

**Joint Climate Change Adaptation
Committee**

Monday 20 February 2023 at 1.00pm - 3.00 pm

AGENDA

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee Agenda

Meeting to be held in the Kaipara District Council (meeting room)
1c Molesworth Drive, Mangawhai
on Monday 20 February 2023, commencing at 1.00pm - 3.00 pm

Recommendations contained in the agenda are NOT decisions of the meeting. Please refer to minutes for resolutions.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE JOINT CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE

Chairperson, Councillor Amy Macdonald

NRC iwi/hapu representative Rihari Dargaville	KDC Mayor Craig Jepson	KDC iwi/hapu representative Antony Thompson
KDC iwi/hapu representative Fiona Kemp	WDC Councillor Scott McKenzie	FNDC Councillor Tamati Rakena
Councillor WDC Deb Harding - Councillor		

RĪMITI (Item)	Page
1.0 NGĀ MAHI WHAKAPAI/HOUSEKEEPING	
2.0 NGĀ WHAKAPAHĀ/APOLOGIES	
3.0 NGĀ WHAKAPUAKANGA/DECLARATIONS OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	
4.0 NGĀ WHAKAAE MINITI / CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES	
4.1 Confirmation of Minutes - 29 August 2022	3
5.0 REPORTS	
5.1 Election of Chair and Deputy Chair	6
5.2 Overview of Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee Purpose and Member Roles and Responsibilities	10
5.3 Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy Update	15
5.4 Climate Governance Workshop Summary	26

TITLE: Confirmation of Minutes - 29 August 2022

From: Louise Hartigan, Personal Assistant to GM Community Resilience

**Authorised by
Group Manager/s:** Louisa Gritt, Group Manager - Community Resilience, on 09 February 2023

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the minutes of the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee meeting held on 29 August 2022 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Minutes dated 29 August 2022 [↓](#) 

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee
29 August 2022

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee Minutes

Meeting held in the Council Chamber
36 Water Street, Whangārei
on Monday 29 August 2022, commencing at 1.00 - 3.00 pm

Tuhinga/Present:

Chairperson, Northland Regional Council (NRC) Councillor, Amy Macdonald
Deputy Chairperson, Whangārei and Te Karearea Representative, Delaraine Armstrong
Far North District Council (FNDC) Councillor, David Clendon
Te Uri o Hau and Te Roroa Representative, Fiona Kemp (online)
Whangarei District Council (WDC) Councillor, Anna Murphy (online)
Kaipara District Council (KDC) Mayor, Jason Smith (online) 1.22pm
NRC GM Community Resilience, Victoria Harwood (Ex-Officio)

I Tae Mai/In Attendance:

Full Meeting

NRC GM Community Resilience, Victoria Harwood (Ex-Officio)
NRC, Tom FitzGerald
NRC, Natalie Child
NRC, Nicky Hansen
NRC, Kim Peita (online)
WDC, Katy Simon
WDC, Sarah Irwin
WDC, Mark Scott
WDC, Kylie Pedersen (online)
FNDC, Simone Tongatule
FNDC, Donald Sheppard (online)
FNDC, Patariki Smith (online)
KDC, Jack Rudolph (online)
Iwi Rep, Snow Tane (online)
Iwi Rep, Alan Riwaka (online)
Level, Katy Mandeno
Level, Suz Epskamp
Member of public, Leslie Adcock

Part Meeting

NRC, Penny Smart 1.15pm
KDC, Louise Miller 1.21pm

Secretariat Note: An online attendee has not been included in attendance as their name was not fully recognised.

The Chair declared the meeting open at 1.03pm.

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee
29 August 2022

Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)

Ngā whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)

Moved (David Clendon / Delaraine Armstrong)

That the apologies from Councillor Jack Craw for non-attendance be received.

Carried

Confirmation of Minutes - 30 May 2022 (Item 4.1)

Report from Nicky Hansen, PA to GM Community Resilience

Moved (Delaraine Armstrong / Fiona Kemp)

That the minutes of the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee meeting held on Monday 30 May 2022 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Carried.

Receipt of Action Sheet (Item 5.1)

Report from Nicky Hansen, PA to GM Community Resilience

Moved (Anna Murphy / Delaraine Armstrong)

That the action sheet be received.

Carried.

Government Reforms Progress Update (Item 6.1)

Report from Victoria Harwood, Pou Tiaki Hapori - GM Community Resilience; Tom FitzGerald, Climate Change Manager and Jan van der Vliet, Natural Hazards Advisor

Moved (David Clendon / Anna Murphy)

Updates will be brought to future Climate Change Working party meetings as reforms progress.

Carried.

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 1.37pm.

TITLE: Election of Chair and Deputy Chair

From: Tom FitzGerald, Climate Change Manager

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Louisa Gritt, Group Manager - Community Resilience, on 09 February 2023

Executive summary/Whakarāpopototanga

The purpose of this report is to outline the processes by which the appointments of the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee can be made.

The Chief Executive Officer of the administering council (being the Northland Regional Council) will call for nominations for the election to the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. Once elected, the Chairperson will assume the Chair from the Chief Executive and preside over the remainder of the meeting.

Recommendation(s)

1. That the report 'Election of Chair and Deputy Chair' by Tom FitzGerald, Climate Change Manager and dated 8 February 2023, be received.
2. That in the event more than one nomination for Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson is received, "System A" as specified in Clause 25 of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act, be used for the election of the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson.
3. Thatbe appointed as Chair of the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee.
4. Thatbe appointed as Deputy Chair of the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee.

Options

No.	Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	<i>System A</i> Requires sequential rounds of voting until a majority is achieved and positions filled.	More complex	Carries a lesser likelihood that the appointment could be determined by lot.
2	<i>System B</i> Has only one round of voting and if nominees are tied, then a lottery system is employed.	Simple system	Carries a higher likelihood that the appointment could be determined by lot.

The staff's recommended option is that, in the event more than one nomination be received for Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson, System A be applied.

Considerations

1. Climate Impact

[Staff guidance for change considerations.docx](#)The Committee is an essential component of Northland's climate governance. Appointing the Chair and Deputy Chair will have a significant positive impact on the strategic direction and intent of climate action in the region. This is anticipated to have a positive impact on our desired climate-relevant outcomes.

2. Environmental Impact

None.

3. Community views

Not applicable.

4. Māori impact statement

The Committee is characterised by a 50:50 split between elected members and tangata whenua representatives.

5. Financial implications

None.

6. Implementation issues

Not applicable

7. Significance and engagement

Not applicable.

8. Policy, risk management and legislative compliance

The Committee operates under the auspices of the Local Government Act 2002. It is a requirement of that Act to appoint a Chair and Deputy Chair at the first meeting. This paper outlines that process and ensures legislative compliance.**Background/Tuhinga**

The Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee is comprised of Councillors and Tangata Whenua nominees from Far North District Council, Kaipara District Council, Whangarei District Council and Northland Regional Council. The Committee is a joint standing committee of council as provided for under Clause 30(1)(b) of Schedule 7 of the *Local Government Act 2002* and shall operate in accordance with the provisions of Clause 30A of that Act. The Joint Committee is required to appoint a Chair and Deputy Chair at the first meeting of the Committee.

The appointment of these roles, at the inaugural meeting of the Joint Committee in this triennium, will provide appropriate leadership of the Joint Committee and support the delivery of its functions. A key role of the Chair and Deputy Chair will be to ensure that all activities undertaken by the Joint Committee maximise as far as possible the roles and responsibilities set out in the Terms of Reference (March 2022) and support work to achieve the vision and mission of the Te Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy, as below:

Vision

The people and the environment of Te Tai Tokerau thrive and are resilient in a changing climate.

Mission statement

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

The Terms of Reference for the Joint Committee do not specify the method of election for the Chair and Deputy Chair. The following process is recommended:

The Chief Executive Officer of the administering council (being the Northland Regional Council) will call for nominations for the election to the Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. A mover and seconder will be required for each nomination. Any nomination that is moved but not seconded, will be deemed to have lapsed.

If only one nomination is received for either role, that person will be declared to be elected. Should more than one nomination be received for either role, the Joint Committee will be called upon to decide which of the two systems of voting (as specified in Clause 25 of Schedule 7 to the *Local Government Act 2002*) is to be used to make the appointment. The two systems are as follows:

System A

- (a) Requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the Joint Committee present and voting; and
- (b) Has the following characteristics:
 - (i) There is a first round of voting for all candidates; and
 - (ii) If no candidate is successful in that round there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded; and
 - (iii) If no candidate is successful in the second round there is a third; and if necessary, a subsequent round of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded; and
 - (iv) In any round of voting, if two or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.

System B

- (a) Requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate; and
- (b) Has the following characteristics:
 - (i) There is only one round of voting; and
 - (ii) If two or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot.

Staff recommend the Joint Committee use System A, as this system is less likely to result in the decision being made by “lot”. Resolving by “lot” can be conducted by the toss of a coin or putting each person’s name on the same size piece of paper and put in a box from which the name is drawn.

Once elected, the Chairperson will assume the Chair from the Chief Executive and preside over the remainder of the meeting.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: **Overview of Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee Purpose and Member Roles and Responsibilities**

From: Tom FitzGerald, Climate Change Manager

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Louisa Gritt, Group Manager - Community Resilience, on 09 February 2023

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to present an introductory overview of the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee's purpose and the Committee Members' roles and responsibilities. Climate Adaptation Te Tai Tokerau working group staff from all four Northland councils, will be present at the meeting to answer any questions.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Overview of Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee Purpose and Member Roles and Responsibilities' by Tom FitzGerald, Climate Change Manager and dated 8 February 2023, be received.

Background/Tuhinga

The Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee (JCCAC) is a formal joint standing committee under the Local Government Act 2002, per Clause 30(1)(b) of Schedule 7 and in accordance with Clause 30A. The JCCAC has been active since April 2021.

JCCAC Purpose

The adopted [Terms of Reference](#) (ToR) (Attachment 1) and adopted [Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy](#) (the Strategy) inform the purpose, roles and responsibilities of the JCCAC.

The JCCAC's purpose is to:

1. Provide direction and oversight of the development and implementation of local government climate change adaptation activities.
2. Receive advice and provide direction and support to Climate Adaptation Te Tai Tokerau (CATT) working group.
3. Make recommendations to member councils to ensure a consistent regional approach is adopted to climate change adaptation activities.
4. Act collectively as an advocate for climate change adaptation generally and within the individual bodies represented on the JCCAC.
5. Ensure the bodies represented on the JCCAC are adequately informed of adaptation activities and the rationale for these activities.
6. Ensure the importance of and the rationale for climate change adaptation is communicated consistently.
7. Receive progress reports from CATT working group.

Climate Adaptation Te Tai Tokerau

The Climate Adaptation Te Tai Tokerau (CATT) working group reports to the JCCAC and is responsible for operationalising Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy (the Strategy). CATT started in 2018

with the aim to align approaches, share information and use resources efficiently. CATT membership and workload has grown significantly in past five years.

The CATT working group consists of:

- climate change, natural hazards, civil defence, infrastructure, planning and strategy, and communications staff across all four councils,
- iwi and hapū settlement trust kaimahi and/or hapū representatives, and
- representatives from stakeholder organisations such as Whatu Ora.

CATT will provide technical advice to the JCCAC and will update the JCCAC on the Strategy and related adaptation initiatives that involve local government. Council staff CATT members are also responsible for reporting JCCAC recommendations that require individual council review and/or decision.

Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy

Chiefly, the JCCAC provides direction and oversight on the Strategy. The final Strategy was adopted by each of the four Northland councils in 2022 and sets councils on a path to ensure that the people and the environment of Te Tai Tokerau thrive and are resilient in a changing climate.

The Strategy is made up of six parts:

- Part 1. *'Background and context'* explains the rationale and context for the strategy.
- Part 2. *'Key adaptation issues, responses and opportunities'* provides detail on issues of concern, across themes of (i) governance and management, (ii) impacts on Māori, (iii) coastal communities, (iv) water availability, (v) natural hazards, (vi) ecosystems and biosecurity, and (vii) public infrastructure.
- Part 3. *'Enabling effective adaptation'* outlines four areas for action to help improve adaptation responses in Northland and groups Priority Actions (Part 5 below) into the following focus areas: (i) improving knowledge and understanding, (ii) growing relationships, (iii) reducing risk and vulnerability, and (iv) building capacity.
- Part 4. *'An evolving strategy'* outlines how the strategy will develop over time, in response to feedback and legislative changes.
- Part 5. *'Priority actions'* contains a list of 46 recommended actions for the councils and other entities.
- Part 6. *'Climate risk overview'* (a technical report) provides an overview of different perspectives on climate change impacts and implications in Northland, and approaches to risk management

Part 1 establishes shared vision, mission, principles, and objectives for local government adaptation in Te Tai Tokerau Northland.

Vision

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

Mission

Across Te Tai Tokerau, we work together with iwi/hapū partners, communities and stakeholders to proactively understand, plan for, and respond

Part 2 considers shared adaptation issues pertaining to local government. Across key issues the Strategy assesses current responses against the level of responsibility for the councils to manage the risk. The Strategy identifies opportunities to improve or enhance local government responses.

For example, within the public infrastructure key issue, the Strategy identifies engineering designs in infrastructure planning as a current tool for managing climate change risks. Engineer designs for new council infrastructure generally includes an allowance for climate change, i.e., stormwater drainage capacity for an extreme rainfall event or road surface heights to accommodate sea level rise.

The Strategy recommends that councils improve their risk management responses by improving funding models to embed adaptation planning in infrastructure planning. The Strategy breaks this recommendation down into specific infrastructure planning processes: costing the benefits of proactive risk management into business cases, allowing for flexibility in timing of implementation, better cost forecasting, and increased inclusion in financial and infrastructure strategies.

The assessment in Part 2 sets a baseline for councils' understanding of climate risk and impacts. Out of this baseline understanding, Part 3 identifies four focus areas to enable effective adaptation, with Part 5 listing all priority actions grouped by focus area:

Focus areas and priority actions:

1. Grow relationships (priority actions 1–8)
2. Improve knowledge and understanding (priority actions 9–24)
3. Reduce risk and vulnerability (priority actions 25–36)
4. Build capacity (priority actions 37–46).

CATT may seek the JCCAC's direction and oversight on the Strategy, particularly on the focus areas and implementation of the priority actions. The JCCAC may also be asked to provide direction on Part 4, regarding the management of the Strategy as a living document. At a minimum, CATT will present reports to the JCCAC seeking direction on recommended major changes to the Strategy.

Committee member roles and responsibilities

The JCCAC purpose, as established through the ToR, frames Committee member roles and responsibilities. Under the ToR, Committee members are stewards of the shared vision that the people and the environment of Te Tai Tokerau thrive and are resilient in a changing climate. The ToR also establishes an advocacy role for Committee members. This advocacy role requires a good appreciation for, and commitment to, the significance of climate change adaptation.

The ToR commits members to advocate an aligned approach towards effective climate change adaptation, as set forth in the Strategy. Members advocate for collective work across councils, with iwi/hapū partners, and with communities and stakeholders. They support consistent communication with their respective entities to help alignment and to grow awareness and understanding. They support their respective entities to proactively understand, plan for, and respond to the impacts and opportunities of climate change. Members are also called to support councils to provide sufficient long-term planning and resourcing by backing adaptation commitments, needs and rationale.

Northland Regional Council staff and CATT working group staff can speak to these roles and responsibilities in more detail at the JCCAC Meeting.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: JCCAC Terms of Reference [↓](#) 

Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee (JCCAC)

Terms of Reference (TOR)

March 2022

Background

Climate change poses significant risks to the environment and people of Te Tai Tokerau - local government has responsibilities in reducing the impact of climate change (adaptation). It is essential that councils, communities and iwi / hapū work collaboratively to ensure an effective, efficient and equitable response to the impacts of climate change. Work on adaptation has already started between council staff with the formation of the joint staff working group Climate Adaptation Te Tai Tokerau and the development of a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Tai Tokerau. The formation of a joint standing committee of the Far North, Kaipara and Whangarei district councils and Northland Regional Council elected council members and iwi / hapū is fundamental to ensuring these outcomes are achieved in a coordinated and collaborative way across Te Tai Tokerau.

Role and Responsibilities

- 1) Provide direction and oversight of the development and implementation of climate change adaptation activities by local government in Te Tai Tokerau
- 2) Receive advice and provide direction and support to Climate Adaptation Te Tai Tokerau
- 3) Make recommendations to member councils to ensure a consistent regional approach is adopted to climate change adaptation activities
- 4) Act collectively as an advocate for climate change adaptation generally and within the individual bodies represented on the Committee
- 5) Ensure the bodies represented on the Committee are adequately informed of adaptation activity in Te Tai Tokerau and the rationale for these activities
- 6) Ensure the importance of and the rationale for climate change adaptation is communicated consistently within Te Tai Tokerau
- 7) Receive progress reports from Climate Adaptation Te Tai Tokerau

Membership

The Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee (the committee) is a standing committee made up of elected members from the Far North, Kaipara and Whangarei district councils, the Northland Regional Council and representatives from Northland hapū and iwi.

The committee shall have eight members as follows:

One elected member from:

Kaipara District Council
Far North District Council
Whangarei District Council
Northland Regional Council

Iwi / hapū members:

One representative from iwi / hapū appointed by each council from within their jurisdiction. Where possible, this appointment should follow recommendations from council Māori advisory groups or committees.

Each council shall also appoint one alternative elected member and one alternative iwi / hapū member who will have full speaking and voting rights when formally acting as the alternate.

Status

The Committee is a joint standing committee of council as provided for under Clause 30(1)(b) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 and shall operate in accordance with the provisions of Clause 30A of that Act. The committee is an advisory body only and has no powers under the Local Government Act 2002 (or any other Act) other than those delegated by decision of all member councils. The joint standing committee shall operate under Northland Regional Council Standing Orders.

Committee Chair and deputy Chair:

The Chair and Deputy Chair is to be appointed by the members at the first meeting of the committee.

Quorum

At least 50% of members shall be present to form a quorum.

Meetings

The Committee shall meet a minimum of two times per annum.

Service of meetings:

The Northland Regional Council will provide secretarial and administrative support to the joint committee.

Draft agendas are to be prepared by Climate Adaptation Te Tai Tokerau and approved by the Chair of the Committee prior to the Committee meeting.

Remuneration

Remuneration and / or reimbursement for costs incurred by council members is the responsibility of each council.

Respective iwi / hapū representatives will be remunerated and reimbursed by the nominating council in accordance with either the non-elected members remuneration policy of that council or alternatively the Northland Regional Council Non-Elected Members Allowances Policy.

Joint Committee not discharged at triennial elections

Pursuant to Clause 30(7) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, the councils have resolved that this joint committee is not discharged at the triennial elections. However, on coming into office following an election, a council may choose to review its appointments on the committee.

Amendments

Any amendment to the Terms of Reference or other arrangements of the Committee shall be subject to approval by all member councils.

TITLE: **Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy Update**

From: Tom FitzGerald, Climate Change Manager

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Louisa Gritt, Group Manager - Community Resilience, on 09 February 2023

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to update the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee (the JCCAC) on progress against Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy (the Strategy) that was adopted by each Council in April 2022.

A progress report on priority actions is provided and key themes summarised for discussion. Explicit direction is requested from the JCCAC on several items including support for a review in the next financial year.

The Strategy remains the most effective guiding document for local government adaptation work in Te Tai Tokerau and will require continued updating to remain effective.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

1. That the report 'Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy Update' by Tom FitzGerald, Climate Change Manager and dated 8 February 2023, be received.
 2. That the JCCAC note the progress report at Attachment 1.
 3. That the JCCAC provide further direction on Priority Actions T3, T42, T44 and T45.
 4. The JCCAC endorse a review of the Strategy starting from July 2023 based on changes to the recent and expected review triggers.
-

Background/Tuhinga

The Strategy was endorsed with a set of priority actions for member organisations to develop individually and collectively. Actions were timed across three broad categories:

- Short-term, within the current LTP period (to June 2024).
- Medium-term, within the next LTP period (between July 2024 and June 2027).
- Long-term, for activities beyond June 2027.
-

More specific timing was given for short-term actions. In the past 9 months most of the short-term activities were expected to be either completed or well underway at this point.

Progress against the Strategy's priority actions

Attachment 1 gives a summary of progress over the past nine months and provides details against each priority action. Overall comments on progress are below:

- Progress is occurring across all four of the key areas and the working group are building successes even within this early phase. They include:
 - Ongoing advocacy in a time of high change with RMA, DIA and MfE engagements, including national wide collaboration via Aotearoa Climate Action Network (ACAN).
-

- Work lead by NRC on developing Natural Hazards knowledge for River Flooding and Coastal Hazards.
- KDC progress through the Ruawai Adaptation Pilot.
- The challenges in building capability and growing relationships are evident at this stage, with several activities delayed or only partially underway. Ongoing leadership from JCCAC members in their respective organisations is needed to ensure clear resourcing commitments are made in upcoming annual plans and visible leadership is given for developing relationships.
- Guidance is needed from JCCAC on four priority actions that the working group believe requires further governance level direction. These are areas of high risk for the success of the strategy and climate adaptation work generally.

Request for Guidance from the JCCAC

The Climate Adaptation Tai Tokerau (CATT) requests guidance from JCCAC on the following priority actions:

<p>Action T3 – Clarify Funding Responsibilities: Develop shared understanding on clear responsibilities for the funding and management of adaptation responses, especially between regional and district councils (e.g. for coastal structures).</p>	<p>This is a significant piece of work that is not currently being prioritised. Policy and legal expertise is needed. If and how should this be prioritised?</p>
<p>Action T42 – Alignment of Adaptation Plans: Develop processes to ensure alignment of community adaptation plans with council plans and policies, including long-term plans, infrastructure strategies and financial plans.</p>	<p>Local government does not currently allow for this so it is approached ad-hoc. There is a major risk of adaptation plan implementation requiring funding without legislative guidance being ready to direct alignment. If and how should this be prioritised?</p>
<p>Action T44 – Staff Resources: Ensure enough staff resources are allocated to enable an ongoing organisation-wide climate change response, including climate change focused roles and professional development and training.</p>	<p>Continue to look for ways to support implementation of the Strategy. Funding opportunities could be via BAU or some innovative funding models. If and how should agencies find further commitment?</p>
<p>Action T45 – Adaptation Funding: Investigate and prioritise potential funding opportunities to enable the implementation of adaptation responses.</p>	<p>Greater local government voices needed to support wider funding, including via Climate Change Adaptation Act, Future for Local Government and beyond. Resourcing for planning and implementation of pilot sites needs to be included in LTPs.</p>

Is the strategy still relevant in the current context?

The strategy remains the most effective guiding document for local government adaptation work in Te Tai Tokerau. There have been several expected strategy review triggers already reached (as described in Part 4 of the Strategy and included at attachment 2) that will need consideration for the Strategy. They include engagement with tangata whenua to date, release of the National Adaptation

Plan, the Water Services Entity Bill, Draft Future for Local Government report, and the bills for the Natural and Built Environment Act (NBA) and Spatial Planning Act (SPA). However, there are further details to come by June 2023 including; final report on Future for Local Government, completion of the NBA and SPA into legislation along with a draft of the first National Planning Framework.

A formal review in the coming financial year is recommended to consolidate the impact of each of the triggers on the direction outlined in the Strategy. It will also prepare the ground for effective submissions on the Climate Adaptation Bill that is expected to be drafted for submission later in 2023 and for enactment in 2024.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

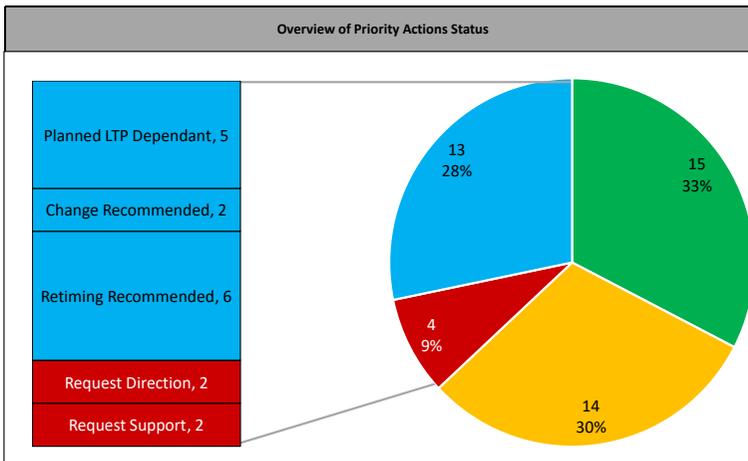
Attachment 1: Priority Action summary update [↓](#) 

Attachment 2: Strategy review triggers [↓](#) 

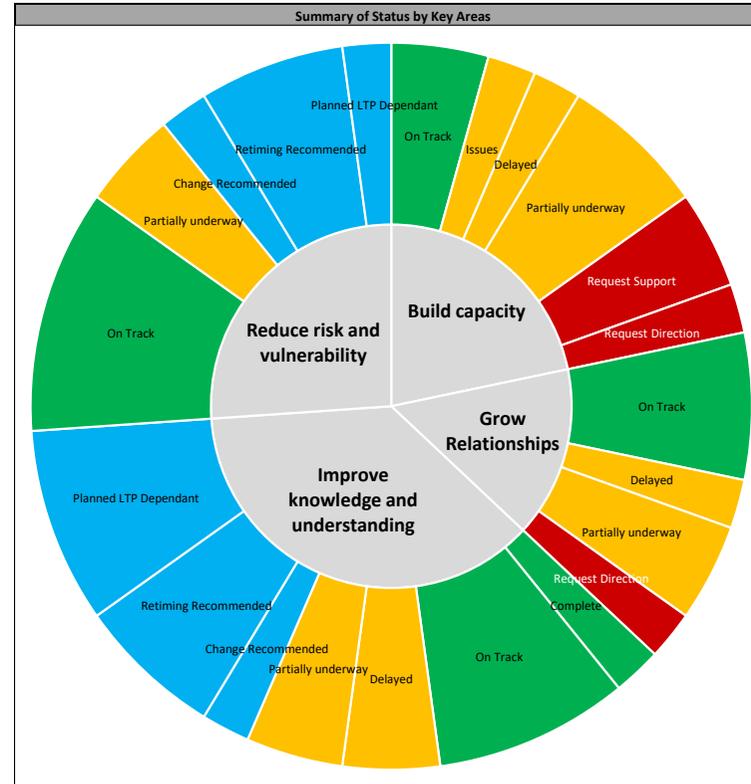
Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRESS SUMMARY

Status Definition		
Label	Description	Count
Complete	Action completed	1
On Track	Action is underway as planned	14
Issues	Issues being managed and expected to get back on track	1
Delayed	Delayed from original timing and expected to get back on track	4
Partially underway	Part of the action is underway	9
Request Support	JCCAC advocacy needed	2
Request Direction	Objective or benefit unclear	2
Retiming Recommended	Amend the timing of the action	6
Change Recommended	Change definition of the action	2
Planned LTP Dependant	Programme for the future, not started	5
TOTAL		46



The overview shows a third of actions (33% in green) are on track, while a further third (30% in orange) are started but behind in some way. A remaining third have not started either because they are either planned for longer-term (28% in blue) or need leadership support (9% in red).



This summary shows progress in all four key areas and acts as a type of heat map for where progress is being made, delays are occurring and further support or direction is needed.

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRESS REPORT

Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy (TTCAS)

Actions	Activity Plan			Activity Progress		
	Description	Lead Agency	Due Date	Status	Current State	Next Steps
T1 - Tangata Whenua Involvement Key Area: Grow Relationships Topic: Tangata whenua	Ensure inclusive processes for tangata whenua representation at all stages of adaptation decision-making, including providing appropriate resourcing, supporting training and developing targeted programmes.	All	Ongoing	Partially underway	NRC adaptation funding being established. Processes developed with individual council community adaptation planning.	Continue existing initiatives and look for further ways to strengthen relationships. Governance level decision making progressing, but Haukaiga level needs improvement
T2 - Embed Māori Values In Council Processes Key Area: Grow Relationships Topic: Tangata whenua	Co-design with iwi and hapū representatives of a decision-making framework based on Te Ao Māori concepts and values. The framework will include implementation tools and will recognise that there are regional and local differences within Te Tai Tokerau that inform how local authorities operate.	WDC	3/1/2022	Delayed	Te Mana o Te Ao Turoa (Te Ao Māori decision making framework for climate change) development is well underway.	Awaiting official release of framework outputs. WDC are to confirm next steps.
T3 - Clarify Funding Responsibilities Key Area: Grow Relationships Topic: Governance	Develop shared understanding on clear responsibilities for the funding and management of adaptation responses, especially between regional and district councils (e.g. for coastal structures).	JCCAC	12/1/2022	Request Direction	Not started. This is being done on a case-by-case basis currently. Teams are working within existing funding and looking to work collaboratively. Pilot adaptation studies are commencing.	Governance expectations are needed. This is a significant piece of work that is not current being prioritised. Policy and legal expertise is needed. If and how should this be prioritised?
T4 - Advocacy Key Area: Grow Relationships Topic: Governance	Targeted advocacy with central government, regarding the development of new funding mechanisms and legislation.	JCCAC	Ongoing	On Track	Have already completed joint submission on NAP, will look for further opportunities to engage across levels e.g. with MIE, DIA. Aotearoa Climate Adaptation Network (ACAN) has been established with engagement with central govt in mind. Timing are driven by central government.	Develop a list of emerging central governments changes on the timeline to check off our advocacy work on each. Timeline provided by NAP.
T5 - Central Government Engagement Key Area: Grow Relationships Topic: Nation-wide engagement	Prioritise engagement and advocacy with MIE on development of new legislation including RMA reform, the National Adaptation Plan and the Climate Change Adaptation Act.	Individual Councils	Ongoing	On Track	Individual councils being surveyed for RMA reforms currently. Previous submission on NAP completed. Direct DIA engagement initiated.	Opportunity to combine advocacy via CATT and JCCAC in future for Climate Change Adaptation Act submissions and advocacy that will be needed at multiple levels.
T6 - National Partnerships Key Area: Grow Relationships Topic: Nation-wide engagement	Contribute to collaborative projects and partnerships, and leverage existing knowledge from other regions and internationally.	Individual Councils	Ongoing	On Track	Aotearoa Climate Adaptation Network (ACAN) has established nation wide communications channel on climate change adaptation work across councils.	Opportunity to support JCCAC, and to leverage ACAN
T7 - Community Awareness Key Area: Grow Relationships Topic: Communications	Develop a communications and engagement plan to address the needs of the Te Tai Tokerau Adaptation Strategy, including media releases, publication of key documents, and internet and social media presence.	All	12/1/2021	Partially underway	Region-wide communications has not been taken up beyond the strategy deployment. Some documents are available, but separately and public uncertainty is likely.	Coordination of joint CATT communications is an opportunity to build climate change awareness and council reputation. Resourcing to maintain CATT website and social media presence, amplified through existing comms channels is to be developed.
T8 - Public Access To Adaptation Documentation Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Communications	Establish a facility to enable community access to adaptation information, such as reports, research, interactive maps, strategy documents, programme details, community meeting minutes, etc.	All	12/1/2022	Partially underway	Region-wide communications has not been taken up beyond the strategy deployment on a temporary website. Separate communications channels are being used currently, largely through the NRC natural hazards portal.	Coordination of joint CATT reporting and document sharing is an opportunity to build climate change awareness and council reputation. Resourcing to maintain CATT website is to be developed.
T9 - Māori Adaptation Impact Assessment Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Impacts on Māori	Work with tangata whenua to undertake iwi- and hapū-focused risk assessments, including communicating risks from Te Ao Māori perspectives, identifying risks associated with climate hazards, impacts of adaptation responses and limits to Māori adaptive capacity. This may include direct impacts on cultural values such as waahi tapu as well as compounding risks, such as interactions between councils and government legislation resulting in unintended consequences, or barriers for Māori adaptation responses.	All	TBA	Change Recommended	This action needs revisiting in light of the Te Mana o Te Ao Turoa (Te Ao Māori decision making framework for climate change).	Presentation of Te Mana o Te Ao Turoa and acceptance of framework may lead to a new definition of actions for understanding impacts for Māori.
T10 - Iwi/Hapū-Focused Adaptation Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Impacts on Māori	Work with tangata whenua to develop a programme to facilitate hapū or iwi-led holistic climate change adaptation plans to integrate multiple climate risks as well as other community objectives. Draw on approaches to adaptation engagement with Māori that have been successful in the past. This may include provisions to support iwi/hapū with risk assessments and technical analysis as well as enabling data sovereignty.	All	Ongoing	On Track	NRC is developing a tangata whenua climate fund, as a first step to support resourcing of those discussions. TAs are actively looking to engage tangata whenua to identify resourcing needs.	NRC policy and processes for accessing the regional climate fund need to be finalised. TAs looking to support applications to the fund out of current engagement work. Wider communications are needed to inform tangata whenua of the fund.
T11 - Consistent Infrastructure Risk Assessment Criteria Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Public infrastructure	Develop consistent standards and processes for undertaking risk assessments for council assets and infrastructure (e.g. agreed criteria, hazard scenarios and damage functions).	All	12/1/2022	Delayed	Not started. Initial discussion with NTA started to look at format, methodology and process for risk assessment for roading.	Wider investigations with all infrastructure teams are needed to scope a proposed criteria and development pathway. Shared understanding of climate change policy is underway and will contribute to this action.
T12 - Infrastructure Risk Assessments Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Public infrastructure	Undertake infrastructure climate risk assessments for each council and include documented climate risks in infrastructure and financial strategies.	Individual Councils	TBA	Retiming Recommended	Some work has started but are mostly high level. Detail risk assessment from adaptation planning will not be available soon. Central government guidance is now available.	Prioritising of urgent infrastructure risk and interim risk assessments may be needed to inform LTP developments. Due date of Oct 2023 recommended in order to align with LTP timeframes.
T13 - Roading Risk Assessments Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Public infrastructure	Develop a regional roading network resilience plan, assessing critical roads at risk from landslides and slips, with the potential for future assessment of flooding and coastal hazards under climate change scenarios.	Northland Transport Alliance	6/1/2022	Delayed	Initial discussion with NTA started focusing on risks. Initial reviews indicate the roading critically looks to be mostly complete by NTA and well documented.	Understand any gaps in the risk assessments and understanding how this will form a wider resilience plan with integration into other risk areas.
T14 - Lifelines Risk Assessments Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Public infrastructure	Develop a lifelines utilities infrastructure risk assessment, working with Northland Lifelines Group members' spatial data.	Northland Lifelines Group	3/1/2022	Complete	Assessment complete. Information is not publicly available at this point.	Detailed spatial data to be provided to district councils for their prioritising of infrastructure risk to inform LTP developments (links to T12/T13).
T15 - Infrastructure Planning Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Public infrastructure	Develop and implement processes/policy to ensure consideration of climate change impacts in infrastructure planning, activity management plans and infrastructure strategies, including a monitoring and evaluation plan. This should include consistent application of climate risk assessments and adaptive management approaches. (N.B. This should also include emissions reductions considerations – see priority actions 11 and 12.)	Individuals Councils	Medium-Term	Planned LTP Dependent	Not started in a formal capacity.	Need to scope work requirements and determine resource requirements.
T16 - Biosecurity Risk Assessment Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Natural environment	Undertake preliminary high-level investigations into future biosecurity threats (both sleeper and offshore), aligned with national research programmes and information from agencies (e.g. MPI and MoH). The scope may include: human pathogens, primary industry pests and pathogens (agriculture, horticulture and aquaculture) and environmental pests (freshwater, terrestrial and marine). Develop prioritised monitoring and response programmes for relevant target species.	NRC	Medium-Term	Planned LTP Dependent	Not started in a formal capacity.	Need to scope work requirements and determine resource requirements.
T17 - Ecosystem And Biodiversity Risk Assessment Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Natural environment	Undertake preliminary high-level investigations identifying major at-risk species and ecosystems, followed by targeted research into key ecosystems. Develop monitoring and response plans for key species, habitats and ecosystems, including wetland/peat, terrestrial, marine, freshwater, lakes, coastal dunes, and foreshore and estuarine ecosystems.	NRC	Medium-Term	Planned LTP Dependent	Not started in a formal capacity.	Need to scope work requirements and determine resource requirements.

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRESS REPORT

Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy (TTCAS)

Actions	Activity Plan				Activity Progress	
	Description	Lead Agency	Due Date	Status	Current State	Next Steps
T18 - River Flood Risk Assessment Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Natural Hazards	Undertake risk assessments for communities exposed to flooding using region-wide flood model projections, and use this information to prioritise future flood management programmes. Ensure all river flood models include consistent climate change factors, including rainfall intensity and sea level rise.	NRC	Ongoing	On Track	Three separate actions, all underway to varying degrees and all on track.	Recommend change to project description to reflect current scope of works.
T19 - Coastal Hazards Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Natural Hazards	Continue to improve coastal hazards assessments, including methods for understanding impacts, considering the combination of river and coastal flooding, sea level rise and ex-tropical cyclones, and coastal erosion.	NRC	Ongoing	On Track	Region-wide assessments have been completed. Individual assessments are being completed for Community Adaptation Planning pilots e.g. Ruawai/Raupo drainage scheme	Continual updates will be required as science and central government requires.
T20 - Land Hazard Data Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Natural Hazards	Collate existing information on geotechnical instability and slips in a common spatial database; and look for research partnerships (e.g. GNS, Waikato Kotahi, NTA) to further develop information and data.	NRC	12/1/2022	Retiming Recommended	Not started	Recommend reprioritise to start in late 2023 and run into mid 2024 once risk framework is established. Dependent on increased resourcing.
T21 - Wildfire Hazard Data Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Natural Hazards	Collate information on projected fire hazards and at-risk landscape information in a common spatial database; and look for research partnerships (e.g. FENZ, Scion) to further develop information and data.	NRC	12/1/2022	Retiming Recommended	Not started	Recommend reprioritise to start in late 2023 and run into mid 2024 once risk framework is established. Dependent on increased resourcing.
T22 - Coastal Aquifers Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Water Resilience	Further develop groundwater models to predict aquifer responses to sea level rise and over extraction from coastal aquifers.	NRC	Medium-Term	Planned LTP Dependent	Not started in a formal capacity.	Need to scope work requirements and determine resource requirements.
T23 - Community Drought Adaptation Opportunities Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Water Resilience	Collate data on drought vulnerability, and develop community vulnerability assessments. (N.B. The responsibility for this item may be impacted by the Three Waters Reforms process.) Investigate priority hapū and community needs and existing adaptation/water resilience programmes/actions; and clarify opportunities for the Councils to add value by facilitating adaptation planning.	All	12/1/2023	Partially underway	Other agencies helping to lead this. CDEM and FENZ data is improving. Water resilience fund and drought forecasting tool in development.	Elements of this action will be delivered but delay to overall action.
T24 - Research Participation Key Area: Improve knowledge and understanding Topic: Research	Support and participate in adaptation research programmes, and collate relevant information to enhance local understanding and adaptation response options.	Individual Councils	Ongoing	On Track	Councils are involved in multiple research projects related to adaptation.	Continued information sharing and general support from JCCAC.
T25 - District Plans Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: Resource management planning and policy	As required by legislation, ensure new river and coastal hazard maps are included in district plans, with adequate rules and policies to avoid increasing risk associated with new development and redevelopment. (N.B. RMA reforms may impact this item and review may be required.)	Individual Councils	12/1/2022	Partially underway	Occurring with each district council synced up with their respective district plan review cycles.	Ensure that central government legislative requirements are met through continual updates.
T26 - Spatial Planning Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: Resource management planning and policy	Undertake region-wide spatial planning to highlight risks and opportunities for strategic land-use planning that enables adaptation responses and enhances wellbeing. (N.B. RMA reforms will impact this item and review may be required.)	All	Planned Ongoing	On Track	Local spatial planning initiatives are still developing and region-wide spatial planning is not yet being considered.	Watching brief. Await finalisation of National Planning Framework and ascent of NBA and SPA.
T27 - Region-Wide Coastal Management Policy Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: Resource management planning and policy	Investigate and apply a coordinated and integrated approach to coastline management in regional policy. For example, include a requirement to develop adaptation plans where significant hard coastal protection works, major development or infrastructure is being considered. (N.B. RMA reforms will impact this item and review may be required.)	All	Long-Term	Planned LTP Dependent	Road mapped with low certainty. Very partially underway through alignment of climate change policy development.	Need to scope work requirements and determine resource requirements.
T28 - Embed Community Adaptation Plans Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: Resource management planning and policy	Investigate and develop methodologies to embed adaptive pathways plans into planning regimes, including using environmental cues to trigger changes to planning rules (N.B. RMA reforms will impact this item and review may be required.)	All	Ongoing	Retiming Recommended	Not started. Guidance from MIE has been released identifying how RMA plans and policies should take into account climate change (resulting from NAP).	Recommend reprioritise to within the next LTP once greater experience in adaptive pathways is developed and tangible outcomes can be used to guide embedding within other areas. Also RMA reform may be clearer.
T29 - Coastal Adaptation Programme Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: Coastal communities	Develop a region-wide coastal adaptation programme, identifying key locations, timeframes and engagement methodologies, using recommended considerations in the Coastal Community Profiles and Adaptation Engagement Framework reports.	All	7/1/2022	Retiming Recommended	Ruawai Pilot site underway for KDC, other pilots for WDC and FNDC still to be confirmed. Lessons from pilot sites will be critical in establishing region-wide approach.	This is being managed individually. A joint Adaptation Programme will be developed but with lessons from the pilot projects.
T30 - Coastal Adaptation Planning Projects Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: Coastal communities	Deliver projects in the coastal adaptation programme. Undertake community pre-engagement to confirm site selection and appropriate engagement methodology. Work alongside communities to understand, plan and implement adaptation responses by co-developing community adaptation plans in at-risk areas, following recommendations in the Coastal Community Profiles and Adaptation Engagement Framework reports.	Individual Councils	Ongoing	On Track	Ongoing for each council.	Councils will continue pilot projects and update LTP plans for resourcing.
T31 - Civil Defence Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: Coastal communities	Ensure alignment of civil defence response plans, climate risk assessments and adaptation planning.	All	7/1/2022	On Track	Northland Lifelines and CDEM involvement ongoing.	Requested CDEM to present new plans to CATT for Workshop discussion.
T32 - Nature-Based Solutions Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: Coastal communities	Continue to support community dune restoration and enhancement projects such as the Coast Care programme in line with regional adaptation planning, and as alternative interim measures in place of hard protection structures.	NRC	Ongoing	On Track	Ad-hoc delivery being implemented and research; Dune restoration development underway.	Continue to identify opportunities to promote green infrastructure/Nature-based solutions (NbS). Work with central government and research partners.
T33 - River Flood Management Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: River Flooding	Continue to deliver prioritised river flood management projects, and plan and secure funding for future flood management implementation across the region.	NRC	Ongoing	Change Recommended	Regional approach to flood risk management being developed and aligned with 2024 LTP. Individual flood risk management projects being undertaken.	Align the programme with outcome and priorities from T18, River Flood Risk Assessment.
T34 - Coordinated Flood Risk Management Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: River Flooding	Work together to promote projects with multiple partners and co-benefits (e.g. the Blue-Green Network involving WDC and NRC).	Individual Councils	Ongoing	Retiming Recommended	Partial coordination in some locations within the current state.	Timing of this activity will flow on from T38 and T33.
T35 - Water Tank Assistance Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: Water Resilience	Provide assistance to remote communities to install water collection, storage and treatment with a focus on community resilience, e.g. NRC's water tank programme.	All	Ongoing	On Track	NRC leading this by default. Ongoing and budget fully allocated for this financial year, and next financial year.	Seek opportunities to expand the NRC fund and for TA's and Central Government to have clearer roles. Highlight positive outcomes.

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRESS REPORT

Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy (TTCAS)

Actions	Activity Plan				Activity Progress		
	Description	Lead Agency	Due Date	Status	Current State	Next Steps	
T36 - Water Resilience Funding Coordination Key Area: Reduce risk and vulnerability Topic: Water Resilience	Improve coordination between agencies to build collaborative, aligned water resilience responses including: tangata whenua, CDEM District Councils (Four Waters Advisory Group), and agencies (FENZ, MP, TPK, DIA).	All	Ongoing	Partially underway	Co-ordination on going with several agencies. Uncertainty on current state of the water resilience group.	CATT will continue to collaborate with these groups and identify opportunities to align and support.	
T37 - Communication To Elected Members Key Area: Build capacity Topic: Governance	Ensure clear reporting of organisational and regional climate change risks and progress on adaptation/response actions to decision-makers, including mandatory disclosure of climate change implications to elected members in reports.	Individual Councils	Ongoing	Partially underway	Scoping underway of the governance review will provide guidance on governance, tracking and reporting in T38.	Completion of the report and recommendations to go to Joint Committee for review.	
T38 - Joint Climate Change Policy Framework Key Area: Build capacity Topic: Internal policy and processes	Develop consistency between climate change policies that embed consideration of climate change impacts and adaptation responses in all council decision-making (which may also include council emissions reduction). This framework should define approaches and principles on data/information, definitions, reporting, standards and criteria.	All	12/1/2023	On Track	A climate change governance review is being scoped.	Completion of the report and recommendations to go to Joint Committee for review.	
T39 - Policy Review And Improvement Plan Key Area: Build capacity Topic: Internal policy and processes	1) Identify improvement opportunities by undertaking a maturity assessment for each council of all relevant policies, strategies, plans and processes (which may also include council emissions reduction), and 2) develop and deliver a climate change policy improvement plan that outlines a programme of policy updates to embed climate change objectives within a defined timeframe.	Individual Councils	7/1/2023	Partially underway	FNDC have completed a review and lesson from this work being shared with WDC and KDC for consideration. To be consolidated by T38 review.	Completion of the report and recommendations to go to Joint Committee for review.	
T40 - Climate Risk Disclosure Key Area: Build capacity Topic: Internal policy and processes	Clear disclosure and reporting of climate risks, policy maturity, and progress on response actions in alignment with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosure. This may include actions such as ensuring climate change is included in council risk frameworks, financial reports and infrastructure strategies; regularly reporting to auditors, and establishing KPIs for senior managers and CEOs.	Individual Councils	12/1/2023	Delayed	Likely recommendations out of T40 above. Further risk assessment around infrastructure are needed.	Completion of the report and recommendations to go to Joint Committee for review.	
T41 - Climate Change In Business Cases Key Area: Build capacity Topic: Internal policy and processes	Ensure disclosure of climate change risks in business cases, proposals and procurement documents, including long-term risks such as sea level rise.	Individual Councils	7/1/2023	Partially underway	Likely recommendations out of T40 above. Expected that a policy framework would be needed.	Difference between councils need to be accommodated. Completion of the report and recommendations to go to Joint Committee for review will be useful guidance then individual council action.	
T42 - Alignment Of Adaptation Plans Key Area: Build capacity Topic: Internal policy and processes	Develop processes to ensure alignment of community adaptation plans with council plans and policies, including long-term plans, infrastructure strategies and financial plans.	Individual Councils	Ongoing	Request Direction	Local government does not currently allow for this so is treated ad-hoc. It's unclear what processes would be needed until reforms are clearer (RMA, FLG). Through adaptation planning some alignment will occur and demonstrate how improvements can be made.	Governance expectations are needed. Local government does not currently allow for this so is treated ad-hoc. Major risk of adaptation plan implementation requiring funding without legislative guidance being ready to direct alignment. If and how should this be prioritised?	
T43 - Climate Change Teams Key Area: Build capacity Topic: Organisational capacity	Establish appropriate teams to deliver organisation-wide climate change implementation at each council, reporting to an appropriate level of management and given sufficient support.	Individual Councils	Ongoing	Issues	Existing climate relevant roles are assigned in all councils. Vacancy at FNDC (interim appointment in place) and NRC teams.	Ongoing commitment is needed from individual councils to maintain and expand climate relevant roles in upcoming LTPs.	
T44 - Staff Resources Key Area: Build capacity Topic: Organisational capacity	Ensure sufficient staff resources are allocated to enable an ongoing organisation-wide climate change response, including climate change focused roles and professional development and training.	Individual Councils	Ongoing	Request Support	Teams are highly reliant on other teams or unable to secure additional resource.	Governance support is needed. Continue to look for ways to support implementation of the TTCAS. Funding opportunities could be via BAU or some innovative funding models. If and how should can agencies find further commitment?	
T45 - Adaptation Funding Key Area: Build capacity Topic: Organisational capacity	Investigate and prioritise potential funding opportunities to enable the implementation of adaptation responses.	All	Ongoing	Request Support	No new funding avenues identified in the NAP.	Governance support is needed. Greater local government voices needed to support wider funding, including via Climate Change Adaptation Act. Future for Local Government and beyond. Resourcing for planning and implementation of pilot sites needs to be included in LTPs.	
T46 - Inter-Council Collaboration Key Area: Build capacity Topic: Organisational capacity	Continue to support and invest in the regional collaborative adaptation work programme, including establishing a process for sharing of resources between the Councils on specific projects, acknowledging the significant benefits and efficiencies of collaboration. Expand group to include Northland Transport Alliance.	All	Ongoing	On Track	CATT team working collaboratively and increasing engagement as a unit across council.	Identify avenues for formalised co-funding for CATT and joint resources to enable savings and efficiencies.	

Common acronyms in use within this report:

ACAN (Aotearoa Climate Action Network), BAU (Business As Usual), CATT (Climate Adaptation Te Tai Tokerau), CDEM (Civil Defence and Emergency Management), DIA (Department of Internal Affairs)
FENZ (Fire & Emergency New Zealand), FLG (Future for Local Government reform), FNDC (Far North District Council), JCCAC (Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee), KDC (Kapurua District Council)
LTP (Long Term Plan), MIE (Ministry for the Environment), NAP (National Adaptation Plan), NBA (Natural and Built Environment Act), NRC (Northland Regional Council), NTA (Northland Transport Network)
RMA (Resource Management Act), SPA (Spatial Planning Act), TA (Territorial Authority), TTCAS (Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy), WDC (Whangarei District Council)

Part 4. An evolving strategy

The need to respond to change

This strategy needs to be a living document to remain flexible and responsive to new information, feedback, and changes in the legislative and legal environments, or other major events.

We acknowledge that engagement with tangata whenua and our communities will take time. As we have wider and deeper conversations with those affected by climate change, our understanding of the consequences of climate change and the challenges of adaptation will improve. Updates to the strategy and projects in Part 5 – ‘Priority actions’ will need to be made as required.

The strategy will also need to be reviewed after the release of new government legislation or guidance, such as the upcoming National Adaptation Plan and RMA reform, including the Climate Change Adaptation Act, or other major changes such as local government reform. New scientific evidence or case law may also prompt the need for a review, as might regular updates aligned with the councils’ long-term planning processes. Changes could range from minor alterations to major overhauls, and these will require different approaches.

Review process

Below we outline an ongoing process for the strategy and priority actions to be updated in response to changing needs. Reviews are grouped into three categories.

1. **Technical:** new technical reports or updates to existing reports.
2. **Minor:** operational and minor updates to the strategy and/or priority actions.
3. **Major:** substantive review and major changes to the strategy and/or priority actions.

Reviews can be triggered by different events or requests, with varying levels of permitted changes, and corresponding engagement and approval processes as needed. At a minimum, the strategy will be reviewed at three-yearly intervals prior to Long-Term Plan consultation. Other reviews will occur in response to feedback, legislative change and other events. Updates to the priority actions will be made as required. Where possible, reviews will be combined for efficiency.

Below is an anticipated timeframe for required reviews.

YEAR	TRIGGER	REVIEW TYPE
As required	New technical reports or changes to existing ones	Technical reports
As required	Updates and additions to priority actions	Minor
As required	Tangata whenua and community feedback	Minor
		Major
2022	National Adaptation Plan	Minor
2023–24 (estimated)	Climate Adaptation Act Built and Natural Environments Act Spatial Planning Act	Major
2024	Long-Term Plan review	Major
2024 (estimated)	Three Waters Reform	Major
2026	Second National Climate Change Risk Assessment	Major
(Uncertain)	Local government reform/amalgamation	Major
2027	Long-Term Plan review	Major
2028	Second National Adaptation Plan	Minor

Details of the three review types are listed in the table below.

1. Technical reports	
Intent:	Provide new technical reports or updates to existing technical reports
Triggers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iwi/hapū or community feedback Joint committee requests Staff recommendation (e.g. new information)
Changes permitted:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updates as and where required New technical reports and data
Out of scope:	Changes impacting scope, intent or direction of strategy and priority actions
Engagement required:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant tangata whenua representatives Must be evidence based
Approval:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval by relevant sponsoring GMs Presentation to Joint Committee
2. Minor updates	
Intent:	Operational and minor updates to strategy and/or priority actions
Triggers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iwi/hapū or community feedback Joint committee requests Staff recommendation New or updated information (strategy) Changes in project scope, details or timeframes, additional funding for new projects (priority actions)
Changes permitted:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor editorial changes Addition of paragraphs, sentences or other minor elements (strategy) Alterations to details in descriptions or timeframes (priority actions) Addition of new projects (priority actions)
Out of scope:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of actions Alterations to structure or foundational elements
Engagement required:	Relevant tangata whenua representatives
Approval:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval by relevant sponsoring GMs Presentation to Joint Committee (approval by individual councils not required if changes are operational)
3. Major review	
Intent:	Allow for substantive review and major changes to strategy and/or priority actions
Triggers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-Term Plan process New government legislation or guidance New case law Additional scientific or other evidence Local government reform Three Waters reform Iwi/hapū or community feedback Joint committee request Staff recommendation
Changes permitted:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major editorial changes Alteration to structure or foundational elements

3. Major review (cont.)	
Changes permitted contd:	Addition of new sections and headings Addition of new text, diagrams, photos Removal or alteration of existing text
Out of scope:	N/A
Engagement required:	Wide engagement with tangata whenua (initially via representative groups, but in some cases wider engagement may be required) LTP review to be completed in year prior to LTP adoption, in conjunction with community consultation Elected members of all councils Relevant council staff and management
Approval:	Approval of review process by joint committee required Approval by sponsoring GMs of all councils Endorsement by joint committee Adoption by all Northland councils All exceptions to be noted in strategy and priority actions

Reporting

Governance

Progress on priority actions will be reported at each Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee meeting. Progress will also be reported to individual councils and committees where relevant.

Iwi and hapū

Reporting to iwi and hapū will be via existing council representative groups, unless otherwise requested. A process for iwi and hapū engagement will be developed as part of priority actions 1, 2 and 10.

Public communications

A joint regional communications group has been formed to help support the ongoing, public-facing nature of the strategy and the collaborative adaptation work programme. A communications plan for the strategy, as well as for ongoing region-wide adaptation, is being developed as part of priority actions 7 and 8.

TITLE: **Climate Governance Workshop Summary**

From: Tom FitzGerald, Climate Change Manager

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Louisa Gritt, Group Manager - Community Resilience, on 09 February 2023

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

The purpose of this paper is to report back from the previous Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee (JCCAC) meeting held on 29 August 2022. Following the close of the meeting an informal workshop was facilitated (see Attachment 1). The purpose of the workshop was to identify current and future challenges and opportunities in climate governance arrangements in Te Tai Tokerau. A number of next steps are identified for further consideration.

A summary of notes from the workshop is provided as Attachment 2.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

1. That the report 'Climate Governance Workshop Summary' by Tom FitzGerald, Climate Change Manager and dated 8 February 2023, be received.
 2. That the JCCAC **note** short and long-term recommendations from the workshop and next steps set out in Attachment 2, and **note** further work to explore the significance of each and continue to improve our climate governance.
 3. That a report to the next JCCAC meeting be prepared that identifies key short and long-term changes to governance and seeks endorsement for any recommended immediate changes.
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Background/Tuhinga

Improving our climate governance in Te Tai Tokerau Northland is critical to achieving our shared vision and mission (as set in the Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy):

Vision

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

Mission

Across Te Tai Tokerau, we work together with iwi/hapū partners, communities and stakeholders to proactively understand, plan for, and respond

Climate governance and our work

Climate governance is broader than just local authority governance as referenced in the Local Government Act 2002. Climate governance is better described as a continuous process of discussions and negotiations involving a diverse group of national and local government agencies, the private sector, NGOs and other social actors. Its purpose is to promote opportunities and prompt action to address climate change. These decision-making and discussion processes may be formal or informal, flexible and adaptive, and take place at various levels: local, regional and national.

Working to improve climate governance arrangements will have many benefits, it will:

- Ensure coherence between local and regional plans and policies
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- Promote collaboration, innovation, learning and efficiency
- Integrate knowledge, ideas and perspectives from across society
- Establish objectives, methods and actions jointly ensuring they maintain a level of harmony
- Establish tools and structures for information exchange, decision-making, monitoring and reporting
- Enable better collaboration between different parties with clear agreement of roles, relationships and responsibilities.

It is not surprising then that during the development of the Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy (the Strategy), governance was recognised as one of the seven key issues that required action. The need for improved climate governance is further recognised throughout the list of priority actions and involves detailed consideration of, for example, how best to involve tangata whenua in decision-making (Action T1), clarifying funding and management roles (T3) as well as Actions T37-46 that speak to capacity building within and between organisations.

At a national level, climate governance is also emerging as a key consideration in the development and implementation of government policy. For instance, section 5ZW of the *Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Act 2002* identifies local authorities as ‘reporting organisations’. As a reporting organisation, at any time the Minister for Climate Change or the Climate Change Commission may request:

- (a) a description of the organisation’s governance in relation to the risks of, and opportunities arising from, climate change:*
- (b) a description of the actual and potential effects of the risks and opportunities on the organisation’s business, strategy, and financial planning:*
- (c) a description of the processes that the organisation uses to identify, assess, and manage the risks:*
- (d) a description of the metrics and targets used to assess and manage the risks and opportunities, including, if relevant, time frames and progress:*
- (e) any matters specified in regulations.*

Workshop

In order to facilitate free and frank discussion (and noting that there is currently no formal ability for the JCCAC to host workshops) an informal workshop was convened immediately following the last JCCAC meeting in August 2022. Staff presented their views on issues, opportunities and recommendations and then sought feedback from members of the JCCAC.

While only having a limited time, some discussion was facilitated around the following key questions:

- How can we best streamline (efficiency and effectiveness) current arrangements?
- What level of oversight is needed for Strategy implementation? e.g. Community Adaptation Plans
- Are there any particular areas you see that require further attention? e.g. Comms, engagement
- How could the current structure be improved to authentically enact Hapū and Iwi partnership?
- What changes can we make to ensure we are fit for purpose? e.g. RMA reforms, shared services?

A summary of notes from the workshop is at Attachment 2. These include a list of short and long term recommendations for each key question discussed as well as some next steps to be implemented following the workshop. Further work is needed to explore the significance of each set of recommendations to continue to grow our climate governance. It is recommended that a paper is presented at the next JCCAC identifying the key short- and long-term recommendations and seeking JCCAC endorsement for any immediate changes to the governance that are identified.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Workshop presentation - 29 August 2022 [↓](#) 

Attachment 2: Workshop summary report [↓](#) 

Regional Climate Governance Workshop

29 August 2022

for the Joint Climate Change Adaptation Committee

Agenda:

1. Purpose of the workshop
2. Current arrangements and learnings/opportunities
3. Our mahi in context
 - what is climate governance?
 - what is the future environment we'll be working in?
4. How can we improve from here?

1. Purpose

Purpose of today's workshop

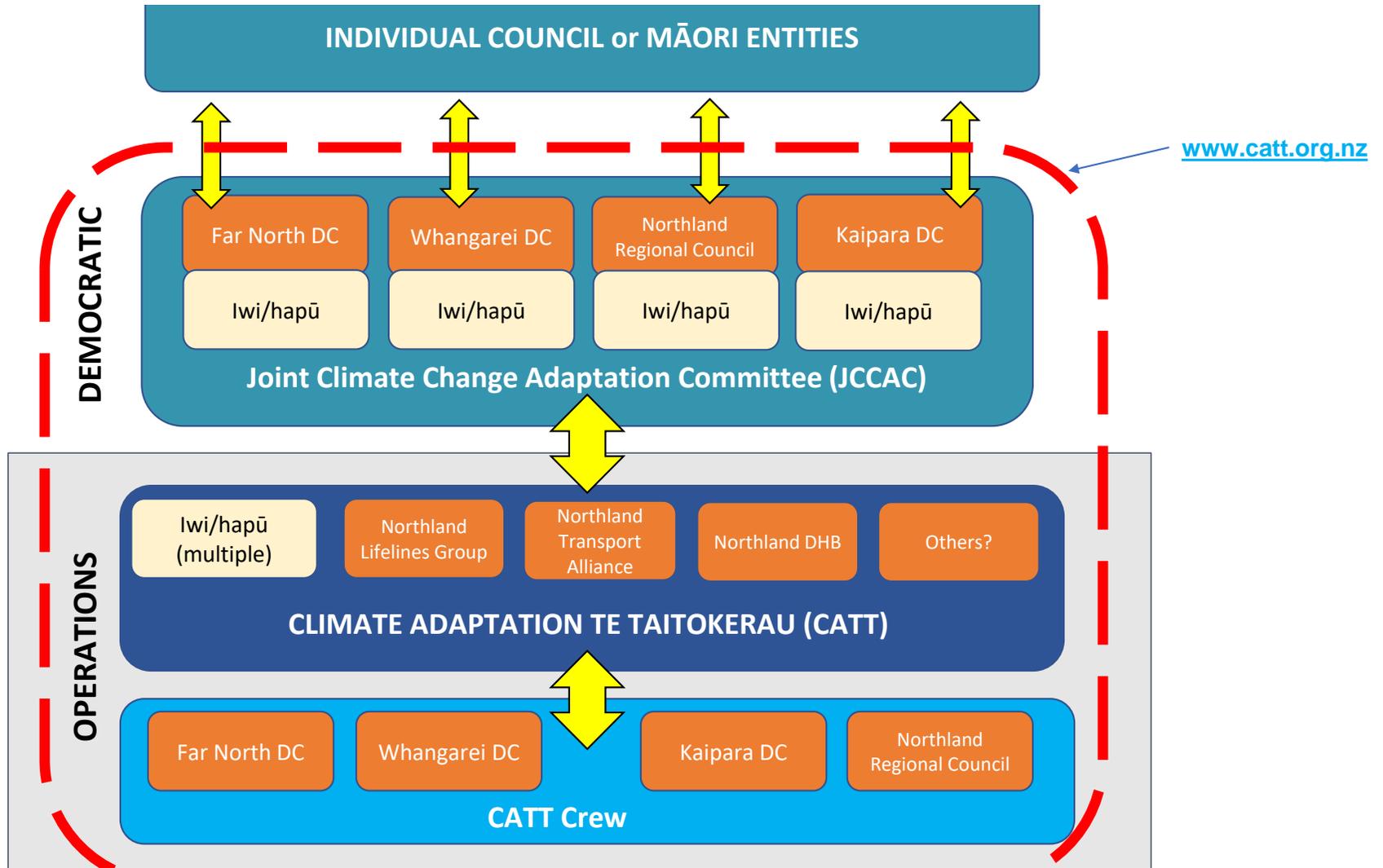
1. Summarise progress / challenges to date
2. Recommendations to the new COUNCILS/Joint Committee for improved climate governance over the next triennium

What we're not talking about:

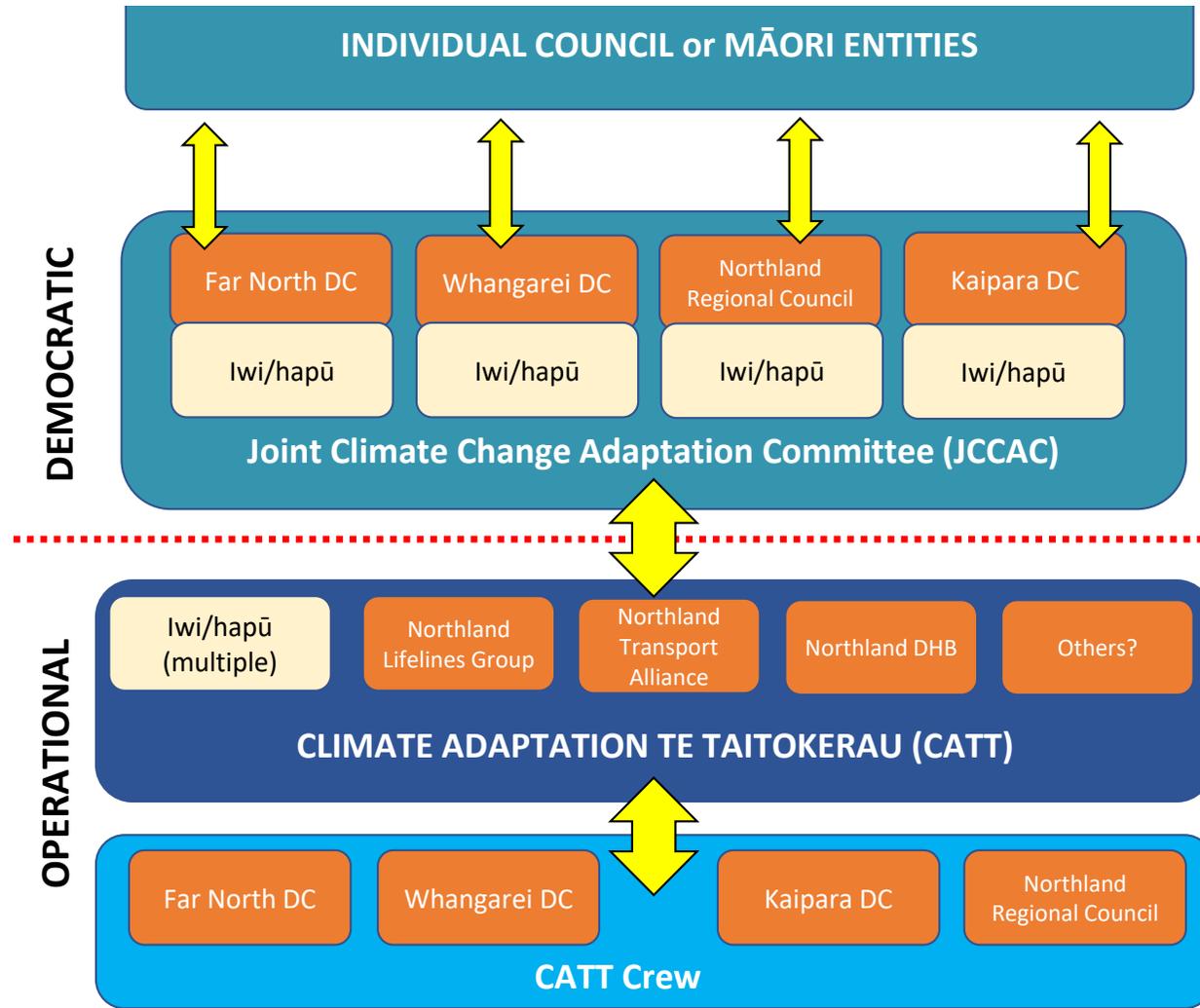
- Te Tiriti partnership at *operational* level
- The details
- Who the representatives are

2. Current arrangements and opportunities

Current structure



Current structure



Opportunities / lessons	Staff recommendation	Governance / committee members
<p>Strategy implementation a little ad-hoc & could be improved with dedicated programme management & support</p>	<p>Dedicated programme manager for strategy implementation, 'live' review and governance support (CATT Chair?)</p>	
<p>Delegations</p> <p>Some limited delegations to JCCAC would be helpful e.g. problematic getting all 4 councils to sign-off submissions within consultation timeframes</p>	<p>Be helpful if the JC had some delegations to: write submissions on government initiatives (as the JC not representing individual councils)</p>	
<p>Budget</p> <p>Can be difficult to coordinate / arrange cost share from all 4 councils unless clear budget already allocated</p>	<p>Be helpful if the JC had a modest annual budget for things like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comms / engagement • Advice • Research • Māori participation at operational level 	
<p>Broader connections</p> <p>Better relationships with other forums, organisations. Including connections with councillors / councils to keep them informed on progress priorities</p>	<p>A scheduled annual update to Northland Forward Together (or similar forum) to enable communication with all councillors and possibly other council working parties / Tangata whenua groups (e.g. TTMAC, Regional Economic Dvpt and others). Central govt.</p>	
<p>Public facing</p> <p>Be good if the JC could hear direct from communities on their CC issues / concerns and / or govt agencies CC plans etc. Also an opportunity for JC to inform these parties of</p>	<p>Invite community groups to speak to the JC for 30min (every 2nd meeting?). Could also get briefings from Govt agencies (DOC, Waka Kotahi on their CC programmes?)</p>	

Opportunities / lessons	Staff recommendation	Governance / committee members
<p>Administration</p> <p>Common IT system, hosting and ready access</p>	<p>Shared budget and resource allocated to establish and maintain</p>	
<p>Narrow focus</p> <p>Connection between mitigation and adaptation. Similar staff. Action on both is fundamentally intertwined.</p>	<p>Allow for broader discussion. Joint Climate Action Committee?</p>	
<p>Tangata whenua participation at operational level</p> <p>Achieving best practice Tiriti partnerships at the right scale to effect outcomes.</p>	<p>Through Community Adaptation Plans and iwi/hapū self directed adaptation programme. Budget to resource? Operationalising the Te Ao Māori decision-making framework in 2023?</p>	
<p>Monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER)</p> <p>Need to be agile, responsive to new information and have ability to lead innovations and data collection. Adaptation requires robust MER.</p>	<p>Engage expertise to identify a preferred model</p>	
<p>Etc.</p>		

3. Our mahi in context

What is climate governance?

- Broader than governance under the *Local Government Act 2002*
- IPCC

“Climate governance, acting through laws, strategies and institutions, based on national circumstances, supports [climate action] by providing frameworks through which diverse actors interact, and a basis for policy development and implementation. Climate governance is most effective when it integrates across multiple policy domains, helps realise synergies and minimize trade-offs, and connects national and sub-national policy-making levels. Effective and equitable climate governance builds on engagement with civil society actors, political actors, businesses, youth, labour, media, Indigenous Peoples and local communities”

The IPCC further defines ‘governance’ as: **The structures, processes and actions through which private and public actors interact to address societal goals.**

Context

- RMA reform: regional spatial planning / implementation committees under the NBEA.
- 3 Waters
- Local government reform
- S5ZW of the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Act
- Links with CDEM?
- Emissions Reduction Plan and National Adaptation Plan
- Rolling out Community Adaptation Plans → on ground ACTION, resolving conflict?
- Operationalising Te Ao Māori Decision Making Framework
- Te Tiriti Partnership

4. How can we improve from here?

Discussion

- How can we best streamline (efficiency and effectiveness) current arrangements?
- What level of oversight is needed for Strategy implementation? e.g. Community Adaptation Plans
- Are there any particular areas you see that require further attention? e.g. Comms, engagement
- How could the current structure be improved to authentically enact Hapū and Iwi partnership?
- What changes can we make to ensure we are fit for purpose? e.g. RMA reforms, shared services?



CATT Joint Committee Governance Workshop

Summary of Notes

August 2022

Agenda

1. Purpose of the workshop
2. Current arrangements and learnings/opportunities
3. Our mahi in context
 - a. what is climate governance?
 - b. what is the future environment we'll be working in?
4. How can we improve from here?

Purpose of workshop

1. Summarise progress / challenges to date
2. Recommendations to the new councils/Joint Committee for improved climate governance over the next triennium

What we're not talking about:

- Te Tiriti partnership at operational level – get the relationship right at the top
- The details
- Who the representatives are

Themes for consideration

The workshop discussion was based around key themes outlined below:

- Governance structure
- Roles, responsibilities and functions
- Resourcing - people, funding, data/reporting
- Enacting authentic partnership with tangata whenua
- Communications and engagement
- Strategy implementation

It was acknowledged that all these themes are interrelated and need to be addressed collectively. For example, CATT's governance structure can't be reviewed without first considering how CATT will enact authentic partnerships with tangata whenua. Equally, strategy implementation can't be considered without first addressing resourcing.

Workshop Context

Wider context for climate adaptation and mitigation

1. Broader than governance under the Local Government Act 2002
2. IPCC

“Climate governance, acting through laws, strategies and institutions, based on national circumstances, supports [climate action] by providing frameworks through which diverse actors interact, and a basis for policy development and implementation. Climate governance is most effective when it integrates across multiple policy domains, helps realise synergies and minimize trade-offs, and connects national and sub-national policy-making levels. Effective and equitable climate governance builds on engagement with civil society actors, political actors, businesses, youth, labour, media, Indigenous Peoples and local communities.”

The IPCC further defines ‘governance’ as: The structures, processes and actions through which private and public actors interact to address societal goals.

What is climate governance?

The below are a summary of the local and national activities and legislative reforms that have a direct impact on, or are directly impacted by, climate adaptation and mitigation.

1. RMA reform: regional spatial planning / implementation committees under the NBEA.
2. 3 Waters
3. Local government reform
4. S5ZW of the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Act
5. Links with CDEM?
6. Emissions Reduction Plan and National Adaptation Plan
7. Rolling out Community Adaptation Plans on ground ACTION, resolving conflict?
8. Operationalising Te Ao Māori Decision Making Framework
9. Te Tiriti Partnership

Staff Learnings

Summary and Recommendations

Prior to the workshop, CATT staff compiled a high level list of learnings to date, with suggested recommendations for change. These were presented at the workshop.

Learnings to Date	Recommendations
<p>Broader connections - better relationships with other forums, organisations. Including connections with councillors / councils to keep them informed on progress priorities</p>	<p>A scheduled annual update to Northland Forward Together (or similar forum) to enable communication with all councillors and possibly other council working parties / Tangata whenua groups (e.g. TTMAC, Regional Economic Dev and others). Central govt.</p>
<p>Public facing - be good if the JC could hear direct from communities on their CC issues / concerns and / or govt agencies CC plans etc. Also an opportunity for JC to inform these parties of joint Strategy etc</p>	<p>Invite community groups to speak to the JC for 30 min (every 2nd meeting?). Could also get briefings from Govt agencies (DOC, Waka Kotahi on their CC programmes?)</p>
<p>Administration - Common IT system, hosting and ready access</p>	<p>Shared budget and resource allocated to establish and maintain</p>
<p>Tangata whenua participation at operational level - achieving best practice Tiriti partnerships at all levels and at the right scale to effect outcomes.</p>	<p>Tangata Whenua should contribute throughout all levels of CATT. More work needs to be done to be Tiriti authentic. Through Community Adaptation Plans and iwi/hapū self directed adaptation programme. Budget to resource? Operationalising Te Ao Māori decision-making framework in 2023?</p>
<p>Monitoring, evaluation and reporting (MER) - need to be able to be agile, responsive to new information and have ability to lead innovations and data collection. Adaptation requires robust MER.</p>	<p>Engage expertise to identify a preferred model</p>

Staff Learnings

Summary and Recommendations

Learnings to Date	Recommendations
Narrow focus - connection between mitigation and adaptation. Similar staff. Action on both is fundamentally intertwined.	Allow for broader discussion. Joint Climate Action Committee?
Strategy implementation - a little ad-hoc & could be improved with dedicated programme management & support	Dedicated programme manager for strategy implementation, 'live' review and governance support (CATT Chair?)
Delegations - it can be problematic getting all 4 councils to sign-off submissions within consultation timeframes	Be helpful if the JC had some limited delegations to: write submissions on government initiatives (as the JC not representing individual councils)
Budget - can be difficult to coordinate / arrange cost share from all 4 councils unless clear budget already allocated	Be helpful if JC had modest annual budget for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comms / engagement • Advice • Research • Māori participation at operational level
Involvement from all parties	There has been a lack of contribution from levels and policy writing. Example - WDC resource for the technical group.

Workshop Discussions

The workshop discussion took the format of asking participants to contribute both short and long term recommendations against each of the key themes:

- Governance structure
- Roles, responsibilities and functions
- Resourcing - people, funding, data/reporting
- Enacting authentic partnership with tangata whenua
- Communications and engagement
- Strategy implementation

Due to the integrated nature of these themes, some recommendations are noted against more than one theme. Also of note, the workshop was restricted to 1 1/2 hours, which meant some discussions were cut short due to time restraints. This document should therefore be read as the beginning of these discussions, rather than a completed kōrero.

The 'next steps' are a summary of key, immediate actions that are time sensitive and/or which precede many of the other recommendations, providing a pathway forward for the Joint Committee.

Governance Structure

Workshop participants reviewed the current governance structure of CATT, thinking about the unique role of the CATT governance group in the wider context of climate change. Are CATT's purpose, objectives and terms of reference still relevant? What is the role CATT plays in linking local and central government? What is the role CATT plays in linking communities, tangata whenua and local authorities?

The following short and long term recommendations were suggested by workshop participants:

Short term recommendations

- Review and improve the way we treat our proxies re. remuneration (especially tangata whenua)
- Share ideas for new governance model going forward, and develop relevant policy
- Need to increase the number of hāpu representatives to bring a wider mātauranga lens to CATT staff and Joint Committee. Currently only have one representative for hapū - we should have at least two representatives that represent each council, one isn't enough
- Need to reposition our focus to sit across both adaptation and mitigation, and provide leadership for both (legislation will help to support this move, and so much adaptation needs to be mitigation, both in the short and long term)
- Engagements/updates need to be available to all staff within the councils, across all departments, with written updates from staff in the agenda. This is particularly pertinent with upcoming elections. We need to loop back to full councils re updates, keep the profile of climate adaptation front of mind.

Long term recommendations

- Recommend a shift towards a regional (unitary) focus
- Climate mitigation leadership - where does it sit for our region - so much adaptation needs to be mitigation (both short and long term)
- Regional long term planning - so there is consistency between all regional and district councils

Roles, Responsibilities and Functions

Workshop participants explored the current roles and responsibilities of those working within, and around, the CATT structure. Participants considered models for representation and decision-making at both operational and governance levels, as well as the kind of expert guidance / advice required, from iwi/hapū, technical, operations. It was also asked who sets priorities for strategy implementation, monitoring and reporting.

The following short and long term recommendations were suggested by workshop participants:

Short Term Recommendations

- Undertake risk assessment - identify specific things we can do to improve
- Develop data and document structure to support ongoing mahi and ensure knowledge and information is not lost
- Review WDC's Karerea committee model (co-governance housing strategy) as an example of how roles and responsibilities could work
- Develop technical team (including climate change professional services, with tangata whenua engagement) with opportunities for peer review
- Further pilot models some of the Strategy actions, taking into consideration that the panel needs to overview, in different locations
- Explore opportunities to inform policy across all four councils - develop guidelines to sit across all organisations
- Develop climate change induction for all new councillor members
- Review council processes / reports for decision making (relating to the environment) and make climate change considerations the starting point for conversations; strengthen our process for decision making to make sure climate change is in there
- Ensure all council policies are up-to-date with climate change considerations
- Explore opportunities for kaitiaki role for iwi/hāpu, for example with monitoring. These roles can be formal and informal
- Seek lessons from other adaptation models across New Zealand and around the world (e.g. Hawkes Bay started in 2014 and a big issue for them has been defining the roles and responsibilities and securing funding across all of the councils)
- Review where climate adaptation sits in all four council communications, for example, council websites

Long Term Recommendations

- LTCP buy-in and commitment from councils and elected members
- Dedicated long-term resourcing for climate adaptation and mitigation in Northland, that supports all four councils, ensures a coordinated approach (both short and long term) and supports the delivery of the Strategy

Resourcing - People, Funding, Data/Reporting

Workshop participants discussed the need for resourcing of future CATT operations, including administrative functions, strategy implementations, people (governance and operations), policy development and research, data / reporting and how resourcing for similar mahi works in other entities, such as Civil Defence and the Northland Transport Alliance. An ongoing challenge raised was how to have adequate resourcing for our Māori partners.

The following short and long term recommendations were suggested by workshop participants:

Short Term Recommendations

- Review and redefine budget with a focus on adaptation and mitigation, which acknowledges Te Tiriti partnerships
- Appoint people/positions to ensure CATT is keeping up with legislative changes, to include effects of climate change (related legislation etc. freshwater)
- Make decisions about who the regulating body is for Northland on climate adaptation and mitigation activities and then agree the measureables for change (e.g. international model indicators)
- How does the committee have influence over any changes (Moderate for JC to lead change - TOR etc.)
- Develop relationships with other relevant entities, such as Civil Defence Emergency Management, Northland Transport Alliance etc
- Engage with Māori communities and start the conversation - marae are set up to support large groups of people
- Formalise agreements for all four councils to provide resourcing for shared services / staff
- Identify project sponsors at each council (to ensure management support)

Long Term Recommendations

- Build climate change into our infrastructure planning and strategies for the region (e.g. Waka Kotahi)
- Giving Joint Committee mandate for change
- Dedicated resourcing to drive the plan forward
- Senior management from councils represented on the Joint Committee to ensure CATT has necessary mana across the councils to lead change
- Develop independent positions that can sit / work across all councils
- Bring all Northland Mayors, Northland Regional Council Chair, iwi leaders forum on to Joint Committee so there is joined up, cohesive thinking

Enacting Authentic Partnership With Tangata Whenua

Workshop participants agreed a great deal of work was yet to be done to enact authentic partnerships with tangata whenua. Other considerations included iwi and hāpu representation on the Joint Committee, remuneration of iwi and hāpu representatives, opportunities around kaitiaki roles, how the Joint Committee could be more accessible to Māori and how partnerships could be formalised.

The following short and long term recommendations were suggested by workshop participants:

Short Term Recommendations

- Present CATT strategy to the Iwi Leaders Forum
- Resource tangata whenua to come and be at the table, and then begin discussions about what authentic engagement could look like
- Encourage wider participation for each kaupapa Māori; ensure whakaaro Māori specialist is supported by working agreements and contracts with the most appropriate council
- Hold CATT hui on marae (change terms of reference - travel around and engage with communities that way - but manage expectations)
- Ensure appropriate hāpu representation on Joint Committee
- Host a follow up hui regarding hapū engagement - look at best practice, being effective, plan how hāpu can be supported
- Explore roles around kaitiaki for iwi and hāpu
- Build a relationship with community boards to introduce them to CATT
- Joint Committee members to engage with four council's Māori-led committees - develop strategy about outcomes for these hui
- Let Māori lead us in how we formalise our partnership

Long Term Recommendations

- Incorporate WDC decision making process framework into CATT's processes
- Secure dedicated resource to coordinate and facilitate all these conversations

Note: Due to a number of constraints, the workshop was restricted to 1 1/2 hours, which limited discussions on this theme.

Communications and Engagement

Developing clear communications and an engagement strategy for CATT was seen as vital by workshop participants, to improve understanding and support strategy implementation across councils, community and iwi/hāpu relationship. Other matters discussed included relationship management (including with central government, business, agencies across all departments in four local authorities), internal communications (between governance and operations, and across local authorities), community engagement - strategy, channels, giving voice to the community and communicating strategy, decisions, activity, outcomes and reporting.

The following short and long term recommendations were suggested by workshop participants:

Short Term Recommendations

- Develop a communications and engagement strategy to clearly define audiences, messages, engagement opportunities, risks etc. This strategy should be developed in a way that is authentic and community-led
- Develop policies to support strong internal communication channels, to make sure all members in JC, people are hearing the same messages and info and level of understanding
- Review and improve council representation on Joint Committee (including mayors and NRC chair)
- Internal communications

Long Term Recommendation

- Seek cultural change within councils
- Develop relevant policies which can be shared across councils

Note: Due to a number of constraints, the workshop was restricted to 1 1/2 hours, which limited discussions on this theme.

Strategy Implementation

A key consideration for CATT is the implementation of the Climate Adaptation Tai Tokerau Strategy which has now been adopted by all four councils in Northland. Workshop participants discussed how the governance group will set priorities, next steps (risk, readiness, funding, community engagement etc), report on implementation (both internally and externally, by district and by region), ensure ongoing operational resourcing / funding, share success measures / telling our story and manage ongoing review, monitoring and reporting.

The following short and long term recommendations were suggested by workshop participants:

Short Term Recommendations

- Review long term plans for all four councils and determine where CATT fits
- Review the current action plan and consider how it relates to mitigation
- Explore the possibility of developing a 'hub', similar to the 'Conservation Hub' - a collection of iwi partnerships, industry and council, everything is driven (employment and sustainable practices) and implemented into LTCP (Southland District Council?)
- Review decision-making processes across councils... should all decisions now be made through a climate change lens?
- Determine the structure and resourcing needed to support the delivery of the strategy
- Actively engage with elected members wherever possible, so they understand the strategy's objectives and how they can support it
- Review current pilot in Kaipara to ensure the lessons learned are captured and shared
- Develop action plans for individual councils as well as the region, and ensure they are approached, delivered, monitored and reported on in a collaborative way

Note: Due to a number of constraints, the workshop was restricted to 1 1/2 hours, which limited discussions on this theme.

Next Steps

To achieve progress towards all the short term recommendations outlined below, a number of first steps were recognised as important to move CATT forward.

- CATT staff to agree recommended actions that can be undertaken immediately to support the Joint Committee team to progress CATT (e.g. changes to Terms of Reference and applying for funding for dedicated resourcing outlined below)
- Develop induction for newly elected members in late 2022 - ensure they understand the role of CATT and the committed actions under Te Tai Tokerau Strategy adapted by all four councils climate effects they already committed to as councillors
- Engage in kōrero with hāpu, to understand how best to engage with iwi and hāpu and ensure appropriate future representation for hāpu on the Joint Committee
- Secure funding for dedicated staff, to work independently of, and collaboratively across, all four organisations (NRC, WDC, KDC, FNDC). Key roles to include:
 - a. Coordination of CATT activities (governance, technical, operational, strategy implementation)
 - b. Liaison between all Northland councils and engaging with tangata whenua to
 - c. Coordination of Strategy actions, including pilots
 - d. Coordination of policy and legislative reviews and recommendations
 - e. Coordination of communications and engagement for CATT
 - f. Liaison with other regional climate adaptation / mitigation groups
 - g. Liaison with central government
- Seek funding for establishment of climate adaptation / mitigation resources and document hub (a centralised facility to house information, policy, communications etc)
- Seek funding for establishment of CATT communications and engagement

The workshop was facilitated by Katy Mandeno from Level, with the support of Tom Fitzgerald (NRC), Katy Simon (KCD) and other CATT staff. These notes are a summative reflection on the contributions of participants during the workshop.

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