant downturn in revenue.</p> <p>Future planning required due to impacts of fragility of SH25 network.</p>	Medium	<p>63. Develop a strategy to manage waste and recycling for any future events.</p> <p>64. Source alternative additional funding to cover increased collection costs 2023 – 2024 until SH25a reopened.</p> <p>65. Establishment of new Waste Collection Contract from 1 September 2023 that also includes contingency for future road closure.</p> <p>66. Review Refuse Transfer Stations to provide contingency options.</p>	<p>Robust Contingency Plans in place with flexibility to respond to future State Highway closures.</p>	<p>Establishment of new Waste Collection Contract from 1 September.</p> <p>Alternative additional funding sourced to cover increased collection costs 2023 – 2024 until SH25a reopened.</p>		<p>TCDC Waste Collection Contractor</p> <p>MfE</p>

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
CONTINGENCY PLANNING	<p>Fragility of roading network. With saturated catchments the Coromandel is assessed as being 'fragile' across all sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> roading and critical council infrastructure, land instability and catchments, small business/ seafood industry survival, tourism and events, employment, mental wellbeing, access to social support, health, community resilience. TCDC roading contractors are at high risk of being unable to provide timely and efficient responses and repairs due to lack of wider contractor availability, cost increases, materials and staff. 	Medium	67. Contingency plans are developed for further significant SH25 and local road closures.	Contingency planning completed with air transport and coastal shipping alternatives included.	Resilience and contingency options are considered and built into all recovery sectors actions including blue highway options.	<p>Waka Kotahi</p> <p>TCDC infrastructure</p> <p>Businesses, tourism and events</p> <p>Social Recovery Resilience Project</p>	
HOUSING AND ACCOMODATION	<p>Immediate needs being housing for existing workforce who have had to relocate due to closure SH25a; accommodation for workforce including those redeployed required to repair and rebuild infrastructure and natural environment.</p>	Short medium and long (for resilience)	<p>68. Planning and processes to encourage owners of sound homes currently only occasionally used to make them available both for displaced locals and for the workforce.</p> <p>69. Workforce Planning helps identify accommodation and housing needs gaps including for temporary and longer term workforce</p>	Housing and accommodation available for people who have relocated due to events, and for the workforce required for recovery.	Planning completed and processes implemented.	<p>Workforce Planning</p> <p>Social and economic environments</p>	<p>Destination Hauraki Coromandel</p> <p>Business associations</p> <p>TCDC</p> <p>Housing and accommodation owners and operators</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>RLMG</p> <p>Contractors</p> <p>Waka Kotahi</p>

THRIVING BUSINESSES (ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT)

Objective: The economic environment is reimagined and enhanced, what thriving business looks like in the Coromandel is redefined.

Duration periods: Short-term = up to 6 months (May – November 2023) > Medium-term = 6-12 months (November - May 2024) > Long-term = 12 months + (May 2024 and beyond)

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY	<p>Businesses and supply chains are impacted by road. Closures.</p> <p>Access to customers is impacted by road closures.</p> <p>Business operations have been disrupted by damage to tourist attractions.</p> <p>The above has resulted in Job losses and business closures.</p> <p>The roading network recovery will require a large construction workforce in the short and medium term plus an ongoing larger capacity locally to create resilience. There will be an increase in demand for support services locally. Worker redeployment creates the opportunity for local procurement to support economic recovery.</p>	Short Long	<p>70. Administer distribution of grants secured to assist local businesses financially impacted by the event.</p> <p>71. Build capability of business associations to support local economies and deliver business association support programme (MBIE).</p> <p>72. Working with partners to deliver and facilitate business support services.</p> <p>73. Attract funding and resources to support local businesses.</p> <p>74. Assessment and monitoring of impact of event on local economy and businesses.</p> <p>75. Identify and implement Worker Redeployment Projects</p>	<p>Businesses have resources and information that helps them sustain their businesses.</p> <p>Funding packages are sourced and information shared with businesses.</p> <p>Representative understanding of ongoing economic impacts supported by data.</p> <p>Worker Redeployment Projects are implemented with TCDC working alongside MSD and local agencies to get unemployed people back in the workforce.</p>	<p>Quarterly business sentiment surveys completed.</p> <p>Business Association support package is implemented by November 2023.</p> <p>TCDC and MSD work together to scope out Worker Redeployment Projects.</p>	<p>Social Māori economy</p> <p>Link to other plans</p> <p>Te tara o te whai</p>	<p>TCDC</p> <p>MBIE</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>IRD</p> <p>Business Associations</p> <p>Iwi</p> <p>Te Waka</p> <p>Waka Kotahi</p> <p>Destination Coromandel</p> <p>Civil Construction Companies and Suppliers</p> <p>RPS</p> <p>RLMG</p>
RESILIENT ENABLING INFRASTRUCTURE	<p>Infrastructure can't reliably support business, community and visitor needs.</p> <p>High proportion of Public Infrastructure and private assets at increasing risk due to Climate change and SLR</p> <p>Increase in business uncertainty.</p> <p>Decrease in investment in the area.</p>	Long	<p>76. Attract resource and funding to recovery projects.</p> <p>77. Provide economic data to support good decision making by council and stakeholders.</p> <p>78. Understand the economic risk/cost implications of SMP to inform planning and investment decisions.</p>	<p>Fully informed future investment decisions.</p> <p>Evidence of need is used to attract funding and resources.</p>	<p>A definition for the economic cost of events is developed.</p> <p>Application of an economic lens across recovery actions.</p>	<p>Shoreline Management Plan</p>	<p>TCDC</p> <p>WRC</p> <p>DOC</p> <p>Waka Kotahi</p> <p>Kainga Ora</p> <p>Ministry of Housing and Urban Development</p> <p>TPK</p>

Theme	Issue identification and Consequence	Duration	Recovery Action	What does success look like?	Milestones	Interdependencies	Agencies Involved
RESILIENT ECONOMY	<p>Highly variable population increasing from 34 000 to 110 000 during peak periods.</p> <p>High non-resident population means lower economic resilience.</p> <p>Low level of economic diversity increases risk of economic shock. Ie Tourism during COVID and weather events.</p> <p>Short medium and long term workforce planning to support recovery, and longer term sustainability and resilience including for the large workforce required immediately to undertake infrastructure repairs and rebuilds.</p>	Short, Medium and Long	<p>79. Incorporate economic resilience into long term council planning.</p> <p>80. Undertake workforce planning for immediate recovery actions including needs across civil construction, house repairs and construction, accommodation provision and servicing (including securing options, managing, cleaning); for recovery of local industries including via diversification, and for building new industry capacity for sustainability and resilience. Workforce planning includes attention to developing employer capacity and capability of employers to employ well and be adaptive in this environment of recovery and building resilience. Industry sectors include: Accommodation (short term, temporary, holiday)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apiary • Aquaculture and Fisheries including onshore, and seaweed • Blue Highway related incl barging • Building Construction (esp Housing) • Civil Construction • Engineering – especially metal fabrication • Forestry • Horticulture • Health and Home Care • Landskills (environmental restoration and agriculture) • Tourism, hospitality and retail – boost Māori and eco tourism • Wood Processing 	<p>Economic resilience is considered in long term council planning,</p> <p>Good understanding of requirements in order to redeploy, attract and adequately accommodate the workforce for recovery, and for resilience in the longer term. Clear pathways and supports through well focussed education, training and employment support for diverse job and career opportunities, including via redeployment, and amore resilient and flexible economy and workforce. Capable, good local employers with capacity to take on redeployed personnel and help them thrive.</p>	<p>A workforce plan which articulates immediate needs and gaps, emphasises public value including local procurement and what’s required for redeployment; and identifies what’s needed workforce planning wise for the longer term Application of an economic recovery lens across long term council planning.</p>	<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>Social and Recovery and Resilience</p> <p>Shoreline Management Plan</p> <p>Long term Plan</p> <p>District Plan</p>	<p>TCDC</p> <p>Local businesses</p> <p>Government agencies</p> <p>Education and Training providers</p> <p>WRC</p> <p>MSD</p> <p>MBIE</p> <p>RLMG</p> <p>RPSC</p> <p>ITO</p>

APPENDIX I: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

DOC – Department of Conservation

EQC – Earthquake Commission

ETFG – Enhanced Task Force Green

GNS – Institute of Geological and Nuclear Sciences

HMTB – Hauraki Māori Trust Board

MBIE – Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment

MfE – Ministry for the Environment

MOE – Ministry of Education

MPI – Ministry for Primary Industries

MSD – Ministry of Social Development

MTFJ – Mayoral Taskforce for Jobs

NIWA – National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research

NZTA FAR – NZ Transport Agency Funding Assistance Rate

RLMG – Regional Labour Market Group

RPS – Regional Public Services

RST – Rural Support Trust

TAS – Temporary Accommodation Service

TCDC – Thames-Coromandel District Council

TPK – Te Puni Kokiri

WRC – Waikato Regional Council

