

Te Kārearea

20 October 2021

Strategy Work Programme Update



Housing Strategy

Staff will present the Housing Strategy to Te Karearea at the meeting to receive guidance with how best to engage, as well as your advice.

Staff are engaging with hapū and key community groups to gauge levels of interest to develop a Community led housing strategy.



Placemaking Programme

The final round of community engagement for the Tikipunga and Hikurangi Placemaking Plans has been completed.

Intended date for taking project to full Council for adoption – November

Waipu and Parua Bay are the next Placemaking Plans scheduled



Waterfront Precinct Plan

Staff are working through the recommendations from hapū/hapori Maori and making the final changes to the draft Waterfront Precinct.

Intended date for taking project to full Council for adoption – November.



Te Ao Maori Decision Making Framework

The project group are presenting to the Te Tai Tokerau Maori Advisory Working Party in October.

Staff intend to present to Te Karearea and the Kaipara based Mana Whenua Quarterly Hui in November.



Trade Waste Bylaw

Staff presented to Te Huinga. Te Huinga members intend to make a submission and attend a hearing.

Hearing date is the 21st October.

Intended adoption – Late 2021

Procurement Update

Te Karearea

20 October 2021

Current Landscape

- We have been going through a lengthy process of reviewing the Procurement Policy. The landscape has been changing in New Zealand rapidly over the last 12-18 months and it has made it difficult to pin it down. While there is still significant change on the horizon we are looking to support initiatives to adopt more socially sustainable procurement for our District.
- Local Procurement is a priority for us and we encourage all staff who are responsible for making purchasing decisions to look to our local business operators in the first instance. Supporting the local economy is important and that is one of the reasons that we do not consider the lowest price offered should be the main determining factor when making a decision. We will continue to support Whangarei District's business owners whilst ensuring we are making the best decisions for our rate payers.

Engagement with Maori Businesses

We are in the process of building relationships with Amotai and Te Puni Kōkiri in fact we have already reached out to TPK to try and encourage Maori business participation in procurement processes

How do we define a Maori owned business

We are very interested in supporting local businesses and the local economy

We know we can do more

Future Engagement with Maori Owned Businesses

Connecting

Connecting with TPK and Amotai

Using

Using weighting criteria in procurement to support local businesses

- Procurement vs. Project

Educating

Connecting with Maori businesses to educate on Council process around procurement, GETZ etc.

Te Karearea Oruku Landing CEC

Wednesday, 20 October 2021



ORUKU LANDING

CONFERENCE & MULTI-EVENTS CENTRE

CONSULTATION

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE

LONG TERM PLAN 2021-31



Whangarei
District Council

ORUKU

LANDING

CONFERENCE & MULTI-EVENT CENTRE

ORUKU LANDING CONFERENCE AND MULTI-EVENTS CENTRE

- \$60m from central government to help develop a conference and multi-events centre on Riverside Drive
- Cater for conferences, events, functions and performances
- Capacity: 1,000 standing, 750 seated, 650 banquet seating
- Hotel, apartments and carpark building to be private sector's responsibility



NOW



**APARTMENTS AND
CARPARKING BUILDING**

Possible future build by
private sector

HOTEL



Possible future build
by private sector



**CONFERENCE AND
MULTI-EVENTS CENTRE**

Proposed Council-owned
and run asset

PROPOSED

THE STORY SO FAR

- WDC input to be \$23m in infrastructure
- Govt required WDC and NRC to take on extra costs
- We proposed Council buys land, take ownership and build in March 2021 LTP Consultation
- Proposal gained support in LTP Consultation
- NRC reduced contribution; project withdrawn
- More detailed costs estimate obtained
- New proposal put forward for consultation



WHERE WE ARE RIGHT NOW

We have reassessed the project and its costs and are asking if you would like us to:

- Pick up this project (now estimated at \$123m)
- Increase our investment to \$57m to cover shortfall
- Build, own and manage the centre

Government funding agreement deadline is 30 November 2021

HOW MUCH WILL IT COST?

- The figures used in this consultation are a snapshot in time
- We are continuing to explore ways to reduce cost of project
- If the change is material, we will need approval from Central Government

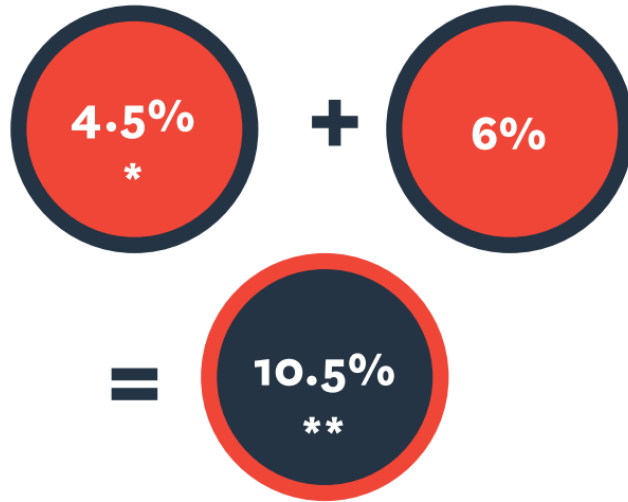
How much will each component cost?

	Oruku conference and multi-events centre	\$80m
	Riverside-Punga Grove intersection upgrade	\$1.5m
	Riverside-Pohe Island wastewater upgrade	\$800k
	Oruku boardwalk, seawall, plaza, path upgrades	\$8.3m
	Oruku ferry terminal*	\$2.6m
	Oruku to Town Basin Hātea Bridge (shared path)	\$20m
	Land cost	\$10m
	Total Oruku Landing Capex costs	\$123.2m

* The components listed here are all part of the Government funding application; however we are continuing to explore ways to reduce the overall cost of the project. If required, we will look to remove the less material parts of the project, such as the ferry terminal.

IMPACT ON RATES

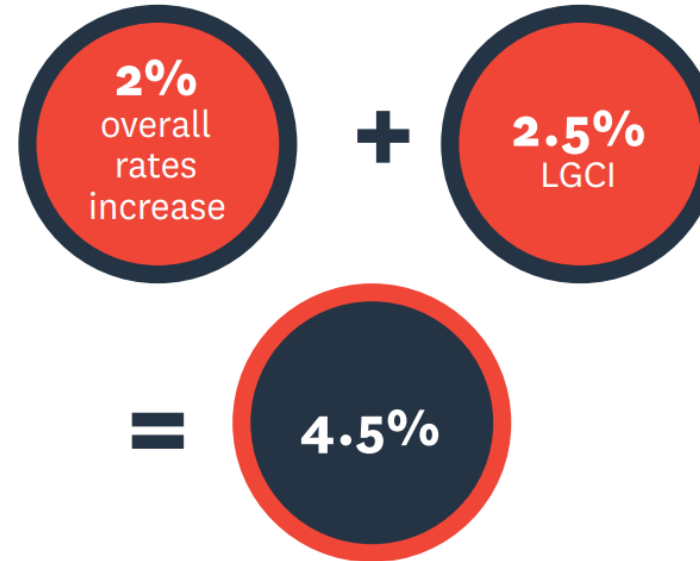
*For 2022-23 (year 2 of the LTP 2021-31)
this would look like:*



* made up of 2% overall rates increase and 2.5% inflation (Local Government Cost Index - LGCI) – as set out in the LTP 2021-31

** 10.5% for Whangārei's average residential property.

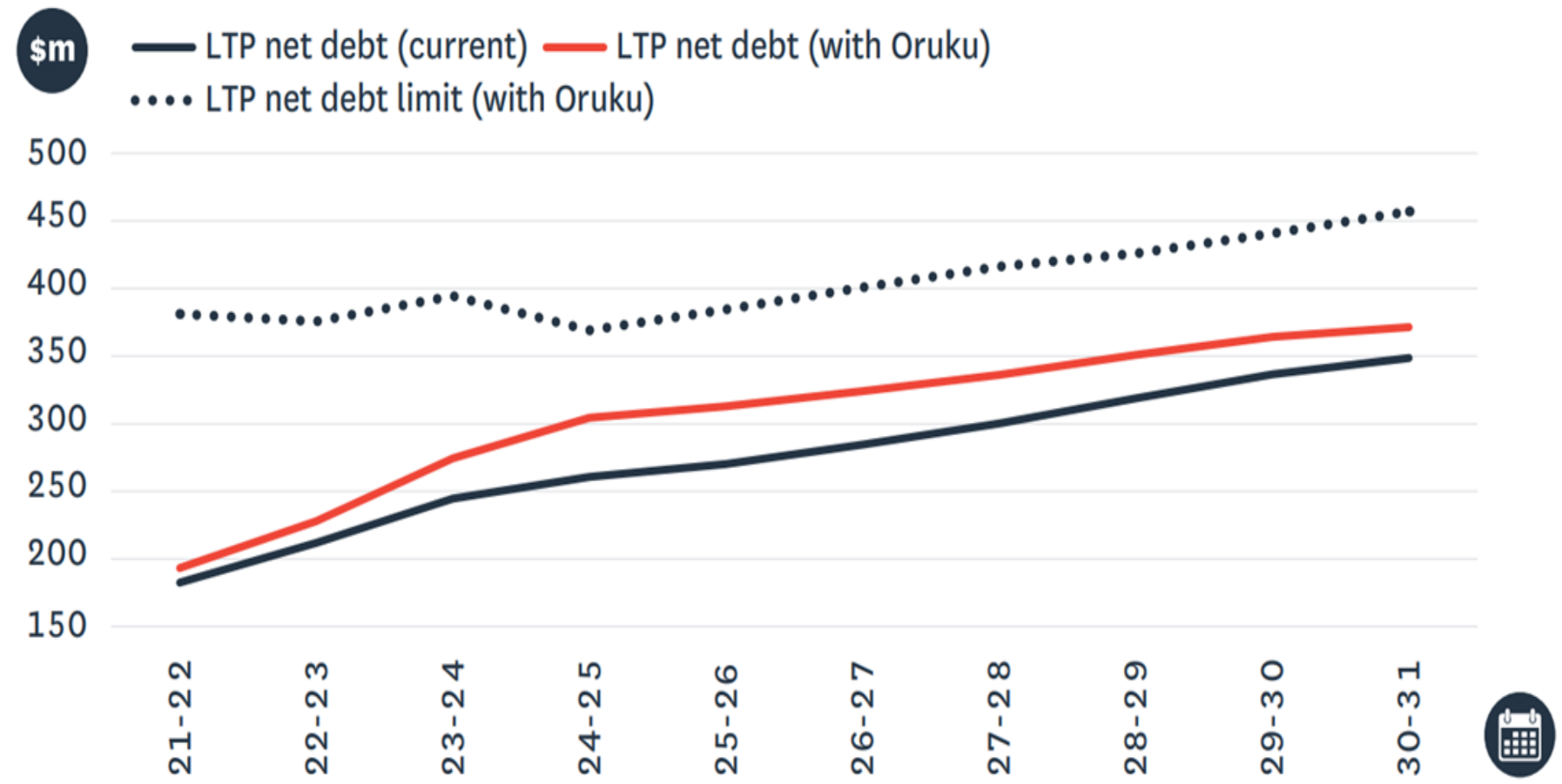
For years 3 to 10 of the LTP 2021-31:



NOTE: Council's budgeted rates revenue is increased each year to reflect the natural growth in the rating database, i.e as our population grows. This growth component is not included in the above.

If more funding or cost savings can be found, rates increase will be smaller

DEBT LEVELS



THINGS TO THINK ABOUT – THE OPPORTUNITIES

- One-off \$60m funding offer from Government
- Economic, cultural and social benefits from more visitors/employment
- Destination facility on Loop to link in with Town Basin and Pohe Island
- Large modern centre to host wide range of events and conferences
- Might attract 4-star hotel
- Investment in infrastructure, including a moving bridge to improve connectivity

THINGS TO THINK ABOUT – THE RISKS

- Up to \$57m contribution from ratepayers
- Council will need to underwrite losses
- Taking on additional debt could reduce Council's credit rating
- Location some distance from CBD
- Potential to compete/complement existing and future facilities
- A four-star hotel is planned but not guaranteed
- Limited onsite parking

HAVE YOUR SAY

OPTION 1: Spend up to \$57m investing in the Oruku Landing Conference and Multi-Events Centre with Council owning the property, managing the build and covering the ongoing costs of depreciation and maintenance, debt, debt repayment and underwriting any losses.

This would require a general rates increase of up to 10.5% in 2022-23 (6% higher than the rates increase in the current LTP 2021-31).

OPTION 2: Council does not proceed any further with the Oruku Landing Conference and Multi-Events Centre project.



NEXT STEPS

18 November: Submissions close

26 November: Deliberations

30 November: Government funding deadline

21 December: Proposed adoption of LTP amendment

THANK YOU

www.wdc.govt.nz/HaveYourSay

Submissions close 18 November



Te Kārearea

Wednesday, 20 October 2021

Three Waters Reform Update

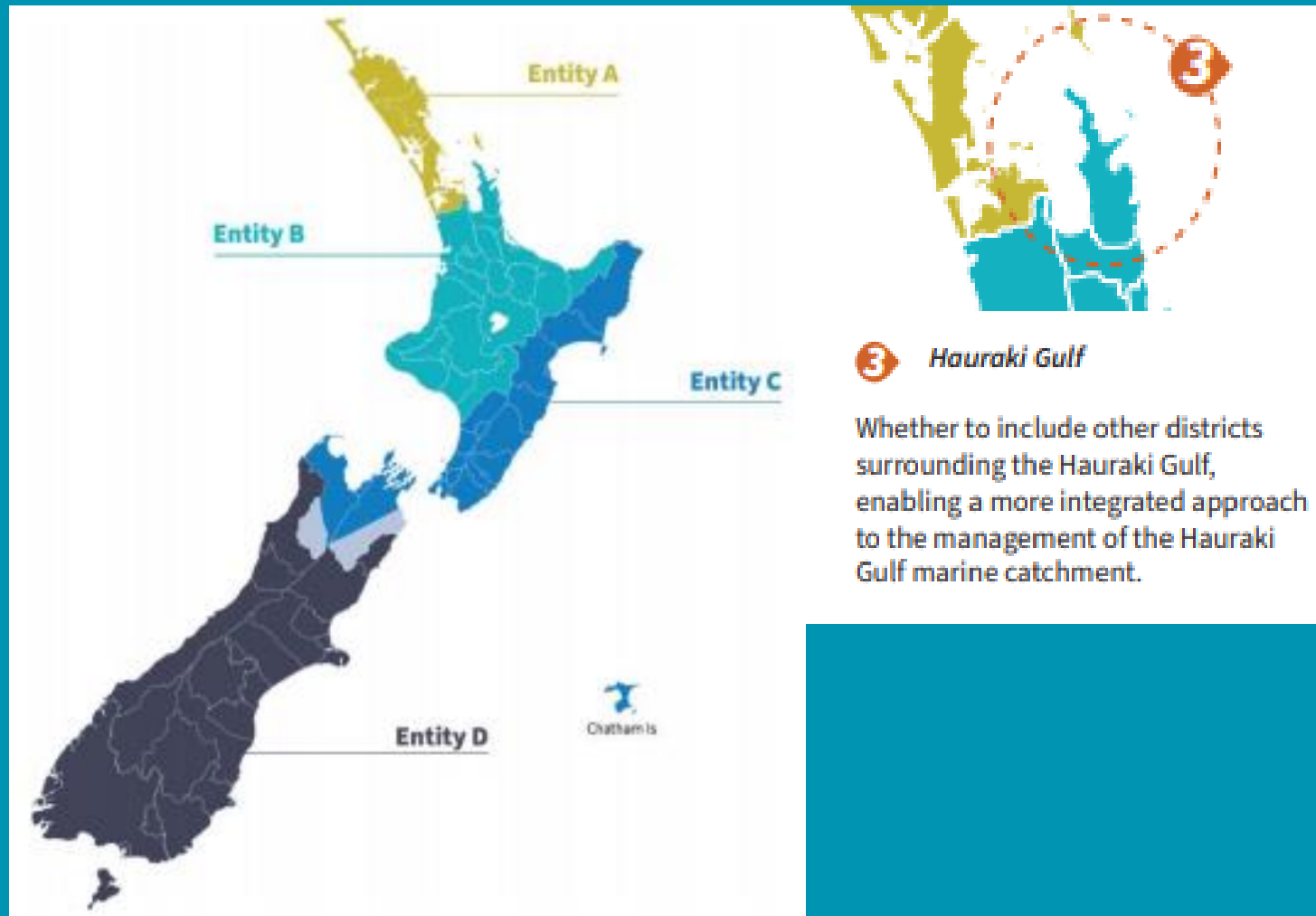
What's New?

- Announcements on the proposed four new water entities
- Proposed Council funding packages
- Heads of Agreement between Crown and NZLGA - Partnering Commitment to Support Three Waters Service Delivery Reform
- More WICS releases
- Whangarei District Council signaling 'Opt-out'

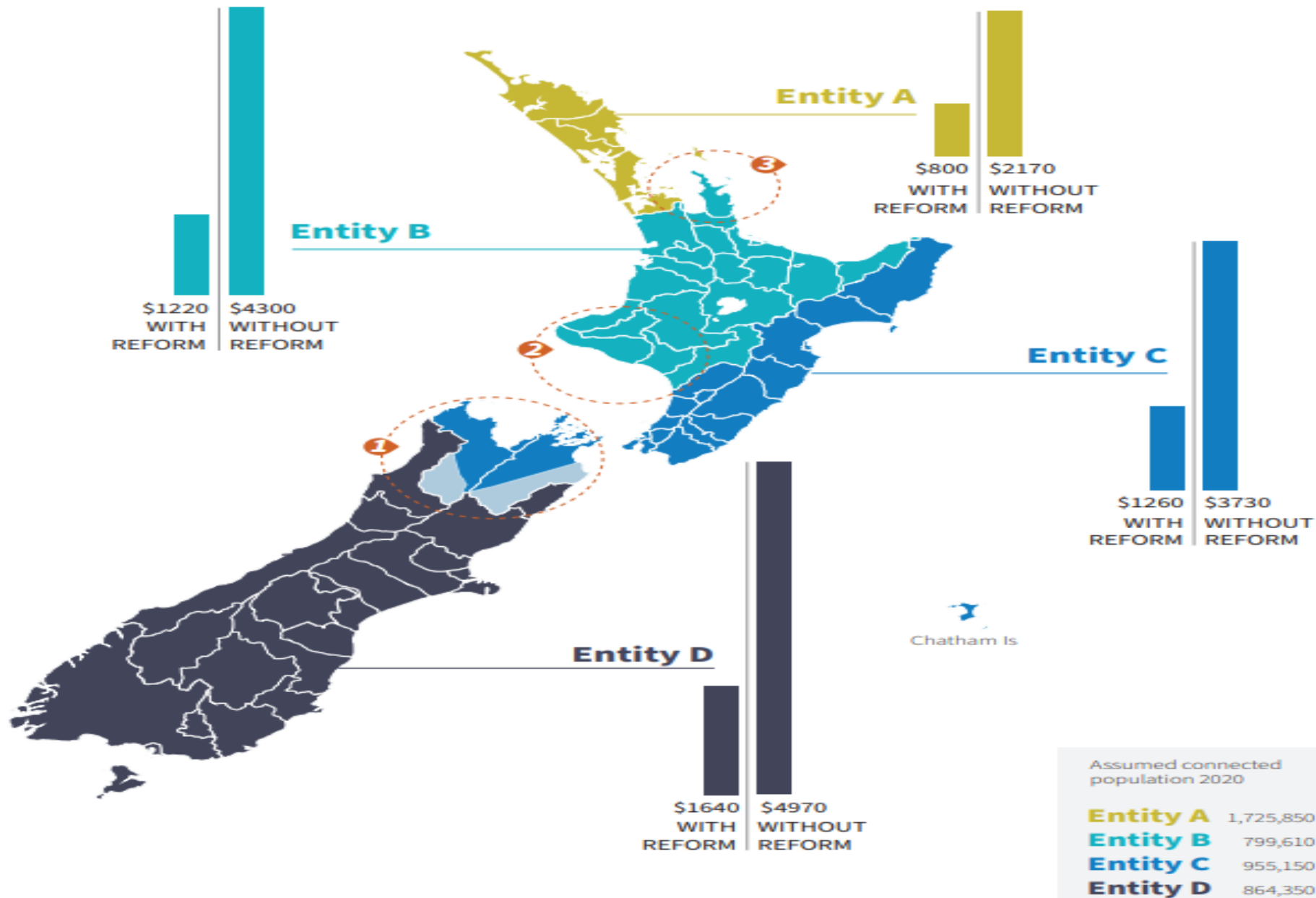
What's New?

- Significant documentation including three Cabinet papers and minutes.
 - Paper 1 - A new system for Three Waters Services Delivery
 - Paper 2 - Designing the New Water Service Delivery Entities
 - Paper 3 - Protecting and Promoting Iwi/Maori Rights and Interests in the New Three Waters Service Delivery Model.

The Proposed Four Water Services Entities



Projected Household Costs 2051



Water Services Entities – Entity ‘A’

Entity A

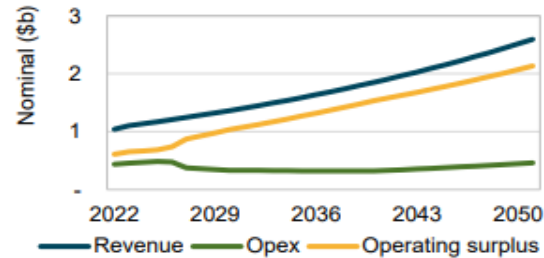


Auckland
Far North
Kaipara
Whangarei

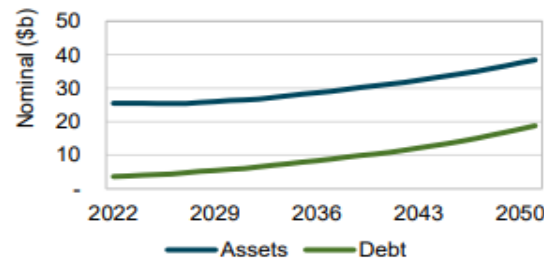
Entity A

Connected population (2020)	1.7m
Average household cost (2051, real)¹	
With reform	\$800
Without reform	\$2,170

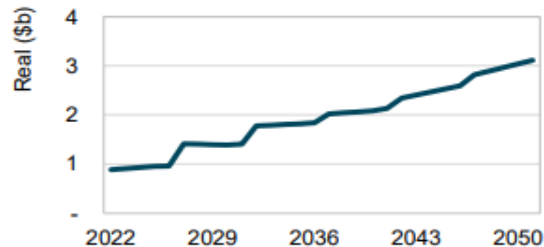
Forecast operating performance



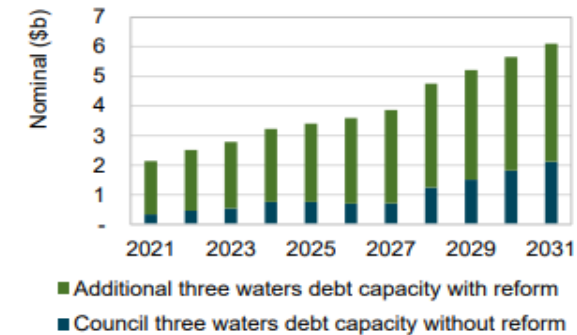
Forecast financial position



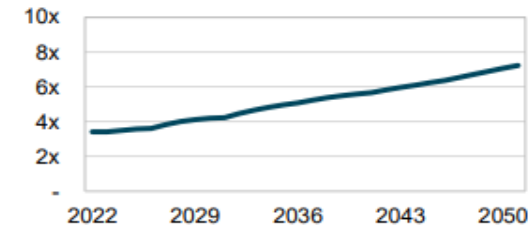
Forecast capital expenditure (pre efficiencies)



Estimated three waters debt capacity²



Forecast debt to revenue³



¹ Forecast average household costs are based on analysis undertaken by WICS.

² Estimated three waters debt capacity is based on draft 2021-2031 LTP data. Council three waters debt capacity assumes a debt limit of 4x three waters revenue. Additional debt capacity assumes debt limit of 6x three waters revenue. We note that the conservative assumptions utilised means this may be understating the additional debt capacity for water investment following reform.

³ Water entities are expected to have an issuer credit rating similar to that of councils. Further information is provided overleaf.

Disclaimer: The analysis presented is based on information provided by local authorities through the RfI and relevant Long Term Plan information. Calculations have been undertaken on a best endeavours basis. Forecasts over this length of time are inherently uncertain and reflect assumptions related to future investment, connection growth and charges to customers. Such forecasts will also be subject to a future economic regulatory regime. As such the information set out above is intended to be indicative only.

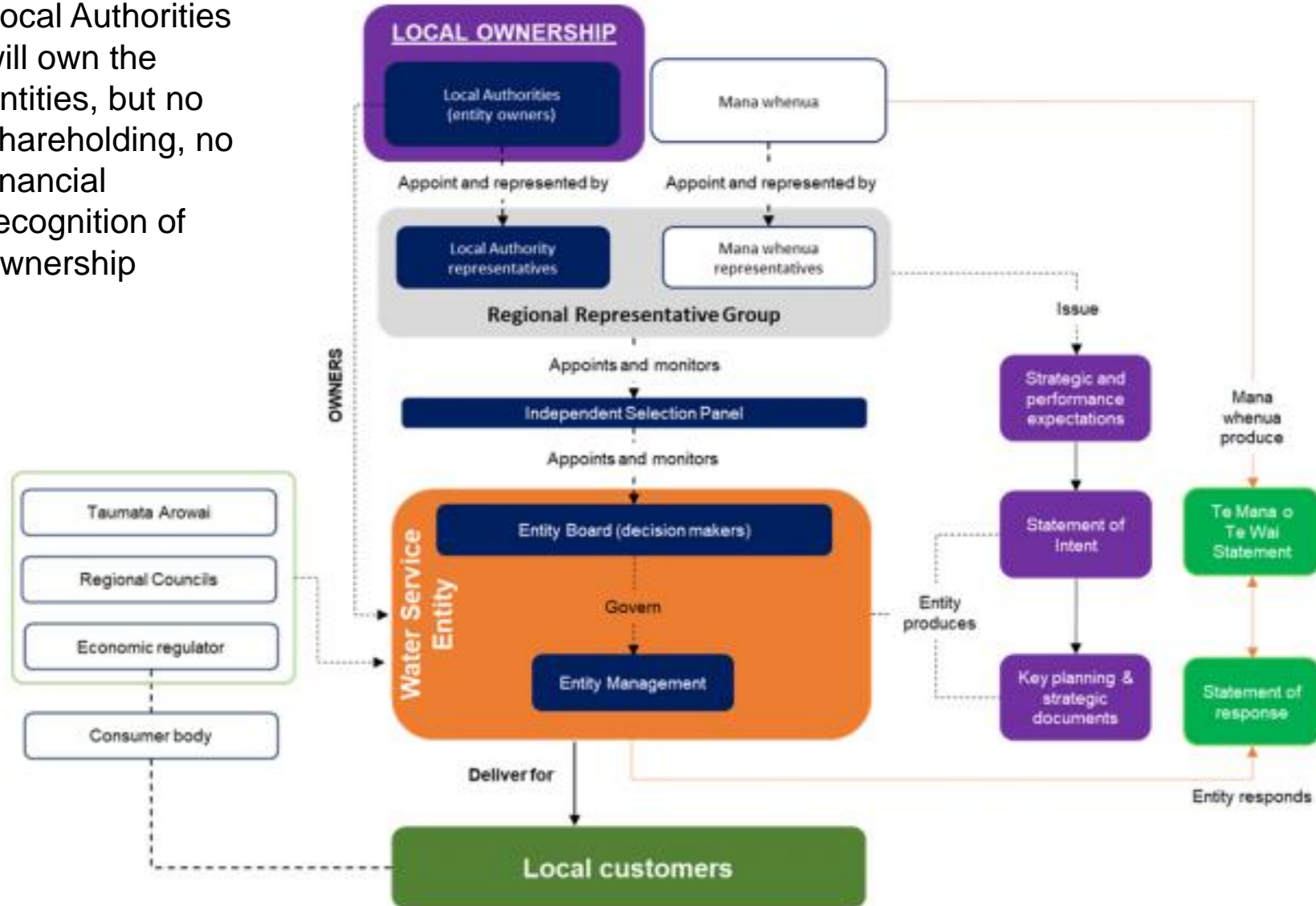


Te Tari Taiwhenua
Internal Affairs

Whangarei
District Council

Structure of Entities

Local Authorities will own the entities, but no shareholding, no financial recognition of ownership



Water Reform Local Authority Proposed Funding

- Total funding \$2.5 Billion plus part of \$296m announced from the 2021 budget.
- Components:
 - \$2B the “better off” component
 - \$0.5B, the “no worse off” component
 - \$296m (part of) for Council’s reasonable costs
- DIA working with LGNZ to develop the process for accessing the various components and conditions attached to any funding (coming months).

Water Reform Local Authority Funding – “better off” Component

- \$2 Billion Invest in the future of local government; wellbeing; “better off” Component.
 - Funded by \$1B Crown Funding and \$1B from the new water entities.
 - National Formula – Population 75%; Relative deprivation 20%; and land area 5%.
 - Funding towards wellbeing associated with water reform objectives, climate change and resilience, housing and local placemaking.
 - Consistent with government priorities.
 - \$0.5B from 1 July 2022. The rest after 1 July 2024.

Water Reform – Local Authority Funding “no worse off” Component

- Estimated \$500 Million, “no worse off” component for local Authorities.
- Provided by the new Water Services entities.
 - \$250m for ‘stranded overheads’
 - \$150m based on per capita sliding scale
 - Excludes Auckland/Christchurch/Wellington
 - Up to \$50m for Auckland/Christchurch/Wellington
 - Up to \$50m for demonstrated greater stranded cost.
 - \$250m to address adverse impact on the financial sustainability of TA’s (To be developed)

Water Reform – Funding Local Authority Funding

- Allocated from the \$296m from the 2021 Budget.
- Reasonable Costs associated with the transfer of assets, liabilities and revenue to the new water entities.
 - Staff involvement
 - Legal
 - Accounting and audit costs.

Note...

- Local Authorities encouraged to use accumulated cash reserves that have been earmarked for water infrastructure by 1 July 2024, or they will be transferred to the new entities.

Outcome

- In the case of Whangarei District Council, the sums are as follows
 - \$38M for the “better off” package
 - \$5M for stranded overheads (“no worse off”)
 - \$90M for financial sustainability (“no worse off”)
 - Reasonable Costs TBA
-
- Looks significant but only a small percentage of asset value.

Local government to review information

- Government has given Local Government 8 weeks to review information and ask questions
- Local Government has provided feedback
- Currently waiting for Governments next step.

Questions





Regional Climate Adaptation Strategy

Presentation received

Te Kārearea - October 2021

PURPOSE

- Background & Introduction to the Climate Change work that WDC is participating within.
- To review the draft Regional Climate Adaptation Strategy prepared by Climate Adaptation Te Taitokerau (CATT)
- To communicate the views of Te Kārearea members on the draft Strategy to the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee

Climate Change: Mitigation & Adaptation

- Long-term shifts in temperatures & weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, but since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.
- Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures.
- Eg: Carbon dioxide using gasoline for driving a car or coal for heating a building. Clearing land and forests can also release carbon dioxide. Landfills - methane emissions. Energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and land use are among the main emitters.

Mitigation: A human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases.

Adaptation: The process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.



High Confidence Common Changes for Australasia from UN IPCC AR6 Report



- NZ land areas have warmed by around 1.1°C between ~1910 and 2020 (very high confidence), & annual temperature changes have emerged above natural variability in all land regions (high confidence).

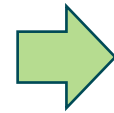
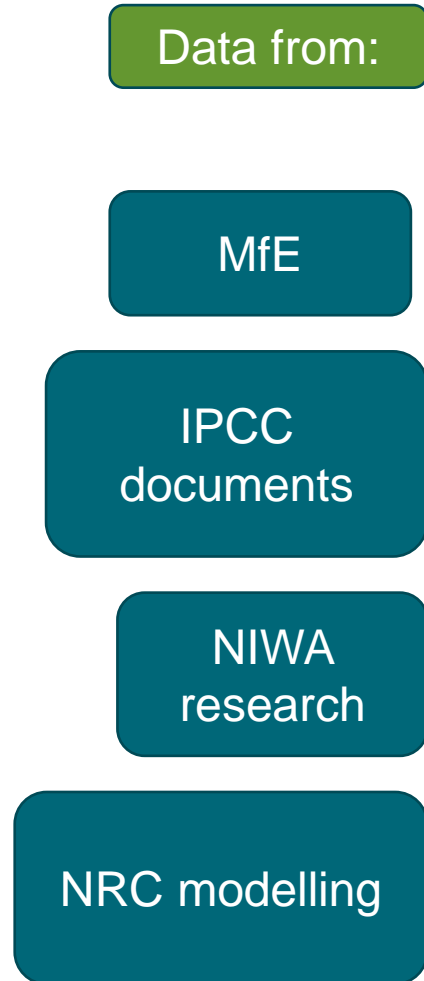


- Heat extremes - increased, cold extremes – decreased. Trends projected to continue (high confidence).
- Relative sea level rose at a rate higher than the global average in recent decades; sandy shorelines have retreated in many locations; relative sea level rise is projected to continue in the 21st century and beyond, contributing to increased coastal flooding and shoreline retreat along sandy coasts (high confidence).



- Frequency of extreme fire weather days – increased. Fire season has become longer since 1950 at many locations (medium confidence).
- An increase in marine heatwaves & ocean acidity is observed and projected (high confidence).

What are the climate predictions for Northland?



- Hotter
 - 2040 up to 1.1deg
 - 2090 up to 3.7deg
 - Mostly daytime temperatures in summer and autumn
- Sea level rise
 - 80cm by 2120
 - Could be up to 1.7m by 2120
 - salt water intrusion to aquifers
- Rainfall
 - Higher intensity rainfall events
 - 23% less spring and winter rainfall by 2100
 - More severe storms
- Drought
 - More frequent dry spells
 - Lower river flows / aquifer levels
- Biosecurity
 - New / 'sleeper' pests

Climate change work: Drivers

- Responsibility + ability to reduce WDCs GHG emissions & to support the community with theirs.
- Declaration of a Climate Emergency & signatory to LGNZ Climate Declaration.
- Existing legislative requirements around hazard management.
- Existing & forthcoming legislative requirements: District Plans; Resource Consents; Understanding risks to communities & infrastructure we provide for the community and planning adaptative responses
- Increasing requirements to disclose the risks to the assets and infrastructure that Council owns. Will impact the ability to borrow money.
- Understand & plan for costs related to GHGs.
- Strong community expectations to act.



...their concerns to the WDC

Global Risks Landscape 2021

Top Global Risks by Likelihood



Top Global Risks by Impact



■ Economic ■ Environmental ■ Geopolitical ■ Societal ■ Technological

Central and Local Government Adaptation Roles & Responsibilities

Existing

Local Government Act 2022

Promote wellbeing through the provision of coastal environment management, resource management & infrastructure services.

Resource Management Act 1991

Manage natural hazards risk eg coastal erosion or coastal flooding. Management extends to the management infrastructure, obtaining technical information, managing natural resources and to facilitating community adaptation processes.

Forthcoming

Climate Change Response Act 2022 (Zero Carbon Bill)

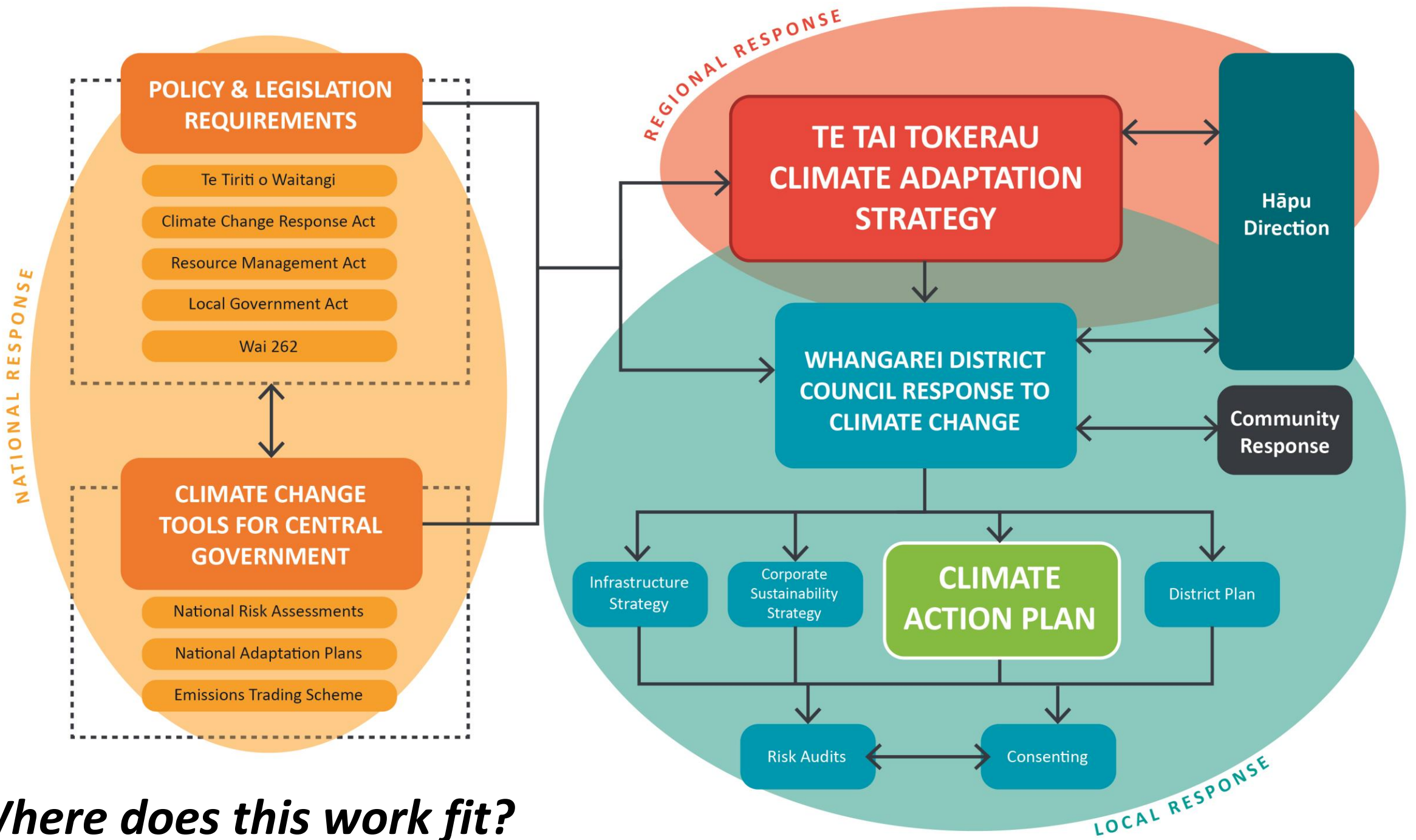
National Adaptation Plans
National Climate Change Risk Assessments. Implications for councils.

Treaty of Waitangi / Te Tiriti o Waitangi

'All of government' approach to address Waitangi Tribunal recommendations from Wai 262. Likely to be changes needing to be embedded in council's responsibilities.

RMA Reform: Natural & Built Environments Act, Strategic Planning Act, Climate Change Adaptation Act

One of objectives it to better prepare for adapting to climate change across all 3 new laws. Very likely for there to remain a strong role for councils in planning & implementing adaptation.



Where does this work fit?

CHECK IN

- He Patai? Any questions so far?

Climate Adaptation Te Taitokerau: CATT

- Established July 2018
- A working group of the four local Councils in Northland (FNDC, KDC, WDC, NRC) and iwi & hapū representatives.
- Working to ensure a consistent approach to climate change adaptation across Northland

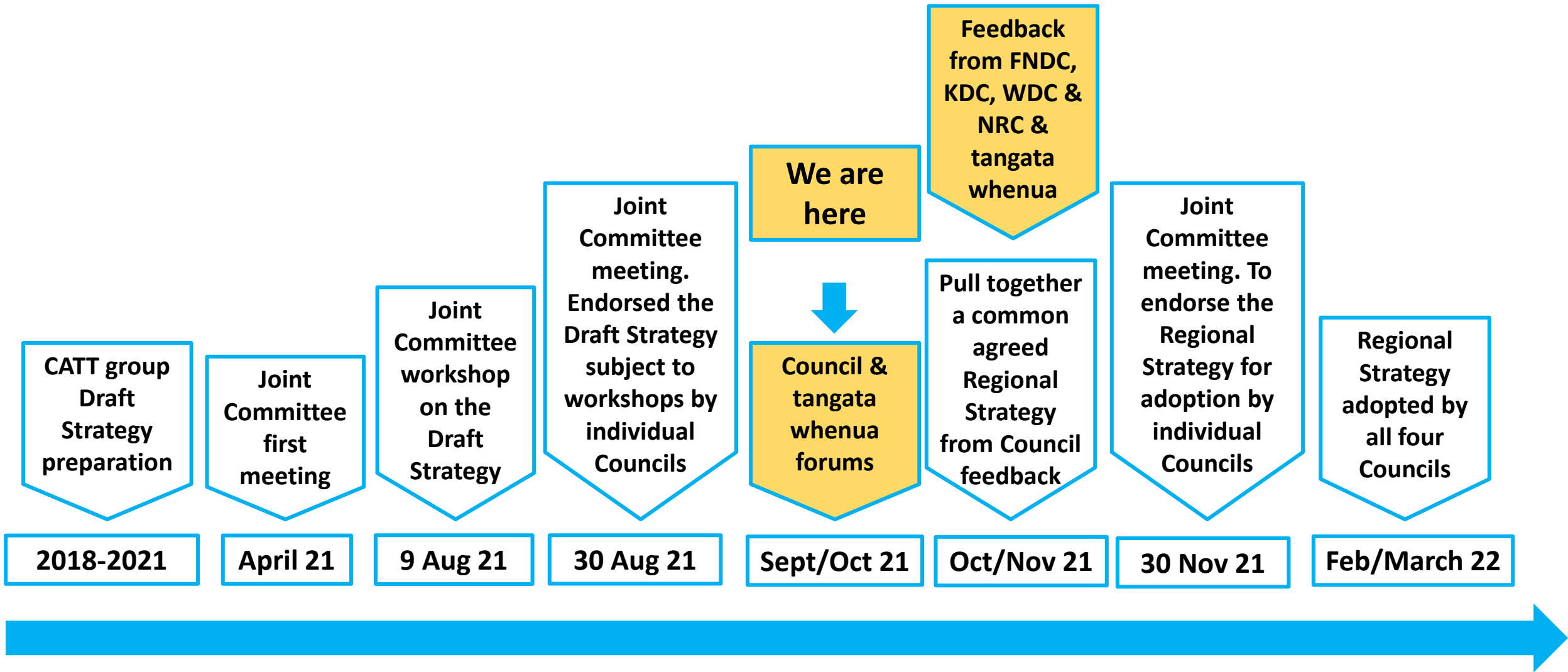


Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee

- Consists of one elected member and one iwi/hapū representative per Council (8ppl)
- **Chair:** Councillor Amy Macdonald (NRC) **Deputy Chair:** Delaraine Armstrong (Te Orewai)
- **WDC reps:**
 - Cr Anna Murphy & Delaraine Armstrong, Te Orewai
 - Cr Greg Innes & Rosie Wellington, Ngati Taka – (secondary)

WHY DO A REGIONAL STRATEGY?

- **Enables effective and efficient use of resources. e.g.**
 - Co designed Te Ao Māori decision making framework being led by WDC to be shared with all 4 councils.
 - FNDC to lead the development of a Climate Assessment Policy for the Region
 - Use of NRC hazard mapping and GIS analysis to understand risks to coastal communities
 - KDC going first on community engagement – opportunity to learn
 - Sharing of communication expertise and collateral through a recently formed regional comms working group
- **Opportunity to work together for the good of Northland as whole & maintain autonomy e.g.**
 - Contribution to Northland Lifelines Group risk analysis
- **Opportunity to engage with the government as a Region e.g.**
 - Submission to the Climate Change Commission
 - Funding from the Deep South Science Challenge



STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

RESOLUTION BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE 30 AUGUST

That the Joint Committee endorses the attached draft Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy to be further developed by staff through workshops with individual councils and tangata whenua representatives, with the final version of the Strategy presented to the Joint Committee for endorsement at the 30 November Joint Committee meeting.



Strategy

Foundational content + 4 Parts

- Executive Summary + Foundations: Scope, Vision, Mission Statement, Principles, Objectives
- Part 1: Background & context
- Part 2: Key issues, responses & opportunities
- Part 3: Enabling effective adaptation
- Part 4: An evolving strategy

Technical Report

Climate risk overview

- Climate risks
- Different perspectives on climate risk
- Managing climate risks
- Climate impact diagrams

Priority Actions

46 actions

- Grow relationships
- Improve knowledge & understanding
- Reduce risk & vulnerability
- Build capacity

Strategy Snapshot

Summary points from Part 1-4 of strategy

Strategy Structure

STRATEGY: FOUNDATIONS

VISION

The people and the environment of Te Taitokerau thrive and are resilient in a changing climate

MISSION STATEMENT

Across Te Taitokerau we work together with iwi/hapū partners and stakeholders to proactively understand, plan for, and respond to, the impacts and opportunities of climate change

OBJECTIVES

- 1. Improving and broadening our understanding of the risks of climate change in Te Taitokerau, especially in relation to local government activities*
- 2. Clarifying adaptation needs and responsibilities*
- 3. Identifying opportunities to improve local government adaptation responses*
- 4. Recommending priority actions for local government*

STRATEGY: FOUNDATIONS - PRINCIPLES

- **Treaty of Waitangi and Te Tiriti o Waitangi** – Work collaboratively with Tangata whenua demonstrating the principles of partnership, participation and protection
- **Whanaungatanga** - Working together to build relationships and a sense of connection across the region, enabling sincere partnerships and collaborative working relationships
- **Co-production of knowledge** - Alongside western science, enable mātauranga to help understand climate changes and inform decisions
- **Considered** - Use research-led, evidence-based, values-driven policy and decision-making to manage risks
- **Ka mua, ka muri** - Walking backward into the future. Balance present-day needs and responsibilities with the rights of future generations, learning from the past using guidance from our ancestors.
- **Transformative** - Use innovation to take advantage of opportunities to build a better future
- **Transition** – Align adaptation with emissions reductions actions and reduce transition risks
- **Equitable** - Ensure ‘no one is left behind’ through fair and tika processes, resourcing and outcomes
- **Holistic** - Enhance the four wellbeings - including social wellbeing, regenerating mauri and environmental systems, supporting cultural values and promoting economic resilience
- **Integrated** – Embed a climate change lens across all council activities

CHECK IN

- Are there any aspects of this content that you would like clarification on?
- Does this reflect the agreed vision of Te Kārearea :
‘He Whenua Rangatira – Whangārei, a district of prosperity, wellbeing and empowered communities’

and mission:

‘Ka tūtuki te Kāwanatanga ā-rohe, ka puāwai hoki te kotahitanga me ōna tini kaupapa – local government that works through effective partnership and shared decisions to provide practical solutions’.

STRATEGY: PART 1: BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

The need for adaptation

Key part of the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems.

Responds to the impacts of climate change – acknowledging the climate is changing.

Does not replace the need for urgent greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

Understanding and communicating adaptation: The impacts and implications of climate change are complex. There are different knowledge bases & approaches.

- **Local government perspectives & National Climate Change Risk Assessment:** Human induced climate change as long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns mainly driven by GHGs. GHGs act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures. The value domain approach that groups societal values into domains (natural environment, built environment, human, economy & governance).

- **Te Ao Māori**

Whanaungatanga: genealogical relationships between people, between people & natural resources, even between related bodies of knowledge. Māori relationships with the cultural landscape are explained through whakapapa. Purakau and mātauranga passed down through generations describe the relationships with and between nga Atua which help understand what practices need to be followed to tiaki the environment, to understand why certain effects and changes occur and to identify the responses needed to address or adapt to the effects. Purakau also remind us that tūpuna (ancestors) faced similar situations.

Legislation: Existing & Forthcoming

CHECK IN

- Are there any aspects of this content that you would like clarification on?
- Call out box suggestions?

STRATEGY: PART 2 – KEY ADAPTATION ISSUES, RESPONSES & OPPORTUNITIES

What are the key issues?



Governance and management

Councils' internal & external roles and responsibilities, including relationships with tangata whenua partners and key stakeholders. Organisation functionality and effectiveness in meeting legislative and Treaty and Te Tiriti obligations.

What are the current responses?



Impacts on Māori

Knowledge and insights about the impacts of climate change on Māori from hapū and iwi partners and tangata whenua perspectives.

What are the adaptation opportunities?



Coastal communities

Climate impacts and implications for Northland's coastal communities.

STRATEGY: PART 2 – KEY ADAPTATION ISSUES, RESPONSES & OPPORTUNITIES

What are the key issues?



Water availability

Freshwater quantity and quality for water supply in Northland.

What are the current responses?



Natural Hazards

Northland's natural hazards, including coastal, river and land hazards, and their impacts and implications.

What are the adaptation opportunities?



Public Infrastructure

Built assets such as stormwater, wastewater and water supply; roads, culverts & bridges; flood management schemes and assets; agricultural drainage schemes; and coastal management structures. This also includes other associated 'natural assets' such as open drains, waterways, buffering, receiving and protective reserves & environments.

Ecosystems and biosecurity

The ecology and ecosystems of Northland's natural environments, including coastal, freshwater, forest and marine.

CHECK IN

- Are there any aspects of this content that you would like clarification on?
- How could we better reflect the issues applicable to Whangārei and the vision of Te Kārearea ?

‘He Whenua Rangatira – Whangārei, a district of prosperity, wellbeing and empowered communities’

and mission:

‘Ka tūtuki te Kāwanatanga ā-rohe, ka puāwai hoki te kotahitanga me ōna tini kaupapa – local government that works through effective partnership and shared decisions to provide practical solutions’.

- Call out box suggestions of issues, examples? Hikurangi swamp, Whangaruru School, Coastal drought, Riverside Drive flooding?

STRATEGY: PART 3 – ENABLING EFFECTIVE ADAPTATION

46 PRIORITY ACTIONS

- Partner with Tangata whenua at all stages of adaptation planning.
- Facilitate collaborative planning with local communities.
- Communicate with communities about adaptation information and processes and listen to their feedback.
- Work across departments to integrate climate change priorities and ensure alignment between activity areas.
- Continue to coordinate adaptation programmes between councils and share resources. Work together across different levels of government and sectors
- Advocate and engage with central government agencies on adaptation funding, legislation, policy and support.

GROW RELATIONSHIPS

STRATEGY: PART 3 – ENABLING EFFECTIVE ADAPTATION

46 PRIORITY ACTIONS

IMPROVE KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING

- Identify key knowledge gaps & develop targeted investigations & research
- Expand existing knowledge base through research, assessments and investigations
- Work with iwi and hapū to be guided by mātauranga.
- Work with communities to understand risks and the range of potential solutions.
- Monitor, evaluate and report on climate risks, community vulnerability and environmental indicators.
- Develop research partnerships with institutes and collaborate on externally funded research.

STRATEGY: PART 3 – ENABLING EFFECTIVE ADAPTATION 46 PRIORITY ACTIONS

REDUCE RISK & VULNERABILITY

- Pre-emptively plan adaptation responses at the local scale, working with Māori, communities, infrastructure providers, government agencies and stakeholders, using appropriate engagement processes and decision-support tools
- Develop rules and policies that reduce risk and enable appropriate and flexible adaptation responses
- Plan for, and invest in, long-term risk management infrastructure and solutions for a wide range of climate risks
- Adopt appropriate nature-based responses and interim measures

STRATEGY: PART 3 – ENABLING EFFECTIVE ADAPTATION 46 PRIORITY ACTIONS

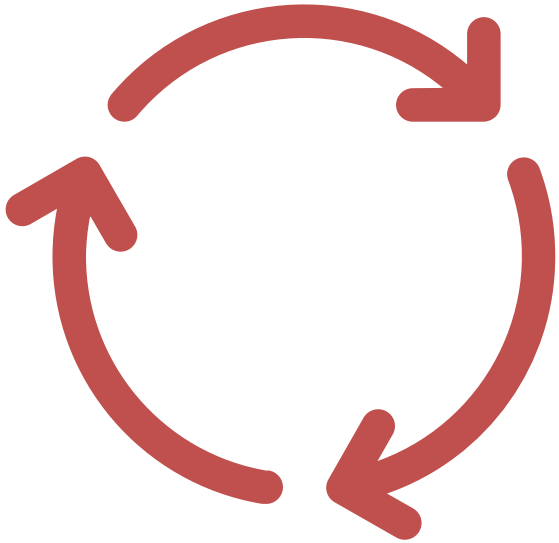
BUILD CAPACITY

- Demonstrate leadership through effective and collaborative governance
- Build internal staff capacity and resources, both through specialist teams as well as across and between organisations
- Develop consistent climate change policy between councils, and integrate climate change objectives across council policies, strategies and processes
- Provide sufficient funding for adaptation activities, including investigations, planning, engagement, and implementation where appropriate
- Identify collaborative and external funding opportunities

CHECK IN

- Do you have any questions or input on specific action points?

PART 4 – AN EVOLVING STRATEGY



Strategy needs to be a living document, flexible and responsive to new information, feedback, changes in the legislative and legal environments or other major events. Reviews are grouped into three categories:

- 1. Technical - new technical reports or updates to existing
- 2. Minor - Operational and minor updates to Strategy and/or Priority Actions
- 3. Major - Substantive review and major changes to Strategy and/or Priority Actions

Reviews can be triggered by different events or requests, with varying levels of permitted changes, and corresponding engagement and approvals processes required.

At a minimum, the Strategy will be reviewed at regular 3-yearly intervals prior to LTP consultation, with other reviews undertaken in response to feedback, legislation change and other events. Updates to the Priority actions will be made on an ongoing basis as required. Where possible reviews will be combined for the purposes of efficiency.

CHECK IN

- Are there any aspects of this content that you would like clarification on?

WHERE TO FROM HERE?

