



12 August 2024

[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Ref: OIA-2023/24-0959

Dear [Redacted]

Official Information Act request: material from Auckland Council relating to locations in West Auckland - follow up

Thank you for your Official Information Act 1982 (the Act) request received on 11 June 2024. You requested:

“Can I have copies of all reports, memos, emails from Auckland Council, submitted to yourself [the Minister for Emergency Management and Recovery] or Ministry relating to the 27 January 2023 floods affecting properties upstream and downstream of Don Buck Bridge, Don Buck Rd, Camphora Place, Urlich Drive, Waimoko Glen, Birdwood Rd, Pooks Road and Candida Road in West Auckland?”

We contacted you on 10 July 2024 to notify you that your request had been extended by 20 working days because it necessitated a search through a large quantity of information, and consultations were required. On 6 August 2024 we again notified you of a decision on your request and informed you that we required an additional 7 working days to response to your request. Thank you for your patience while we processed your request.

We have decided to release the relevant parts of the documents listed in the table below, subject to information being withheld as noted. Your request covers information held by the Cyclone Recovery Unit (DPMC) and NEMA.

Item	Date	Title or Subject	Description	Decision
1	9 May 2024	Email	Latest news from the Tamaki Makaurau Recovery Office	Release, some information withheld under: s9(2)(a)
2	23 May 2024	Email	Latest news from the Tamaki Makaurau Recovery Office	Release, some information withheld under: s9(2)(a)
3	27 May 2024	Email	Auckland Categorisation Information Guide – Category One.	Release, some information withheld under: s9(2)(a)
4	27 May 2024	Email attachment	Information for category 1 homeowners	Released in full
5	19 June 2024	Email	Ranui hui presentation	Release, some information withheld under: s9(2)(a)
6	19 June 2024	Email attachment	Tamaki Makaurau Recovery: Update for Ranui community 18 June 2024	Released in full

Item	Date	Title or Subject	Description	Decision
7	3 July 2024	Email	Embargoed: Flood resilience projects: Media Release Draft	Release, some information withheld under: s9(2)(a)
8	3 July 2024	Email attachment	Flood resilience projects medial release draft.	Released in full
9	4 July 2024	Email	Media release: Auckland Council endorses first flood resilience projects in Mangere and Muriwai.	Release, some information withheld under: s9(2)(a)
10	11 July 2024	Email	Buyout process for negative equity homeowners.	Release, some information withheld under: s9(2)(a)
11	11 July 2024	Email attachment	Buyout exception policy advocacy letter to Deputy Mayor Desley Simpson from Phil Twyford, MP for Te Atatu.	Released in full
12	12 July 2024	Email	Progressing categorisation in tranche 2 flood resilience areas.	Release, some information withheld under: s9(2)(a).
13	25 July 2024	Email	Auckland Regional Leadership Group – June Quarterly Report.	Release, some information withheld under: s9(2)(a).
14	25 July 2024	Email attachment	Auckland Regional Leadership Group (ARLG) Quarterly Report – June 2024.	Released in full.

As noted in the table and on the documents, some information has been withheld under the following sections of the Act:

- section 9(2)(a), to protect the privacy of individuals.

Please note that the images within the emails regarding the latest news from the Tamaki Makaurau Recovery office are publicly available on the Auckland Council website here:

[Emergency Recovery - OurAuckland \(aucklandcouncil.govt.nz\)](https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/emergency-recovery)

We have consulted Auckland Council on the release of this information.

To identify information relevant to your request we have undertaken searches of documents held by NEMA under the key words of the place names you have provided. The searches were limited to searches of titles of close to 7,000 documents. No relevant documents were identified from the key word searches of the titles. It would require a manual search of each of these documents to search the contents of them individually. It is possible that information is held but it is not held in a way that it we can identify the information you have requested. To do this would require substantial collation and research.

We do not believe that refining your request through consultation with you, extending the time limit for responding, or charging you would enable a more conclusive search to be undertaken. Accordingly, as your request relates to any information held by NEMA, it is refused under section 18(f) of the Act as it would require substantial collation and research to identify whether any information is held.

In making my decision, I have considered the public interest considerations in section 9(1) of the Act. No public interest has been identified that would be sufficient to outweigh the reasons for withholding that information.

You have the right to ask the Ombudsman to investigate and review my decision under section 28(3) of the Act.

This response will be published on the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's website during our regular publication cycle. Typically, information is released monthly, or as otherwise determined. Your personal information including name and contact details will be removed for publication.

Yours sincerely



Katrina Casey
Chief Executive Cyclone Recovery

From: [^AKLCouncil: Mace Ward](#)
To: [Katrina Casey \[DPMC\]](#); [Helen Hurst \[DPMC\]](#); [Anna Wilson-Farrell \[DPMC\]](#); [Cyclone Recovery Reporting](#)
Subject: Latest news from the Tamaki Makaurau Recovery Office
Date: Thursday, 9 May 2024 2:28:26 pm

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here](#).

Auckland Council



Auckland's recovery – community update

More than 400 homes now eligible for buy-out

Below are the latest property categorisation numbers, as of Thursday 9 May. For a more in-depth review of these numbers including a suburb-by-suburb view, read our story on OurAuckland.

[See our latest progress update on OurAuckland](#)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Property category numbers



Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Home valuation

Valuations for category 3 properties

We are aware that some category 3 homeowners are concerned about the valuation process and the offer presented by Auckland Council for the purchase of their home.

The council uses independent, registered valuers to undertake the valuations on our behalf, and they use an agreed methodology. Valuations are prepared in compliance with International Valuation Standards and relevant Guidance Papers for Valuers and Property Professionals.

Read the full story to see analysis of the 186 market valuations to date.

[Read the full story on OurAuckland](#)

LTP attracts record community feedback

Consultation on Auckland's Long-term Plan (LTP) 2024-2034 attracted nearly 28,000 pieces of public feedback – the highest number of submissions yet for an Auckland Council LTP.

One of the proposals included strengthening Auckland's resilience to flooding with the new Making Space for Water Programme of more than \$1 billion of investment (including government co-funding). Forty-seven per cent of individual responses supported this approach, 42 per cent supported doing more and 11 per cent supported doing less.

The Governing Body will take on board the feedback and decide on 16 May before it adopts the final LTP 2024-2034 on 27 June.

[Read the full results on OurAuckland](#)

Helensville community recycling centre



Finding new homes for salvaged materials

As we start removing the first storm-affected homes across Auckland, you might wonder where the salvaged materials end up.

Hear how the deconstruction company working in Muriwai and the local community recycling centre are helping the materials become someone else's treasure.

[Check out the video](#)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Insurance webinar panel members

Available to watch: Question time with insurance experts

Last week the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office hosted a live question time with an expert insurance panel to answer questions from storm-affected homeowners. About 250 people tuned in, and we received over 120 questions for the panellists.

If you were unable to join us, you can now [watch the webinar online](#).

Our panel participants were from:

- Insurance Council of New Zealand
- NZ Claims Resolution Service
- EQC
- Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office.

If you participated in the webinar but your question wasn't answered on the night, you'll receive an email from us with our response.

You can also watch the recording and download the presentation, which will be available on Auckland Council website [Storm-related webinars and consultations page](#), shortly. We are working through all the questions asked in the webinar and will provide a link to these FAQs in our next newsletter.

Dates and times for the next webinar are yet to be confirmed, but we will keep you posted. If you'd like to catch up on all our webinars, you can find them all on the [Auckland Council website](#).

[Watch the webinar on YouTube](#)

Question of the week

Why have insurance premiums increased so much, even for Category 1 homes?

Response from Sean Fullan, Resilience and Recovery Manager, [Insurance Council of New Zealand](#):

It's important to note that categorisation is separate from insurance processes. 'Category 1' means that repair or rebuilding to the previous standard is all that is required to mitigate future risk, meaning that category 1 does not, on its own, suggest an increased risk and therefore would not, itself, directly impact a property's future insurance. However, a Category 1 homeowner may experience a premium increase due to other factors.

[Read the full response on OurAuckland](#)

Storm Recovery Navigators at Ranui Mosque



Storm Recovery Navigators reach out to Muslim community

Storm Recovery Navigators recently addressed 400 Muslim residents at Masjid Al-Rahman a Mosque in Rānui to share about the support, services and funding available to assist flood-affected households.

The Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office made Rānui a priority community because it was severely impacted following last year's devastating storms. "The suburb is host to a large number of migrants and refugees, including people of Muslim faith; making the mosque an ideal location for a storm-support event. This includes door-knocking in the area with support brochures translated into seven different languages, including Arabic," says Manu Joyce, Navigation Service Manager.

[Read the full story on OurAuckland](#)

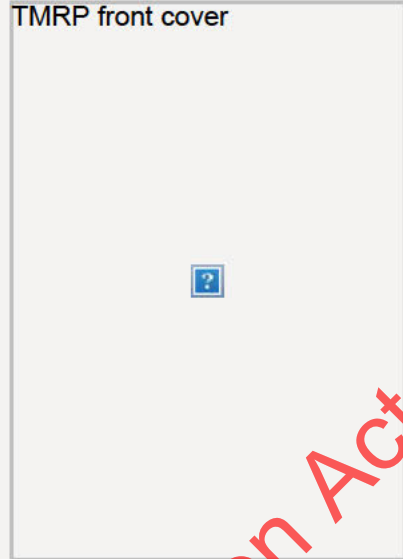
Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan: Economic Recovery Whenu

There are three main objectives to the Economic Recovery Whenu (strand).

1. Support businesses in high-risk areas to understand their risk and improve their ability to cope with disruption, enabling greater business and employment continuity.
2. Identify and implement economic opportunities in the recovery effort that support equitable prosperity including in respect of Māori businesses.
3. Identify and implement opportunities in the recovery effort to support business development and upskilling of individuals.

TMRP front cover



To learn more about the Economic Recovery Whenu, including the key programmes of work, view or download the [Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan online](#).

Four whenu of the TMRP



Muriwai geotech update: 9 May

The overall Muriwai Landslide Risk Assessment and Muriwai Mitigations reports have been received from GHD and will shortly be provided to residents in the Muriwai study area. As mentioned in our [previous newsletter](#), the reports do not include information in relation to several escarpment edge properties on Oaia Road. A separate report will be provided to these residents following geotechnical advisory panel review.

While the mitigations report will only be provided to affected residents in the study area (via email), the landslide risk assessment report will shortly be available on OurAuckland. We will keep you updated via the newsletter when this is done.

Please remember if your property is outside the Muriwai GHD study area and you have opted into the property categorisation programme as an individual property owner, we are still progressing your property categorisation and this will be provided in the coming months.

Pōhutukawa Glade slip material update

Auckland Transport and the Recovery Office continue to work on a programme to remove the material placed in Pōhutukawa Glade in Karekare following Cyclone Gabrielle.

AT has engaged Stellar Projects to determine consenting requirements and potential options for a suitable location for the material to be disposed of.

Some work in the glade has occurred with the removal of material situated at the base of a number of pōhutukawa trees.

"We appreciate that this work has taken a significant time to resolve and we are still looking at a number of months before it is resolved. I can confirm we are committed to working with the community throughout the process of dealing with the slip material in Pōhutukawa Glade," says Jez Pellow, AT Programme Director – Flood Recovery.

The Auckland Council Regional Parks team and Waitākere Ranges Local Board are aware of the programme and are provided regular updates.

Webinar



New to this newsletter?

If you're new to this newsletter, there's a few things you can do to get up to speed on property categorisations, buy-outs, placards and more.

- Watch our [storm recovery webinars](#).
- Read our [frequently asked questions](#) on OurAuckland. This is a good place to start as it includes answers to our most common queries relating to remediation, buy-outs, placards and property categorisation.
- Find out more about [property categorisation](#) on OurAuckland.

- Check out the [storm recovery documents library](#) on the Auckland Council website.
- If you have a property that you believe needs to be categorised as part of the assessment process, and you haven't already completed the [flooding and landslide registration form](#), you can do so online. The deadline to register is 30 September 2024.
- To understand the Category 3 buy-out and Category 2P mitigation schemes, you can read it on [OurAuckland](#).
- Know someone who might also need to receive this newsletter? They can [sign-up online](#).

[Visit OurAuckland recovery page](#)

Survey: community experience of response

[Environment Hubs Aotearoa](#) (EHA) is researching community responses to the severe weather events of early 2023 in collaboration with Massey University, Community Energy Network, Zero Waste Network, Para Kore and local environment centres.

The EHA is a network of nationwide community resilience hubs, and the survey is documenting people's lived experience, how communities acted to fill gaps left by the official response, and how local and national government responses could be improved.

You can find out more and take part in the survey [on its website](#).

[Complete the survey](#)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Navigator support

Need support?

Various social and wellbeing support is available to people affected by the 2023 severe weather events. This includes free help with processing home insurance claims, rates relief, and identifying other services you may be eligible for, such as temporary accommodation assistance, and other financial and mental health support.

Find out what support is available on [OurAuckland](#).

Reminder: Weathering the Storm workshops

20 May, Mt Roskill, Auckland

24 June, Henderson, Auckland

Weathering the Storm is a free workshop aimed at helping you to manage stress and heightened emotions associated with extreme weather events.

Funded by Te Whatu Ora and brought to you by Blueprint, you'll get practical advice on how to support others, tips for reducing weather-related anxiety, and tools to help build resilience for the future.

[Book your place for Weathering the Storm](#)

Missed a story?

The Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office newsletter is published every fortnight. If you miss a newsletter, key content can be found on OurAuckland.

[Recovery news on OurAuckland](#)

Previous Muriwai newsletters

If you would like to catch-up on previous newsletters/recovery news, simply head over to the [Muriwai recovery page on OurAuckland](#) for all the stories. For newsletters published on 2 August and earlier, you can [read the PDFs on OurAuckland](#).

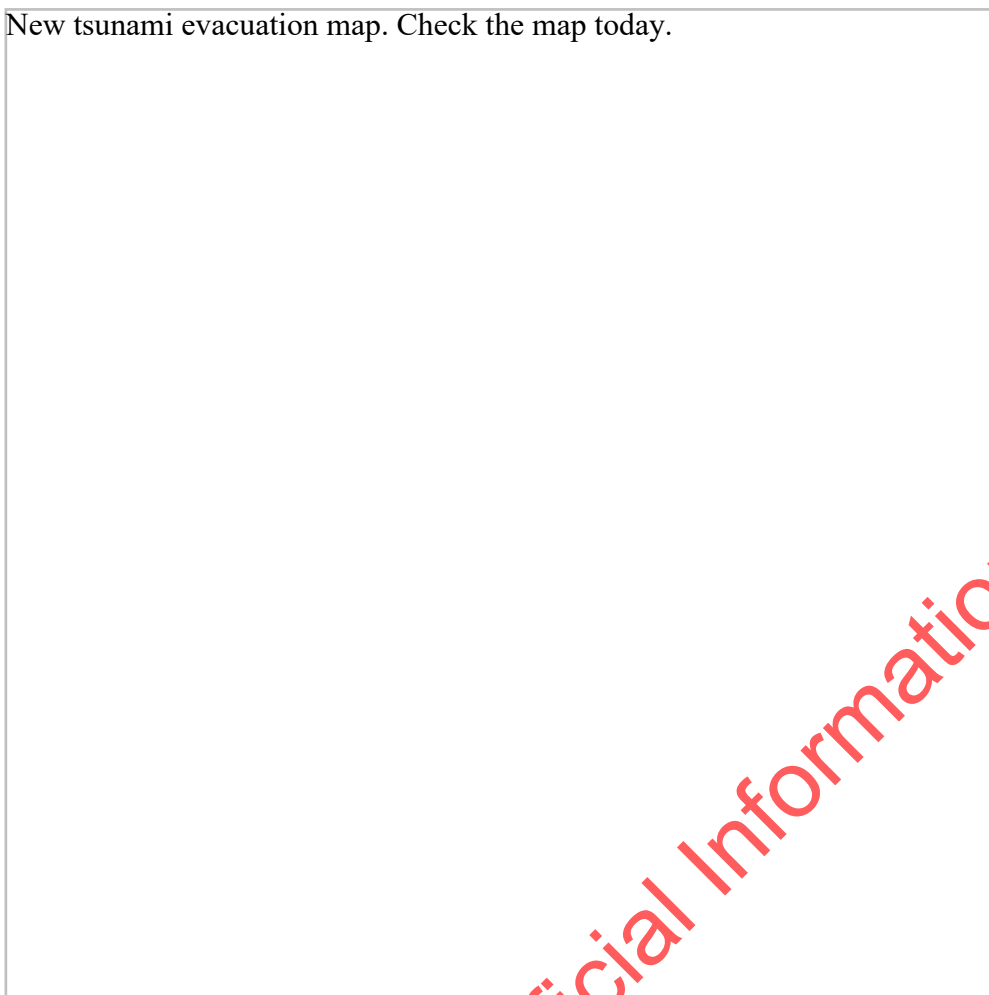


Know someone who might need this newsletter? Forward this email to them and get them to [sign up](#).

[Contact us](#) | [Unsubscribe](#)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

New tsunami evacuation map. Check the map today.



CAUTION: This email message and any attachments contain information that may be confidential and may be LEGALLY PRIVILEGED. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this message or attachments is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email message in error please notify us immediately and erase all copies of the message and attachments. We do not accept responsibility for any viruses or similar carried with our email, or any effects our email may have on the recipient computer system or network. Any views expressed in this email may be those of the individual sender and may not necessarily reflect the views of Council.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

From: [^AKLCouncil: Mace Ward](#)
To: [Helen Hurst \[DPMC\]](#); [Anna Wilson-Farrell \[DPMC\]](#); [Katrina Casey \[DPMC\]](#)
Subject: Fwd: Latest news from the Tamaki Makaurau Recovery Office
Date: Thursday, 23 May 2024 12:30:28 pm

<recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz>

Having trouble viewing this email? [Click here](#).

Auckland Council



Auckland's recovery – community update

Weather events this week

Auckland neighbourhoods are recovering from further flooding after another heavy

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

downpour this week. If you were affected by this flooding, and need assistance, please contact Auckland Emergency Management on 0800 22 22 00 (or 111 where there is a life risk). Don't forget to contact your insurance provider as well.

Auckland Council crews were out monitoring and clearing waterways in known hot spots before and after the downpour.

Please report flooding or blockages to Auckland Council on 09 301 01 01 as soon as possible. The sooner contractors get there, the sooner they can reduce any follow-on risks. Visit [Auckland Council's 'Flood Viewer'](#) online to find out more about your home's flood risk and how you can protect your whānau this winter.

Nearly 1400 properties categorised

Below are the latest property categorisation numbers, as of Thursday 23 May. For a more in-depth review of these numbers including a suburb-by-suburb view, read our story on OurAuckland.

[See our latest progress update on OurAuckland](#)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Property categorisation numbers

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Mayor Brown clearing bark from a manhole

Over 1300 flood-affected properties get help to prepare for winter storms

Auckland Council has visited over 1300 properties affected by 2023's floods, working with residents, helping them understand how to prepare their properties for the winter ahead.

Last year's extreme storm events brought into sharp focus the vulnerabilities of communities, and the need for property owners to increase their preparedness and resilience to weather events.

Teams from across the council have partnered up to address this need, which includes them getting out and visiting Aucklanders, explaining to risk-prone residents how important it is to keep their properties clear, clarifying what an overland flow path is and showing them ways to reduce current flood risks and prepare for future weather events.

Mayor Wayne Brown (pictured above) identified several simple fixes last year when visiting flood affected areas of the city and said that while he believed they were not the complete solution, they would go a long way to making a difference.

Learn more about the common findings since the programme began in October on [OurAuckland](#).

[Read the full story on OurAuckland](#)

Auckland's Long-term Plan strikes a balance on 10-year investment

Last week, Auckland Council approved its proposed Long-term Plan 2024-2034 – including prioritised investment in transport and water, fairer funding for communities and an Auckland Future Fund.

[Read the full story on OurAuckland](#)

Mayor and Deputy Mayor



Mayor and Deputy Mayor appeal to Government

Mayor Wayne Brown and Deputy Mayor Desley Simpson have written to the Government appealing to them to extend the temporary accommodation services and products. Temporary Accommodation Services (TAS) and Temporary Accommodation Assistance (TAA) are set to finish at the end of next month, and they have asked for an extension to June 2025. They also requested a review of the TAA eligibility criteria – specifically to homeowners with properties that are held in a trust.

[Read the letter on OurAuckland](#)

Upcoming community meeting in Milford

The Recovery Office is hosting a public meeting for flood-affected homeowners in Milford on Tuesday 28 May.

Come along to hear about:

- what Auckland Council is doing to help reduce flooding in Milford
- how you can reduce flooding in your home
- support available to protect people from future floods.

When: 5.30pm to 6.30pm, Tuesday 28 May 2024

Where: Milford Baptist Church (3 Dodson Avenue, Milford)

If you are unable to attend and would like an update via email, please email recoveryoffice@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Crews clearing up a slip



Watercare ups teams in the run-up to winter

Watercare is more than doubling the number of crews working on flood and cyclone recovery works around the Waitakere dams to deliver crucial repairs before the thick of winter sets in.

Last year's Auckland Anniversary floods and Cyclone Gabrielle events caused extensive damage with landslips taking out watermains, wastewater pipes and causing issues in our dam catchments.

Watercare asset upgrades and renewals manager Suzanne Lucas says they've increased the number of crews working in the western dam catchments from two to five to enable them to deliver more projects while the weather is favourable.

[Read the full story on OurAuckland](#)

Question of the week

I've used insurance money to repair my Category 3 property and want this factored into the buy-out, but I can't find all of the receipts. Are bank statements acceptable?

If you have spent insurance money on repairs in good faith and can provide evidence of this, we will not deduct this amount from the buy-out offer.

If you are unable to provide receipts for the work done we may accept other evidence such as bank statements, before and after photographs, and descriptions of work undertaken including who did the work. If missing receipts are for work undertaken by a contractor, please try and get a replacement copy of the receipt(s). We will also ask

you to make a statutory declaration that the proceeds of your claim have been spent in good faith on repairing your property.

[Read all our recovery FAQs](#)

Insurance webinar panel members



Insurance webinar: FAQs still to come

With more than 120 questions received from our live insurance webinar earlier this month, we are still progressing all the answers alongside the insurance experts. For those who asked a question, we will send the answer to your inbox as soon as we can. General questions and answers from the night will shortly be available on our website – we will keep you updated.

[Watch the webinars on the council website](#)

Muriwai geotech update: 23 May

The overall Muriwai Landslide Risk Assessment and Muriwai Mitigations reports will be provided via email to residents in the Muriwai study area next week. As mentioned in our [previous newsletter](#), the reports do not include information in relation to several escarpment edge properties on Oaia Road. A separate report will be provided to these residents following geotechnical advisory panel review.

While the mitigations report will only be provided to affected residents in the study area (via email), the landslide risk assessment report will also be available on OurAuckland next week.

Please remember if your property is outside the Muriwai GHD study area and you have opted into the property categorisation programme as an individual property owner, we are still progressing your property categorisation and this will be provided in the coming months.

1News reports on Muriwai deconstruction

1News recently reported on the deconstruction underway in Muriwai.

If you missed the story, you can watch it on their [website](#).

Navigators at a Māngere street event



Street event for storm-affected residents

More than 20 storm-affected whānau connected with Storm Recovery Navigators at a local street event in Māngere earlier this month. Navigators from Vahefonua Tongan Methodist Church (SIAOLA) I Am Māngere, South Seas, Ngāti Tamaterā, Affirming Works, Huakina Development Trust and Auckland Council were able to provide residents with advice about support available to them through the council's Storm Recovery Navigation Service.

The event was a great collaboration with each organisation pitching in to provide hot drinks and a BBQ, so families could enjoy a sausage sizzle as they chatted to the Navigators.

"As their neighbourhood was highly impacted by last year's storm events, it was important to connect with whānau – ensuring they knew about the support available and have conversations about getting prepared for any future weather events," says Manu Joyce, Navigation Service Manager.

Navigator support: Massey event this Saturday

Massey locals who were impacted by last year's weather events and are still in need of help or advice are invited to come down to Lincoln Heights Primary School to meet and have a kōrero with your Massey/Rānui partner navigators.

Come and enjoy a free bacon and egg sandwich, a cuppa and see how they can help you.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

When: Saturday 25 May, 9am-midday

Where: Lincoln Heights Primary School, 16 Keegan Drive, Massey

Can't make it? Get in touch by filling out our [Navigator Referral Form](#), sending us an email at navigators@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz, or phoning us on 09 884 2070.

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan: Governance and funding

Governance

Delivery of the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan (TMRP) relies on a number of parties, including mana whenua, communities, non-government organisations and government agencies who are contributing their knowledge, time, resources and services to recovery. Auckland Council is responsible for the overall coordination of recovery efforts.

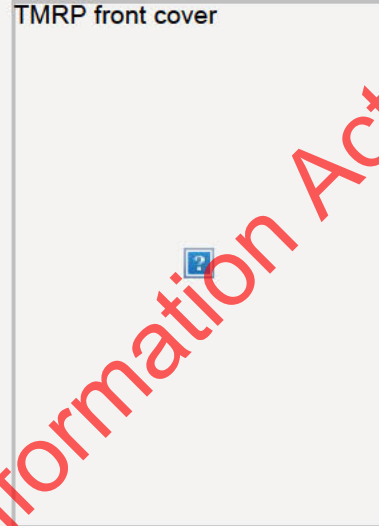
The council's Governing Body will oversee the work of the Recovery Office and make decisions as required.

Funding

The TMRP contains a large number of projects needed to respond to the significant damage caused by the 2023 severe weather events, which requires a range of funding approaches and sources to meet the particular need and circumstance.

To learn more about governance and funding (sections 8 and 9), view or download the [Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan online](#).

TMRP front cover



Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Gills Road, Albany slip repair

Auckland Transport update

Across Auckland there are currently 10 local roads with full closures in place, 28 roads open to single lane, two roads open under restrictions and seven roads open to residents only. This remains fluid and will change throughout the days and weeks.

Auckland Transport's latest [North Urban Update \(May\)](#) is now available, which includes updates on the 25 slip repairs that were completed during March and April.

[Visit AT for full storm recovery update](#)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

New to this newsletter?

If you're new to this newsletter, there's a few things you can do to get up to speed on property categorisations, buy-outs, placards and more:

- Watch our [storm recovery webinars](#).
- Read our [frequently asked questions](#) on OurAuckland. This is a good place to start as it includes answers to our most common queries relating to remediation, buy-outs, placards and property categorisation.
- Find out more about [property categorisation](#) on OurAuckland.
- Check out the [storm recovery documents library](#) on the Auckland Council website.
- If you have a property that you believe needs to be categorised as part of the assessment process, and you haven't already completed the [flooding and landslide registration form](#), you can do so online. The deadline to register is 30 September 2024.
- To understand the Category 3 buy-out and Category 2P mitigation schemes, you can read it on [OurAuckland](#).
- Know someone who might also need to receive this newsletter? They can [sign-up online](#).

[Visit OurAuckland recovery page](#)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Navigator support

Need support?

Various social and wellbeing support is available to people affected by the 2023 severe weather events. This includes free help with processing home insurance claims, rates relief, and identifying other services you may be eligible for, such as temporary accommodation assistance, and other financial and mental health support.

Find out what support is available on [OurAuckland](#).

Missed a story?

The Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office newsletter is published every fortnight. If you miss a newsletter, key content can be found on [OurAuckland](#).

[Recovery news on OurAuckland](#)

Previous Muriwai newsletters

If you would like to catch-up on previous newsletters/recovery news, simply head over to the [Muriwai recovery page on OurAuckland](#) for all the stories. For newsletters published on 2 August and earlier, you can [read the PDFs on OurAuckland](#).

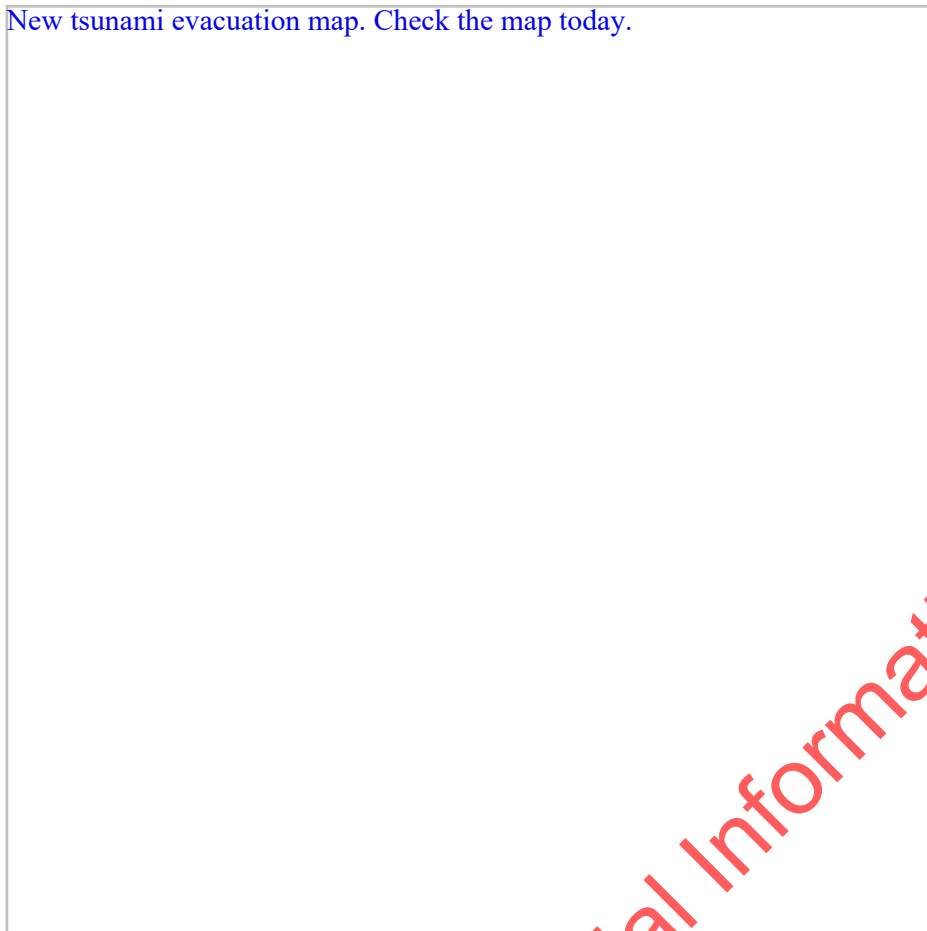


Know someone who might need this newsletter? Forward this email to them and get them to [sign up](#).

[Contact us](#) | [Unsubscribe](#)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

[New tsunami evacuation map. Check the map today.](#)



CAUTION: This email message and any attachments contain information that may be confidential and may be LEGALLY PRIVILEGED. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this message or attachments is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email message in error please notify us immediately and erase all copies of the message and attachments. We do not accept responsibility for any viruses or similar carried with our email, or any effects our email may have on the recipient computer system or network. Any views expressed in this email may be those of the individual sender and may not necessarily reflect the views of Council.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

From: [^AKLCouncil: Mace Ward](#)
To: [Helen Hurst \[DPMC\]; Anna Wilson-Farrell \[DPMC\]; Katrina Casey \[DPMC\]](#); 9(2)(a)
Subject: Auckland Categorisation Information Guide - Category One
Date: Monday, 27 May 2024 1:34:46 pm
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[24-PRO-0628_Category_1_information_guide_A4_ACCESSIBLE.pdf](#)

Kia ora colleagues,

I thought that following a number of questions coming through to Ministers at community meetings and written correspondence, including to electorate offices you may be find the attached of value.

This has been prepared with a broader view that Category 1 and outlines the categorisation scheme for Auckland and the assessment process.

We will share with other storm affected regions.

Feedback welcome of course.

he waka eke noa
Ngā mihi,

Mace

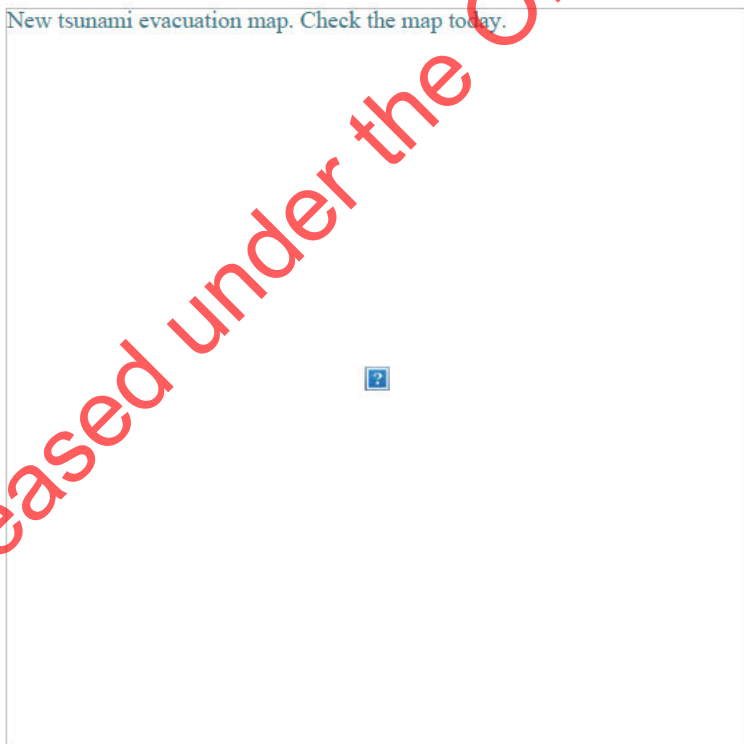


Mace Ward (he/him/ia) | Deputy Group Recovery Manager
Tāmaki Makaurau Reco
Waea pūkoro / Phone: +9(2)(a)
9(2)(a) Te Wharau o Tāmaki Auckland House, 135 Albert Street, Auckland
aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery

Execut 9(2)(a)
Email: 9(2)(a) [aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:9(2)(a)@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)
Waea pūkoro / Phone: 9(2)(a)

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office is coordinating the recovery efforts on behalf of the Auckland Council Group, New Zealand government and partners, following the extreme wea her events in early 2023.

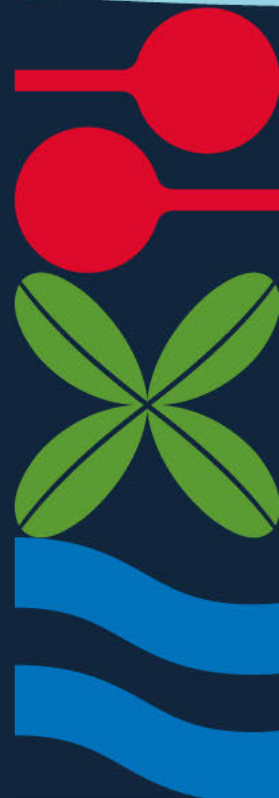
New tsunami evacuation map. Check the map today.



CAUTION: This email message and any attachments contain information that may be confidential and may be LEGALLY PRIVILEGED. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this message or attachments is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email message in error please notify us immediately and erase all copies of the message and attachments. We do not accept responsibility for any viruses or similar carried with our email, or any effects our email may have on the recipient computer system or network. Any views expressed in this email may be those of the individual sender and may not necessarily reflect the views of Council.



Information for Category 1 homeowners



aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery



Contents

Introduction	4
Where to go for further information.....	4
How do I get a category for my property?	4
What does Category 1 mean?	5
If my property is Category 1 does that mean there is no future risk to my property?.....	5
What if my property still has a red or yellow placard?.....	5
How we decide property risk categories	6
How Auckland Council measures ‘intolerable risk to life’ from landslide risk.....	7
How Auckland council measures ‘intolerable risk to life’ from flooding risk.....	7
What can I do if I think my property should be a different category?	8
How to raise a dispute.....	8
How we manage category disputes	8
Dispute Resolution Framework and application forms.....	8
Is there support available for Category 1 property owners?	9
Working with insurers.....	9
Working with your bank.....	9
Storm Recovery Navigator service	9
Flood preparedness	10
Storm-related resource and building consents processing.....	10
What goes on property records about categories?	10
Appendix 1 – Categorisation Approach*	11
Scope	11
Overview of Categorisation Approach	11
Government Framework.....	12
Context for development of the Categorisation Approach.....	13
Process: Application of the Categorisation Approach	13
Categorisation Approach: Landslide Risk Assessment	14
Categorisation Approach: Flooding Risk Assessment	15
Categorisation Approach: Feasibility Assessment.....	16
Categorisation Approach: Quality Assurance	17
Dispute resolution	17
Special circumstances.....	17

* This Categorisation Approach was approved by the Chief Executive on 30 October 2023.

Appendix 2 – Auckland Council Property-level flood risk assessment framework.....	18
Non-technical Overview	18
Introduction	18
Flood Danger Rating.....	18
Illustrative flooding scenarios and danger ratings	19
Flood Hazard Assessment	20
How the Flood Danger Rating is determined	21
Person Stability Danger Rating Matrix.....	22
Flood risk	24
Existing Risk.....	24
Future Risk.....	24
Appendix 3 – Information about Section 74 notices.....	25
What is a Section 74 notice?	25
What is the purpose of a Section 74 notice?	25
How are Section 74 notices applied? Could I get one on my property?	26
What is considered a natural hazard?.....	26
Can I get a section 74 notice removed from my property?	26
Can I still get insurance or finance if I have a section 74 notice on my property?	27
Does a property’s category (from the risk categorisation process following the 2023 severe weather events) determine whether a Section 74 notice is issued?.....	27
Will the council flag if a property is likely to have a Section 74 notice issued so a homeowner knows in advance of considering undertaking consented works?.....	27
Appendix 4 – Preparing your home for flooding brochure	28
What is stormwater?	29
About stormwater	29
Know your flood risk.....	31
Simple ways to reduce flood damage when a storm is expected.....	31
Property related stormwater issues	32
Long-term improvements to reduce the impact of future floods.....	34
Property related stormwater improvements.....	36
I have a stream on or near my property.....	38
Do I need a consent to carry out works on my property?	38
Find out if your property is at risk from flooding.....	39

Introduction

This guide provides information for Category 1 homeowners about how category decisions are made and what they mean for you.

The extreme weather events of early 2023 caused devastation across Tāmaki Makaurau and areas of the North Island.

In response, the Government introduced a way for councils to assess the future risk for storm-affected residential properties. Councils do this by assigning one of three categories, based on the level of potential risk to life from flooding or landslides in the future.

Auckland Council has adopted a Categorisation Approach, which describes how the council makes

these categorisation decisions and what each category means.

Under the council's Categorisation Approach a property can be assessed as Category 1, Category 2 or Category 3.

A copy of council's [Categorisation Approach](#) can be found in the appendix at the back of this document or by visiting our website aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery and looking under 'storm recovery documents'.

Where to go for further information

Auckland Council has created a range of resources to support homeowners through the categorisation process and explain different aspects of the programme.

- Answers to frequently asked questions are available in the recovery section of OurAuckland (ourauckland.govt.nz/recovery), along with the on-demand recordings of information webinars and the latest recovery news articles.
- You can find guides and information sheets by visiting the [storm recovery documents library](#) on the council website (aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery).
- If you have a question that is not answered in this guide or the supporting information, you can email us at propertycategory@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz for assistance.

How do I get a category for my property?

If you are not already in the categorisation process, you can register by completing an online Flood and Landslide Registration form (property.flooded.co.nz). This provides Auckland Council with information about your property and how it was impacted during the storms of early 2023.

We will then start a risk assessment process for your property.

A risk assessment has two parts:

1. An initial desktop assessment, based on existing information and any information you provide, which gives an indication of whether your property is likely to be low or high risk. The desktop assessment also tells us if an on-site

assessment is needed. It is possible for a category to be issued following the desktop assessment.

2. Following the initial desktop assessment, some properties will require an on-site assessment to look at your physical property so that more information can be gathered to inform a category.

The on-site assessment will look at the level of risk associated with your property, and whether there are changes that can be made at your property or in the surrounding area to reduce the future risk of serious flooding or landslides to the property.

Once the risk assessment process is complete, we'll contact you to inform you of your property's category and provide you with written confirmation of this.

What does Category 1 mean?

Our Categorisation Approach guides our categorisation decisions and defines what each category means in Auckland. Our Categorisation Approach is in line with the [government's risk categories](#) for assessing future flood and landslide risks to homes.

Category 1 is given to properties that don't meet the threshold of "intolerable risk to life". Because they don't meet that threshold, Category 1 properties are not eligible for a buy-out or other financial support within the categorisation programme.

If you have received a Category 1 for your property, it means that:

1. Auckland Council has assessed your property (whether through a desktop assessment, a site assessment or through an area-wide geotechnical study); and
2. Your property doesn't meet the threshold of intolerable risk to life under our Categorisation Approach.

Category 1 doesn't necessarily mean that a property was damaged in the storms or that there is any future risk associated with the property. It simply indicates the absence of intolerable risk to life. Category 1 will apply to a range of properties – from those that have sustained serious damage through to those that had no damage at all.

Our Categorisation Approach assesses risk at a property level rather than on an area-wide basis. Because risk is assessed based on the characteristics of an individual property, it is possible for your property to be given a Category 1 while your neighbour is given a Category 2 or 3. This could be for a variety of reasons including the features of your property (such as the shape or slope of the land), where your property is in relation to where water flows, the construction of your home or where it's situated on your land.

If my property is Category 1 does that mean there is no future risk to my property?

No, what it means is that the level of risk does not meet the threshold of 'intolerable risk to life' but it is not an assurance that your property will never be impacted by future severe weather events or that there is 'no risk'.

In mathematical terms, 'tolerable' in the context of land stability equates to the likelihood of a fatality is less than 1 in 10,000. This is comparable to the risk associated with driving a car. A higher likelihood of fatality is considered an 'intolerable risk to life'.

However, it is important to note that the level of risk you consider to be acceptable may be different to someone else's. For example, someone may choose never to drive because the risk is higher than what they are comfortable with.

What if my property still has a red or yellow placard?

Placards are very different to the property categorisation process which considers the future, long-term risk to life if another extreme weather event occurs.

If your home has a yellow or red placard, you will need to continue with repairs or remediation to make it safe, and then provide evidence to council that any storm damage has been fixed so your placard can be removed.

The type of evidence required will vary depending on your property's situation. For example, it could be an engineering report from a geotechnical engineer showing that there is no problem with slips; a structural engineering report showing that the building is now safe; or it could be proof that a builder has rectified the problem.

You can contact the council's Rapid Building Assessment team by emailing

rbacomms@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz.

If you are unsure of what is required to remove the placard, they can explain this to you.

The RBA team will review the documentation you've supplied along with your placard status and determine whether or not a property visit is needed. A visit from council inspectors is not always required – it will vary from property to property.

Once the review is complete, and the property is deemed to be safe, you can remove the physical placard. You will receive an email notification (or a letter if we don't have an email address for you) with a change of placard status for your address. The placard will remain on your property file but will be updated from 'open' to 'closed'.

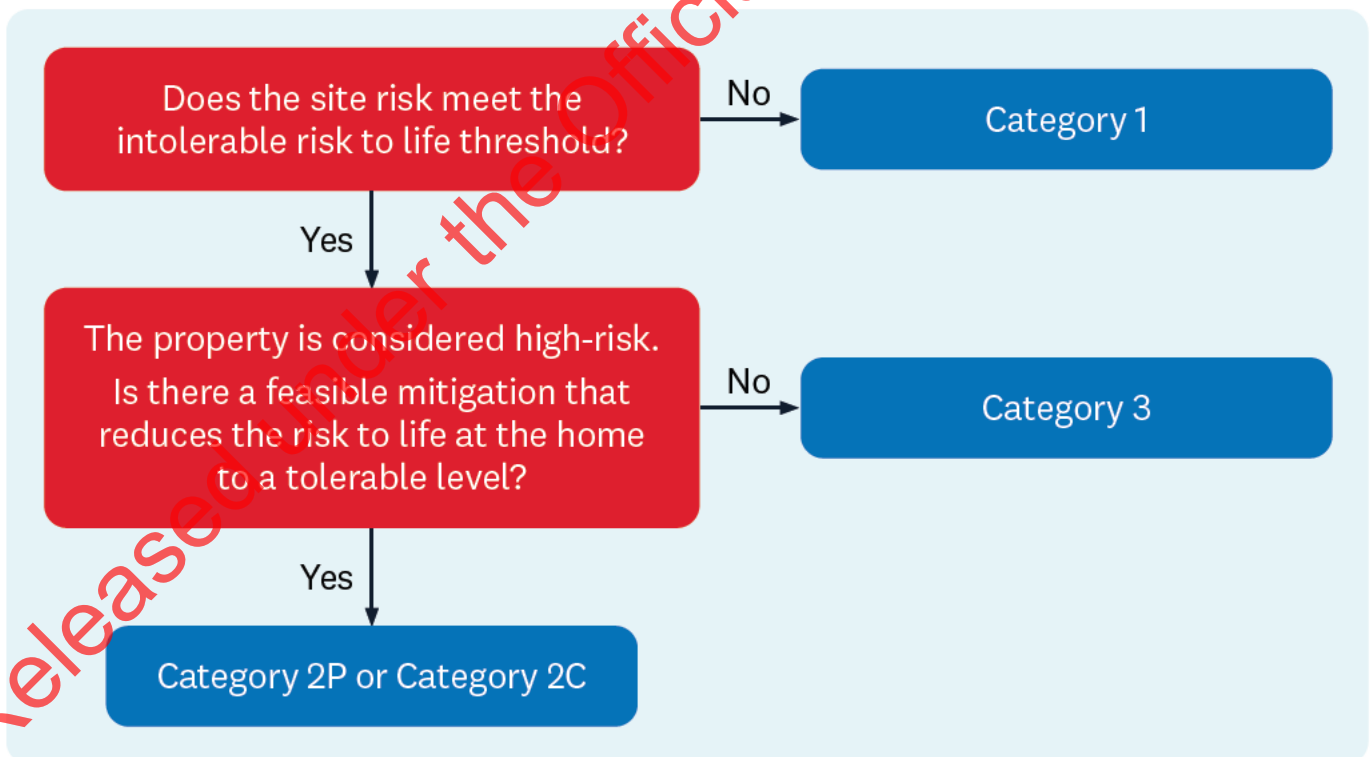
How we decide property risk categories

We have several steps that we go through before deciding a property's risk category.

Step 1: Assess whether there is 'intolerable risk to life' from flooding and/or landslides for people in homes on the property (risk assessment). Where there is no intolerable risk to life associated with these hazards, a property will be Category 1.

Step 2: If the risk to life is intolerable, we assess whether there are feasible changes to the property (mitigation) that will reduce the risk to life from an intolerable to a tolerable level (feasibility assessment)

Step 3: Consider the risk and feasibility assessments, and assign a property category (categorisation decision).



How Auckland Council measures 'intolerable risk to life' from landslide risk

For landslides, an intolerable risk to life is where the 'Annual Individual Fatality Risk' is 1 in 10,000 or greater for the most vulnerable person.

The risk is assessed in two stages. Firstly, there is a rapid desk-top triage to identify properties that are highly unlikely to have an intolerable risk to life. Detailed landslide risk assessments are complex and take a long time, so are only undertaken where there is a reasonable likelihood that the risk is intolerable. This desktop triage is undertaken by geotechnical experts based on the evidence provided in the online submission form, and from other records we have available about landslides that occurred in 2023.

Some properties will be given Category 1 based on a desk study which doesn't include a detailed risk assessment because this desktop exercise showed there was almost certainly no intolerable risk to life.

Where the desktop triage suggests there might be intolerable risk to life, geotechnical experts calculate the Annual Individual Fatality Risk based on information gathered through a detailed desktop assessment and on-site geotechnical assessments using industry guidelines ([AGS 2007](#)). The assessments look for evidence of things including:

- land damage sustained from the extreme weather events
- land stability which may affect safe use of the property
- risk of loss of life for people in the property.

These assessments provide the council with enough information to inform a property category recommendation to the Deputy Group Recovery Manager, who then finalises the category decision.

How Auckland council measures 'intolerable risk to life' from flooding risk

For flooding, an intolerable risk to life is where there is a high risk to life for vulnerable people in a flood event that has a one per cent chance of happening or being exceeded in any one year (an existing 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) flood event)

To determine the risk to life from floods on a property, Auckland Council completes a 'flood danger risk assessment' and assigns a 'danger rating' that indicates the threat to people's lives from flooding inside or outside the home. We consider the flood danger both inside and outside the home, and whether people can safely escape the home.

Our flood danger risk assessment looks at things including:

- flood damage from the severe weather events
- the likelihood of flooding (the AEP)
- the level of risk to life by flooding for a vulnerable person
- building stability (how a building would hold up against fast or deep flowing water)
- the hazard inside the building as well as along the evacuation route from the building.

The ability for someone to navigate floodwaters depends on the size and strength of a person, and because each person is different, we set our threshold at what is considered safe for a 'vulnerable person'.

We define vulnerable as children, the elderly, and people with impaired mobility. A water depth of up to 0.5 metres is considered safe for vulnerable people, so this is the depth threshold we use in calculating risk to life.

A copy of the risk matrix that our assessment teams use to determine a category can be found in the [appendix section of this guide](#). This shows how we reach the danger rating based on the hazard for people both outside and inside the home.

The flood danger risk assessments provide the council with enough information to inform a property category recommendation to the Deputy Group Recovery Manager, who then finalises the category decision.

What can I do if I think my property should be a different category?

If you have received a Category 1 for your property but you think the property should be a different category, you can ask for a review of the category decision. You have **three months** from the category being notified to you, to raise a dispute.

A property cannot become 'uncategorised', 'decategorised' or 'Category 0' via a dispute because the Categorisation Approach doesn't provide for this.

Auckland Council has a dispute resolution framework for homeowners who wish to dispute certain decisions made by Auckland Council relating to their property.

The dispute framework provides dispute options for the following decisions:

- the categorisation of the property (categorisation decision)
- the reference valuation contained within the council's offer to buy a Category 3 property (valuation decision)
- the outcome of an application made under the 'special circumstances' category (special circumstances decision)
- the outcome of decisions relating to insurance proceeds, including EQC proceeds or the outcome of a decision relating to the individual circumstances of an uninsured homeowner (insurance decision).

The disputes process cannot be used to challenge the design or content of the Categorisation Approach or Voluntary Buy-out scheme.

How to raise a dispute

To dispute your property category, you must send us the dispute application form (available for download from aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/review and email it, along with your additional supporting information about why you believe the category is incorrect to recoveryreview@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz.

If you want to get your own geotechnical report for your property, you will need to organise this at your own cost. To do this you need to use either:

- a Chartered Professional Engineer who specialises in geotechnical engineering, or
- a Professional Engineering Geologist.

The recovery section of Auckland Council's website has [guidance](#) on organising your own geotechnical report, including a letter of engagement and a report template (search 'get your own geotechnical report' on the council website). If you decide to organise your own geotechnical report to support a category dispute, we strongly recommend that you use our guidelines so you can be sure your specialist's report provides the information we require.

How we manage category disputes

When you raise a category dispute, the council will complete an internal technical review about the decision and provide a response as soon as possible. If you are still unhappy with the outcome, you can ask for a further external review by an independent expert. The independent expert's decision is final.

Dispute Resolution Framework and application forms

You can find the full Dispute Resolution Framework and application forms on the Auckland Council website (aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/review), under 'storm recovery documents'.

There is no set time for completing a dispute because every dispute is different. We will respond to your application as soon as possible.

Is there support available for Category 1 property owners?

There is no financial assistance for Category 1 homeowners in the co-funding agreement between the government and Auckland Council. This agreement only provides financial assistance where there is intolerable risk to life (Category 2 and 3).

Working with insurers

Any damage to your home that was caused by the storms should be managed through your private insurance company. Auckland Council has no influence on insurance companies and their claims processes, so if you have questions about insurance cover, it is best to contact your insurer directly.

Insurers manage EQCover claims on behalf of EQC Toka Tū Ake. You can [find information](#) about natural hazards insurance provided by EQC Toka Tū Ake on their website (eqc.govt.nz), including the [Householders' Guide to EQCover](#).

The Insurance Council of New Zealand has helpful information about working with insurers following emergency events, including consumer guides. You can find these on their dedicated storm recovery webpage (icnz.org.nz/industry/disaster-recovery).

If you are finding it hard to get your insurance claim settled, you can get free and independent support from the [NZ Claims Resolution Service](#) by calling **0508 624 327**. Information about the services they can provide can be found on their website (nzcrs.govt.nz).

Working with your bank

If you are concerned about your financial situation, talk to your bank early. Although it's a difficult conversation to have, speaking to your bank early will mean there may be more assistance options available to you. Most banks have dedicated hardship teams to support customers with financial challenges, so ask to speak to a member of that team to get specialised advice.

If you're not satisfied with how your bank is responding to your request for support, you should first write to them and ask them to resolve the issue. If you're still not satisfied, you can make a complaint to the Banking Ombudsman by emailing help@bankomb.org.nz or visit its website (bankomb.org.nz). The Banking Ombudsman is independent and can provide free advice around banking complaints.

Storm Recovery Navigator service

The Storm Recovery Navigator service is available to anyone who was impacted by the 2023 storm events. Whether you have questions about decisions being made about your home, your insurance situation, accessing financial assistance, or need support to deal with the emotional and mental toll, our Navigators are here to connect you to the resources and information you need to navigate your way through the coming months and beyond.

You can contact the service by filling in an [online referral form](#), calling **09 884 2070** or sending an email to navigators@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz.

Flood preparedness

For property owners in flood-affected areas, there is advice available about how you can prepare your home to deal with flooding. The [‘Preparing your property for flooding’ brochure](#), which can be found in the appendix of this handbook and on the Auckland Council website (under ‘storm recovery documents’), contains information about the things you can do at your property to reduce the impact of flooding on your home.

The ‘Get Prepared’ section of Auckland Council’s Flood Viewer (aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer) has guides on understanding your flood risk and how to be prepared.

Auckland Emergency Management’s website (aucklandemergencymanagement.org.nz) also has resources to help you prepare a plan for extreme weather events.

Storm-related resource and building consents processing

If you need resource and/or building consents for storm-related repairs to your property, your applications can be processed by a dedicated team set up to speed up these processes. Please include the word ‘flood’ or ‘cyclone’ in the subject line to ensure your application will be allocated to this team.

If you’re not sure if you need a resource and/or building consent, there is a [‘Do I need a consent’ tool](#) on the Auckland Council website which can help you, or you can speak to your allocated case manager (if your home had a placard). The council website (aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/consents) also explains the process you need to undertake to get a consent for your works.

You can also email regionalplanninghelpdesk@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz to discuss your application with our planning team.

It’s important to note that all repairs and mitigations will be subject to relevant building code and resource management requirements, and the standard consent fees will apply.

The appendix at the back of this guide has information about [Section 74 notices](#), which is something which may be applied during the building consent process to properties in New Zealand affected by natural hazards.

What goes on property records about categories?

A property file is a record of documents, information and correspondence relating to a specific property, and this file is publicly available. People sometimes purchase a property file if they are researching a property that’s for sale.

The property file will include a copy of the letter you have been sent from Auckland Council which confirms that your home has been given a Category 1. This letter explains that the property was assessed for intolerable risk to life from flood and landslide hazards, and no further action on the part of the council was required.

The property file will also contain a copy of your original Flood & Landslide Registration form (if you completed one) and any engineering reports you have provided, along with any final flooding or geotech assessment reports that have been created by Auckland Council as part of the risk assessment process.

A decision that a property is Category 1 is **not** recorded on the Land Information Memorandum (LIM). Where a property is given a final Category 2 or Category 3, this will be noted on the LIM.

Appendix 1

- Categorisation Approach*

Auckland Council has agreed with the Government to implement the Government's categorisation framework (the **Framework**) for Auckland homes severely affected by the events over the Auckland Anniversary Weekend and Cyclone Gabrielle 2023 (**severe weather events**).

This document describes Auckland Council's nominated categorisation approach (**Categorisation Approach**) for application of the Framework.

Scope

1. Auckland Council's Categorisation Approach is part of a one-off, limited response to the exceptional circumstances of the severe weather events in 2023, and is not a permanent programme for future disaster relief.
2. The Categorisation Approach will be applied to residential properties¹ that have a legally established residential dwelling on them, and were affected by the severe weather events (**Properties in Scope**).
3. Auckland Council will make a Categorisation Decision about Properties in Scope on the basis of the Categorisation Approach set out below.

Overview of Categorisation Approach

4. In applying the Categorisation Approach to Properties in Scope, the council will:
 - a. assess whether there is 'intolerable risk to life'² from flooding and/or landslides (**risk assessment**) for occupants of residential buildings on the property (not the land).
 - b. assess whether there is a feasible mitigation available to reduce the risk to life associated with the property to a tolerable level (**feasibility assessment**).
 - c. taking into account the risk assessment and feasibility assessment, assign a 'Category' to the property (the **Categorisation Decision**).
5. A Categorisation Decision will enable the identification of:
 - a. Category 3 properties eligible for a buy-out under the Scheme Terms.
 - b. Category 2 properties, for which there is a feasible mitigation at either a community or property level.
 - c. Category 1 properties, for which the risk does not meet the threshold of 'intolerable risk to life'.

* This Categorisation Approach was approved by the Chief Executive on 30 October 2023.

¹ 'Residential properties' does not include any properties owned, managed or administered by the Crown or any of its entities or agencies.

² For flooding, there is 'intolerable risk to life' where there is a high risk to life to vulnerable people in an existing 1% AEP flood event. For landslides, there is 'intolerable risk to life' where the Annual Individual Fatality Risk is 1 in 10,000 or greater for the most vulnerable user.

6. Council’s application of the Framework through the Categorisation Approach (and the resulting Categorisation Decision) is a feature of the jointly funded, one-off, limited response to the exceptional circumstances of the severe weather events in 2023. Accordingly, a Categorisation Decision:
- is understood by the council as an ‘administrative tool’ and a prerequisite to allow the council to respond to the severe weather events.
 - is not considered by Auckland Council to be an enduring state attaching to a property. A Categorisation Decision reflects the risk assessment and feasibility assessment at a particular point in time.
 - does not have a legislative or regulatory basis.

Government Framework

7. The Government released initial risk categories for assessing the future of flood and landslide affected residential properties on 1 May 2023. The three categories announced by the Government were:
- Low Risk** – repair to previous state is all that is required to manage future severe weather event risk. This means that once any flood protection near the property is repaired, the home can be rebuilt at the same site.
 - Managed Risk** – community or property-level interventions will manage future severe weather event risk. This could include the raising of nearby stop banks, improving drainage or raising the property.
 - High Risk** – areas in the high-risk category are not safe to live in because of the unacceptable risk of future flooding and loss of life. Homes in these areas should not be rebuilt on their current sites.
8. The descriptions of the Government’s initial categories (which inform the Framework) are as follows:

Category	Definitions	Examples
1	Repair to previous state is all that is required to manage future severe weather event risk.	Minor flood damage to repair but no need for significant redesign/retrofitting.
2C	Community level interventions are effective in managing future severe weather event risk.	Local government repairs and enhances flood protection schemes to adequately manage the risk of future flooding events in the face of climate change effects.
2P	Property level interventions are needed to manage future severe weather event risk, including in tandem with community level interventions.	Property specific measures are necessary e.g., improved drainage, raising houses is necessary. Benefits accrue to property owners but some may face affordability issues.
2A	Potential to fall within 2C/2P but significant further assessment required.	Interventions may be required / possible but insufficient information to provide initial categorisation (these may subsequently move between “2” categories or to categories 1 / 3).
3	Future severe weather event risk cannot be sufficiently mitigated. In some cases some current land uses may remain acceptable, while for others there is an intolerable risk of injury or death.	In the face of enhanced climate risks the property may face unacceptable risk of future flooding. Other property could be subject to unstable land that poses an ongoing risk.

9. The Government Framework refers to floods but also applies to landslides (and so the council reads 'flood' as referring to 'flood or landslide' throughout).
10. The Government's Framework is clear that the Voluntary Buy-out Support Scheme for Category 3 properties will be a **voluntary process** and is limited to **residential properties only**. These parameters inform the scope of Auckland Council's Categorisation Approach.

Context for development of the Categorisation Approach

11. The nature of the damage sustained in Auckland in the severe weather events has informed the development of the Categorisation Approach:
 - a. **Flood damage sustained in severe weather events:** Auckland's topography is a primary driver of flooding characteristics. Auckland's catchments are generally small, steep and drain to the coast. The region has ~94,000 km of overland flow paths (the routes taken by stormwater when flowing over land, including over 16,000km of permanent streams. This means we have more flooding from heavy rain events (pluvial flooding), often with little warning (flash flooding). There are no major rivers in the region meaning there is less flooding from rivers breaching their banks (fluvial flooding) than other regions in NZ.
 - b. **Land instability resulting from the severe weather events:** In Auckland, land instability is often prevalent in the weak soils and rock that are common across the region. Landslides can be triggered by heavy rainfall, earthquakes and human activity such as removal of trees and vegetation, steep cuttings, poorly placed fill, leaking water pipes or a combination of these.

12. In Auckland, advice from technical experts is that individual property assessments are required to support Categorisation Decisions. For landslides, this aligns with the recommendations of the GNS Science guideline "Landslide Planning Guidance – Reducing Landslide Risk through Land-Use Planning" (in consultation). For flooding this aligns with the standard flood assessment method for on-site assessments of public and private buildings (Auckland Council – Flood Modelling Specifications 2013).
13. The Categorisation Approach will be applied to residential properties and has been designed to assess risk at the property level rather than on an area-wide basis.

Process: Application of the Categorisation Approach

14. The Categorisation Approach will be applied as follows:
 - a. Auckland homeowners with Properties in Scope are invited to 'opt in' by providing information that the council can consider in undertaking an initial desktop assessment.
 - b. To date, Properties in Scope have been identified where a homeowner:
 - i. owns a property in an area that council is aware was highly impacted or suffered significant damage; and/or
 - ii. has received a letter from Auckland Council (sent to all placarded properties) or become aware of the categorisation process through the media; and/or
 - iii. has provided information to council to inform a desktop assessment.
 - c. Work remains ongoing to identify additional Properties in Scope.³

³ For example, the Group Recovery Manager issued a statutory notice under the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act 2002 to insurance companies and Toka Tū Ake EQC, requiring them to provide property addresses for significant claims received in relation to the severe weather events. The notice stated that this information was required to assist council in identifying properties under the categorisation framework.

- d. A **desktop triage** is undertaken to determine whether a property has the potential to have “intolerable risk to life”. This desktop assessment is based on expert judgement using the information provided by the homeowner, along with other relevant information including available datasets, flood model results, hazard maps, and records from the severe weather events.
- e. For any Property in Scope where the desktop assessment indicates the potential for “intolerable risk to life” (and for any flooded properties that property owners have indicated they consider may be “a Category 2 or 3”), the council (or experts engaged by the council) will undertake a **site assessment**.
- f. The results of the site assessment inform the risk assessment and are reported alongside potential mitigation options, with costings at a concept design level, to inform an assessment of feasibility.
- g. The results of the risk and options assessments (and the desktop assessment) provide the council with sufficient information to inform the Categorisation Decision (i.e. whether there is an “intolerable risk to life” associated with the property, and whether the long-term risk can be feasibly mitigated to a “tolerable” level).
- h. The Categorisation Decision will be made by the Group Recovery Manager, following consideration of the recommendation from technical experts.
- i. The Categorisation Decision and the next steps in the process will be communicated to the property owner by the council’s Recovery Office.

Categorisation Approach: Landslide Risk Assessment

- 15. For landslides, the risk assessment framework anticipates that a building will be “Category 3” where the Annual Individual Fatality Risk is 1 in 10,000 or greater for the most vulnerable user and there is no feasible mitigation (at a property or community level) to reduce the risk to a tolerable or acceptable level.
- 16. The Annual Individual Fatality Risk is calculated as follows:

$$R(\text{LoL}) = P(\text{H}) \times P(\text{S:H}) \times P(\text{T:S}) \times V(\text{D:T})$$

Where

$R_{(\text{LoL})}$ is the risk (annual probability of loss of life (death) of an individual).

$P_{(\text{H})}$ is the annual probability of the landslide.

$P_{(\text{S:H})}$ is the probability of spatial impact of the landslide impacting a building (location) taking into account the travel direction given the event.

$P_{(\text{T:S})}$ is the temporal spatial probability (e.g. of the building or location being occupied by the individual) given the spatial impact and allowing for the possibility of evacuation given there is warning of the landslide occurrence.

$V_{(\text{D:T})}$ is the vulnerability of the individual (probability of loss of life on the individual given the impact).

17. For properties where there may potentially be 'intolerable risk to life' according to a desktop triage in areas not covered by the GHD report, Auckland Council has contracted geotechnical engineers to undertake on-site geotechnical assessments. Auckland Council has created a template scope of works to guide the quantitative assessment by geotechnical experts of risk to life from landslides. If property owners prefer to organise their own geotechnical report they can do so, with advice available on the council's website (including a downloadable copy of the template for completion by the privately engaged geotechnical engineer, and guidelines on the use of AGS2007 for landslide risk assessment in Auckland).

18. A landslide risk assessment undertaken in accordance with council's template will provide the council with evidence of (amongst other things):

- a. **Damage assessment:** An assessment of land damage sustained from the Auckland weather events (which will also include any work carried out to repair the land damage, consideration of pre-existing conditions or damage, apportionment of damage if multiple events, and assessment of any sources of off-site risk).
- b. **Quantitative assessment of the stability of the land** which may affect safe use of the property.
- c. **Quantitative assessment of risk of loss of life** for users of the property. An 'intolerable risk to life' (in accordance with the AGS2007 guidelines), is an Annual Individual Fatality Risk of 1 in 10,000 or greater for the most vulnerable user.
- d. **Expert opinion on whether the long-term risk to life can be reduced to a tolerable level** (and advice on the Categorisation Approach required to achieve this, and scope of works to be completed as part of the construction programme, including a cost estimate).
- e. **An assessment of the unmitigated and mitigated risk** of loss of life.

19. A landslide risk assessment undertaken in accordance with Auckland Council's template provides the council with sufficient information (in addition to the information already held) to inform a recommendation by the technical experts to the Group Recovery Manager.

Categorisation Approach: Flooding Risk Assessment

20. Auckland Council's risk assessment framework for flooding assesses 'intolerable risk to life' associated with residential properties based on a Danger Rating assigned through the application of 'Flood Danger Risk Assessment'.

21. Flood Danger represents the relative threat posed by flooding to building occupants taking into account the flood hazard inside and outside the building, and evacuation routes.

22. For flooding, the risk assessment framework anticipates that a building will be 'Category 3' where there is a high risk to life to vulnerable people in an existing 1% AEP flood event, and there is no feasible mitigation (at a property or community level) to reduce the risk to a tolerable or acceptable level.

23. Risk assessment for flooding will include:

- a. **Damage assessment:** an assessment of flood damage sustained from the Auckland weather events.
- b. **Assessment of Flood Danger** as a combination of:
 - i. **Event likelihood** (in terms of the probability of an event of a given magnitude being equalled or exceeded within a year – the Annual Exceedance Probability, or AEP),
 - ii. **Hazard** (the level of risk to life by flooding),
 - iii. **Exposure** (what is exposed to flood hazard in a given place) and
 - iv. **Vulnerability** (propensity to suffer adverse effects of flooding, based on individual characteristics and external factors).

24. Auckland Council will assess whether there is 'intolerable risk to life' by assigning a Flood Danger Rating to a property in accordance with council's Flood Danger Rating Schema. The Flood Danger Rating represents the threat to life to people inside or outside dwellings on residential property that are exposed to flood hazard.
25. In addition to Flood Danger, the risk assessment framework takes into account the likelihood of an event occurring. Event Likelihood is described by the annual exceedance probability (AEP) of the flood event, which is the probability of the event being equalled or exceeded within a year. As rainfall is the primary driver of flooding in the Auckland region, flood event likelihood can be considered synonymous with rainfall event likelihood.
26. **Expert opinion on options to reduce risk to life to a tolerable level** (and the Categorisation Approach required to achieve this, and scope of works to be completed as part of the construction programme, including a cost estimate).
27. **An assessment of the unmitigated and mitigated risk:** A flooding risk assessment undertaken in accordance with Auckland Council's template, and if necessary an options assessment provides the council with sufficient information (in addition to the information already held) to inform a recommendation by the technical experts to the Group Recovery Manager.

Categorisation Approach: Feasibility Assessment

28. The site assessments undertaken by Auckland Council (or experts engaged by the council) will consider whether there is a property or community level solution available to mitigate the risk to life associated with a property, and the approximate cost of that solution.
29. Whether a **property level mitigation** is feasible will be determined by the council taking into account
- The cost of the mitigation (whether the cost of the mitigation is likely to cost less than 25% of the CV of the property).
 - Whether the mitigation can reasonably be expected to be delivered within two years of the Categorisation Decision.
30. Whether a **community level mitigation** is feasible will be determined by the council (and is subject to business case approval and funding under the National Resilience Plan).

Categorisation Approach: Quality Assurance

31. The Government engaged Tonkin & Taylor Ltd to provide a high-level assurance review of the process followed by Auckland Council in establishing the Categorisation Approach (in accordance with the Framework).
32. In terms of the application for the Framework, for the landslide risk assessments Auckland Council has engaged a panel of five experts (**the Geotechnical Advisory Panel**) to review the approaches taken, project scopes and key deliverables. These individuals were chosen to represent the range of skills and experience needed to achieve the required outcomes. The Geotechnical Advisory Panel comprises two Engineering Geologists, a Hydrologist and two Geotechnical Engineers from five independent organisations.
33. In addition to the Geotechnical Advisory Panel, Auckland Council has a dual approach to quality assurance for the landslide risk assessments being undertaken across Auckland. Auckland Council is in the process of engaging two well respected local experts to act as mentors to the suppliers undertaking the field assessment work to help ensure they are providing consistent, well informed reports. Once delivered, each report is then subjected to a robust peer review process. Council has engaged WSP Australia to undertake the technical peer-review, while our in-house Regulatory Services team will check proposed mitigations for potential consenting requirements.
34. For the Flood risk assessments Auckland Council is in the process of engaging a panel of four experts to review and assure the approach taken. These individuals were chosen to represent a range of skills and experience needed to achieve the required outcomes. The group contains expertise from across New Zealand, including the engineering sector, local government, and a Crown Research Institute.

Dispute resolution

35. Auckland Council has established a **dispute resolution process** for Categorisation Decisions. The dispute resolution process will relate to a Categorisation Decision made in respect of a Property in Scope, and is not an opportunity to contest the Framework or the Categorisation Approach itself.

Special circumstances

36. On the application of a homeowner, the council may in its discretion consider whether to make a Categorisation Decision that departs from the position set out in this Categorisation Approach (a **special circumstances decision**).
37. A special circumstances decision will be made in accordance with the council's Guidance on the application of Special Circumstances, and will have regard to
 - a. The nature of the 'special circumstances' and the extent of (and any implications of) departure from the Categorisation Approach.
 - b. The level of any increased cost to the council resulting from the departure from the Categorisation Approach.
 - c. Whether departure in an individual case is consistent with the council's overarching policy objective for its Categorisation Approach, which is to permanently remove or reduce the intolerable risk to life posed by some residential properties due to the severe weather events.
 - i. Whether departure in an individual case is consistent with the further objectives guiding the council's policy approach (i.e. whether departure is effective, affordable, fair and consistent with policy intent, and equitable).

Appendix 2

– Auckland Council Property-level flood risk assessment framework

Non-technical Overview

4 March 2024

Introduction

In response to the severe weather events of January and February 2023, Auckland Council determined that flood-affected properties would be eligible for consideration for buy-out or subsidised risk mitigation where there is a high risk to life to vulnerable people in a flood event that has a 1% probability of occurring or being exceeded in a year.

The Auckland Council Healthy Waters department

developed the Framework for Assessing Flood Risk at the Property-level to enable the categorisation of properties affected by flooding during the severe weather events of January and February 2023.

The Framework provides a systematic approach for assessing flood risk on individual residential properties in the Auckland region. This document provides a non-technical overview of that framework.

Flood Danger Rating

The Framework employs a Flood Danger Rating system, which classifies the flood hazard at a property during peak flood conditions based on water depth, flow velocity, and the combined effect of these factors on the stability of people and buildings.






The Flood Danger Rating describes the perceived hazardousness of flooding on a property:

- **Low Danger:** generally not dangerous for all, including vulnerable people.

- **Moderate Danger:** Whether the situation is dangerous depends primarily on people's decision making. Their choices will determine the level of hazard to which they are exposed.
- **High or Extreme Danger:** Dangerous for vulnerable people, and may be dangerous for all, irrespective of what people decide to do.

The figure on the following page describes several illustrative flooding scenarios.

Illustrative flooding scenarios and danger ratings

LOW DANGER		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building stability is not at risk. • Flooding may or may not be up to the dwelling footprint. The habitable floor of the dwelling remains dry. • An evacuation route is available which does not require wading or requires low-hazard wading only. • Low danger, including for the mobility impaired.
MODERATE DANGER		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building stability is not at risk. • The dwelling is surrounded by floodwaters that pose high hazard for children and the elderly and may also be high hazard for adults. The floodwaters could be right up to the dwelling footprint, but the habitable floor remains dry. • There is no safe or low-hazard evacuation route available. • While the safer option would be to shelter in place, some people may choose to evacuate due to uncertainty about the evolving flood situation. This would be dangerous for children and the elderly and may also be dangerous for adults.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building stability is not at risk. • Properties in this zone have a habitable floor subject to minor flooding <0.5m in depth. • A safe or low hazard evacuation route is available but must be accessed from the upper levels of the dwelling. • For able-bodied people who are likely to evacuate or take refuge upstairs, this scenario represents low danger. • For mobility impaired people who may be downstairs, the danger is moderate.
HIGH DANGER		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building stability is not at risk. • The dwelling is surrounded by floodwaters that are high hazard for children and the elderly and may also be high hazard for adults. • There is no safe or low-hazard evacuation route available. • The floodwaters extend right up to the dwelling footprint and there is flooding over habitable floor, which could be deep. • A significant proportion of people may try to evacuate. • This scenario is dangerous for all.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building stability is not at risk. • Properties in this zone have a lower habitable floor subject to flooding >0.5m in depth that poses high danger for mobility impaired people. At higher levels of flooding (>1.2m) this scenario is dangerous for all, including others in the house who may try to assist those trapped downstairs.

Illustrative flooding scenarios and danger ratings

EXTREME DANGER



- The floodwaters extend right up to the dwelling. There may be flooding over habitable floor, which could be deep.
- There are deep and/or fast flowing floodwaters immediately adjacent to the building footprint.
- The building stability may be threatened by erosion of the building foundations or uplift forces causing failure of the walls and foundation slab.
- Even if a safe or low-hazard evacuation route is available, occupants may not be able to access it in the event of building failure.
- This scenario would be dangerous for all.

Flood Hazard Assessment

The Flood Danger Rating is determined by assessing the observed or predicted flood hazard conditions on the property.

The framework uses flood hazard thresholds grounded in empirical evidence of the stability of people and buildings in flood flows and which align with Australian national guidance. The most dangerous situations are where people or buildings are likely to become unstable in the water.

Auckland's landscape is defined by many small, steep valleys. This topography tends to produce localised flash flooding which can be highly variable at the property-level. It is not uncommon for flooding to affect one property but not neighbouring properties, and it is possible to have dangerous flooding on one side of a house but no flooding on the other side.

For this reason, the assessment considers flood hazard at three locations on the property. At each location, the Flood Danger Ratings reflect the threat to those who are vulnerable:

- **The hazard to people inside:** this represents the threat to people from flooding inside the building and is assessed as the maximum flood depth over the lowest affected habitable floor. Inside the dwelling the most vulnerable people are the mobility impaired who could not evacuate unassisted even if they wanted to. Around 14 per cent of the adult population in New Zealand and 46 per cent of those aged over 65 are mobility impaired.

- **The hazard to people outside:** This represents the threat to people if they try to evacuate and is assessed at the location/s of maximum flood depth and velocity along the most likely evacuation route. Outside the dwelling, the stability of people in floodwaters is a function of their height, weight, and physical ability relative to the depth and velocity of flow. The most vulnerable are children and the elderly who are less stable in floodwaters.
- **The hazard to building stability:** this represents the threat to the structural stability of the building from flooding and is assessed at the location/s of maximum flood depth and velocity immediately adjacent to the building. Very deep and/or fast flowing waters can damage the structural integrity of the building and pose a risk that the building might collapse. Everyone is vulnerable in this situation as people inside the building may not have time to evacuate to safety if the building were to collapse. This scenario would be dangerous for all and therefore has the highest danger rating of extreme.

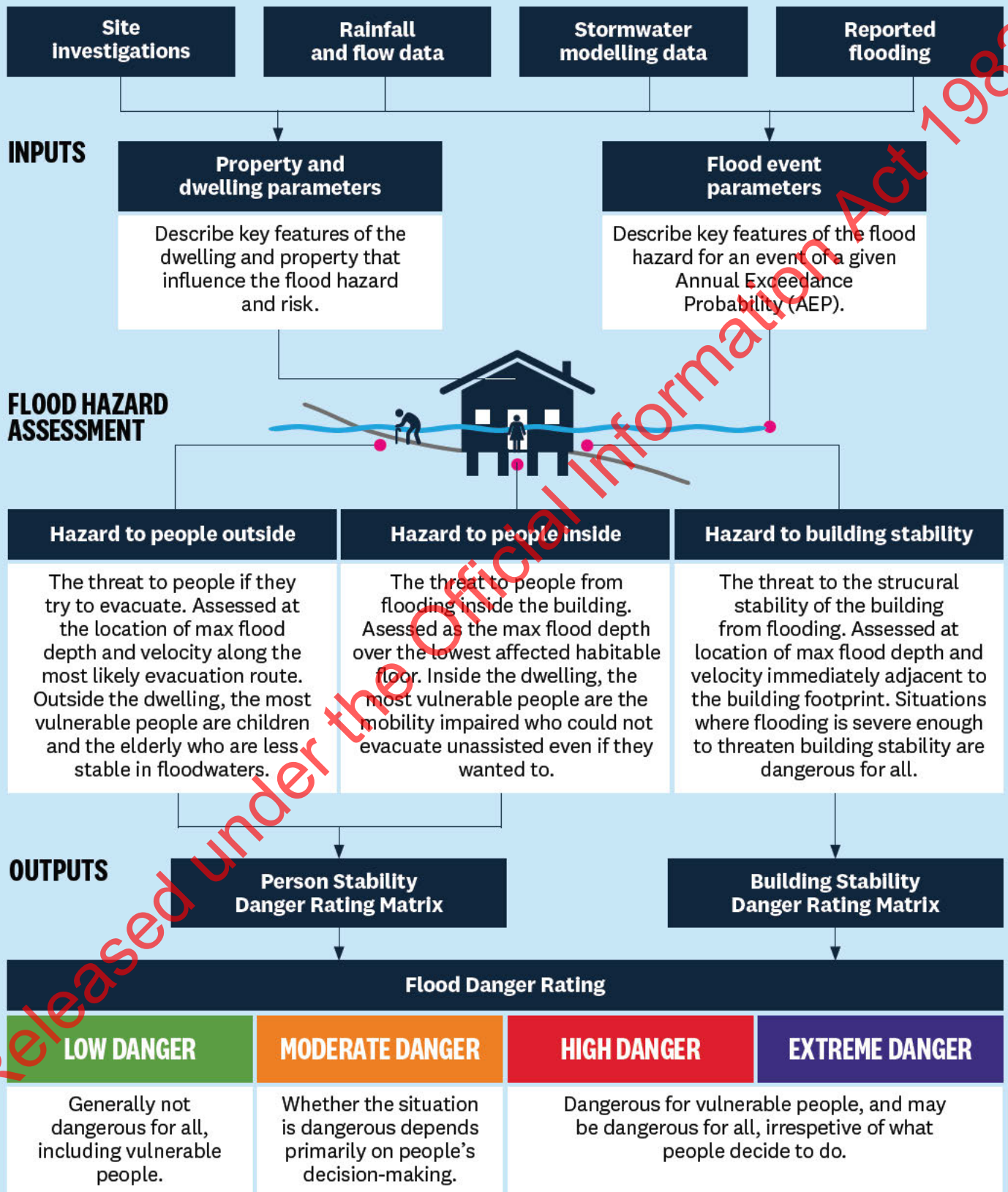
The inputs to the flood hazard assessment are generated from detailed desktop and site investigations.

These include flood event parameters, which describe key features of the flood hazard, and dwelling parameters, which describe key features of the dwelling and property that influence the flood hazard and risk.

The figure on the following page shows the inputs and components of the flood hazard assessment and how these are combined to generate the Flood Danger Rating.


































How the Flood Danger Rating is determined

DATA AND ANALYSIS



The Person Stability Danger Rating Matrix is below. This matrix shows how the assessed flood hazards to people inside and outside the dwelling are combined to generate the Flood Danger Rating.

Person Stability Danger Rating Matrix

HAZARD Show the danger rating based on the assessed hazard inside and hazard outside.				HAZARD TO PEOPLE OUTSIDE					
				Assess flood hazard along the most likely evacuation route using DxV Chart 2 (Flood hazard thresholds for person stability). Select the most appropriate hazard outside rating between very low to high.					
Danger rating key  LOW DANGER  MODERATE DANGER  HIGH DANGER	Conditions Hazard rating	D&V thresholds	An evacuation route is available and does not require wading. An evacuation route may be available but requires wading. Hazard is a function of depth and velocity of flooding along the evacuation route. Refer DxV Chart 2.						
			Very low	Low hazard for all except infants and very young children.	Low hazard for adults / High for children and elderly.	Moderate hazard for adults.	High hazard for all.		
			n/a	Refer DV Chart 2	Refer DV Chart 2.	Refer DV Chart 2.	Refer DV Chart 2.		
HAZARD TO PEOPLE INSIDE Step 3. Assess flood hazard inside the dwelling based on depth over habitable floor (assuming V = 0 inside the building). For assessing hazard inside, vulnerable people includes children, the elderly, and the mobility-impaired.	Habitable floor remains dry.	Very low	Floodwaters are NOT touching the building footprint. Nil depth over habitable floor.						
			Floodwaters are touching the building footprint. Nil depth over habitable floor.						
	Habitable floor is wet.	Low hazard for all except infants and very young children.	Depth (D) over habitable floor: $0 \leq D < 0.5\text{m}$.						
			Low hazard for able-bodied adults / high for vulnerable people.	Depth (D) over habitable floor: $0.5 \leq D < 0.85\text{m}$.					
			Moderate hazard for able-bodied adults.	Depth (D) over habitable floor: $0.85 \leq D < 1.2\text{m}$.					
			High hazard for all.	Depth (D) over habitable floor: $D \geq 1.2\text{m}$.					

Intolerable Risk Threshold @ 1% AEP

Flood risk

The Flood Danger Rating represents the threat to life to vulnerable people in a given flood event.

For the purposes of property categorisation, Danger Ratings of Extreme or High are considered to be intolerable if the flood event has a probability of 1% or more of occurring or being exceeded in a year. This is referred to as the Annual Exceedance Probability or AEP.

A flood with an AEP of 1% would be expected to occur, on average over the long-term, once every 100 years, but may occur more frequently than that. There is a 55% chance of a 1% AEP flood occurring at

least once in any 80-year period, and a 19% chance of it occurring at least twice in that period.

The selection of the 1% AEP as the threshold for intolerable risk is consistent with the standards for urban planning and development in Auckland. Situations classified as High or Extreme Danger are dangerous, particularly for vulnerable people. Properties where these situations are expected to occur with an annual probability of 1% or greater should be considered unsafe for long-term residential occupation.

Existing risk

This is the flood risk which currently exists, based on recorded rainfall, the existing level of development in the catchment, and the current state of the property and dwelling at the time of the assessment.

Properties which are assessed to have High or Extreme Danger Ratings in the existing 1% AEP

flood become candidates for property buyout or subsidised risk mitigation works. Properties which are assessed to have Low or Moderate Danger Ratings in the existing 1% AEP flood receive a Category 1 classification.

Future risk

This is the flood risk that is anticipated to exist in the future assuming heavier rainfall due to climate change, the maximum development of the catchment (which increases runoff), and the future state of stormwater infrastructure and the property and dwelling assuming any proposed community or private risk mitigation works have been completed.

The final property categorisation (as in Category 3, Category 2P or 2C) depends on an assessment of the potential private and community solutions to mitigate the flood risk at the property. Since flood risk in the future will be greater than the existing risk due to climate change and the effects of development, future risk must be considered in this evaluation to determine whether the proposed property-level or community-level interventions will be effective at mitigating the future risk.

Appendix 3

- Information about Section 74 notices

What is a Section 74 notice?

A Section 74 notice is something that might be applied during the building consent process to properties in New Zealand affected by natural hazards.

As set out under [Section 72 of the Building Act 2004](#) (or its predecessors, s 641A of the Local Government Act 1974, and s36 of the Building Act 1991), territory authorities like Auckland Council must grant building consents on land which is subject or is likely to be subject to one or more natural hazards, so long as the building work that is proposed is protected from the effects of the natural hazard concerned. The land intimately connected with that building work must also be unlikely to be compromised by the natural hazard that in turn could compromise the building work.

The building work must also be unlikely to create a new hazard on any land, and must not make the existing natural hazard worse.

To be able to grant a building consent, the council may also have to consider applications for waivers or modifications of the building code the building work may not comply with.

In these circumstances, the consent can be granted but with the requirement that a Section 74 notice is registered on the Record of Title (what used to be called a Certificate of Title). This process only applies when a building consent application is made for a new building or a major alteration to an existing building.

If the building or building work are exempt under Schedule 1 of the Building Act 2004, the Section 74 notice will not apply.

What is the purpose of a Section 74 notice?

A Section 74 notice allows property owners to build on land subject to natural hazards while also providing a level of protection to both the consenting authority and future prospective buyers. The two key purposes of the notice are to:

- alert subsequent buyers to the presence of a natural hazard on the property
- protect councils from legal action related to the exercise of the owner's right to build on the land when it is affected by natural hazards.

How are Section 74 notices applied? Could I get one on my property?

Section 74 notices can only be applied as part of a building consent process. Before a building consent is granted that requires the registration of a Section 74 notice, the council requires an owner to sign an Acknowledgement of Risk to confirm they have consulted with legal and technical experts and understand the nature of the condition and legal implications.

Once a Section 74 notice has been registered, it stays permanently on the property's Record of Title. The presence of a Section 74 Notice is something a lawyer or conveyancer should flag with any prospective buyer as part of the property purchasing process.

Records of Title for any property can also be downloaded for a small fee from the LINZ website (linz.govt.nz).

What is considered a natural hazard?

The Building Act defines a natural hazard as land subjected to:

- erosion (including coastal erosion, bank erosion, and sheet erosion)
- falling debris (including soil, rock, snow, and ice)
- subsidence
- inundation (including flooding, overland flow, storm surge, tidal effects and ponding)
- slippage.

Not every possible natural hazard that might exist or have the potential to occur on your land, will be severe enough to be classified as a natural hazard under the Building Act, e.g. not all flooding is deep enough, fast enough, or long-lasting enough to meet that criteria.

Independent evidence that accompanies the building consent may support that position, and if the council agrees it can process and grant the building consent with none of the provisions for natural hazards applying, i.e. no notice need to be applied to your title.

Hazards such as tsunamis or earthquakes are not regarded as natural hazards under the Building Act.

Can I get a Section 74 notice removed from my property?

It is possible to have a Section 74 notice removed only if the council is satisfied that the hazard has been eliminated or mitigated through property works or local infrastructure changes. By law, the notice cannot be removed for insurance purposes or any other similar reason.

Can I still get insurance or finance if I have a Section 74 notice on my property?

How a Section 74 notice might affect your insurance policy or ability to secure finance is something you should discuss with your lawyer, finance provider and insurer.

There may also be consequences for your building policy related to any other conditions the council must apply to the building consent that relate to waivers or modifications of the building code.

The Earthquake Commission (ECQ) also provides [information on their website](#) about Section 74 notices and how these may impact EQC insurance claims.

Does a property's category (from the risk categorisation process following the 2023 severe weather events) determine whether a Section 74 notice is issued?

No, a property's category will not determine where a Section 74 notice is necessary.

A Section 74 notice is only issued when undertaking building work and is determined by the location and nature of the natural hazard and the impact of the proposed building work on that natural hazard.

The categorisation process does not affect the council's decision making under the Building Act (the Act under which Section 74 notices are issued).

Will the council flag if a property is likely to have a Section 74 notice issued so a homeowner knows in advance of considering undertaking consented works?

No, but your designer and/or your engineer should be able to give you early advice on the likely impact of your property's natural hazards on the proposed building work.

Indicative information on certain natural hazards is visible on the Auckland Council GIS tool. You may also apply for a Project Information Memorandum (PIM) from the council.

The PIM would also identify potential natural hazards as well as other key considerations that the Council is aware of that might affect your project.

Any information that there might be a natural hazard on your property should be investigated by your own independent specialists and advisors before you apply for a building consent.

A Section 74 notice is determined by the location and nature of the natural hazard and the impact of the natural hazard on the proposed building work and on the land intimately connected with that, and vice versa, the possible effects of the building work on that natural hazard.

Find more information on building on land subject to natural hazards on the [council website](#) (searching 'Building on land at risk of a natural hazard'). MBIE has published helpful guidance for homeowners following the 2023 severe weather events.

Appendix 4

- Preparing your property for flooding



What is stormwater?

Stormwater is the water that runs off surfaces when it rains.

During wet weather, stormwater naturally flows overland to the lowest point. In regular, small rain events, this usually has minimal impact on people or property. However, when there is heavy rain and the stormwater network reaches capacity or there is a blockage, greater volumes of water flow overland and may cause flooding.

Climate change is increasing the number and intensity of extreme rain events, so we all need to be prepared and become more resilient to flooding.

About stormwater

Stormwater flows across public and private land through open drains, culverts, pipes, along roads and via parks, wetlands and streams on its way to the sea.

Everyone has a role to play in maintaining the stormwater network to reduce the impact of flooding. By allowing water to flow freely and safely through our neighbourhoods, we will help keep our whānau, property and the community safe during storms.

Who is responsible for maintaining the stormwater network?

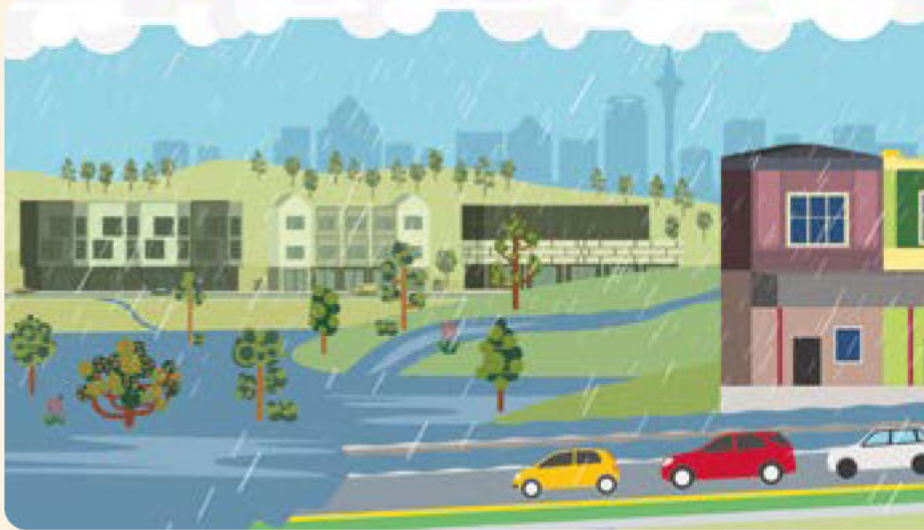
The public stormwater network serves whole communities and is managed by Auckland Council (or Auckland Transport in rural areas). In some cases, the public stormwater network may run across or under private properties.

Private stormwater systems are the pipes and drains on private property that connect to the public network. Streams that run through or next to a privately owned property are part of the private stormwater system. It is the property owner's responsibility to maintain the private stormwater system, (including streams and overland flow paths), up to and including connections to the public network.

To report stormwater flooding risks like blocked drains, culverts, catchpits or grates, or to request an investigation following a flood or stormwater event, call Auckland Council on 09 301 0101.

For drain or pipe blockages on private property, please call a plumber or drainlayer.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982



What is an overland flow path?

An overland flow path is the natural course water takes across the land.

During heavy rain an overland flow path can become a temporary, fast-flowing stream.

What is a flood plain?

Flood plains are areas predicted to be covered by flood water during heavy rain. They occur in low-lying areas and next to streams and rivers, including where streams were historically piped.



What is a flood-prone area?

Flood prone areas are low-lying areas where water can become trapped and collect during heavy rain, especially if the stormwater outlet reaches capacity. They can occur naturally or be created by changes to the land.



Know your flood risk

Your property might be at risk of flooding for several reasons including:

- it is at the bottom of a steep hill/road or driveway
- it is next to (or near) a stream or river
- there is a flood plain or flood prone risk on or near the property
- it has an overland flow path within (or near) the property
- it is in an urban area with a lot of hard surfaces (e.g. concrete, asphalt) that can't absorb water
- if changes have been made to the land or buildings that obstruct the flow of stormwater
- it is in a low-lying coastal area.

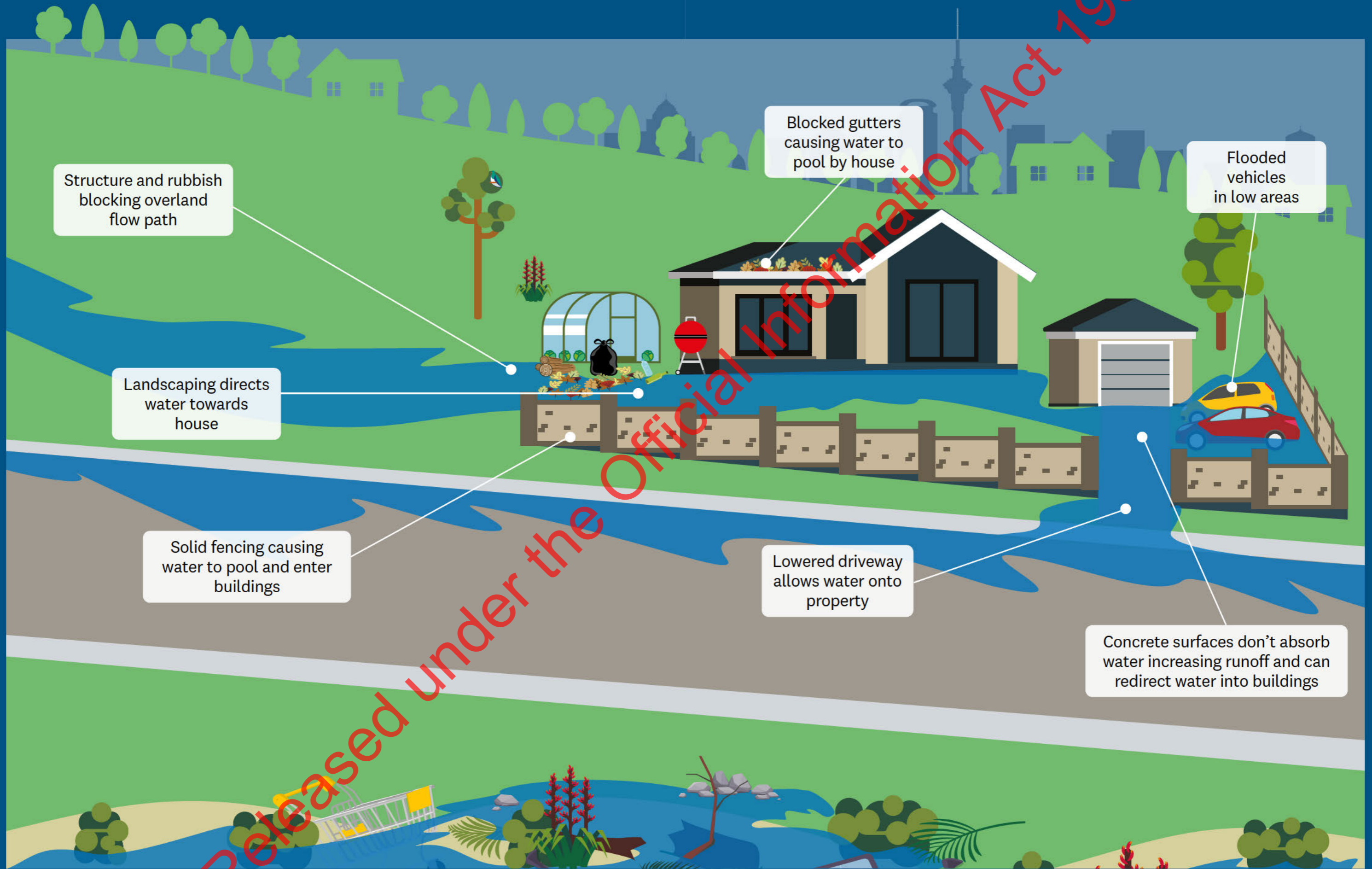
Find out if your property is at risk from flooding
on Auckland Council's flood viewer:
aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer
(read the back of this leaflet for more info on the flood viewer).

Simple ways to reduce flood damage when a storm is expected

While we can't control the weather, and it's not always possible to prevent flooding, there are things you can do to prepare your whānau for storms and minimise flood damage to your property. Consider doing the following:

- move vehicles, valuable items and livestock away from low areas that could flood
- check gutters and drains are clear of debris so water can drain away easily
- clear rubbish and debris that could be picked up by flood water and create a blockage
- in the house, store valuables and important documents in high places
- ensure that places that might flood including garages and basements are not used for sleeping
- have a grab bag and emergency plan that includes your pets ready, in case you need to evacuate. Visit **getready.govt.nz** for more information
- report any visible blockages in the public network (roadside drains) to council on **09 301 0101**.

Property related stormwater issues



Long-term improvements to reduce the impact of future floods

Do you rent your home?

While the property owner or landlord is typically responsible for building works and larger property maintenance (check your lease or rental agreement for specifics), you should be careful where you place your belongings and look after the property to reduce the risk of flooding and damage.

If your property is in a flood risk/hazard area or changes are made to the natural flow of water e.g. the overland flow path is blocked by debris or a structure is built over it, more water can find its way onto your property and into your home. If there is an overland flow path through your property, water must be able to enter and exit freely at its natural point, however there are some improvements you can make to minimise the impacts of flooding.

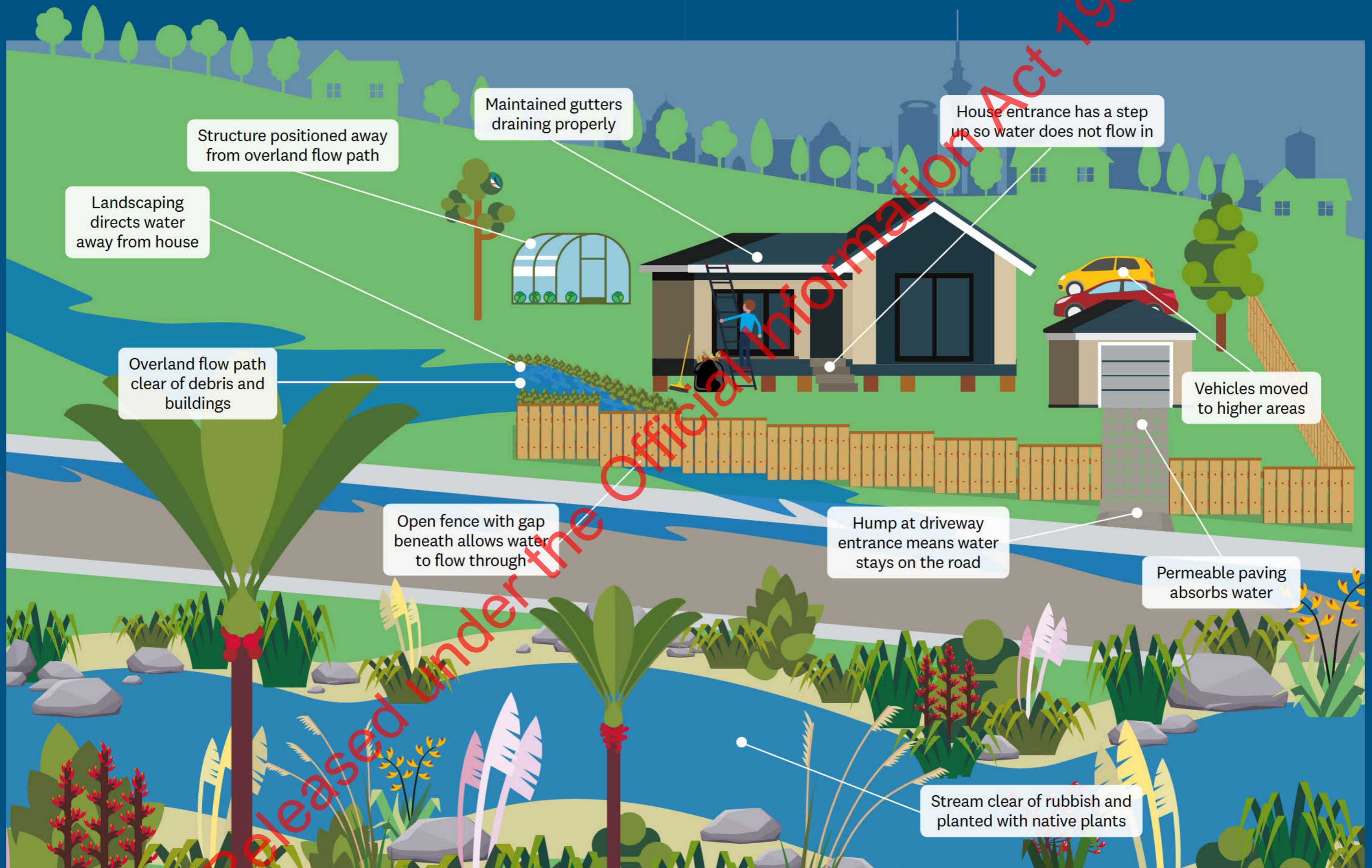
- When your driveway is lower than the road and is not in an overland flow path, ensure it is high enough or has a hump so water stays on the road instead of running down your drive.
- When landscaping, ensure the ground is shaped to direct water away from your home.

- Ideally your house's floor height should be higher than the surrounding land, and you should have to step up (or ramp) to enter your home.
- Fix or replace broken gutters and downpipes to prevent water pooling by your house.
- Place fences and buildings away from overland flow paths and ensure fences have a gap at the bottom to allow water to travel underneath.
- Where practical, replace hard surfaces like concrete with permeable materials like grass or spaced pavers to absorb water and reduce run off.

Does your home insurance cover flood damage?

Consider increasing the amount of flood related cover you have in your policy if you're able to.

Property related stormwater improvements



I have a stream on or near my property

Most streams running through or next to privately owned property are private streams. Maintenance of the channel and stream banks to ensure water can flow freely is the responsibility of the property owner.

During heavy rain, high water volumes can cause streams to overtop. To reduce potential damage to your home, streamside residents should:

- keep the stream clear of debris, fallen trees, rubbish and invasive pest plants so water can flow freely

- plant stream banks with native plants with narrow trunks and leaves that will lie flat in a flood, to prevent stream bank erosion and create habitat for wildlife.

Streams often flow through multiple properties so it's a great idea to work with your neighbours on maintaining the stream so everyone is better protected from flooding. Talk to your neighbours or your local community / environmental group about working with other local residents to make improvements to your stream.

Do I need a consent to carry out works on my property?

Any building activity, such as raising the ground level, increasing the impervious area or changing an overland flow path may require a resource consent from the council.

Common works that require a building or resource consent:

- constructing buildings and structures (including fences) on a flood plain
- diverting, changing, or blocking overland flow path
- earthworks in (or next to) a stream

- vegetation removal within 10m of a stream, where the plant species are native or non-natives not listed in the Regional Pest Management Plan
- new or replacement structures (including fences), in (or next to) a stream.

Information about consents, including when you need them and how to apply, can be found at aucklandcouncil.govt.nz. Always check with council or a building professional first, for specific advice about consent requirements for your property.

Consider your neighbours

When making changes to your property, consider your neighbours and avoid increasing the flood risk elsewhere.

It is illegal to intentionally re-direct stormwater that naturally flows through your property, onto a neighbouring property. Water must be allowed to flow down its natural path, and any impacts must be managed by each property owner.

Find out if your property is at risk from flooding



Use the interactive map on the **Auckland Flood Viewer** to see if there are flood hazards present on your property.

Anyone can use this free, easy app on a smartphone, tablet or computer. The Flood Viewer shows flood plains, overland flow paths, flood prone areas and areas at risk of coastal inundation, as well as information, advice and videos to keep you, your whānau and property safe.

The information shown on the Flood Viewer is publicly held data and is also available upon request on a LIM report. Flood modelling is updated periodically so we recommend checking back regularly to see if the information about your property has changed.



Visit aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/floodviewer

Released under the Official Information Act 1982



May 2024

Auckland Council disclaims any liability whatsoever in connection with any action taken in reliance of this document for any error, deficiency, flaw or omission contained in it.

© 2024 Auckland Council



From: [^AKLCouncil: Mace Ward](#)
To: [Helen Hurst \[DPMC\]](#); [Katrina Casey \[DPMC\]](#)
Subject: Ranui hui presentation_
Date: Wednesday, 19 June 2024 3:55:10 pm
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Ranui hui presentation_18June24_FINAL.pdf](#)

Kia ora Katrina and Helen,

As discussed, please find attached the presentation for Ranui/Swanson and surrounds from last evening.

The meeting was very well attended and an opportunity to provide people with information and support. The other matter raised of note was the issue of negative equity for some homeowners following the buyout. It would be good to discuss options for these people to have preferential access to Home Start and or other schemes?

The issues reported by RNZ related to one homeowner (acknowledging that 30 homes are in the potential Category 2C or Category 3 options. This does not include the properties tenanted by Kainga Ora.

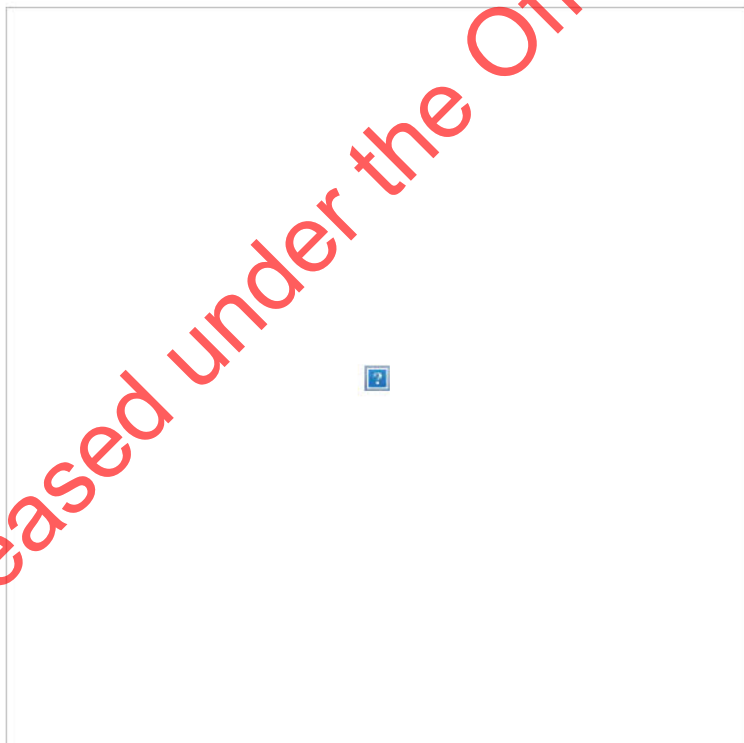
he waka eke noa
Ngā mihi,

Mace



Mace Ward (he/him/ia) | Deputy Group Recovery Manager
Tāmaki Makaurau Rec
Waea pūkoro / Phone: 9(2)(a)
9(2)(a) Te Wharau o Tāmaki Auckland House, 135 Albert Street, Auckland
[aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery](mailto:9(2)(a)@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)
Execut 9(2)(a)
Email: 9(2)(a) [@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:9(2)(a)@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)
Waea pūkoro / Phone: 9(2)(a)

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office is coordinating the recovery efforts on behalf of the Auckland Council Group, New Zealand government and partners, following the extreme wea her events in early 2023.



CAUTION: This email message and any attachments contain information that may be confidential and may be LEGALLY PRIVILEGED. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this message or attachments is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email message in error please notify us immediately and erase all copies of the message and attachments. We do not accept responsibility for any viruses or similar carried with our email, or any effects our email may have on the recipient computer system or network. Any views expressed in this email may be those of the individual sender and may not necessarily reflect the views of Council.

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery

Update for Rānui community

18 June 2024

Released under the Official Information Act 1982



Tonight's agenda

1. Update on stream works
2. Update on property categorisation
3. Deconstruction of Category 3 homes
4. Stormwater infrastructure plans
5. Support available to you
6. Questions and answer session
7. Meeting close

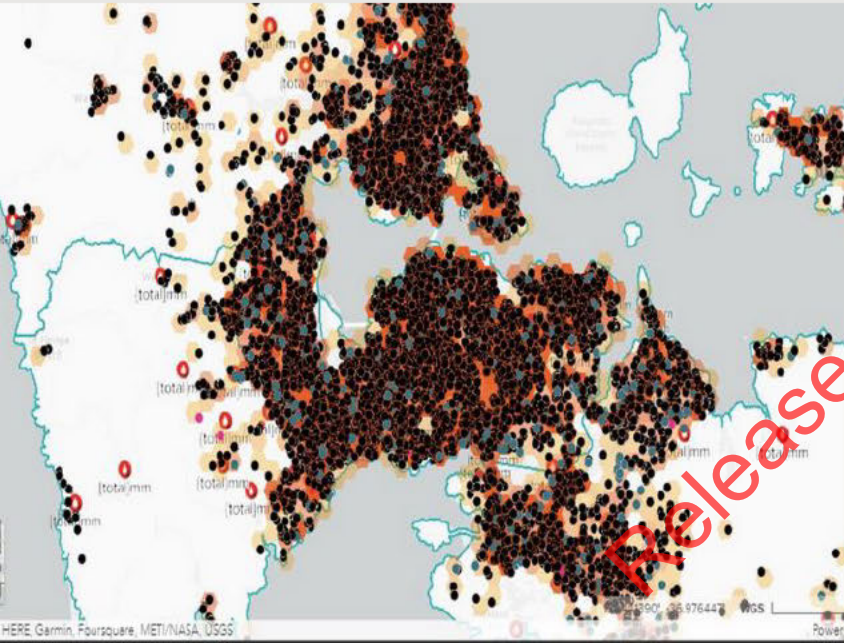
Technical leads, navigators and claims resolution specialists will be available after the meeting to speak with you 1:1



Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Works completed Rānui / Swanson

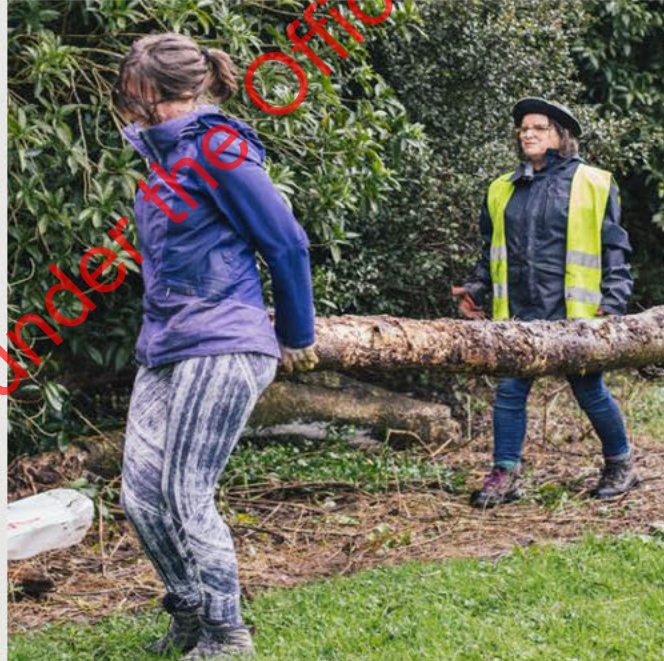
- Tonnes of debris from public and private streams removed
- Attended 451 service requests
- Increased inspections and clean-ups of Waimoko and Oratia Streams
- Conducted overland flow path catchment walk-overs
- Prioritised stream rehabilitation in Opanuku and Swanson Streams



Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Works completed Rānui / Swanson

- Working with community groups on local stream clean ups and planting events
- Education and awareness campaigns with local community organisations
- email: urbanstreams@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
- Hotspot camera to be installed



Progress on categorisation

Total number of registered in the Auckland region – **2,893**

	Properties registered	Categories confirmed	Cat 1	Cat 2P	Cat 3
Rānui	59	51 (86.4%)	8	0	43
Swanson	74	53 (72%)	20	1	32
Waitākere	15	13 (87%)	10	0	3
Massey	58	19 (33%)	12	0	7
Henderson	95	56 (61%)	13	0	46
Henderson Valley	16	8 (63%)	6	0	4
Te Atatū South	22	7 (32%)	6	0	1

Auckland region = 56% categories completed

How to get a property category

Registrations
close
30 Sept 2024

1 Go to property.flooded.co.nz and fill in the submission form

2 Council looks at the information in your form and other information we hold. We may issue a category 1 and end the process here.
OR an engineer will visit your property (no cost to you).

3 After the site visit, the engineer does a detailed risk assessment to work out the category.

4 We'll tell you the category and explain the next steps to you.

There are support schemes for
Category 2P and Category 3 homeowners.



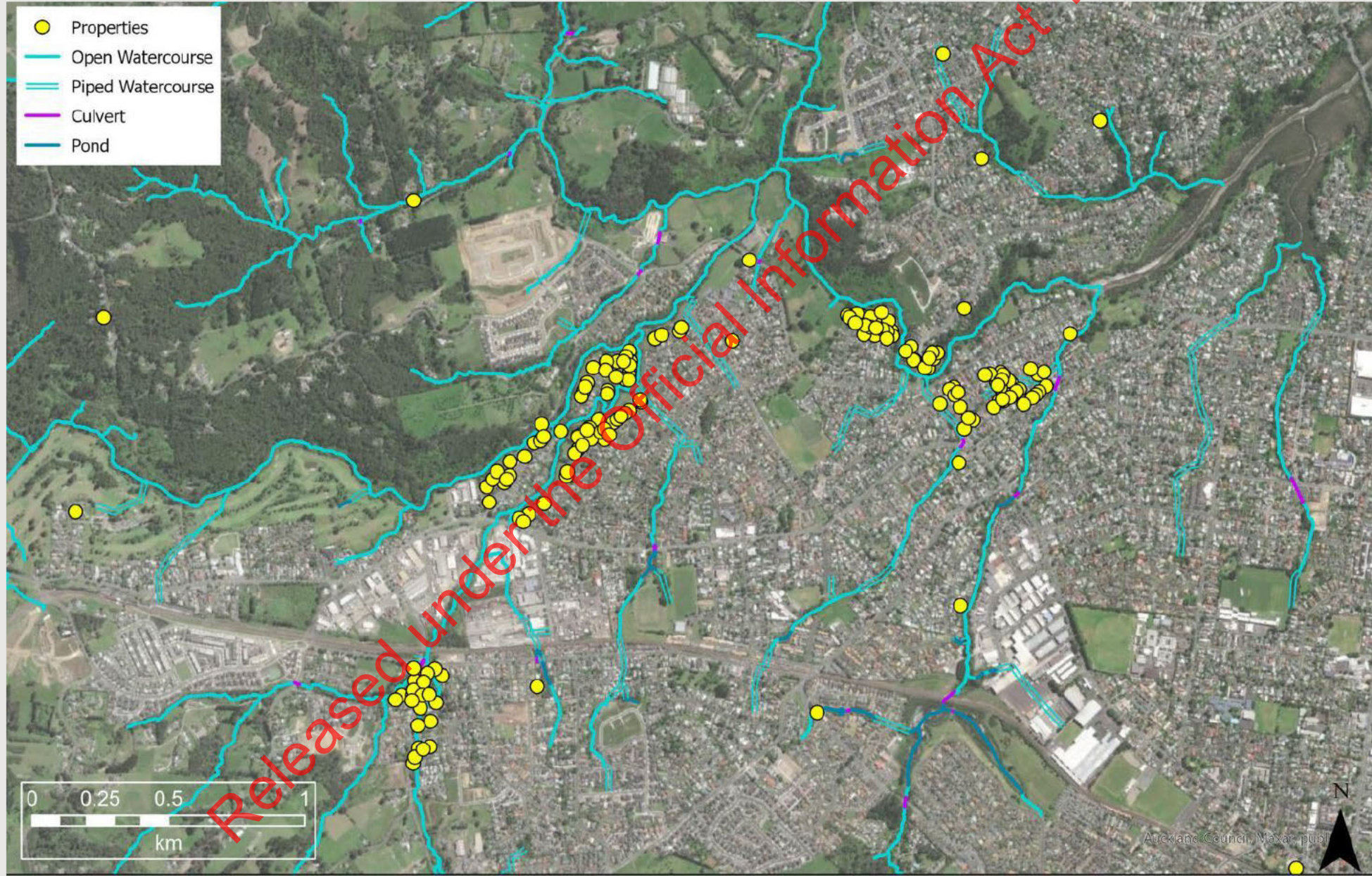
Deconstruction of Category 3 homes

- Removals in Rānui, Henderson, Massey and Swanson will begin next month – preparation work underway
- Removal programme will continue into 2026
- Focus on reuse via deconstruction or relocation
- Empty sites will be maintained and have utilities sorted
- For queries, contact our deconstruction community liaison Erik Lopeti erik.lopeti@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz



Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Opt-ins Swanson / Rānui

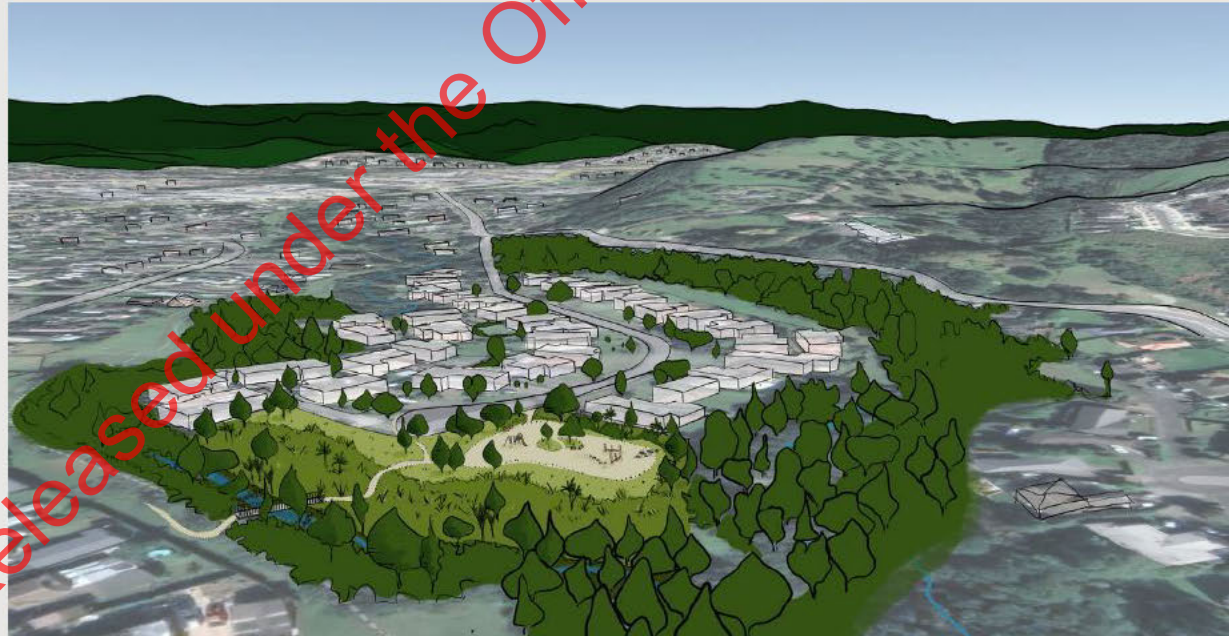


Opt-ins Opanuku / Henderson



Blue-green networks

- **Category 2C projects**
 - rapid construction, no retreat (not in Swanson, Opanuku catchments)
- **Category 3**
 - With provision for later infrastructure upgrade (e.g. Clover Drive)
 - Without infrastructure upgrade (e.g. most of Swanson and Opanuku catchments)



Storm recovery navigators are here to help

- Free and confidential support and assistance
- Provide information and connect you to agencies like Work & Income, MBIE and specialist services like financial and legal advice
- Support with housing and tenancy issues
- Help you access social and health services including counselling

Navigators are in your community and can visit you at home or a place that works for you.



navigators@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz



09 884 2070



Free, independent help with insurance claims



www.nzcrs.govt.nz/



contact@nzcrs.govt.nz



0508 624 327 (Mon-Fri)

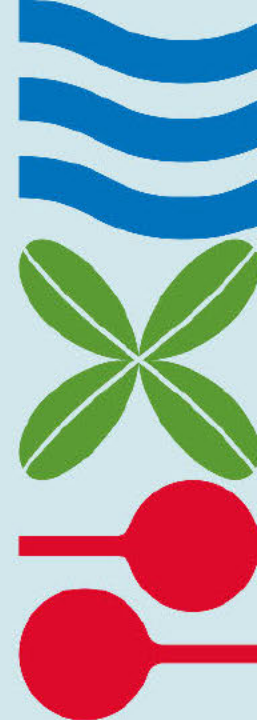
Released under the Official Information Act 1982



Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Pātai?

Questions



Released under the Official Information Act 1982



Timeline

Recovery stage	Timing
General categorisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2023 registrants have forecast (over next few months, dependent on community or property mitigation)• Categorisation for new registrants is expected to take 4-6 months
Buyout (Cat 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3-6 months to complete buy-out
Property works (Cat 2P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Timeline based on the type of works required at the property
Community works (Cat 2C)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First cases submitted to Govt for approval process• Can confirm• 2-10+ years to complete projects
Deconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Starting next month in Rānui, Swanson and Henderson, continuing into 2026

Released under the Official Information Act 1982



Property risk assessments & categories

Risk assessments look at whether there is an **intolerable risk to life** from future weather events.

Category 3

Intolerable risk to life at the property and **no way to reduce** the risk

Category 2P

Intolerable risk to life that can be **reduced by making changes at the home**. Council will pay for the changes. Needs to be delivered within 2 years and cost no more than 25% of CV.

Category 2C

Intolerable risk to life can be **reduced with a community project**. There's nothing for the homeowner to do.

Category 1

There is **no intolerable risk to life** at the property.



Local policy settings

CATEGORY 3

- Applies to properties with privately owned residential dwellings (excludes vacant sections and Crown owned properties)
- Pre-event market valuation as at 26 January 2023
- 95% of market valuation for insured properties (5% homeowner contribution) or at least 80% for uninsured properties (homeowner contribution of up to 20%)
- Payout offer is valuation less insurance settlement less homeowner contribution
- Provision for special circumstances and uninsured individual circumstances to be considered

CATEGORY 2P

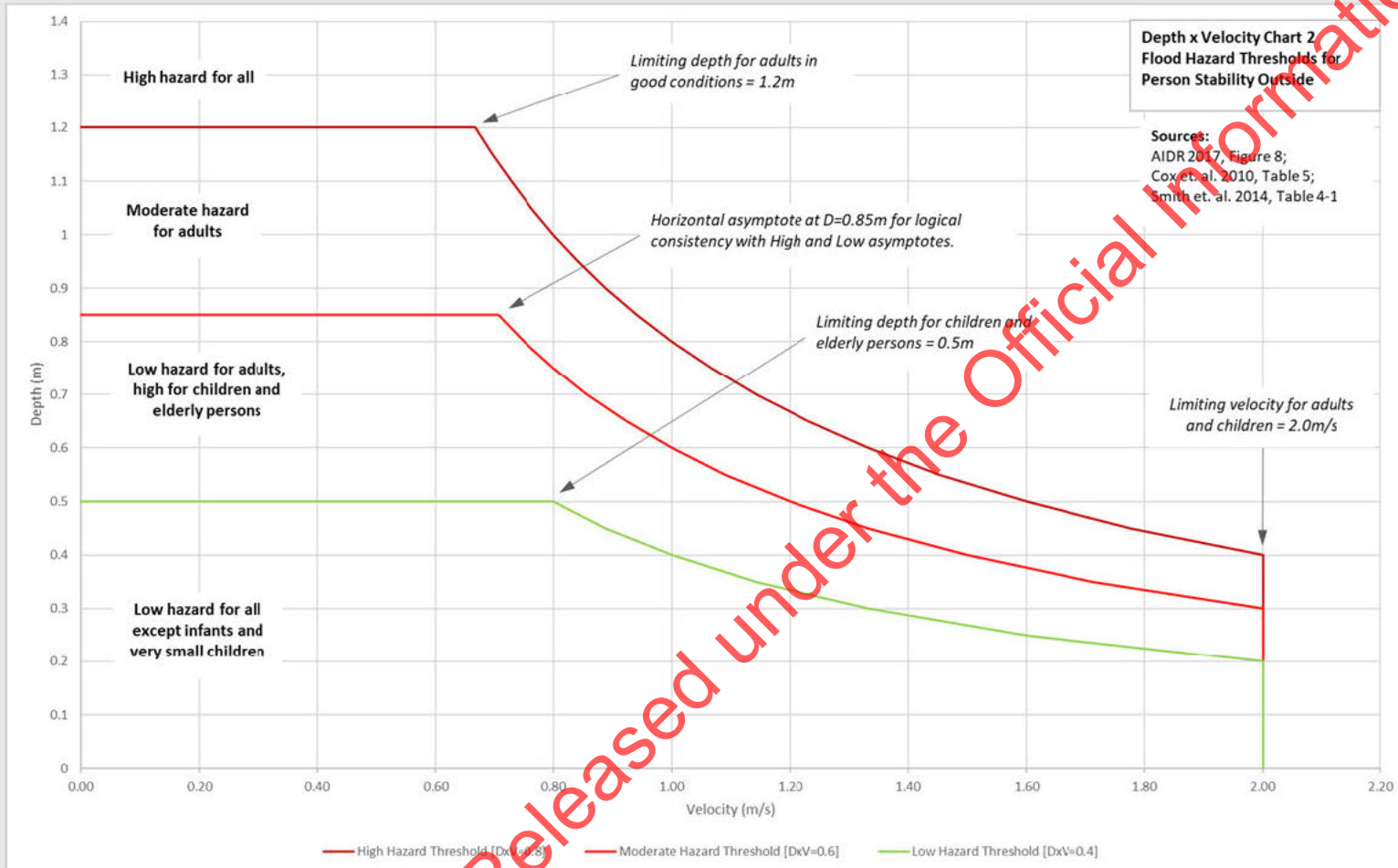
- 2P considered feasible if property level mitigations are likely to cost 25% or less of a property's CV and can be reasonably expected to be completed within two years of the categorisation decision
- Council will fund feasible 2P mitigations for homeowners
- Scheme opened late January 2024

Review process available for homeowners to dispute decisions

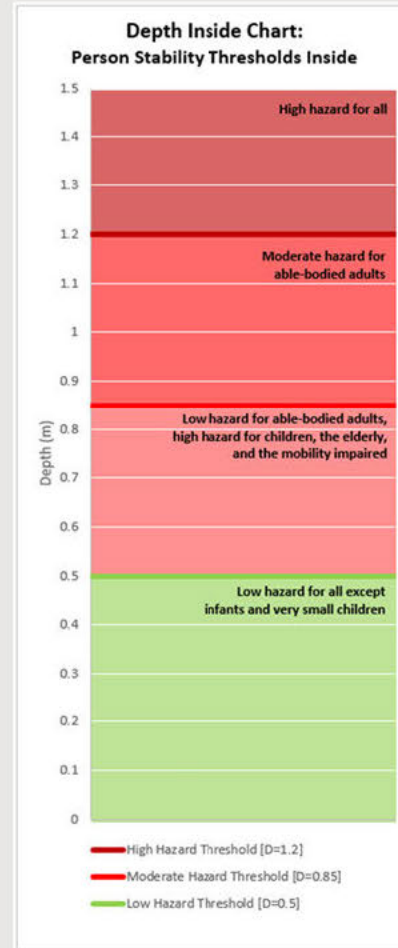


Flood Hazard Thresholds for Person Stability

This chart is used to assess flood hazard (depth x velocity) to people outside the dwelling



This chart is used to assess flood hazard to people inside the dwelling (assumes V = 0)



Released under the Official Information Act 1982



Matrices for Determining Flood Danger Rating

Person Stability Danger Rating Matrix

Hazard		DANGER RATING KEY		Hazard to People Outside					
		LOW DANGER	MODERATE DANGER	Assess flood hazard along the most likely evacuation route using DxV Chart 2 (Flood Hazard Thresholds for Person Stability). Select the most appropriate Hazard Outside Rating between Very Low to High.					
Hazard to People Inside	Show the Danger Rating based on the assessed Hazard Inside and Hazard Outside	Conditions		An evacuation route is available and does not require wading		An evacuation route may be available but requires wading. Hazard is a function of depth and velocity of flooding along the evacuation route. Refer DxV Chart 2.			
		Hazard Rating		Very Low	Low hazard for all except infants and very young children	Low hazard for adults / High for children and elderly	Moderate hazard for adults	High hazard for all	
	D & V Thresholds		n/a	Refer DV Chart 2	Refer DV Chart 2	Refer DV Chart 2	Refer DV Chart 2		
	Habitability floor remains dry	Very Low	Floodwaters are NOT touching the building footprint. Nil depth over habitable floor.						
			Floodwaters are touching the building footprint. Nil depth over habitable floor.						
	Habitability floor is wet.	Low hazard for all except infants and very young children	Depth (D) over habitable floor: $0 \leq D < 0.5m$						
			Low hazard for able-bodied adults / High for vulnerable* people	Depth (D) over habitable floor: $0.5 \leq D < 0.85m$					
		Moderate hazard for able-bodied adults	Depth (D) over habitable floor: $0.85 \leq D < 1.2m$						
		High hazard for all	Depth (D) over habitable floor: $D \geq 1.2m$						

Building Stability Danger Rating Matrix

Hazard to Building Stability	
Assess the flood hazard adjacent to building footprint using DxV Chart 1 (Flood Hazard Thresholds for Building Stability). Show the result here.	
Floodwaters DO NOT threaten building stability. Flood Danger Rating will be determined by threat to person stability (refer Person Stability Matrix)	Floodwaters threaten building stability. Flood Danger Rating = Extreme. Intolerable risk at 1% AEP or greater
STABLE	UNSTABLE (Extreme Danger)

Determining the Property Danger Rating and Tolerability:

The Danger Rating for the property will be:
Extreme Danger: if the floodwaters threaten building stability,
 OR
Low, Moderate, or High Danger: based on the assessed threat to person stability inside and outside the dwelling.

Tolerability is given by the table below:

Assessment Basis	Property Danger Rating	Tolerability at more than 1% AEP	Tolerability at 1% AEP	Tolerability at less than 1% AEP
Building Stability	EXTREME	INTOLERABLE	INTOLERABLE	TOLERABLE
Person Stability	HIGH	INTOLERABLE	INTOLERABLE	TOLERABLE
	MODERATE	TOLERABLE	TOLERABLE	TOLERABLE
	LOW	TOLERABLE	TOLERABLE	TOLERABLE

Released under the Official Information Act 1982



Making Space for Water

Initiative	Overview
1. Blue-green networks	Creating parks (green) around existing waterways (blue) to give stormwater space to flow and help reduce flooding in populated areas.
2. Stream and waterway resilience	Enhancing the capacity of high-risk streams and waterways by de-lining concrete channels and replacing pipes with naturalised features like vegetated swales, ponds, or open channels.
3. Increased maintenance	Boosting maintenance of both the pipe and stream stormwater networks to improve drainage capacity and prevent blockages.
4. Flood intelligence	Investing in new planning, monitoring, and modelling tools while continually updating existing tools to assess and communicate flood risk.
5. Overland flow path management	Identifying and enhancing the performance of overland flow paths at both a catchment (capital works) and individual property-scale.
6. Community flood resilience	Supporting communities to take action to reduce their own flood risk and ensuring Aucklanders know what to do before, during and after a flood. Facilitating minor works on council assets and streams with community groups and providing guidance on how to manage flood risk.
7. Rural Settlements	Responding to specific needs in rural communities including marae and papakāinga to improve community resilience and assess public stormwater assets.



Streams

Balancing stream clearance with healthy eco-systems important

Some wood is good in streams:

- slows and deflects water flow, stabilising stream banks and reducing erosion
- boosts stream health
- provides stable habitats and refuge for aquatic life
- preserves biodiversity

Report stormwater issues including streams: 09 301 0101

For community stream programme:

urbanstreams@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

From: [^AKLCouncil: Mace Ward](#)
To: [Katrina Casey \[DPMC\]](#)
Cc: [Helen Hurst \[DPMC\]](#); [Anna Wilson-Farrell \[DPMC\]](#); 9(2)(a) [DPMC] 9(2)(a)
Subject: EMBARGOED: Flood Resilience Projects: Media Release DRAFT
Date: Wednesday, 3 July 2024 7:46:05 pm
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[20240625_flood_resilience_projects_Media_Release_DRAFT_\(002\).pdf](#)
Importance: High

Kia ora Katrina,

Please find attached a DRAFT Flood Resilience Projects: Media Release (EMBARGOED), in a no surprises approach.

The Auckland Council's Transport and Infrastructure Committee will consider a series of reports to approve business cases for resilience projects in Mangere and Muriwai. The report notes that the Crown/Ministers also have an approval role.

Officials from the Ministry for the Environment are being consulted concerning the OIC process.

The committee report is available to read here (Items 11 & 12):

https://infocouncil.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/Open/2024/07/20240704_TICCC_AGN_11411_WEB.htm.

The committee is livestreamed on the council's YouTube channel if you are interested in watching it (<https://www.youtube.com/@AucklandCouncilLive>).

We'll also publish a story on OurAuckland later tomorrow afternoon to confirm the committee's decision.

Happy the discuss.

he waka eke noa
Ngā mihi,

Mace

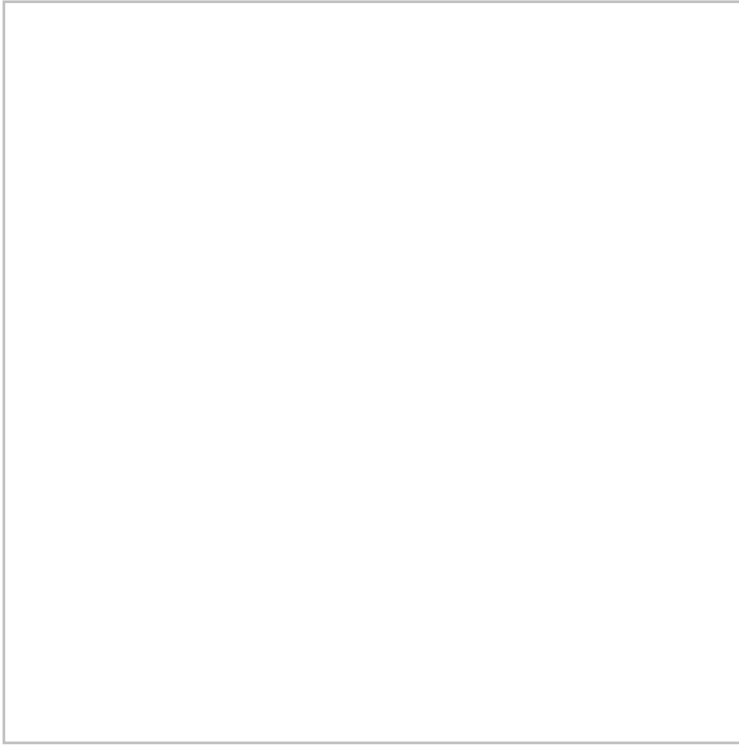


Mace Ward (he/him/ia) | Group Recovery Manager
Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office
Waea pukoro / Phone: 9(2)(a)
9(2)(a) Te Wharau o Tāmaki Auckland House, 135 Albert Street, Auckland
aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery

Executive Assistant: 9(2)(a)
Email: 9(2)(a) [anu](#) [vt.nz](#)
Waea pukoro / Phone: 9(2)(a)

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office is coordinating the recovery efforts on behalf of the Auckland Council Group, New Zealand government and partners, following the extreme weather events in early 2023.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982



CAUTION: This email message and any attachments contain information that may be confidential and may be LEGALLY PRIVILEGED. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this message or attachments is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email message in error please notify us immediately and erase all copies of the message and attachments. We do not accept responsibility for any viruses or similar carried with our email, or any effects our email may have on the recipient computer system or network. Any views expressed in this email may be those of the individual sender and may not necessarily reflect the views of Council.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Media Release

4 July 2024

Auckland Council endorses first flood resilience projects in Māngere and Muriwai

Tags: News, Environment, Recovery



Today, Auckland Council’s Transport and Infrastructure Committee endorsed flood resilience projects in Māngere as well as landslide and stormwater resilience upgrades in Muriwai.

These projects are part of the wider Making Space for Water programme and represent the first in a series of projects that will increase flood resilience in the region.

MAYOR QUOTE - to be supplied

“We are seeing more extreme weather, and many parts of Auckland are increasingly vulnerable to heavy rain. If these works go ahead, we’ll see hundreds of homes in Māngere with a reduced flood risk,” says Cr John Watson, Chair of the Transport and Infrastructure Committee.

“Some of these homes are classed as having an intolerable risk to life and would otherwise have had to be removed, so it’s important to do what we can to deliver these projects quickly. It’s great to see the council working with central government to do this and deliver this key next step which will reduce the risk for so many households.”

Cr Christine Fletcher, Deputy Chair of the Transport and Infrastructure Committee echoes this sentiment and the importance of this work in Auckland to increase our resilience to extreme weather.

“This is an important step in the process and shows Auckland Council’s commitment to flood resilience projects and delivering them in a timely manner,” says Cr Fletcher.

“We saw many areas in Auckland impacted by the severe weather events of early 2023 and it’s important that we look at improving flood resilience across the region. However, it’s also important to progress this work quickly, where we can do so. There’s more work to be done but this is a key milestone for Auckland.”

In Māngere, the committee supported the comprehensive flood resilience projects for Te Ararata and Harania catchments and supported staff requesting an Order in Council from the Minister for the Environment to deliver these projects quickly, which is subject to approval.

In Muriwai, the committee also voted to support the Muriwai landslide and stormwater resilience upgrades which are estimated to begin later this year.

About Making Space for Water

The [Making Space for Water programme](#) includes a range of initiatives to reduce flood risk to Aucklanders. Part of this is building new flood resilient infrastructure to enhance stormwater assets and green spaces to deliver increased flood management.

Auckland Council is sharing some of the cost of flood resilience projects with central government as part of a \$2B co-funding agreement for storm recovery. These are subject to business case approvals from both the council and the government, and projects must demonstrate a flood risk reduction for the wider community, not just individual properties.

What are we planning on doing?

The proposed works in the **Te Ararata catchment** include:

- Increasing the stream capacity under Walmsley Road bridge,
- Improving the maintenance access for the Mahunga Drive culverts,
- Installing debris capture devices along the Te Ararata stream.

The proposed works in the **Harania catchment** include:

- Replacing embankments at Tennessee Avenue and Blake Road with an open stream and pipe bridges to increase water capacity,
- Enhancing the newly created stream area with landscaping and planting

This means that 244 properties in Te Ararata and Harania catchments are predicted to have a reduced flood risk, including 51 assessed as intolerable risk to life. The total cost of the works will be approximately \$53M.

“The Harania and Te Ararata catchments in Māngere were amongst the worst affected in Tāmaki Makaurau and Māngere continues to be impacted by heavy rain events. As we progress recovery, as a region, it’s important that we do what we can to support our communities on this journey,” says Manukau ward councillor Alf Filipaina.

“We’re talking about some of the highest flood risk areas in Auckland,” says Manukau ward councillor Lotu Fuli.

“Many areas were impacted and many also need these projects so that the local community can benefit. We know that the works in Māngere can be done so it makes sense to start here – but this is only the beginning of a much wider, regional programme.”

The proposed works in **Muriwai** include:

- Installing a reinforced bund on Domain Crescent,
- Upgrading open channel roadside drains and driveway crossings along Motutara Road to increase the stormwater capacity,
- Installing sediment and debris traps that reduce the frequency of blockages and make maintenance of the network easier.

This means that around 60 properties in Muriwai will have a reduced flood risk, including four properties to be protected from landslide risks. The total cost of the works will be approximately \$6M.

“The severe weather events in early 2023 had a very real impact on many of our communities and we all saw the devastation in Muriwai. These works can be done, and can be done quickly, so it’s great to play our part and endorse these so we can really get started on improving flood resilience region-wide,” says Rodney ward councillor Greg Sayers.

Next steps

Business cases for the Māngere and Muriwai projects have been submitted to Government for approval and co-funding – a decision on this is expected in the coming months.

To complete the physical works in Māngere and reduce flood risk as quickly as possible, Auckland Council is requesting an ‘Order in Council’, under the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023, to enable rapid delivery of projects that will help communities to recover from the severe weather events of early 2023.

On 25 July 2024, the Order in Council will be presented in cabinet. If the Order in Council is approved to proceed to the next stage by ministers, public engagement is expected to begin on 30 July 2024.

The Order in Council has been requested for the Te Ararata and Harania catchments works only.

ENDS

Read more on [OurAuckland](#).

For further information please contact:

Lucy Summerfield

Senior Specialist, Corporate Communications and Media

027 205 0244

lucy.summerfield@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

***** DELETE BEFORE PUBLISHING *****

Approvals and sign off

Media release writer	Priscilla Southcombe
----------------------	----------------------

Approval	Date
Stephanie Harrowell, Healthy Waters and Flood Resilience	01/07/2024
Lipika Sen, Healthy Waters and Flood Resilience	02/07/2024
Diane Sutherland / Melanie Tuala, Recovery Office	02/07/2024
Tom Mansell, Healthy Waters and Flood Resilience	
Craig Mcilroy, GM - Healthy Waters and Flood Resilience	
Oliver Couchman, Ministry for the Environment	
Josh Van Veen / Alicia King / Angie Burn, Mayor's Office	
Cr John Watson, Chair of the Transport and Infrastructure Committee	
Cr Christine Fletcher, Deputy Chair of the Transport and Infrastructure Committee	
Cr Alf Filipaina, Manukau Ward Councillor	
Cr Lotu Fuli, Manukau Ward Councillor	
Cr Greg Sayers, Rodney Ward Councillor	
Jo Davidson, Corporate Communications & Media Manager	
Send final version (before issuing)	Date
Mara Bebič, Executive Officer, Resilience and Infrastructure	
Mace Ward, Group Recovery Manager	
Send OurAuckland link (after issuing)	Date
Oliver Couchman, Ministry for the Environment	
Debbie Klein, Local Communications	
Babe Tauaese, Local Communications	
Melanie Tuala, Recovery Office	
Stephanie Harrowell, Healthy Waters and Flood Resilience	

Checklist	Tick
------------------	------

Embargoed? If yes, date and time: 5 pm 4 July 2024	<input type="checkbox"/>
Image - 1-2mb size, ensure correctly labelled and permission to distribute	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Documents or links - check versions, labelling and that links are working	<input type="checkbox"/>
OurAuckland	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spokespeople - are your spokespeople available for additional comment/interviews	<input type="checkbox"/>

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

From: [^AKLCouncil: Mace Ward](#)
To: [Katrina Casey \[DPMC\]](#)
Cc: [Helen Hurst \[DPMC\]](#); [Anna Wilson-Farrell \[DPMC\]](#); [9\(2\)\(a\) \[DPMC\]](#)
Subject: FW: MEDIA RELEASE: Auckland Council endorses first flood resilience projects in Māngere and Muriwai
Date: Thursday, 4 July 2024 4:52:28 pm
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[Auckland Council endorses first flood resilience projects in Māngere and Muriwai.jpg](#)



4 July 2024

Auckland Council endorses first flood resilience projects in Māngere and Muriwai

Today, Auckland Council's Transport and Infrastructure Committee endorsed flood resilience projects in Māngere as well as landslide and stormwater resilience upgrades in Muriwai.

These projects are part of the wider Making Space for Water programme and represent the first in a series of projects that will increase flood resilience in the region.

"I'm pleased to see the first Making Space for Water projects get off the ground. Māngere and Muriwai were among the hardest hit during Cyclone Gabrielle and the Anniversary weekend flood, and it's good to see these works are progressing quickly, so that the people living in these areas, like many in Kāinga Ora homes, are not exposed to the same risk in the future," says Mayor Wayne Brown.

"This is a significant milestone for Auckland, and it shows central government and Auckland Council working together, to fund solutions to help communities be more flood resilient. An Order in Council will help to accelerate the project and remove the immediate consenting burden and cost. Flood resilience projects in Māngere will protect hundreds of households from future flooding risk and I look forward to working closely with Kāinga Ora in developing new homes in these places in the future."

Cr John Watson, Chair of the Transport and Infrastructure Committee, says: "We are seeing more extreme weather, and many parts of Auckland are becoming increasingly vulnerable to heavy rain. If these works go ahead, we'll see hundreds of homes in Māngere with a reduced flood risk.

"Some of these homes are classed as having an intolerable risk to life

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

and would otherwise have had to be removed, so it's important to do what we can to deliver these projects quickly. It's great to see the council working with central government to do this and deliver this key next step which will reduce the risk for so many households."

Cr Christine Fletcher, Deputy Chair of the Transport and Infrastructure Committee echoes this sentiment and the importance of this work in Auckland to increase our resilience to extreme weather.

"This is an important step in the process and shows Auckland Council's commitment to flood resilience projects and delivering them in a timely manner for all Aucklanders," says Cr Fletcher.

"We saw many areas in Auckland impacted by the severe weather events last year. It was a difficult time for our communities and we are very aware of how important it is to improve flood resilience across the region. However, it's also important to progress this work quickly, where we can do so, which is why we are looking to start this significant programme of work in Māngere and Muriwai."

In Māngere, the committee supported the comprehensive flood resilience projects for Te Ararata and Harania catchments and supported staff requesting an Order in Council from the central government to deliver these projects quickly, which is subject to ministerial and Cabinet approval.

In Muriwai, the committee also voted to support the Muriwai landslide and stormwater resilience upgrades which are estimated to begin later this year.

About Making Space for Water

The [Making Space for Water programme](#) includes a range of initiatives to reduce flood risk to Aucklanders. Part of this is building new flood resilient infrastructure to enhance stormwater assets and green spaces to deliver increased flood management.

Auckland Council is sharing some of the cost of flood resilience projects with central government as part of a \$2B co-funding agreement for storm recovery. These are subject to business case approvals from both the council and the government, and projects must demonstrate a flood risk reduction for the wider community, not just individual properties.

What are we planning on doing?

The proposed works in the **Te Ararata catchment** include:

- Increasing the stream capacity under Walmsley Road bridge,
- Improving the maintenance access for the Mahunga Drive culverts,

- Installing debris capture devices along the Te Ararata stream.

The proposed works in the **Harania catchment** include:

- Replacing embankments at Tennessee Avenue and Blake Road with an open stream and pipe bridges to increase water capacity,
- Enhancing the newly created stream area with landscaping and planting.

This means that 244 properties in Te Ararata and Harania catchments are predicted to have a reduced flood risk, including 51 assessed as an intolerable risk to life. The total cost of the works will be approximately \$53M.

“The Harania and Te Ararata catchments in Māngere were amongst the worst affected in Tāmaki Makaurau and Māngere continues to be impacted by heavy rain events. As we progress recovery, as a region, it’s important that we do what we can to support our communities on this journey,” says Manukau ward councillor Alf Filipaina.

“I also want to acknowledge the advocacy and support of the Chair of the Mangere-Otahuhu Local Board Tauanu'u Nick Bakulich and the members. It has been crucial,” he says.

“We’re talking about some of the highest flood risk areas in Auckland and Māngere is a priority for us,” says Manukau ward councillor Lotu Fuli.

“Many areas were impacted and many also need these projects so that the local community can benefit. We look forward to working collaboratively with our community, local board and Iwi groups to deliver these projects that will help bolster flood resilience in the wider Māngere area. We know that the works in Māngere can be done so it makes sense to start here – but this is only the beginning of a much wider, regional programme,” she says.

The proposed works in **Muriwai** include:

- Installing a reinforced stop-bank on Domain Crescent,
- Upgrading open channel roadside drains and driveway crossings along Motutara Road to increase the stormwater capacity,
- Installing sediment and debris traps that reduce the frequency of blockages and make maintenance of the network easier.

This means that around 60 properties in Muriwai will have a reduced flood risk, including four properties to be protected from landslide risks. The total cost of the works will be approximately \$5M.

“The severe weather events in early 2023 had a very real impact on many of our communities and we all saw the devastation in Muriwai. These works can be done, and can be done quickly, so it’s great to play our part and endorse these so we can really get started on the regionwide programme,” says Cr Greg Sayers, Rodney ward councillor.

“There’s more work to be done and many areas that need our focus. This is just the beginning.”

Next steps

Business cases for the Māngere and Muriwai projects have been submitted to Government for approval and co-funding – a decision on this is expected in the coming months.

To complete the physical works in Māngere and reduce flood risk as quickly as possible, Auckland Council has requested an ‘Order in Council’, under the Severe Weather Emergency Recovery Legislation Act 2023, to enable rapid delivery of projects that will help communities to recover from the severe weather events of early 2023.

The Ministry for the Environment is leading policy work on the proposal. Subject to ministerial and Cabinet decisions, public engagement would be expected to begin on 30 July 2024.

The Order in Council has been requested for the Te Ararata and Harania catchments works only.

ENDS

Read this story and more on [OurAuckland](#).

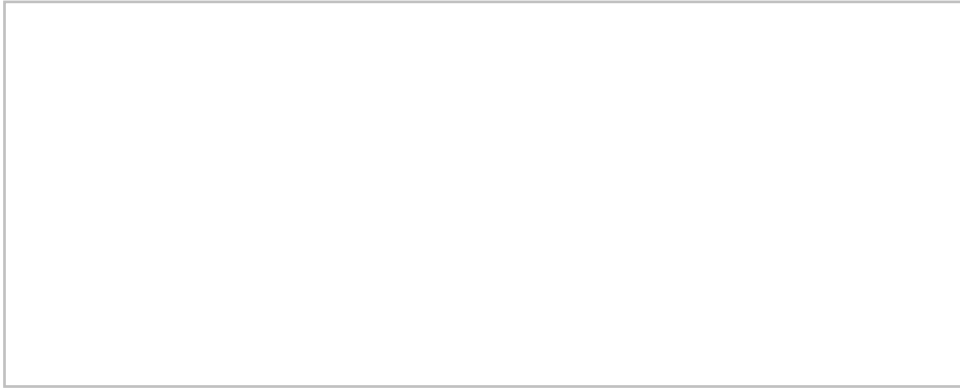
For further information please contact:

Lucy Summerfield

Senior Specialist, Corporate Communications and Media

9(2)(a)

lucy.summerfield@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz



CAUTION: This email message and any attachments contain information that may be confidential and may be LEGALLY PRIVILEGED. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this message or attachments is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email message in error please notify us immediately and erase all copies of the message and attachments. We do not accept responsibility for any viruses or similar carried with our email, or any effects our email may have on the recipient computer system or network. Any views expressed in this email may be those of the individual sender and may not necessarily reflect the views of Council.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

From: 9(2)(a)
To: 9(2)(a)
Subject: Fw: Buyout process for negative equity homeowners
Date: Thursday, 11 July 2024 3:00:33 pm
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Buyout exception policy advocacy letter to Deputy Mayor Desley Simpson.pdf](#)

[IN-CONFIDENCE]

From: Anna Wilson-Farrell [DPMC] <Anna.WilsonFarrell@dpmc.govt.nz>
Sent: Tuesday, 18 June 2024 8:56 pm
To: 9(2)(a) [DPMC] 9(2)(a) @dpmc.govt.nz; 9(2)(a) [DPMC] 9(2)(a) @dpmc.govt.nz; 9(2)(a) 9(2)(a) [DPMC] 9(2)(a) @dpmc.govt.nz
Subject: FW: Buyout process for negative equity homeowners

FYI

From: Helen Hurst [DPMC] <Helen.Hurst@dpmc.govt.nz>
Sent: Tuesday, June 18, 2024 4:30 PM
To: Anna Wilson-Farrell [DPMC] <Anna.WilsonFarrell@dpmc.govt.nz>
Subject: FW: Buyout process for negative equity homeowners

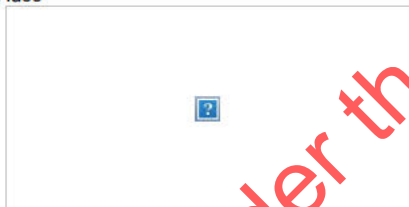
[IN-CONFIDENCE]

From: Mace Ward <Mace.Ward@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz>
Sent: Tuesday, June 18, 2024 3:39 PM
To: Katrina Casey [DPMC] <Katrina.Casey@dpmc.govt.nz>; Helen Hurst [DPMC] <Helen.Hurst@dpmc.govt.nz>
Subject: FW: Buyout process for negative equity homeowners

FYI

he waka eke noa
Ngā mihi,

Mace



Mace Ward (he/him/ia) | Deputy Group Recovery Manager
Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office
Waea pukoro / Phone: 9(2)(a)
9(2)(a) Te Wharau o Tāmaki Auckland House, 135 Albert Street, Auckland
aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery

Execut 9(2)(a)
Email: 9(2)(a) @aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Waea pukoro / Phone: 9(2)(a)

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office is coordinating the recovery efforts on behalf of the Auckland Council Group, New Zealand government and partners, following the extreme weather events in early 2023.

From: Hon Phil Twyford <Philip.Twyford@parliament.govt.nz>
Date: 18 June 2024 at 3:17:54 PM NZST
To: Councillor Desley Simpson <Desley.Simpson@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz>
Subject: Buyout process for negative equity homeowners

Dear Deputy Mayor Simpson,

Please find attached a letter from me re. buyout process for negative equity homeowners.

I look forward to your response and you are welcome to contact me directly should you wish to.

Sincerely,

Phil Twyford | MP for Te Atatū

Labour spokesperson on Immigration, Disarmament and Arms Control, Associate Foreign Affairs

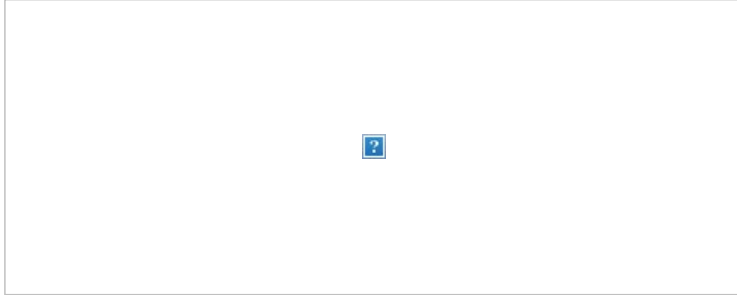
Labour Party

6 Rainside Ave, Henderson, Auckland, New Zealand

Phone 09-835 0915

labour.org.nz/philtwyford [instagram.com/twyford.phil](https://www.instagram.com/twyford.phil) [facebook.com/phil.twyford.mp](https://www.facebook.com/phil.twyford.mp)

Authorised by Rob Salmond, 187 Featherston Street, Wellington.



CAUTION: This email message and any attachments contain information that may be confidential and may be LEGALLY PRIVILEGED. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this message or attachments is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email message in error please notify us immediately and erase all copies of the message and attachments. We do not accept responsibility for any viruses or similar carried with our email, or any effects our email may have on the recipient computer system or network. Any views expressed in this email may be those of the individual sender and may not necessarily reflect the views of Council.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Deputy Mayor Desley Simpson
E: desley.simpson@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

18 June 2024

Dear Deputy Mayor Simpson,

RE: Buyout process for negative equity homeowners - voluntary buyout support scheme

I'm writing to ask for your support for an exceptions policy that will avoid financial hardship for homeowners whose properties were in negative equity just prior to the Anniversary Weekend floods.

In my electorate around 300 homes had flood waters enter them during the 2023 Anniversary Weekend floods. Since then, many affected homeowners who have received category 3 status have opted in and are in the midst of the buyout process. After a tough year of waiting for these homeowners, there is a light at the end of the tunnel.

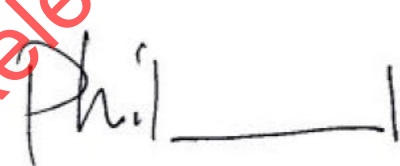
While the buyout policy will work for most, the design of the policy severely disadvantages a group of homeowners who because of the timing of property cycle were in negative equity at the time the flood hit. A buyout offer based on a January 2023 valuation will leave them with a considerable debt to service with no asset to show for it. They won't be able to walk away and move on with their lives like most others will, and it will make it very difficult for them to get back into the housing market. And even if they wanted to, they couldn't stay in their property as it's unlikely they'd be insured and therefore be able to get a mortgage.

One young couple who are my constituents purchased their first home in Urlich Drive in Rānui in 2021. After receiving category 3 status, they estimate that accepting an offer based on even a generous January 2023 valuation will leave them with a debt of \$100,000. In their own words they describe this as 'financial ruin'. Their plans to start a family have been put on hold indefinitely.

The initial policy intent of the programme was to make sure people who were flooded through no fault of their own were able to walk away from severely at-risk properties without facing financial ruin. Without an exceptions policy this group of homeowners will face this very situation.

Please support an exceptions policy for negativity equity homeowners.

Sincerely,



Phil Twyford
MP for Te Atatū



From: [^AKLCouncil: Mace Ward](#)
To: [Katrina Casey \[DPMC\]](#)
Cc: [9\(2\)\(a\) \[DPMC\]](#); [Anna Wilson-Farrell \[DPMC\]](#); [Helen Hurst \[DPMC\]](#)
Subject: IN CONFIDENCE - Progressing Categorisation in Tranche 2 Flood Resilience Areas
Date: Friday, 12 July 2024 3:23:48 pm
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

IN CONFIDENCE

Kia ora Katrina,

In the interests of no surprises wanted to provide update on progressing categorisation in areas where Making Space for Water (flood resilience) projects are being developed.

As you are aware, many Auckland homeowners and communities continue to suffer hardship because of the 2023 North Island Weather Events and are still anxiously awaiting their property categories.

Good progress is being made with categorisation and property buyouts and the development of flood and land stability resilience projects. In response to customer enquiries, we have recently provided a written update to homeowners whose risk category is reliant on a potential future Making Space for Water project. This update informed them of our proposal to the Cyclone Recovery Unit and government to speed up the outcome in their area so we can provide certainty as soon as possible.

The Nile Road area in in the Wairau Valley / Milford and Clover Drive area in Massey are two communities affected by this issue. We have identified an urgent need to complete categorisation for these communities as quickly as possible.

As a result, our Storm Recovery Executive Steering Group has assessed the options and decided it is feasible to progress assigning Category 3 to homes assessed as being intolerable risk to life in these two areas.

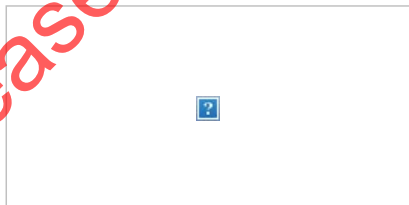
This means we can provide certainty (earlier) for 35-55 homeowners, who would otherwise be waiting until August or September. The forecast is that the remainder, within these two areas, will be categorised in August. We expect this will go some way to allay community concerns about people remaining in at-risk homes long-term while council develops the Nile Road and Clover Drive Making Space for Water resilience projects.

We will be contacting homeowners over the next week who will benefit from this decision directly and providing an update to local community groups and other stakeholders. This should provide some much-needed positive news for these hard-hit communities."

I am comfortable if you want to share this, in confidence, with the Minister's office ahead of communicating with the affected homeowners.

he waka eke noa
Ngā mihi,

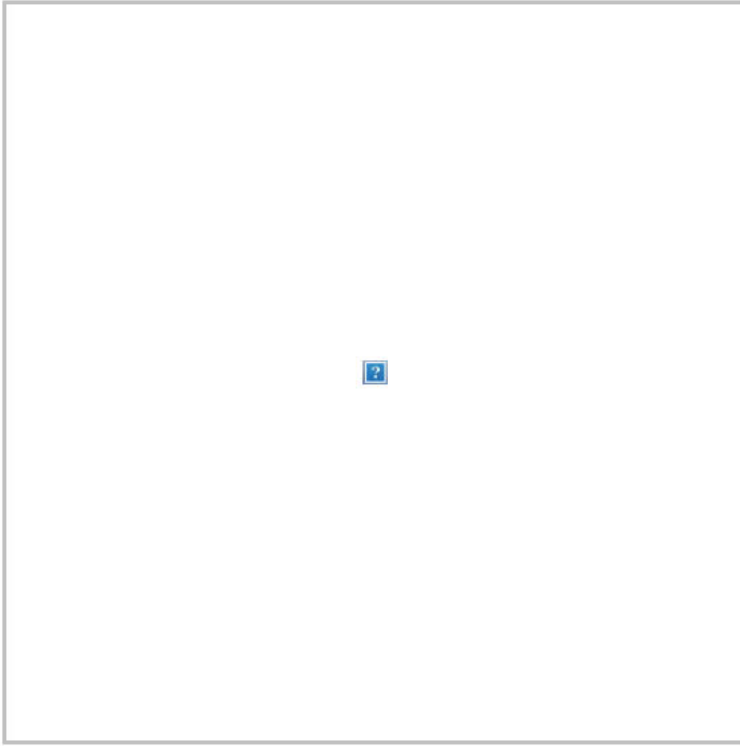
Mace



Mace Ward (he/him/ia) | Group Recovery Manager
Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office
Waea pukoro / Phone: [9\(2\)\(a\)](#)
[9\(2\)\(a\)](#) Te Wharau o Tāmaki Auckland House, 135 Albert Street, Auckland
aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery

Executive Assistant: [9\(2\)\(a\)](#)
Email: [9\(2\)\(a\)@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](#)
Waea pukoro / Phone: [9\(2\)\(a\)](#)

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office is coordinating the recovery efforts on behalf of the Auckland Council Group, New Zealand government and partners, following the extreme weather events in early 2023.



CAUTION: This email message and any attachments contain information that may be confidential and may be LEGALLY PRIVILEGED. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this message or attachments is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email message in error please notify us immediately and erase all copies of the message and attachments. We do not accept responsibility for any viruses or similar carried with our email, or any effects our email may have on the recipient computer system or network. Any views expressed in this email may be those of the individual sender and may not necessarily reflect the views of Council.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982



Released under the Official Information Act 1982

From: [^AKLCouncil: Mace Ward](#)
To: [Katrina Casey \[DPMC\]](#)
Cc: [9\(2\)\(a\) \[DPMC\]](#); [Anna Wilson-Farrell \[DPMC\]](#); [Helen Hurst \[DPMC\]](#)
Subject: RE: IN CONFIDENCE - Progressing Categorisation in Tranche 2 Flood Resilience Areas
Date: Friday, 12 July 2024 5:19:04 pm
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)

Hi Katrina,

Yes, apologies, these are part of the 135.....

Best wishes

he waka eke noa
Ngā mihi,

Mace



Mace Ward (he/him/ia) | Group Recovery Manager
Tāmaki Makaurau Rec
Waea pukoro / Phone: [9\(2\)\(a\)](#)
[9\(2\)\(a\)](#) Te Wharau o Tāmaki Auckland House, 135 Albert Street, Auckland
aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery

Executive Assistant: 9(2)(a)
Email: [9\(2\)\(a\)@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](#)
Waea pukoro / Phone: [9\(2\)\(a\)](#)

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office is coordinating the recovery efforts on behalf of the Auckland Council Group, New Zealand government and partners, following the extreme weather events in early 2023.

From: Katrina Casey [DPMC] <Katrina.Casey@dpmc.govt.nz>
Sent: Friday, July 12, 2024 4:11 PM
To: Mace Ward <Mace.Ward@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz>
Cc: [9\(2\)\(a\) \[DPMC\]](#); [9\(2\)\(a\) \[DPMC\]](#) <[9\(2\)\(a\)@dpmc.govt.nz](mailto:9(2)(a)@dpmc.govt.nz)>; Anna Wilson-Farrell [DPMC] <Anna.WilsonFarrell@dpmc.govt.nz>; Helen Hurst [DPMC] <Helen.Hurst@dpmc.govt.nz>
Subject: RE: IN CONFIDENCE - Progressing Categorisation in Tranche 2 Flood Resilience Areas

[IN-CONFIDENCE]

Kia ora Mace

That sounds like a sensible approach – just a question – are this group part of the 135 and if so are they covered in the current cat 3 funding or part of the \$60m transfer?

Just looking to see if this is something we should note in the cabinet paper (which is lodged on Thursday, discussed at cabinet committee the following Wednesday (24th July) and decisions confirmed by Cabinet 29 July.

Happy to discuss

Ngā mihi

Katrina

Katrina Casey
Chief Executive Cyclone Recovery

P [9\(2\)\(a\)](#)
M [9\(2\)\(a\)](#)
E katrina.casey@dpmc.govt.nz



From: Mace Ward <Mace.Ward@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz>

Sent: Friday, July 12, 2024 3:24 PM

To: Katrina Casey [DPMC] <Katrina.Casey@dpmc.govt.nz>

Cc: 9(2)(a) [DPMC] <9(2)(a)@dpmc.govt.nz>; Anna Wilson-Farrell [DPMC] <Anna.WilsonFarrell@dpmc.govt.nz>; Helen Hurst [DPMC] <Helen.Hurst@dpmc.govt.nz>

Subject: IN CONFIDENCE - Progressing Categorisation in Tranche 2 Flood Resilience Areas

IN CONFIDENCE

Kia ora Katrina,

In the interests of no surprises wanted to provide update on progressing categorisation in areas where Making Space for Water (flood resilience) projects are being developed.

As you are aware, many Auckland homeowners and communities continue to suffer hardship because of the 2023 North Island Weather Events and are still anxiously awaiting their property categories.

Good progress is being made with categorisation and property buyouts and the development of flood and land stability resilience projects. In response to customer enquiries, we have recently provided a written update to homeowners whose risk category is reliant on a potential future Making Space for Water project. This update informed them of our proposal to the Cyclone Recovery Unit and government to speed up the outcome in their area so we can provide certainty as soon as possible.

The Nile Road area in the Wairau Valley / Milford and Clover Drive area in Massey are two communities affected by this issue. We have identified an urgent need to complete categorisation for these communities as quickly as possible.

As a result, our Storm Recovery Executive Steering Group has assessed the options and decided it is feasible to progress assigning Category 3 to homes assessed as being intolerable risk to life in these two areas.

This means we can provide certainty (earlier) for 35-55 homeowners, who would otherwise be waiting until August or September. The forecast is that the remainder, within these two areas, will be categorised in August. We expect this will go some way to allay community concerns about people remaining in at-risk homes long-term while council develops the Nile Road and Clover Drive Making Space for Water resilience projects.

We will be contacting homeowners over the next week who will benefit from this decision directly and providing an update to local community groups and other stakeholders. This should provide some much-needed positive news for these hard-hit communities.

I am comfortable if you want to share this, in confidence, with the Minister's office ahead of communicating with the affected homeowners.

he waka eke noa
Ngā mihi,

Mace



Mace Ward (he/him/ia) | Group Recovery Manager

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office

Waea pukoro / Phone: 9(2)(a)

9(2)(a) Te Wharau o Tāmaki Auckland House, 135 Albert Street, Auckland

aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery

Executive Assistant: 9(2)(a)

Email: 9(2)(a)@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Waea pukoro / Phone: 9(2)(a)

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office is coordinating the recovery efforts on behalf of the Auckland Council Group, New Zealand government and partners, following the extreme weather events in early 2023.



CAUTION: This email message and any attachments contain information that may be confidential and may be LEGALLY PRIVILEGED. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this message or attachments is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email message in error please notify us immediately and erase all copies of the message and attachments. We do not accept responsibility for any viruses or similar carried with our email, or any effects our email may have on the recipient computer system or network. Any views expressed in this email may be those of the individual sender and may not necessarily reflect the views of Council.

The information contained in this email message is for the attention of the intended recipient only and is not necessarily the official view or communication of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. If you are not the intended recipient you must not disclose, copy or distribute this message or the information in it. If you have received this message in error, please destroy the email and notify the sender immediately.

The information contained in this email message is for the attention of the intended recipient only and is not necessarily the official view or communication of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. If you are not the intended recipient you must not disclose, copy or distribute this message or the information in it. If you have received this message in error, please destroy the email and notify the sender immediately.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

From: [^AKLCouncil: Mace Ward](#)
To: [Helen Hurst \[DPMC\]](#); [Anna Wilson-Farrell \[DPMC\]](#); [Katrina Casey \[DPMC\]](#)
Subject: FW: Auckland Regional Leadership Group - June Quarterly Report
Date: Thursday, 25 July 2024 9:52:03 am
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.jpg](#)
[image003.jpg](#)
[image004.jpg](#)
[image005.jpg](#)
[image006.jpg](#)
[image007.png](#)
[Auckland Regional Leadership Group \(ARLG\) Quarterly Report - June 2024.pdf](#)

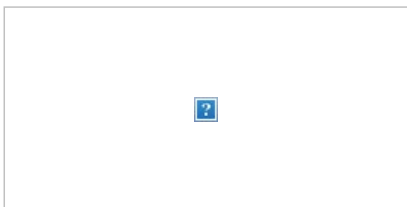
Kia ora,

Just sharing the Auckland Regional Leadership Group quarterly report, and particularly the references to the Recovery Overview.

As a member of the group, we have appreciated the existing structure of the group government agencies to support the recovery work programme.

he waka eke noa
Ngā mihi,

Mace



Mace Ward (he/him/ia) | Group Recovery Manager
Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office
Waea pukoro / Phone: 9(2)(a)
9(2)(a) Te Wharau o T House, 135 Albert Street, Auckland
aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/recovery

Executive Assistant: 9(2)(a)
Email: 9(2)(a) [@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:9(2)(a)@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)
Waea pukoro / Phone: 9(2)(a)

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office is coordinating the recovery efforts on behalf of the Auckland Council Group, New Zealand government and partners, following the extreme wea her events in early 2023.

From: Jules Lynch <Jules.Lynch012@msd.govt.nz>
Sent: Monday, July 22, 2024 4:13 PM

IN-CONFIDENCE

Kia ora koutou,

Please find enclosed the ARLG June Quarterly Report. The information is provided to support and update Regional System Leadership Framework (RSLF) Chief Executives, Ministers, and key community partners on the progress of key regional priorities for the April to June 2024 quarter.

We welcome you to share this report with your colleagues.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank and acknowledge Iwi leaders, Māori organisations, agencies and community partners involved in the ARLG and our regional priority Steering Groups, for the mahi that you continue to do, both as a collective and as individual agencies. As I said at our last ARLG hui, I also acknowledge that many of our members are experiencing significant changes within their organisations and have been impacted, take care, and reach out if you need anything. We have a great bunch of leaders in our ARLG, and I look forward to continuing our mahi as we work together for collective impact to support all New Zealanders to be safe, strong, and independent.

Kia kaha, kia maia, kia manawanui.

Ngā manaakitanga
Jules

Julia Lynch (MMgt) (she/her – [what's this](#))

Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngāti Korokī Kahukura
Regional Commissioner | Auckland South | Kōmihana | Tāmaki Makaurau Ki te Tonga |
Regional Public Service Commissioner | Auckland | Public Service Commission | Tāmaki Makaurau, Te Pou Kōtuiti ā-Rohe o Te Ratonga Tūmatanui | Te
Kawa Mataaho | Mob 9(2)(a) | Email: jules.lynch012@msd.govt.nz

<https://findajob.msd.govt.nz/>

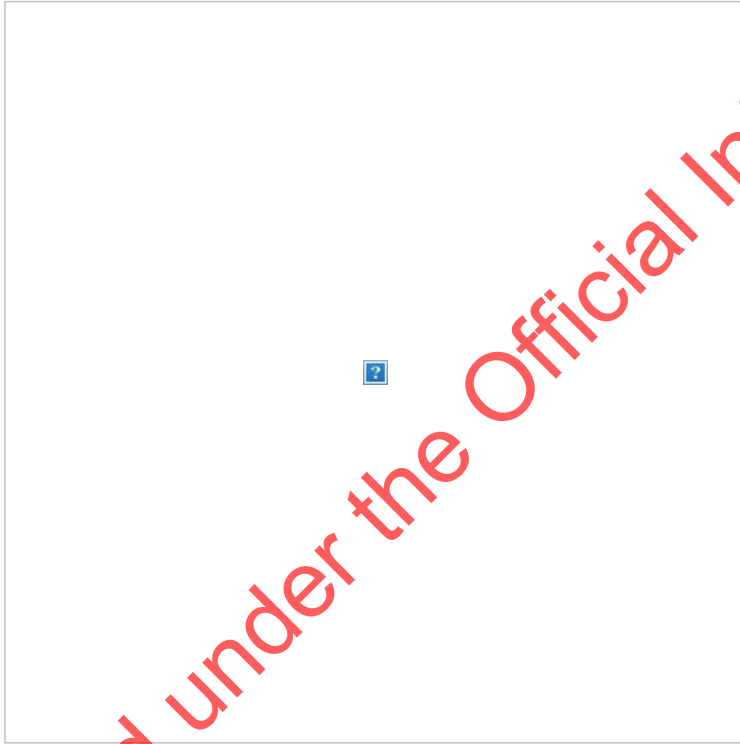


MSD Purpose: We help New Zealanders to be safe, strong and independent

Te Pae Tawhiti – Our Future



This email and any attachments may contain information that is confidential and subject to legal privilege. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, dissemination, distribution or duplication of this email and attachments is prohibited. If you have received this email in error please notify the author immediately and erase all copies of the email and attachments. The Ministry of Social Development accepts no responsibility for changes made to this message or attachments after transmission from the Ministry.



CAUTION This email message and any attachments contain information that may be confidential and may be LEGALLY PRIVILEGED. If you are not the intended recipient, any use, disclosure or copying of this message or attachments is strictly prohibited. If you have received this email message in error please notify us immediately and erase all copies of the message and attachments. We do not accept responsibility for any viruses or similar carried with our email, or any effects our email may have on the recipient computer system or network. Any views expressed in this email may be those of the individual sender and may not necessarily reflect the views of Council.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982



**Te Kāwanatanga
o Aotearoa**
New Zealand Government

Auckland Regional Leadership Group Quarterly Report

June 2024

Jules Lynch, Regional Public Service Commissioner

Tāmaki Makaurau

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Regional Public Service Commissioner's Forward

Tēnā koutou katoa,

The Auckland Regional Leadership Group (ARLG) worked together as a collective over the second quarter of 2024 to support a range of different regional and national priorities. This quarter, ARLG continues to ensure the regional priorities, and the associated steering groups, align with the [Government Targets](#).

We have continued to work collaboratively to support improved outcomes for Aucklanders. Some of our mahi for this quarter includes:

- discussion with the existing steering groups to refocus and align their work to the government targets,
- progressing the Skills and Employment Steering Group, working collectively to better understand the skills shortages and requirements, and support people into employment,
- progressing work on the Resilience to Organised Crime in Communities (ROCC) programme, focused on protecting the Counties Manukau community from the impacts of organised crime,
- continuing to support the implementation of national priorities and government targets,
- connecting with iwi, mātāwaka and Māori organisations to connect and form enduring relationships,
- ongoing engagement with Pacific community organisations,
- continuing to work closely with the Tamaki Mākaurau Recovery Office to support recovery efforts,
- working collectively to support ways to get ākongā back into education.

This work will continue to remain a priority over the next quarter as we work closely with Auckland Council Group, Auckland Policy Office, Iwi, and community partners to identify areas of opportunity for collective action to support better outcomes for Aucklanders.

I want to acknowledge Iwi leaders, Māori organisations, agencies and community partners involved in the ARLG and regional priority Steering Groups for the work you continue to do both as a collective and as individual agencies, while acknowledging that many of our members are experiencing significant changes within their agencies. I look forward to what we can achieve as we continue to work together for collective impact over next quarter.

Jules Lynch | Regional Public Service Commissioner | *Tāmaki Makaurau*

Regional Public Service Directorate | *Tāmaki Makaurau*



Purpose

The intent of this report is to provide an overview around key programmes of work the Auckland Regional Leadership Group (ARLG) and Regional Public Service (RPS) Directorate engaged in to deliver better outcomes for Tāmaki Makaurau.

The information is provided to support and update the Regional System Leadership Framework (RSLF), Chief Executives, relevant Ministers, and key community partners on progress of key regional priorities from March to June 2024.

Background

ARLG is a group of regional leaders from across central and local government. ARLG continues to foster improving the alignment of the Government's social and economic agencies, and alignment with Auckland Council and other key stakeholders on areas of common priority to achieve better outcomes in Tāmaki Makaurau.

The ARLG is supported by the RPS Directorate. This team continues to actively work across the sector, continuing to build enduring relationships with iwi, local and regional government, and community leaders. The RPS Directorate work closely with Iwi, Taumata Kōrero, Pacific Collective, Auckland Policy Office, South Auckland Social Wellbeing Board (SASWB), Auckland Council, and the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office (TMRO).

A significant strength of the Auckland region remains the established cross-agency leadership structure that includes both central and local government. This is supported by both the size and depth of the public service in Auckland. Enabling connected and resilient communities through a unified public service remains an important focus for 2024.

Auckland has many unique advantages that position the city well for the future. Auckland is New Zealand's largest urban economy, and its performance significantly affects the country's economic and social outlook. In 2023, Auckland's accounted for 37.9% of national GDP. Key sectors include professional, scientific, and technical services, finance and insurance, manufacturing, wholesale trade, information media and telecommunications, rental, hiring and real estate services, and construction¹.

ARLG Reporting

This report is produced on a quarterly basis and provides a brief overview of the work underway in Auckland. The report is intended as a progress update, including on how our collective effort is contributing towards the delivery of agreed national and regional priorities.

Recovery Overview

It is now seventeen months since the severe weather events that devastated Auckland communities, and we are making significant progress in recovery ([Recovery Office dashboard 6 June 2024](#)).

¹ Regional Economic Profile Auckland 2023, Infometrics. <https://rep.infometrics.co.nz/auckland/report>



Tāmaki Makaurau's [Recovery Transition Plan](#) is now in place and outlines the shift of recovery activities from the Recovery Office to Auckland Council's regular operations, focusing on completing the 2023 recovery and building future capability.

The Recovery Office has been identified as a 'pockets of good practice' in the *He Waka Kōtuia - Te Tiriti o Waitangi Audit 2024* in regards to active partnerships with mana whenua.

Future of Severely Affected Land (FOSAL)

As of 10 June 2024, the Recovery Office is halfway through the categorisation process for storm-impacted properties (based on the current numbers of opt-ins). Fortnightly updates on categorisation are published on [OurAuckland](#). A campaign is underway to encourage people to opt into the categorisations before it ends on 30 September 2024, with supporting information on [OurAuckland](#).

Now that policies have been implemented, an internal review of the scheme is underway in response to complex cases that fall beyond its initial scope, require policy analysis and/or practice note development:

- The purchase of large sites (greater than 1ha), where the home is only on a small portion of the site.
- Multi-unit properties where not all units were affected by the weather events.
- Cross-lease sites where party walls and neighbour permissions may become a legal, permission and/or engineering issue at the deconstruction stage.
- Category 3 and 2P Properties where homeowners are seeking reimbursement for their labour used during repairs.
- Requirements for insurance claims to be lodged and settled before buy-outs can proceed, in situations where there is no damage to the land, and consequently no EQC claim to lodge.
- Insurance cover/liability for homeowners in the stage between settlement of the homeowner's claim with the insurance company, and Auckland Council buying their property.

Other issues to note include:

- Council is awaiting a cabinet decision to help speed up categorisation by allowing them to buy out otherwise Category 2C properties in areas where they cannot do the mitigation projects within 2 years.
- A change is being sought to the Crown/Council funding agreement to progress decisions for categorisation in high-risk locations where risk mitigation works for Category 2P cannot be delivered within a two-year period.

The removal of the first four dwellings in Muriwai has been completed, and another three underway. There is information online to help Aucklanders [understand what deconstruction means for their community, see where the materials end up](#) and [the challenges of removing 700-plus homes](#). Auckland Council has also approved interim guidance for [managing storm-impacted land](#) acquired by the council, ensuring responsible and efficient management until a comprehensive policy is developed.

Community and social recovery

As at 19 June 2024, the Storm Recovery Navigation Service is supporting 894 families, whānau and individuals, averaging 33 new referrals a week, this number is expected to rise further as outreach activities expand. The Recovery Office is exploring funding sources to extend the service beyond December 2024, ensuring Navigators can continue supporting whānau with their complex recovery needs throughout the long tail of recovery.

The Wellbeing Recovery Plan for Tāmaki Makaurau ([summary of focus areas](#)), a key deliverable of the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan, was endorsed by ARLG on 6 June 2024. Next steps are for the Wellbeing Recovery Working Group to develop the action plan and monitoring and reporting framework. Iwi and community groups will be an active part of the implementation of the plan, recognising their existing role in supporting wellbeing, and close connection to communities in need.

The Recovery Office has commenced delivery of the Local and Community Planning programme, a key deliverable in the Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Plan. Communities in impacted areas across Tāmaki Makaurau will be supported to design and implement recovery activities. To provide visibility of the programme across Government and other agencies supporting recovery, regular updates will be provided through ARLG.

Looking ahead

From 22 June 2024, the Recovery Office will sit within the Infrastructure and Resilience Directorate at Auckland Council. There will be no impact on the delivery of recovery programmes nor the customer experience.

An interim 'lessons learned' report will be completed by the end of 2024, with a final report at the end of the transition process. The Recovery Office will communicate with stakeholders on processes for their input to the lessons learned activities.

National and Regional Priorities

Maintaining and developing collective programmes

The regional priorities and associated working/steering groups for Tāmaki Makaurau include:

EDUCATION AND ENGAGEMENT	EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	COMMUNITY WELLBEING	IWI PRIORITIES
School Attendance and Engagement Working Group Youth Engagement Steering Group	Skills and Employment Steering Group	Resilience to Organised Crime in Communities (ROCC) Steering Group	Kai and Care Housing Education (Mātauranga) Employment Health Taiao Identity

This quarter, our focus has been ensuring the regional priorities, and the associated steering and working groups, align with the [Government Targets](#).

Iwi engagement and partnership remains a focus for ARLG to continue to build and strengthen relationships and look for opportunities to align efforts and regional priorities with identified Iwi priorities.

A copy of the ARLG Purpose, Priorities and Structure document can be found in **Appendix 1**.

The RPSC directorate have developed a resource to support kōrero with stakeholders on Government Targets, starting with MSD, which can be found in **Appendix 2**.

Education and Engagement

School Attendance and Engagement Working Group

The School Attendance and Engagement Working Group is chaired by the Director of Education for Tāmaki Herenga Waka (South Auckland) and is made up of local agency and NGO partners. Members hold a portfolio of responsibilities which include the health, wellbeing, and education of tamariki and rangatahi in Tāmaki Makaurau. The purpose of the working group is to provide leadership to a cross sector response to address the barriers to attendance and engagement which are complex, and many of which sit outside the education system.

A working group comprising of operational team members from local agency and NGO partners is now progressing the mahi. The intention of this collective mahi is to increase school attendance and the engagement of young people and their whānau. This approach supports schools to act as coordinating hubs of their communities, whether coordinating services within the school (academic, attendance, health and wellbeing supports) or engaging with externally delivered services. MOE is now applying the learnings (from the approach taken with priority schools) more widely and looking to review and reset the focus of the working group, with a closure report for the working group expected next quarter.

Support for ākongā and their families in emergency housing

Improved coordination of cross-agency support is being provided to ākongā and their whānau living in emergency housing, with MSD and Attendance Services actively helping them stay engaged in their education. These test-and-learn activities aim to improve access to services, ensuring whānau receive timely support. Agencies are committed to reviewing the outcomes during the July school holidays.

Learners and Earners project

The collaborative project between MSD and MOE aims to build connections through whanaungatanga and engage with whānau to reduce barriers affecting ākongā decisions to seek employment, which pose a risk to their educational success. Most students work to support household bills, averaging 19.9 hours per week, often affecting their education and perception of further education.

Regular sessions have been established with three schools, involving around 30 students, focusing on building strong connections and developing comprehensive profiles covering employment, education, whānau dynamics, aspirations, and challenges. Despite their employment affecting school attendance, the students have shown good socio-emotional skills.

Challenges include maintaining regular contact with chronically absent students and addressing their invisibility and work pressures. Future efforts will focus on collaborating with employers for work readiness, considering micro-credentials, and connecting with whānau at the community level to support educational continuity by addressing financial constraints.



Ngā Oho Ake – Taumata Kōrero CE Collective

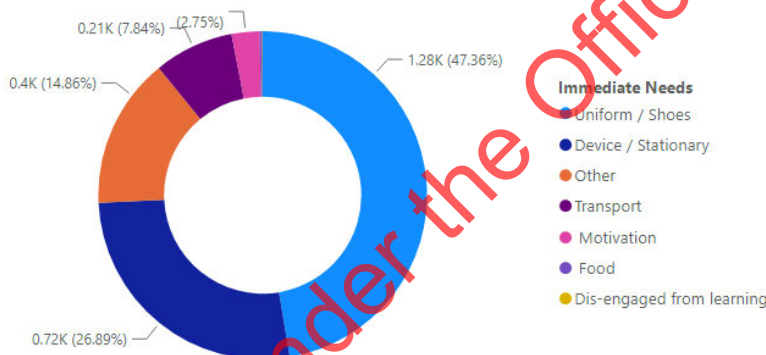
Considerable efforts are underway throughout Tāmaki Makaurau to increase attendance and engagement. Through the Taumata Kōrero CE Collective, Ngā Oho Ake offers comprehensive support and guidance to empower mokopuna, tamariki, rangatahi, and wider whānau in re-engaging and attending education.

Ngā Oho Ake comprises a network of Kaihautū spanning nine Marae and organisations across Tāmaki Makaurau. Operating on a whānau-centric model, Kaihautū empower families to identify their needs and guide them through the journey from referral to re-engagement. While most referrals are self-initiated, other referrals come directly from schools.

The service is inclusive, supporting tamariki and whānau from diverse family backgrounds, across all school deciles and educational settings. Kaihautū prioritise action over blame, judgment, or waiting on external agencies. They adeptly navigate various spaces to maintain respectful relationships, enabling effective problem-solving within these trusted connections. Their primary goal is swift and efficient resolution, streamlining layers, individuals, and processes to ensure children return to school promptly and attend regularly.

From 24 April 2023 to 26 June 2024, Ngā Oho Ake Kaihautū has enabled **1,071 direct referrals** to support tamariki to re-engage in education across Tāmaki Makaurau. This represents **1,858 mokopuna and whānau** receiving support. Ngā Oho Ake Kaihautū works with mokopuna and whānau to support them with their immediate needs and in doing so, enables tamariki to return to education. 47% of needs identified were for uniforms and shoes.

Immediate Needs



Ngā Oho Ake continues to evaluate their services to measure impact the service is having on the whānau and their children they engage with. Some examples of the feedback received are as follows:

"[My Tamariki are] attending more often, able to keep warm and ward off sickness due to having the school jacket and long pants in winter"



“The assistance we've received have truly been transformative. Not only has it provided us with the tools and resources needed to navigate the complexities of the education system, but it has also instilled a sense of confidence and empowerment within our whānau having the tools (chrome book) to be able to keep up with the new ways of learning. Through the support we've received, I have witnessed positive changes in our approach to education, leading to improved outcomes for my tamariki. The awahi with my daughter school uniform had taken a burden off me enabling me to focus on other things that were needed for learning and academic achievement.”

“The funding helped hugely with both of my girls' kura uniforms. [Name of child] got a new uniform this year and so I've spent well over \$400 per child on just one of each item to get them started with the new uniforms. There are no buy now/ pay later option and so I really don't know how I would have been able to afford these uniforms for the girls if this assistance wasn't provided by [name of provider]. I am a single mum who works full time, I have a mortgage to pay and my girls father passed away [many] years ago and ever since- it has been a struggle. This assistance/ support has helped me and the girls on so many levels...just knowing we have help and support is amazing.”

“Huge impact. My son was returning to high school after dropping out 6 months earlier . He was returning to a new school for a fresh start which require new everything uniform and a working laptop etc . I couldn't have done it with out this support. I'm forever grateful for this and the kindness in which it was delivered ♥”

“Great impact. The laptop has helped my son achieve 87% in his science exam, excellence in his maths and English assessments and all his work has been on time - because he has access to a laptop at home. My 6 year old son received an academic award in his class because he has access to a chrome book and my daughter in year 11, has achieved 45 credits so far because she has a laptop.”



Actions undertaken this quarter:

ACTIONS	PROGRESS INDICATOR
Meet with schools and identify services available at a local level to support re-engagement in education within schools.	COMPLETED
Finalise success factors for working group.	COMPLETED
Develop data/metrics reporting around priority schools.	COMPLETED
Identify gaps with data.	COMPLETED
Develop mechanism to coordinate localised agency response in priority schools.	COMPLETED
Engagement with priority schools to better understand the drivers of attendance.	COMPLETED
Complete kura templates for priority schools.	COMPLETED
Connect data and real-time narratives to inform the common operating picture.	COMPLETED
Identify enablers to support attendance and engagement.	COMPLETED
Inform the transition and implementation of Kia Ora Ake into Primary schools.	ONGOING
Deliver PLD sessions to Attendance Service Providers and MOE Teams.	ONGOING
Improve engagement with Māori and Pacific ākonga through Māori and Pacific approaches.	ONGOING

Tracking against Government Targets

The Government has appointed MOE as the lead agency responsible for achieving a target of increasing student attendance, which represents 80% of students being present for more than 90% of the term. MOE has shared a brief overview (see **Appendix 3**) of selective initiatives undertaken in Tāmaki Makaurau in the budget year 2023/2024, with many outcomes realised in the quarter to increase ākonga attendance and engagement, under review. Providing visibility of the activities MOE leads across Tāmaki Makaurau will better support agencies to continue work together on an all of Government response to attendance issues.

Youth Engagement Steering Group

The Youth Engagement Steering Group (previously Youth Offending and Prevention) is chaired by Oranga Tamariki and supported by the RPS directorate. The steering group provides oversight and coordination of youth programmes and initiatives, aimed at driving joint agency collaboration, service outputs, reducing harm, and minimising rangatahi exposure into the justice pipeline.

The Steering Group has not met this quarter. There have however been regular check-ins and updates between agencies. There is a clear appetite from members for the Steering Group to reform shortly, with a focus on building a greater regional perspective with a more protracted view of youth related support and development programmes. The Steering Group enhance and cement a Tāmaki Makaurau view with all agencies and stakeholders at the table, creating an authorising environment for collective programmes relevant to youth engagement.

New responses to youth offending being introduced

Recent changes in the approach by the government to youth crime will see legislation introduced later this year to create a new Young Serious Offender (YSO) declaration and Military-style Academy order. These changes are designed to support serious and persistent young offenders. YSO criteria will target those aged 14 to 17 years with two offences punishable by imprisonment of 10 years, are assessed as being likely to reoffend, and who have had previous unsuccessful interventions. Oranga Tamariki are collaborating with partner agencies, including the NZ Defence Force, to plan what the Academy will look like whilst working alongside providers and the community to deliver it. Oranga Tamariki are engaging with iwi and have established an External Reference Group of independent industry and professional experts, to provide independent advice, support, and critical thinking for the development of the Pilot.

The existing Fast-Track intervention programmes have received funding to both continue and expand. Designed to work in partnership with our communities, Fast Track continues to expand and has had a positive impact on increasing numbers of tamariki since it started in 2022. Of the 733 young people referred to the programme, 74% have not been referred again. While the focus to date has been on younger rangatahi, Budget 2024 sets aside funding to expand the programme to those aged 14 to 17 years on a case-by-case basis.

The Youth Offending Steering Group will continue supporting the ongoing development and operation of youth Multi-Disciplinary Cross Agency Teams (MDCAT) and programmes, such as Kotahi Te Whakaaro, Waitematā West MDCAT and Te Kāhui Whitiōra.

Kotahi Te Whakaaro, Waitematā West MDCAT and Te Kāhui Whitiōra

Kotahi Te Whakaaro, Waitematā West MDCAT and Te Kāhui Whitiōra (Auckland Central) are cross-agency approaches, known as Multi-Disciplinary Cross Agency Teams (MDCAT), that bring together government and non-government daily to review cases of young people involved in offending in Counties Manukau, West Auckland and Auckland Central, to prevent escalation into or through the youth justice system. This consists of a cross-agency, collaborative, whānau focused and flexible response, with clear pathways identified for ongoing appropriate supports.

In addressing the social stressors, the outcomes the muti-agency approach are designed to support:

- Increased attendance and engagement in education.
- Increased accessibility to health supports available within communities.
- Access to employment and post-secondary school training for older tamariki, parents and caregivers.
- Access to affordable, safe, and secure housing for wider whānau.
- Promoting pro-social activities and behaviour.
- Reduced instances of reoffending for those involved.

As at 27 June 2024:

- Kotahi Te Whakaaro have supported a total of **309 tamariki** and **767 wider whānau members** since establishment in May 2022. **86%** of the tamariki supported **have not re-offended**.
- Waitematā West MDCAT have supported a total of **162 tamariki** and **343 wider whānau members** since establishment in October 2022. **67%** of the tamariki supported **have not re-offended**.
- Te Kāhui Whitiōra have supported a total of **47 tamariki** and **250 wider whānau members** since establishment in July 2023. **64.5%** of the tamariki supported have not re-offended.



Update on funding Support for Youth MDCATs

MSD's youth engagement contracts, which allowed for six NGOs to have paid staff members as part of the three youth MDCAT tables, ceased on 30 June 2024. Funding for the eight community youth engagement staff will continue through the 2025 financial year and is now covered by Oranga Tamariki.

The final discretionary funding component, via the Proceeds from Crime Fund, has been allocated to four of the NGOs for a variety of community resilience initiatives to be run over the 2025 financial year. These programmes include:

- School Holiday programmes and boxing mentoring sessions for our West Auckland Youth MDCAT
- Boxing/fitness and Music based school holiday programmes for Kotahi Te Whakaaro
- Māori immersion programmes, aligning to whakapapa, whanaungatanga and tikanga for our Te Kāhui Whitiara participants and their wider whānau.

Some examples of how these MDCAT's are working together to support tamariki and rangatahi appear below.

Example one (Waitematā West MDCAT):

"[Name of provider] have been working closely with one whānau for some time, working alongside Managed Moves and Attendance West to get the 5 young people into a good routine of attending school – most of the young people in the home had not been attending or had been struggling with poor attendance for some time.

The boy was enrolled in Alternative Education, as soon as he was enrolled, he started attending every day! After one term at Alternative education, managed moves started facilitating the transition into mainstream schooling, [the provider] assisted in holding hui's at their office, and the young person starts next week.

[The provider] had reported some of the kids in the home had been struggling with a skin infection, a joint home visit was conducted this week with our MDCAT Health representative. [Name of person] prescribed antibiotics and [the provider] helped with new bedding to stop the infection from spreading. Awesome resource to have, providing health support for our whānau who are unable to make it to the doctors."

Example two (Te Kāhui Whitiara):

In 2023 T entered a programme which gave him the opportunity to learn about and embrace his Māori culture. He responded well to the programme and no reoffending occurred throughout the programme. Educational support was introduced by MOE with a view to recommence education at a local kura. His father (a sole parent) saw the changes in his son and wanted to make changes in his life the first of which was to have facial tattoos removed.

In 2024 T commenced school and it was quickly identified he had some learning disabilities. MOE, with the school, arranged for extra support through Teacher Aide and IWS. Attendance continued to improve (to 85%). T was recently stood down after an altercation with another student and began sneaking out of home, he would go missing for a few days. His father (who previously held no trust in Police or other agencies) submitted a missing report and reached out to [the provider]. The school, MOE, the [provider], and the family worked out a plan for the next term involving set activities during breaks, and increased teacher aid support. The [provider] arranged for T to join a local sports club and receive mentoring through a group helping young people to realise their goals and plan their future. Both the [provider] and MOE supported the father to take up Te Reo lessons. He now has an aim to be employed by the end of the year.

These school holidays, the [provider] is working with the family on activities and rekindling T's relationship with his mother. Despite recent difficulties, T has not re-offended.



Example three (Kotahi Te Whakaaro):

“Police’s Youth Aid Officer, is providing amazing support to a whanau who had no trust in government agencies. [Name of support person] is supporting the whanau with a referral to Kia Puawai for MST (Multisystemic Therapy).

[Name of person] from Ministry of Educations has assisted with an education pathway for the three children, referrals have been made to a community agency for further wrap around support.

The young people within this whanau have not come to the attention of police for some time, where we know their peers who they previously offended with have continued to come to Police attention.”

Actions undertaken this quarter:

ACTIONS	PROGRESS INDICATOR
Refresh of the Steering Group with an aim to better reflect a high-level oversight of the greater youth crime related activity for Tāmaki Makaurau and align to government priorities.	COMMENCED
Develop success factors in line with steering group refresh.	COMMENCED
Develop a common operating model to reduce duplication and overlaps.	COMMENCED
Work towards developing a common reporting framework of youth initiatives in Tāmaki Makaurau.	COMMENCED
Work with Auckland Council on youth engagement and crime prevention initiatives.	ONGOING
Continued reviews and monitoring of pilots and new youth justice initiatives implemented across Tāmaki Makaurau.	ONGOING

Employment and Economic Development

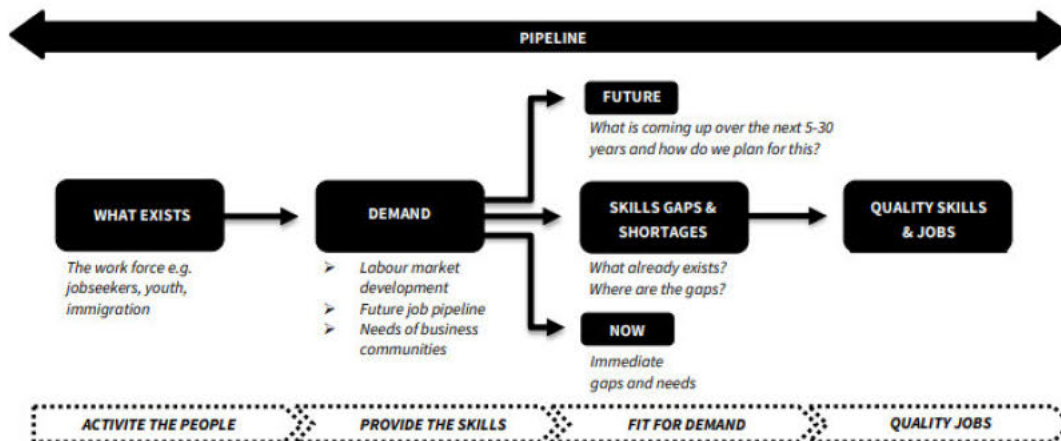
Skills and Employment Steering Group

The Skills and Employment Steering Group (SESG) is co-chaired by the Ministry of Social Development (MSD) and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and brings together agency partners who have a role to play in supporting future skills and workforce needs across Tāmaki Makaurau. The steering group is instrumental in ensuring there is alignment, visibility, and coordination across key agencies working in this space.

The purpose of the steering group is to understand the regional job pipeline, both now and over the next 30 years, understand what exists, activate the right people, and link them into the skills and training which fulfil the demand to support people into quality jobs. The steering group has determined that its initial focus is to take a systems approach by improving its understanding of the regional job pipeline in terms of future supply and demand. The Steering Group will continue to learn, develop, and broaden the initial scope to identify opportunities for greater alignment across stakeholders and enhanced cross-agency collaboration as relevant.



Pipeline developed by Steering Group



In the last quarter, agencies examined the current pipeline and received updates from Te Pūkenga on recent changes. Additionally, Tātaki Auckland Unlimited provided valuable insights through the Auckland Economic Profile Dashboard. The focus for the next quarter is to maintain our efforts on contextualising the current environment, while acknowledging that many of our members are experiencing significant changes within their agencies.

Actions undertaken this quarter:

ACTIONS	PROGRESS INDICATOR
Establish steering group.	COMPLETED
Confirm appropriate membership.	COMPLETED
Developed terms of reference	COMPLETED
Finalise success factors for steering group.	COMMENCED
Understand what already exists.	COMMENCED
Identify initial areas of focus.	COMMENCED

Community Wellbeing

Resilience to Organised Crime in Communities (ROCC) Steering Group

The goal of Resilience to Organised Crime in Communities (ROCC) is to improve wellbeing by co-designing responses to the harms and drivers of organised crime, tailored to the needs of the community. The ROCC programme in Counties Manukau has initially landed in Ōtara. It aims to support whānau who aspire to have equitable access to services that support their cultural wellbeing and build resilience against trauma, organised crime, and methamphetamine. The programme will support the continuation, growth and expansion of wellbeing and addiction support services that aim to improve long term wellbeing and recovery.

Police are leading the ROCC programme in Counties Manukau with the support of other agencies through the ARLG, Iwi and community. The programme will focus on three cohorts:

1. People impacted by illicit drugs, especially methamphetamine.
2. Vulnerable whānau at risk of engaging in or being the victims of organised crime.
3. Rangatahi impacted by, or at risk of entering into an organised crime group.

In June 2024, the ROCC Steering Group welcomed Ngāi Tai Ki Tāmaki leadership to the table. The steering group will report into the ARLG and be responsible for providing oversight, governance, and an authorising environment for the ROCC programme in Counties Manukau.

The Police are leading the ROCC mahi however ‘what this looks like’ is shaped by the grass roots feedback from the Ōtara community. A workshop in May 2024 was attended by a wide range of stakeholders, including church leaders, NGOs, and local residents. The following themes of intent were provided:

- Healthy Homes. Residents deserve to live in safe, warm, and culturally appropriate homes.
- Food security. The ability to access affordable and nutritious food.
- Education. Opportunities in both mainstream and alternative education for our young people.
- History & Identity. Developing an understanding of the past and strengthening connections in the present.
- Pro Social Activities. Accessible and affordable opportunities for Tamariki and rangatahi.

The next quarter provides an opportunity for the steering group to build on the current mahi that Turuki Health are already undertaking to strengthen resilience within the Ōtara community.

Tracking against Government targets

Many of the recent Government targets, including school attendance, youth crime and NCEA results are directly impacted by the outcomes of ROCC. If the steering group successfully delivers on its local goals, this will contribute towards agencies achieving the Government targets.

Actions undertaken this quarter:

ACTIONS	PROGRESS INDICATOR
Second ROCC community workshop held to understand community aspirations and define areas of focus.	COMPLETED
ROCC Steering Group identified and established.	COMPLETED
Initial roll out location within Counties Manukau agreed by Steering Group and the ARLG.	COMPLETED
Stocktake analysis of local service providers and initiatives.	COMPLETED
ROCC Regional Sourcing Plan finalised.	COMPLETED
ROCC Regional Plan finalised, incorporating community feedback.	COMPLETED
ROCC initiatives funded under the Community Resilience and Whānau Support (CRWS) Fund.	COMMENCED
ROCC programme implemented in Ōtara.	COMMENCED



Iwi Engagement

Iwi engagement remains a key focus for the RPSC/ARLG. The RPSC and Director Māori have focused on connecting and forming enduring relationships across the rohe. Our kano ki te kano relational approach has provided us with momentum towards enabling the space to genuinely connect with Iwi who we had no previous relationship with and to build on existing relationships held with central and local agencies.

Through this engagement, ARLG have welcomed nine mana whenua partners who are now part of its membership. This is a significant milestone that enables direct iwi engagement with RPSC and ARLG on matters that align with Iwi partner aspirations and priorities.

Current iwi representative ARLG members are:

- Ngāti Tamaoho
- Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei
- Te Ākitai Waiohua
- Te Runanga o Ngāti Whātua
- Ngāti Paoa
- Te Ahiwaru Waiohua
- Te Kawerau ā Maki
- Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua

Throughout the quarter the directorate has continued to work with iwi leaders to ensure their voice is elevated within the ARLG group, focusing on iwi priorities, aspirations and strengthening relationships collectively. This has been done by ensuring there is allocated iwi space as part of the ongoing agenda as well as coordinating and connecting with agencies on specific iwi matters in alignment with the identified iwi priorities.

The Iwi engagement grant is a mechanism that has further supported iwi with capability and capacity enabling them to effectively engage with agencies and focus on kaupapa with their whānau and hāpori. Partnership, collaboration, being at the front of initial discussions, development / design of initiatives and visibility of how Māori are prioritised within agencies' work programmes are also key focus areas that Iwi have shared with the RPS directorate.

Pacific Engagement

The RPSC and the Director have established strong relationships with key Pacific community organisations and leaders in Tāmaki Makaurau. These engagements prioritise alignment with ARLG priorities while providing opportunities to discuss, support, and share developments that can advance or impact Pacific aiga and their communities, ensuring Pacific people receive the support they need.

Fa'avae Ofanaki

Fa'avae 'Ofanaki is a collective of Pacific NGOs collaborating with key agencies and supported by the South Auckland Social Wellbeing Board. Established in 2023, their vision is to adopt a collective approach, grounded in Pacific values and ways of working, to achieve wellbeing for Pacific peoples in Tāmaki Makaurau, with a strong focus on those affected by family violence and sexual violence.



Pasifika Church Ministers' Collective

The Pasifika Church Ministers' Collective (Collective) is a collaborative group that was formed during the peak of the Covid-19 pandemic. Initially, its primary objective was to actively involve and aid church ministers to effectively disseminate crucial information about Covid-19 and facilitate the distribution of vaccinations within the Pasifika community. However, as this endeavour progressed, the potential for sustained collaboration with Pasifika Churches to address the challenges faced by Pasifika families and communities, further highlighted during the pandemic, became evident.

The Collective comprises 35 Pasifika Church Ministers representing various denominations and Pasifika ethnicities across Tāmaki Makaurau, with its primary mission being to diligently work towards the holistic well-being of all individuals. This mission encompasses fostering their spiritual and social growth, enabling them to flourish and thrive in every aspect of their lives.

Tāmaki Makaurau Justice & Social Sector Pasifika Collective (TMJSSPC)

The Tāmaki Makaurau Justice Sector Pasifika Collective (TMJSPC) was established under the leadership of Ara Poutama Aotearoa, guided by the Tāmaki Makaurau Justice Sector Strategy team and the Tāmaki Makaurau Justice Sector Leaders Board. The membership comprised Justice Sector partner agencies, including NZ Police, the Ministry of Justice, and Oranga Tamariki. The mission was to foster collaboration by aligning the Pasifika strategies of each agency to better serve Pasifika individuals, families, and communities as they navigate the Justice system.

By strengthening these partnerships, the TMJSPC sought guidance from Pasifika community leaders and groups to develop a 5-year Action Plan aimed at addressing key priorities and achieving better outcomes for Pasifika within the Justice system. Recognising the need to address the social impacts and needs of Tagata Pasifika in the Justice system, the membership was expanded in 2021 to include key Social Service agencies such as the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Department of Internal Affairs, and Ministry of Pacific Peoples.

The newly formed Tāmaki Makaurau Justice & Social Sector Pasifika Collective (TMJSSPC) now includes members who maintain crucial relationships with Pasifika community-led organisations and NGOs. These relationships are essential for supporting Tagata Pasifika and their families through the various stages of the Justice system.

The vision of the TMJSSPC is to achieve the best outcomes for the wellbeing of Pacific peoples in Tāmaki Makaurau who are within the Justice system by adopting a collective approach from both Justice and Social Sector agencies, guided by the voice of the community, and grounded in Pacific values and ways of working. This approach aims to empower Pacific people to break the cycle and avoid returning to the Justice system.





**Te Kāwanatanga
o Aotearoa**
New Zealand Government

Auckland Regional Leadership Group

Purpose, Priorities and Structure

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

AUCKLAND REGIONAL LEADERSHIP GROUP

GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSE

NGĀ WHĀINGA / OUR PURPOSE

- Work in a way that honours Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
- Working in collaboration across central and local government, iwi/Māori, community and businesses for collective impact to support Thriving whānau and communities in Tāmaki Makaurau.



PARTNERSHIP AND UNITY

To partner with trusted networks and agencies to achieve shared goals and aspirations.

KOTAHITANGA



COMMUNITY

To weave connections and collaborations across sectors and communities to accelerate a community-led kaupapa.

TE ORANGA
O TE HAPORI



EQUITY

To achieve equitable outcomes for iwi, whānau, hapū and wider communities.

MANA ORITE



DIVERSITY

To unlock social, cultural and economical potential by recognising diverse voices of our communities.

KANORAU



PROTECTION

To regenerate and protect the mauri (our natural environment).

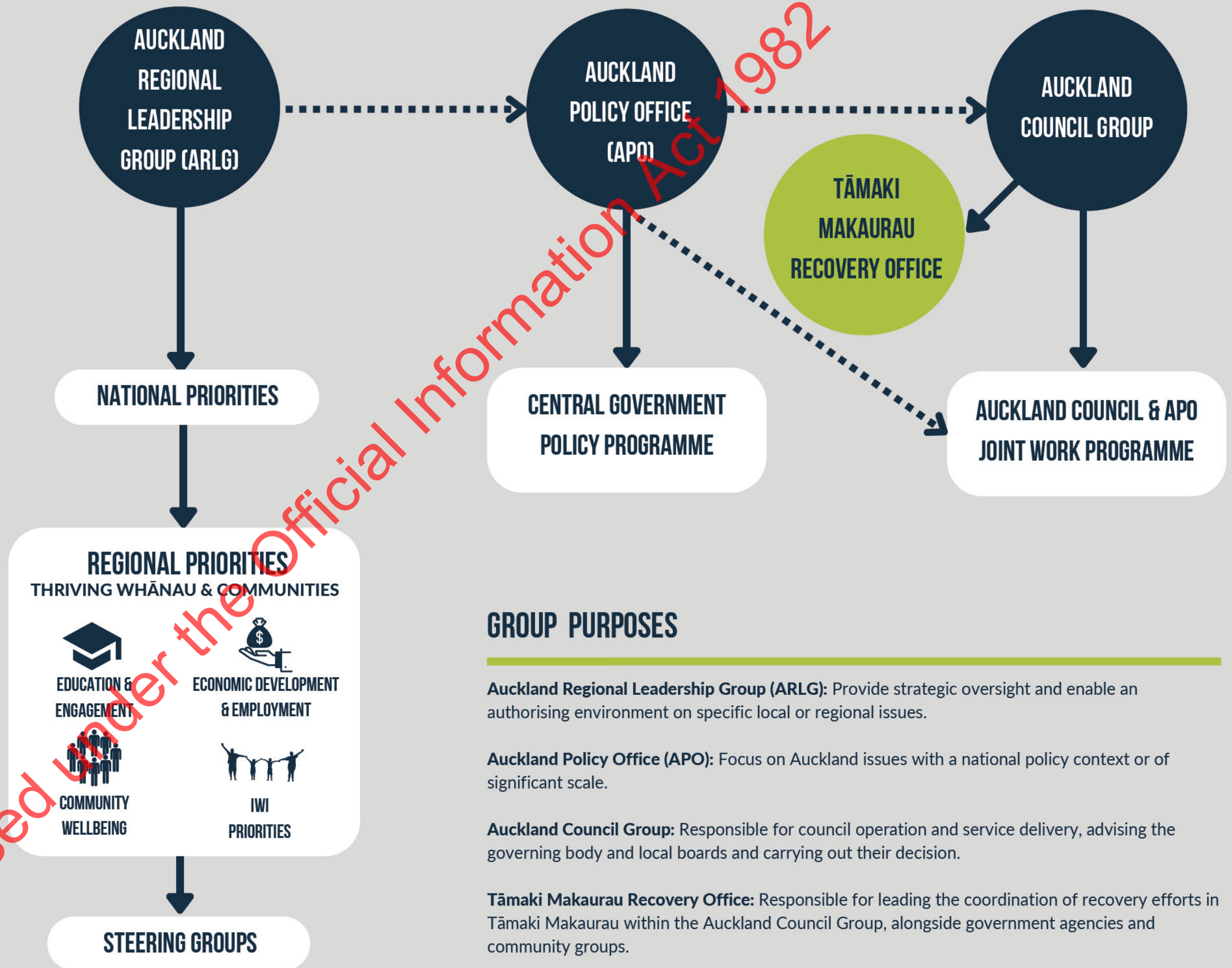
TIAKI I TE
TAIAO

Released under the Official Information Act 1982



TĀMAKI MAKAURAU REGIONAL LEADERSHIP

This document outlines the relationships between key regional leadership groups in Tāmaki Makaurau, the purposes of these groups, how they connect with each other and key work they are responsible for.



GROUP PURPOSES

Auckland Regional Leadership Group (ARLG): Provide strategic oversight and enable an authorising environment on specific local or regional issues.

Auckland Policy Office (APO): Focus on Auckland issues with a national policy context or of significant scale.

Auckland Council Group: Responsible for council operation and service delivery, advising the governing body and local boards and carrying out their decision.

Tāmaki Makaurau Recovery Office: Responsible for leading the coordination of recovery efforts in Tāmaki Makaurau within the Auckland Council Group, alongside government agencies and community groups.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES

As relevant to Auckland (as at April 2023)

REGIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE PRIORITIES

Lead agency: MSD

RPSC Role: Support collaborative, cross agency work to address shared public service priorities to support community wellbeing, such as housing, child wellbeing and employment. Work with regional leaders, including iwi, Māori, local government, business and community to inform priorities.

RPSCs funded: to June 2024

SOCIAL SECTOR COMMISSIONING

Lead agency: MSD

RPSC Role: Supporting implementation of new commissioning approaches at the local and regional levels. Facilitating stewardship of the transformation that is envisaged.

HEALTH LOCALITIES

Lead agency: Te Whatu Ora

RPSC Role: Support and connect Public Service with localities planning activity.

ORANGA TAMARIKI ACTION PLAN (OTAP)

Lead agency: OT

RPSC Role: OT work with RPSCs on how they can help drive support for and engagement in the Action Plan and actions through regional leadership (agencies, iwi, local government and partners) to enable locally led solutions.

REGIONAL SKILLS LEADERSHIP GROUP (RSLG)

Lead agency: MBIE

RPSC Role: A member of the RSLG, developing Regional Workforce Plans, implementing regional economic strategies.

TE AOREREKURA (NATIONAL STRATEGY TO ELIMINATE FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE)

Lead agency: Te Puna Aonui

RPSC Role: Support and facilitate implementation to give effect to the strategy with communities (action 7).

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

Lead agency: MoE

RPSC Role: Coordinate agencies at the regional level to support the Ministry of Education led response to school attendance and engagement.

RESILIENCE TO ORGANISED CRIME IN COMMUNITIES (ROCC)

Lead agency: NZ Police

RPSC Role: Support implementation of ROCC strategy through locally led, regionally enabled initiatives.

RPSCs funded: Yes

CHILD YOUTH WELLBEING STRATEGY

Lead agency: DPMC

RPSC Role: Within the RSLF model, strengthen the infrastructure for whānau centred, locally led, regionally enabled ways of working and learning up and down the system.

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

Lead agency: MoE, NZ Police, MSD

RPSC Role: Scale up responses to youth crime spike. Joined up with Youth Engagement strategy.

KIA MANAWANUI AOTEAROA (MENTAL WELLBEING STRATEGY)

Lead agency: MoH

RPSC Role: Help strengthen coordination of strategies and activities that contribute to mental wellbeing and raise awareness and understanding.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Lead agency: MfE

RPSC Role: Supporting the implementation of the Spatial Planning Act process at a regional level, working with Spatial Planning Committees.

COVID-19 RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Lead agency: MSD, MoH

RPSC Role: RPSCs coordinated the regional public service contribution to the Care in the Community response in the regions. RPSCs have a role in supporting recovery to COVID-19 through existing regional priorities.

NORTH ISLAND WEATHER EVENTS (NIWE)


Lead agency: MSD, MBIE, DIA, TPK, HUD, MPI, Local Government

RPSC Role: RPSCs are an essential link between the local and national emergency responses. They support regional recovery planning by linking regional agencies, local government and iwi to central agencies to ensure regional input into planning and delivery.

RPSCs funded: Yes (various funding streams)

REGIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE PRIORITIES

THRIVING WHĀNAU & COMMUNITIES



EDUCATION & ENGAGEMENT

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT STEERING GROUP
Lead: OT

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND ENGAGEMENT WORKING GROUP
Lead: MOE



EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT STEERING GROUP
Lead: MBIE / MSD



COMMUNITY WELLBEING

RESILIENCE TO ORGANISED CRIME IN COMMUNITIES (ROCC) STEERING GROUP
Lead: NZ Police



IWI PRIORITIES

- KAI & CARE
- HOUSING
- EDUCATION / MĀTAURANGA
- EMPLOYMENT
- HEALTH
- TAIAO
- IDENTITY

KOTAHITANGA



Government Targets - Regional Insights

June 2024

New government, targets & our role

On 8 April, the Government announced nine targets for Government agencies to achieve across a range of areas. This document outlines our targets at a national level, and provides a perspective of what these targets look like in Tāmaki Mākau.

Target 1: 50,000 fewer people on the Jobseeker Support benefit by June 2029

188,000 people are currently receiving Jobseeker Support in New Zealand including 40,000 young people. Young people are disproportionately represented – currently 8.8 percent of all young people aged 18-24 are receiving Jobseeker Support.

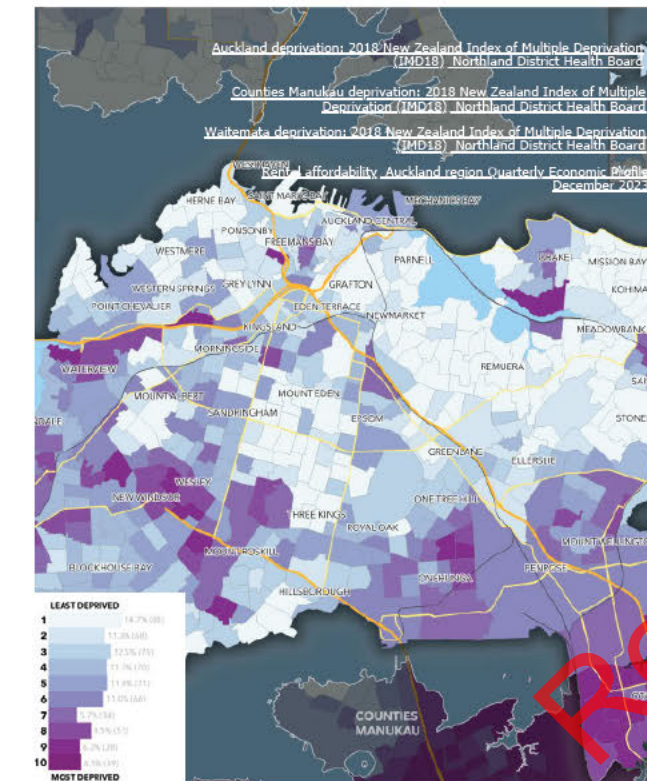
Figures as at Mar-24

Target 2: 75% fewer households in emergency housing (less than 800) - Alongside MHUD / KO

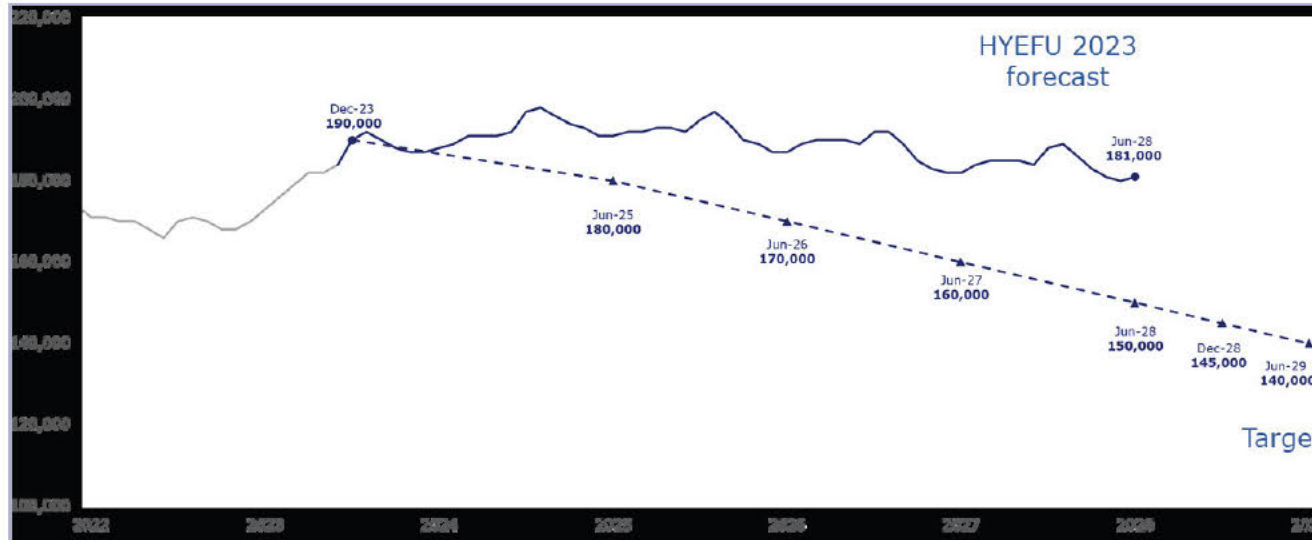
Too many families and children are in emergency housing and they're there for long periods of time. The social and financial cost of people, and especially children, living in emergency housing for long periods is huge - negatively impacting their health, education, employment, and their standard of living.

People receiving Jobseeker Support in Auckland

As at March 2024, there were 67,745 people on Jobseeker Support in Auckland. We forecast 65,546 people will be receiving Jobseeker Support by June 2028. Our goal is to reduce the number of recipients by approximately 17,467 by 2029 (subject to change).



50,000 fewer people on Jobseeker Support by 2030



HYEFU - Half Year Economic and Fiscal Update - Figures as at Dec-23

Target reductions by Auckland Subregion

Auckland Region	March 2024 (actual)	June 2025 (approx. target)	June 2029 (approx. target)	Approx. reduction (by June 2029)
Auckland North	18,514	17,773	14,280	-4,234
Auckland Central	20,285	19,207	14,616	-5,667
Auckland South	28,948	27,236	21,382	-7,566
Total	67,745	63,621	8,872	-17,467

Jobseeker Support: Auckland demographics

Figures as at Mar-24

13,239
 Young People (aged 18-24)

This is 19.5% of the region's Jobseeker Support numbers (NZ average: 21.0%)

20,738
 Māori

This is 30.6% of the region's Jobseeker Support numbers (NZ average: 38%)

16,719
 Pacific Peoples

This is 24.7% of the region's Jobseeker Support numbers (NZ average: 12.4%)

39,945
 12 months+ on Jobseeker Support

This is 59.0% of the region's Jobseeker Support numbers (NZ average: 58.5%)

9,714
 With Children

This is 14.3% of the region's Jobseeker Support numbers (NZ average: 12.6%)

12.2%
 Of 15-24-year-olds in Auckland were not engaged in education, employment or training. (NZ average: 12.1%)

Opportunities to work closer with Industry

If you're recruiting, we encourage you to list your vacancy with us first – we're New Zealand's largest recruitment agency. We will need to work together to make a difference for New Zealanders.

Filled jobs figures as of Jan-24, previous experience figures as of Feb-24

- 79%** of people receiving Jobseeker Support who have been on benefit for less than a year have **previous work experience**. Around **50%** of these people have worked in **moderate to highly skilled jobs**.
- Healthcare, social assistance and retail trade** had the most filled jobs across Auckland in Jan-24. Almost **2,000** work-ready clients list experience in healthcare. About **10,000** work-ready clients list experience in hospitality, tourism and retail.
- Construction** is another industry we are well positioned to support. About **9,500** work-ready clients list previous experience in this industry.

Tackling the Jobseeker Support reduction target

The targets set for us are ambitious and we can't achieve them by ourselves. It's in all our interests to lower our Jobseeker numbers in Auckland.

There's no silver bullet to reducing the number of people on Jobseeker Support, but through early intervention and more frequent engagement with our Jobseekers, we will ensure you get the right candidate for your business. We have a range of free services for employers and a dedicated team that can help you find great people.

- Early intervention**: The focus on employment isn't new to us, and some of these things are already underway. **Kōrero Mahi** seminars occur within two weeks of clients coming onto Jobseeker Support.
- Setting clear expectations**: We're talking about finding work from the very first appointment and we're checking in regularly. People need to be actively looking for work.
- Focus on young people**: In F25 we will see a greater proportion of Youth receiving case management as we maintain our focus on reducing the number of New Zealanders on Jobseeker Support.

Immigration and Jobs across Auckland

- About 8%** of jobs in Auckland are held by a visa holder. There are around **67,800** temporary visa holders across Auckland. **28,800** of these were Accredited Employer Work Visa/Essential Skills Work Visas and **10,900** of these were Working Holiday Visas.
- About 21%** or almost **11,500** jobs in the accommodation and food services sector are held by individuals on temporary visas.

Tackling the Housing Target

Housing is important for all sorts of reasons, including employment outcomes. For most people, benefits and payments, and emergency housing should be an interim measure while they get back on their feet.

Our plan is to:

- Help people stay in their current home or find alternative housing
- Prioritise households with dependent children for social housing
- Strengthen our needs assessment to ensure EH is for those who have no other option
- Increase supply of social housing with 6,000 additional social homes

At the end of May 2024, there were approximately 483 households in emergency housing in the Auckland region. Our target is to reduce this to **200 households by June 2029**.

7,842 AUCKLAND MAY 2024	188 DECREASE SINCE MAY 2023
20.1% AUCKLAND	22% NEW ZEALAND
483 END OF MAY 2024	200 BY JUNE 2029



Our products and services

We help New Zealanders to be safe, strong and independent.

Employers
 Recruitment, wage contributions and redundancy support

Jobseekers
 Ways we can help people to find and stay in work.

Housing Support
 Help to find, maintain or move into housing.

Government Targets

To be delivered by 2030



Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government



1 Shorter stays in emergency departments

95% Of patients to be admitted, discharged or transferred from an emergency department within six hours

All New Zealanders deserve, and expect, timely access to quality health care, especially when they are in need of emergency care. Currently patients are waiting for too long in the Emergency Department, and often with very little information about when they might be seen. This can be stressful for people and may be detrimental to their health.

In September 2023, 68 per cent of patients were admitted, discharged, or transferred from the Emergency Department within six hours. There are interdependencies between Emergency Department wait times and improving access to elective treatment as they require the same clinicians and hospital beds so a focus on both of these areas is required to really improve access to health care.

LEAD MINISTER
Hon Dr Shane Reti, Minister of Health
LEAD AGENCIES
Ministry of Health, Director-General of Health, Dr Diana Sarfati
Health New Zealand, Chief Executive, Margie Apa

2 Shorter wait times for elective treatment

95% Of people wait less than four months for elective treatment

Waiting for elective treatment can be a highly stressful time for people who may have very little certainty that they will get timely care. In September 2023, 62 per cent of patients waited less than four months for elective treatment. The total number of people on that wait list has also grown from 42,000 in 2018 to 75,000 in September 2023. Health New Zealand has successfully focused recent efforts on seeing patients who have been waiting the longest. Importantly, there is a continued focus on clinical prioritisation, so those with the most urgent need get seen first.

Across New Zealand, patients will have access to the hospital and specialist services they need. They will have more certainty about when they will get treatment.

LEAD MINISTER
Hon Dr Shane Reti, Minister of Health
LEAD AGENCIES
Ministry of Health, Director-General of Health, Dr Diana Sarfati
Health New Zealand, Chief Executive, Margie Apa

3 Reduced child and youth offending

15% Reduction in the total number of children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour

We want to be a country that nurtures the potential of each and every young person. That requires safer communities, strong and secure families and young people who are supported to grow up to be the best versions of themselves. Currently there are 1,100 children and young people with serious and persistent offending behaviour. Over the last six years there has been a 291 per cent increase in ram raids. In 2023, over 85 per cent of the offenders were younger than 18. The target of 15 per cent reduction equates to approximately 900 children and young people. The Government will collect data and statistics on youth crime rates and report quarterly on progress through New Zealand Police data. They will track the success of the Fast Track programme, and when implemented, the success of the military style academies will be measured.

LEAD MINISTER
Hon Karen Chhour, Minister for Children
LEAD AGENCY
Oranga Tamariki, Secretary for Children, Chappie Te Kani

4 Reduced violent crime

20k Fewer people are victims of an assault, robbery or sexual assault

In 2023, 185,000 New Zealanders were victims of an assault, robbery or sexual assault offence. Violent crime hurts our people and communities. It especially affects Māori and those already experiencing disadvantage, including across generations. People should be safe in their homes and communities. We're determined to put public safety back at the heart of the criminal justice system. Tougher sentencing and more Police on our streets will help keep us safe. Cracking down on gangs will stop them from intimidating and harming Kiwis and repeat offenders will be off the streets for longer. We will keep track with the New Zealand Crime and Victims' Survey (NZCVS) that examines people's experience of crime and captures crimes that are often unreported.

LEAD MINISTER
Hon Paul Goldsmith, Minister of Justice
LEAD AGENCY
Ministry of Justice, Secretary for Justice, Andrew Kibblewhite

5 Fewer people on the Jobseeker Support benefit

50k Fewer people on the Jobseeker Support benefit

In December 2023, 190,000 people were receiving Jobseeker Support in New Zealand. Overall, if you're on Jobseeker Support it's estimated you will spend on average 13 more years on a main benefit, and for people aged between 18 and 24 years, you will spend on average 19 more years on a main benefit. Work is about more than money. It provides a sense of purpose, independence and connectedness – leading to a better future and helping families break out of the cycle of inter-generational welfare dependence. It also creates opportunity and builds dignity. Our economy is stronger when more people are in work, and that helps with the cost of living and builds a better way of life.

LEAD MINISTER
Hon Louise Upston, Minister for Social Development and Employment
LEAD AGENCY
Ministry of Social Development, Secretary for Social Development, Debbie Power

6 Increased student attendance

80% Of students to be present for more than 90 percent of the term

Currently just 45.9 per cent of students are attending school regularly (September 2023) – a rate lower than other similar countries such as the United States, United Kingdom and Australia. More students attending regularly will mean more leaving school with the qualifications to succeed in higher education, in the workforce, in their communities and in the world. Parents, whānau, students, schools and school boards and communities will be asked to take more responsibility for students' attendance. Through frequent attendance reporting schools will quickly identify students at risk of disengaging and work with their parents and whānau to get them back on track.

LEAD MINISTER
Hon David Seymour, Associate Minister of Education
LEAD AGENCY
Ministry of Education, Secretary for Education, Iona Holsted

7 More students at expected curriculum levels

80% Of Year 8 students at or above the expected curriculum level for their age in reading, writing and maths by December 2030

Educational progress slows between Year 4 and Year 8. Around half of Year 8 students are not reaching the expected curriculum level – in writing that's 65 per cent of children, in reading that's 44 per cent of children and in maths that's 58 per cent of children. We want all children and young people to master the basics and gain the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in life. By 2030 nearly all children entering secondary school will arrive with the confidence and reading, writing and maths knowledge they need to do well in their next stage of learning. This sets them up well for success in NCEA and means they will leave school with the knowledge and skills needed to experience success in work and in life.

LEAD MINISTER
Hon Erica Stanford, Minister of Education
LEAD AGENCY
Ministry of Education, Secretary for Education, Iona Holsted

8 Fewer people in emergency housing

75% Fewer households in emergency housing

In December 2023, 3,100 households and 3,186 children were in emergency housing. Sixty per cent of these households were in emergency housing for over 12 weeks. In December 2017, around 670 households were in emergency housing. Stable, secure housing reduces the long-term social and financial cost on people (and especially children) from living in emergency housing for long periods. It improves outcomes for health, education, employment and the wider community. Delivering this Target will return emergency housing to its original intent – as a last resort used for short periods.

LEAD MINISTER
Hon Tama Potaka, Associate Minister of Housing
LEAD AGENCIES
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary for Housing and Urban Development, Andrew Crisp
Ministry of Social Development, Secretary for Social Development, Debbie Power

9 Reduced net greenhouse gas emissions

ON TRACK To meet NZ's 2050 net zero climate change targets, with total net emissions of no more than 290 megatonnes from 2022 to 2025 and 305 megatonnes from 2026 to 2030

Climate change is already increasing the severity and frequency of damaging natural events in Aotearoa New Zealand, such as flooding, fires and landslips. New Zealand will achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. That means by 2050, our climate pollution is balanced by removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, for example, through growing trees. New Zealand's future can include clean energy to fuel transport, low-carbon manufacturing providing high-paid jobs and low-emissions agriculture driven by technology. These improvements could not only cement our competitive advantage over time, but also support our efforts to protect and improve our environment.

LEAD MINISTER
Hon Simon Watts, Minister of Climate Change
LEAD AGENCY
Ministry for the Environment, Secretary for the Environment, James Palmer

Released under the Official Information Act 2000

The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's Delivery Unit will run a regular reporting cycle for the Prime Minister and Cabinet. The first quarterly report will be produced by mid-2024. Quarterly Targets reports to Cabinet will be proactively released. Lead agencies and Ministers will provide information on Targets process on lead agency websites. For information on the Government Targets go to www.dpmc.govt.nz



26 June 2024

Tāmaki Makaurau Attendance and Engagement activities: Quarterly report June 2024

We know that schools, communities, and various agencies have worked hard over recent years to increase school attendance rates, and we are starting to see the benefits of that.

Purpose of the paper:

The purpose of this paper is to provide members of the ARLG with a brief overview of selective initiatives undertaken in Tāmaki Makaurau in the budget year 2023/2024, with many outcomes realised in the quarter under review to increase ākongā Attendance and Engagement.

The new Attendance Action Plan:

An Attendance Action Plan has replaced the previous Attendance and Engagement Strategy which focused on implementing a range of initiatives designed to support existing efforts to increase attendance rates. A previous paper focussed on the five themes, six priorities and nine targets, of which two are directly related to attendance and engagement:

- increased student attendance, i.e., 80% of students are present for more than 90% of the term by 2030, and
- more students at expected curriculum levels: 80% of Year 8 students at or above the expected curriculum level for their reading, writing and maths age by December 2030.

Regional Response Fund (RRF)

The Regional Response Fund, now in its third year, is a government initiative baseline-fund available since FY22/23. Both year one and year two of the RRF were allocated \$10m nationally. The fund intends to provide additional resources and programmes to support participation in education by reducing barriers to attendance and engagement for ākongā who are disengaged or disengaging from education.

While funded annually, many Regional Response Fund initiatives operate over multiple years. To support funding continuity, Minister Seymour has agreed that \$5m of the Regional Response Fund can be allocated in June 2024 for use across all 12 regions in New Zealand. The long-term future of the fund will be decided in September 2024.

Long-term future of the fund

By or during September 2024, advice will be provided to Minister Seymour regarding the future use of funds allocated to services that directly work with and for students who are not attending school regularly or are at risk of not attending school regularly. This includes the Regional Response Fund, the Attendance Service, the Whānau Engagement Fund and Te Tupu Managed Moves.

The fund intends to provide additional resources and programmes to support participation in education by reducing barriers to attendance and engagement for ākongā who are disengaged or disengaging from education.

Based on a national survey relating to completed RRF projects, preliminary analyses of the responses received indicated that the types of projects that are reported as having a remarkably high or high impact on targeted attendance and engagement are:

- **Student wellbeing and/or behavioural support** (including counsellor/mentor). Mainly focuses on **mental health/anxiety/wellbeing support** – provided through any of the following:
 - Professionals (e.g., social worker, counsellor, mental health nurse)
 - Support people (adult mentor, youth/peer mentor, kaihuringa)
 - Dedicated space/rooms at school for students to take time out.
- **Family-school-community liaison role/s**. Mainly focuses on **school liaison and relationship building with students' families** and spans the following aspects:
 - Dedicated in-school Attendance Support roles (like an Attendance Advisor and Attendance Officer role)
 - Community-based family support people sitting alongside the school or based in an external community provider (whānau navigator/support, cultural connector (e.g., Pacific, Māori)
 - Extra resource at school to focus on attendance data collection and monitoring (in a few cases, a relief teacher e.g. 0.2FTE to do this) to monitor and follow up attendance monitoring with students and their families.

Attendance and engagement are key focus areas for the Ministry of Education (MOE). We know that having our children and young people at school and engaged in their learning is an important and necessary step towards achieving better outcomes. Yet, attendance rates have been declining in New Zealand since 2015. It is therefore no surprise that attendance is the subject of a government target, a Ministerial priority, and an expenditure review. We are only now seeing an improvement in attendance and absence rates.

Our (MOE) target is to get 80% of students present for more than 90% of the term. To achieve this target, we need to turn things around. We will need to take an ambitious approach—one that seeks to fully understand the reasons for poor attendance, targets these barriers in a variety of ways and builds over time.

Many initiatives to bolster attendance were implemented through the first rounds of our Regional Response Fund. What we are doing now is analysing the impacts of this work to help inform where we allocate our resources and what we need to do differently going forward. This involves using our data more effectively, including utilising National Student Numbers (NSNs) and analytic tools to take individual initiative metrics and build them into a comparable picture of what is working and where investment is needed.

Below are a few examples of the mahi that is underway across Tamaki Makaurau which is starting to lift the attendance and engagement of our ākonga. The focus now is to look closely at the impacts of these and other initiatives, to build on these initial results.

Whānau Connectors.

In Term 1 this year, ten schools in Tāmaki Herenga Manawa | Auckland Central/East) put their Regional Response Funding towards employing a whānau connector (kaiāwhina) to work with whānau to support ākonga to attend school—and it is making a difference. Compared to Term 1, 2023, across the ten schools, 540 more students are now regularly attending school, and 101 fewer students are in the chronic absence category.

Schools now using data smarter.

Meanwhile, in South Auckland, twenty-one schools are participating in a professional development programme that aims to reframe the way they approach attendance. By using both quantitative and qualitative data to understand the reasons behind student absence, the schools can identify the drivers of non-attendance and then work with local agencies to implement targeted and effective interventions.

Supporting migrant families

We are also collaborating with our Refugee and Migrant team to facilitate workshops based on the needs and aspirations of the recently immigrated Filipino students and families in Ōtāhuhu. This follows feedback from a school in the area that Filipino students and families require support to understand our education system, specifically about attendance and engagement.

Making learning relevant

Improving attendance is not just about understanding the barriers but also about making school relevant and appealing for our young people. A collaboration between the Ministry, Technology Education New Zealand, the Institute of Civil Engineers, and the House of Science resulted in Ngā Kaihangarau mō Āpōpō, the Engineers of Tomorrow programme, which brings Māori, Pacific and female engineers into schools to inspire and inform students. The schools involved are reporting increased student engagement, better attendance rates, and more rangatahi Māori considering engineering pathways beyond school.

Managed Moves (RRF project example of good interagency cooperation – Te Ako Manaaki)

A good example of interagency work through the Managed Moves (MM) collaborative practice model is Te Ako Manaaki, which is now being used as an Attendance Service model. Te Ako Manaaki, based on the MM model, supports a cross-sector approach to addressing barriers to education via collaborative practice. Te Ako Manaaki (Managed Moves) functions in West and North Auckland and is a good example of agencies (Health, Justice, Family Support, Education, and Transitions) and NGOs working together. Te Ako Manaaki supports students who are referred by schools and other agencies. These ākonga have a range of challenges to their attendance and engagement in education. A Managed Moves Coordinator (MMC) works to support the young person in the first instance, but the wider family often unavoidably comes into the sphere of the MMC's influence and benefits from some attention and support to access services. There are ākonga daily engaged within the initiative, and the success rate of connecting ākonga with their education again is remarkably high.

Public Information campaign

MOE started a new public information campaign on the importance of attending school, aiming at strengthening school boards and parents/whānau's responsibilities for ensuring ākonga attend school regularly. The first element of this is underway as a national social media campaign, using channels such as Facebook, Instagram and TikTok to reach parents and whānau and older (intermediate and secondary school age) students. This will include using social media tiles (imagery and key messages). Our Communications and Engagement team has developed guidelines to support schools to run successful localised social media campaigns within their communities, and posters and digital content that schools can use to help boost attendance rates.

Attendance Data improvement

As part of the data improvement programme, from 7 May 2024, MOE started publishing weekly *Everyday Matters (EDM)* reports on daily average attendance rates. This will change to daily publishing as of term 1, 2025.

So many other examples can be found, and as they all demonstrate, the barriers to attendance are varied and complex. We know that we need to continue to gather and analyse quality data. We know we need to collaborate closely with our schools, communities, and other agencies to understand these barriers so that our interventions are effective and targeted. We also know that we need to keep learning and keep trying. What worked well? What did not? What could we do differently? How could we work with that agency or that community to deliver outcomes? How do we make the best use of that funding to achieve the best outcomes

possible? We are focused on responding to these questions as we deliver against these big government targets and priorities.

Attendance and absence rates in Tāmaki Makaurau (term 4 2023 and term 1 2024) for all ethnicities:

	Term 4 2023	Term 1 2024
Regular attendance	51.0% (51.9%)	62.3% (60.7%)
Irregular attendance	23.6% (24.6%)	21.5% (23.2%)
Moderate Absence	11.1% (11.1%)	8.2% (8.4%)
Chronic Absence	14.3% (13.4%)	7.9% (7.7%)

Numbers in red = national %

Attendance and absence rates in Tāmaki Makaurau (term 4, 2023 and term 1, 2024) for Māori and Pacific ākonga

	Māori		Pacific	
	Term 4 2023	Term 1 2024	Term 4 2023	Term 1 2024
Regular attendance	36.7% (37.0 %)	45.5% (46.0%)	32.1% (34.2%)	47.2% (48.7%)
Irregular attendance	25.8% (26.7 %)	26.6% (27.4%)	25.0% (25.9%)	26.2% (26.4%)
Moderate absence	14.2% (14.9 %)	12.7% (12.6%)	16.2% (15.8%)	12.8% (12.3%)
Chronic Absence	23.3% (21.4%)	15.2% (14.0%)	26.8% (24.1%)	13.8% (12.7%)

Numbers in red = national %

Regular attendance (all ethnicities) for term 1, 2024 across Tāmaki Makaurau has increased to 62.3% in comparison with term 4, 2023 (was 51.0 %); it is an increase of 11.3 %. This achievement is 1.6% above the national average for regular attendance. Both Māori and Pacific regular attendance increased to 45.5% for Māori ākonga and 47.2% for Pacific ākonga (an increase of 8.8% and 15.1% respectively). Moderate and especially chronic absences need more focussed case management attendance as the percentages are still too high.

Younger Provision Fund (YPF)

Concerns have been raised by the sector about increasing disengagement for younger cohorts and a lack of options available to re-engage ākonga in learning. Current alternative education options focus on secondary-aged ākonga (Year 9 and above). However, disengagement is most common at the end of primary and intermediate school/start of secondary school, escalating at age 12 and peaking at age 14.

The Younger Provision Fund allows for local and regional responses to support primary and intermediate-aged ākonga who are at risk of experiencing disengagement to re-engage in learning. The principles adopted to guide investment and contacting service providers to support primary and intermediate ākonga in years 0-8 at risk of disengaging or who are disengaged from learning, are ākonga and whānau centered, are taking an early learning approach and support inclusivity. Localised support options need to support improved outcomes for ākonga Māori and whānau Māori that value partnerships with Iwi, hapū and community providers.

The YPF is a four-year national baseline-fund that started in 2024. Confirmation of the YPF happened earlier this year, and all regions in Tāmaki Makaurau are collaborating with the school sector to identify and fund projects for this budget year, which ends on 30 June 2024. Various agreements with service providers have already been commissioned.

Next steps

Regional teams in Tāmaki Makaurau will continue to prioritise the following:

- A focus on moving irregular attendance to regular attendance.
- Increase attendance of Māori and Pacific ākonga
- Partnering with Iwi
- Collaborating with schools/kura with the lowest regular attendance and elevated levels of chronic absence identifying barriers and solutions to address these
- Supporting schools in engaging with parent communities to understand the attendance pressures impacting parents' ability to support engagement.
- Supporting schools with a deep dive into the data to identify trends and patterns.
- Funding allocations to priority schools and students, including plans for Younger Provision Fund
- Cross-agency workstreams and continued work with community providers and agencies to strengthen community responses to attendance issues.
- Collaborating with school/kura eligible for the Younger Provision Fund to support attendance initiatives.
- Continued work with Attendance Service Providers so that referrals are actioned promptly, and data is used more effectively to better support schools and clusters to improve attendance.
- The principal-led governance groups have been operating for over 21 months, and their active support of Attendance Service Providers has strengthened relationships with the sector.
- Attendance Service delivery identifying and working to successfully re-engage non-enrolled students.

Released under the Official Information Act 1982