

REPORTS

CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE PROGRAMME OPTIONS REPORT

Department: Climate and City Growth

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 This report seeks Council direction on a Climate Adaptation and Resilience programme for inclusion in the 10 year plan 2027-37. Four service level options have been developed for Council's consideration, spanning a minimum viable approach for meeting anticipated legislative requirements, through to a participatory approach that maximises community engagement. The options differ in their cost, quality of outputs, level of community involvement, and support for implementation of adaptation actions, community resilience activities and climate capability within council.
- 2 Natural hazards are already affecting Ōtepoti Dunedin including flooding, coastal erosion, shallow groundwater and landslides. With climate change, many of these hazards are expected to increase in frequency, severity and extent, presenting growing risks to council services, infrastructure and the communities we serve.
- 3 Council has commenced significant work under the current 9-Year Plan to improve understanding of climate risks and establish the foundations for adaptation planning, including development of the Climate Adaptation Policy, Climate Resilience Framework, Resilience Roadmap, Resilience Explorer platform and Citywide Climate Risk Assessment.
- 4 National policy and legislative settings for climate adaptation continue to evolve. Current reform proposals signal an increasing role for local government in climate adaptation and legislatively mandated adaptation planning in locations facing significant climate risks. While final requirements remain uncertain, climate adaptation is increasingly expected to become an enduring local government function.
- 5 Staff consider Option Four – Participatory Delivery provides the greatest level of community participation and engagement and best delivers on the Climate Adaptation Policy and Climate Resilience Framework. It combines participatory adaptation planning with implementation support, community resilience initiatives, climate capability development and climate mainstreaming across DCC. It reduces reliance on consultant-led planning and builds capability within DCC. It provides a pathway from climate risk information and adaptation planning to resilient outcomes for our communities, infrastructure and services.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Notes** the information in this report.
- b) **Decides** a preferred option for inclusion in the draft 10 year plan 2027-37.
- c) **Notes** that final funding decisions will be made through the 10 year plan 2027-37 process following community consultation.

BACKGROUND

- 6 Council has been considering the impacts of climate change and adaptation responses for more than 15 years. In 2010, Council adopted a Climate Change Adaptation Project Plan following consideration of the Climate Change Impacts on Dunedin report prepared by University of Otago Professor Blair Fitzharris. The plan promoted an approach based on risk assessment, adaptation mainstreaming, hazard information, community engagement and integration of climate considerations into Council planning and decision-making. It also identified South Dunedin as a priority area for adaptation planning and recommended further vulnerability assessments for other high-risk locations and critical infrastructure.
- 7 Over subsequent years, climate change considerations were progressively incorporated into a range of council strategies, plans, projects and asset management activities. Significant work has been undertaken through the South Dunedin Future programme, which has improved understanding of natural hazards, exposure and risk, and potential response options.
- 8 In 2023, Council considered the long-term implications of climate change for infrastructure investment decisions, including discussion of the potential impacts of sea-level rise on DCC assets. Council resolved to add preparation of a Climate Adaptation Plan to its forward work programme and requested further work on a citywide approach to climate resilience.
- 9 In January 2025, Council approved staged implementation of a citywide Climate Resilience Framework and associated funding through the 9 year plan 2025-34. The proposed Climate Adaptation and Resilience programme represents the next stage of this work, building on previous adaptation initiatives and providing Council with options for how climate adaptation planning, resilience-building activities and implementation support may be delivered across Dunedin over the next 10 years.

DISCUSSION

Climate Adaptation Context

- 10 Climate change is already affecting Ōtepoti Dunedin through more frequent and intense rainfall, flooding, coastal erosion, rising groundwater and landslides. These hazards are damaging assets, disrupting services and increasing costs for council and communities across the district. As climate risks increase, the frequency and consequences of these impacts are expected to grow. Some changes, including rising temperatures and sea level rise, will continue regardless of future global emissions reductions.
- 11 Adapting to climate change is a long-term challenge that requires ongoing assessment of climate hazards and risks, collaboration with mana whenua, communities and infrastructure providers, and integration of climate considerations into planning, infrastructure investment and service delivery. Adaptation will require communities and organisations to make decisions in the face of uncertainty and balance environmental, social, cultural and economic considerations over long timeframes.

Progress Since the Current Long-Term Plan

- 12 Since the adoption of the current 9 year plan 2025-34, council has taken steps to improve understanding of climate risks, establish the foundations for long-term adaptation planning and integrate climate risk considerations into Council decisions and investments. Key achievements include:

- Climate Adaptation Policy (adopted June 2026)
 - Climate Resilience Framework and Roadmap (delivered June 2026)
 - Citywide risk assessment and Resilience Explorer platform (anticipated delivery early-2027)
 - Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan (anticipated adoption late-2027)
- 13 The South Dunedin Future programme has also made significant progress towards delivery of an adaptation masterplan for South Dunedin, which is expected in 2027.

Emerging Legislative, National Policy and Strategic Direction

- 14 National policy and legislative settings for climate adaptation are continuing to evolve, with a clear direction toward increasing expectations on local government to assess climate risks, undertake adaptation planning, and embed resilience into planning, infrastructure, and investment decisions. This is reflected in the National Adaptation Plan, National Adaptation Framework and wider government reforms.
- 15 Proposed amendments to the Climate Change Response Act are expected to establish a national adaptation planning framework, with regional spatial plans identifying priority areas facing significant climate risks and requiring local adaptation plans within set timeframes, potentially requiring initial plans in Dunedin to be completed by 2032. Adaptation is also increasingly recognised in local government planning and reporting requirements, with both adaptation and emergency management identified as distinct areas of focus and climate change highlighted as a priority consideration in 10 year plan audits.

From Planning to Resilience Outcomes

- 16 Climate adaptation is a long-term and ongoing challenge that requires sustained effort across risk assessment, community engagement, planning, funding and implementation. There is strong recognition across the district, including from communities, organisations, utilities, businesses, Community Boards and Te Pae Māori, of the need to better understand climate risks and identify appropriate adaptation responses.
- 17 While adaptation planning helps identify risks and response options, its real value is realised when it informs investment decisions, infrastructure and asset planning, operational activities and community action. The approach taken to adaptation planning is also important, with participatory processes often strengthening community understanding, ownership and support for implementation, alongside achieving technical and statutory outcomes.

Components of the Adaptation and Resilience Programme

- 18 The Climate Resilience Framework provides a structure for understanding climate risks, undertaking adaptation planning and supporting resilience-building activities across the district. The framework is structured around five interdependent workstreams:
- **Natural Hazards.** Improving and maintaining information about climate-related hazards such as flooding, coastal inundation, erosion, drought, wildfire and land instability.
 - **Climate Risk Assessment.** Maintaining a citywide understanding of how climate hazards affect communities, infrastructure, natural environments, businesses and other assets.
 - **Adaptation Planning and Responses.** Undertaking adaptation planning for priority places, infrastructure networks and sectors, and identifying appropriate adaptation pathways and responses.

- **Adaptation Actions and Mainstreaming.** Supporting the progression of adaptation responses from planning through to implementation, building community resilience, and integrating climate resilience considerations into Council planning, decision-making, asset management, policies, standards and investment processes.
 - **Adaptation Plan and Policy.** Maintaining the strategic direction, priorities, monitoring and reporting framework needed to guide coordinated adaptation activities over time.
- 19 These workstreams operate as a continuous cycle rather than a linear process. Improved hazard information informs risk assessments, risk assessments inform adaptation planning, adaptation planning informs investment and implementation decisions.

Role of the Adaptation and Resilience Function

- 20 Climate adaptation is a shared responsibility across DCC. The adaptation and resilience function provides coordination, technical advice and support for adaptation planning and resilience-building activities. Responsibility for funding and delivering most adaptation actions will remain with the relevant asset owners, service providers, communities, infrastructure operators and partner organisations. The function supports, influences and coordinates adaptation activity, helps build partnerships, and improves access to technical expertise, funding opportunities and coordinated adaptation outcomes.

Adaptation Planning Approach

- 21 In many cases, climate risks can be managed through existing council planning, asset management, operational and investment processes. Embedding climate resilience into these processes will remain the primary approach to adaptation. However, more detailed adaptation planning may be required where risks are significant, affect multiple stakeholders, require long-term adaptation pathways, have substantial social, cultural, environmental or economic implications, or are subject to statutory planning requirements.
- 22 Adaptation planning can be undertaken using a range of approaches. At one end of the spectrum, adaptation plans can be developed primarily through technical assessments supplemented by statutory consultation requirements. At the other end, communities, mana whenua, infrastructure providers and other stakeholders can play an active role in identifying issues, evaluating options and shaping preferred adaptation pathways. The options presented in this report reflect different approaches to engagement and participation, ranging from consult, through involve, to collaborate, consistent with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy and the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) spectrum.

Delivering Adaptation Outcomes

- 23 Implementation of adaptation actions requires coordination, partnership development, community engagement, technical advice, business case development, and integration with Council planning and investment processes. Without these activities, there is a risk that adaptation plans identify actions but do not result in meaningful changes on the ground. The options presented in this report differ in the level of support provided to translate planned responses into actions that deliver resilience outcomes.

Managing Future Uncertainty

- 24 Climate adaptation requires decisions to be made in the face of uncertainty. Future climate impacts, community preferences, funding arrangements and adaptation requirements will continue to evolve over time. Many adaptation decisions also involve long implementation

timeframes and require coordination across multiple organisations. An adaptive management approach allows council to respond to new information, changing risks and evolving community expectations over time. The options presented in this report differ in their ability to provide flexibility in the face of future uncertainty.

Determining an Appropriate Service Level

- 25 Council has \$9.035 million allocated to climate adaptation in the 9 year plan 2025-34. That funding currently supports South Dunedin Future and development of the Climate Resilience Framework, both of which conclude in June 2027. The options presented move climate adaptation from a series of discrete projects to an ongoing business-as-usual function with a defined level of service and long-term funding commitment.
- 26 Each option represents a different level of service. The options have been developed using the Climate Resilience Framework, experience from previous adaptation projects, anticipated legislative requirements and existing adaptation funding and resources. They range from a minimum viable approach focused on statutory adaptation planning through to a comprehensive programme that supports implementation, community resilience, organisational capability and long-term resilience outcomes.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Fit with strategic framework

- 27 Climate adaptation planning contributes to the Environment Strategy, particularly the objective of creating a future that is resilient to climate change. It also supports the Future Development Strategy, 3 Waters Strategy, Integrated Transport Strategy and other strategies that rely on long-term, risk-informed planning and investment decisions. There are no identified conflicts or inconsistencies with Council's Strategic Framework.

Māori Impact Statement

- 28 Climate change has been identified as a priority issue by Te Pae Māori. The recommended option supports continued partnership with mana whenua in climate adaptation planning and resilience-building activities. The approach supports consideration of long-term climate risks and adaptation responses that may affect whenua, taonga, community wellbeing and intergenerational outcomes. It also supports Council's commitments under Te Taki Haruru and provides opportunities for mana whenua and Māori to contribute to future adaptation planning and decision-making.

Legislative reforms

- 29 The proposed programme supports the purpose of local government by helping DCC meet current and future community needs through risk-informed planning, infrastructure decision-making and climate resilience activities. It aligns most closely with the proposed core function of civil defence and emergency management, while also supporting Council's broader infrastructure and planning responsibilities. The programme would be funded through rates and is expected to be subject to any future rate cap requirements.

Sustainability, climate mitigation (Zero Carbon), adaptation and resilience

- 30 Climate adaptation planning has positive long-term social, economic and environmental implications. It is intended to support risk-informed decision-making, reduce long-term climate

risks, improve community resilience and help avoid future costs associated with infrastructure damage, service disruption and emergency response.

- 31 This work is not expected to have a material direct impact on citywide or council greenhouse gas emissions. However, climate adaptation activities may generate indirect emissions reduction co-benefits by supporting resilient infrastructure, avoiding repeated asset replacement and reducing emissions associated with emergency response and post-event recovery.

OPTIONS

- 32 Four service level options for implementing a Climate Adaptation and Resilience programme have been developed for Council's consideration. These span a minimum viable approach for meeting anticipated legislative requirements, through to a participatory approach that maximises community engagement.

Assumptions

- 33 The options presented in this report are based on the following assumptions:
- Climate change will continue to increase hazards and risks to communities, infrastructure, natural systems and DCC services across Ōtepoti Dunedin over the 10 year plan 2027-37 period and beyond.
 - Current proposals to amend the Climate Change Response Act will require councils to undertake adaptation planning for priority locations identified through regional spatial planning and climate risk assessment processes.
 - Adaptation planning will be required in some parts of the district during the 2027–37 period, although the number of priority areas, timing of planning requirements and final legislative obligations remain uncertain.
 - Council included \$9.035 million in the 9 year plan to fund climate adaptation planning in the 9 year plan 2025-34. Of that, \$6.63 million is currently included in FYs 27/28 through 33/34.
- 34 No specific climate scenario has been used to differentiate between options. Rather, all options assume that Council will need to respond to increasing exposure to flooding, coastal hazards, groundwater rise, landslides and other climate-related risks.

Financial Comparison

The table below compares options against ongoing annual operational costs on completion of the project:

\$000s	FTE required (compared to current 3.8 FTE)	Operating costs (A)	Interest costs (B)	Depreciation costs (C)	Total opex costs (A+B+C)	Non-rates operational funding	Rates funding
Option One	1 (-2.8)	\$6,720	-	-	\$6,720	-	\$6,720
Option Two	3 (-0.8)	\$7,550	-	-	\$7,550	-	\$7,550
Option Three	4 (+0.2)	\$9,140	-	-	\$9,140	-	\$9,140
Option Four	5 (+1.2)	\$11,590	-	-	\$11,590	-	\$11,590

Breakdown of Annual Rates Funding Requirement											
\$000s	YEAR 1 27/28	YEAR 2 28/29	YEAR 3 29/30	YEAR 4 30/31	YEAR 5 31/32	YEAR 6 32/33	YEAR 7 33/34	YEAR 8 34/35	YEAR 9 35/36	YEAR 10 36/37	10-Year Total
Option 1	\$ 140	\$ 330	\$ 650	\$ 810	\$ 680	\$ 760	\$ 870	\$ 730	\$ 820	\$ 930	\$ 6,720
Option 2	\$ 470	\$ 660	\$ 600	\$ 910	\$ 670	\$ 730	\$ 970	\$ 720	\$ 780	\$ 1,040	\$ 7,550
Option 3	\$ 850	\$ 840	\$ 840	\$ 870	\$ 940	\$ 880	\$ 980	\$ 950	\$ 990	\$ 1,000	\$ 9,140
Option 4	\$ 930	\$ 920	\$ 1,070	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,090	\$ 1,250	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,200	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,220	\$ 11,590

35 The options represent different service levels for a business-as-usual adaptation planning function within DCC, with higher-cost options providing greater organisational capacity:

- **Option One** is the lowest-cost option because adaptation planning is largely limited to statutory compliance.
- **Option Two** increases costs through retention of a dedicated adaptation team and associated policy, monitoring and coordination functions.
- **Option Three** increases costs further through maintenance of citywide climate risk information, implementation support, community engagement and resilience-building activities.
- **Option Four** has the highest cost because it fully delivers the Climate Adaptation Policy and Climate Resilience Framework, including participatory planning, implementation support, community resilience initiatives, climate capability development and climate mainstreaming activities.

Other Decision Criteria

In addition to financial considerations above, the table below compares options against additional decision criteria:

	Long-term value for money	Service Level Impact	Statutory / Compliance Drivers	Capacity and readiness	Timebound? (e.g. by reform) Y/N
Option One	●	●	●	●	Y
Option Two	●	●	●	●	Y
Option Three	●	●	●	●	Y
Option Four	●	●	●	●	Y

Key

● Favourable ● Neutral / mixed ● Unfavourable ● Not applicable

36 The options differ in the level of service provided, the approach to adaptation planning and community involvement, and the level of support for implementation, community resilience and climate capability within DCC.

Summary Comparison

37 The four options represent progressively higher levels of service, capability and support for climate adaptation and resilience. The key differences are summarised below:

	Option 1 Reactive Planning	Option 2 Planning Delivery	Option 3 Balanced Delivery	Option 4 Participatory Delivery
Service Level				
Citywide adaptation programme	⊗	✓	✓	✓
Delivers framework & policy	partial	partial	substantial	full
Consolidation of existing functions	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓
Statutory adaptation planning	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adaptation planning outcome	statutory compliance	statutory compliance	community- informed plan	community- supported plan
Public role in adaptation planning	consult	consult	involve	collaborate
Community voice	low	low	moderate	high
Reliance on consultants	very high	high	moderate	low
Ability to translate plans into action	very low	low	moderate	high
Transition SDF to implementation	⊗	very limited	limited	substantial
Citywide risk assessment & platform	⊗	⊗	✓	✓
Climate capability within DCC	⊗	⊗	limited	substantial
Climate mainstreaming	⊗	⊗	limited	substantial
Community resilience initiatives	⊗	⊗	✓	✓
Partnership development	⊗	⊗	✓	✓
Ability to reduce future climate costs	low	low	moderate	high

Option One – Reactive Planning

Description

- Adaptation planning undertaken only when required by legislation or specific Council decisions
- Single adaptation coordinator supported by consultant-led planning and technical assessments
- Focus on statutory adaptation planning and maintenance of the Citywide Adaptation Plan and Policy
- No dedicated implementation support, community resilience initiatives, public education, partnership development or climate capability activities
- Estimated 10-year cost of \$6.72 million

Option Assessment

Advantages

- Lowest 10-year cost option
- Meets anticipated statutory adaptation planning requirements
- Flexible, demand-driven approach
- Consultant support procured only when required

Disadvantages

- Lowest cost is due to delayed plan production, which does not start until Year 3, after which annual costs are higher than Option Two
- No dedicated citywide climate adaptation and resilience function
- Risk assessments are static, one-off reports and adaptation planning remains reactive and consultant-led
- No implementation support, community resilience initiatives or climate capability development
- No transition support for South Dunedin Future
- No citywide risk assessment capability or Resilience Explorer platform

Risks

- Limited public engagement may reduce community understanding, support and ownership of adaptation plans
- Fragmented responses to climate risks across DCC
- Future adaptation planning requirements may require rapid expansion of staffing or consultant budgets
- Loss of organisational knowledge through heavy dependence on consultants

Opportunities

- Defers significant investment until legislative requirements become clearer
- Allows future adaptation services to be redesigned once regulatory settings are confirmed

Option Two – Planning Delivery

Description

- Dedicated 3-person adaptation team focused on coordinating and delivering statutory adaptation planning requirements
- Adaptation planning remains largely consultant-based
- Maintains adaptation policy, monitoring and reporting functions
- Limited implementation support during the transition of South Dunedin Future
- Estimated 10 year programme cost of \$7.55 million

Option Assessment

Advantages

- Maintains a dedicated adaptation function within DCC
- Retains organisational knowledge and continuity
- Provides sufficient capability to coordinate anticipated statutory planning requirements
- Transitional support for South Dunedin Future
- Lower short-term cost than options providing ongoing implementation support and resilience activities

Disadvantages

- Adaptation planning remains largely consultant-based
- Uses a technical planning process with limited community participation
- No dedicated community resilience, public education or climate capability programme
- Risk assessments are static, one-off reports with no ongoing citywide risk assessment capability or Resilience Explorer platform

Risks

- Planning outcomes may not progress into funded implementation projects
- Future planning requirements may exceed programme capacity
- Continued consultant dependence may increase long-term costs and reduce capability retention

Opportunities

- Establishes and retains dedicated adaptation planning capability within DCC
- Provides a platform that can be expanded if future legislative requirements become more demanding
- Maintains continuity between adaptation planning projects and future planning obligations
- Allows Council to increase implementation support, community resilience activities or climate capability development in future long-term plans if required

Option Three – Balanced Delivery

Description

- Dedicated 4-person adaptation team supporting planning, implementation and resilience activities
- Maintains the Citywide Climate Risk Assessment and Resilience Explorer
- Community-informed planning process with opportunities for engagement
- Provides moderate implementation support, public education, partnership development and climate capability activities
- Estimated 10 year programme cost of \$9.14 million

Option Assessment

Advantages

- Maintains citywide risk assessment capability
- Stronger connection between adaptation planning and implementation, including transition support for South Dunedin Future
- Supports community resilience, partnerships and climate capability development
- Balances internal expertise with targeted consultant support

Disadvantages

- Higher cost than Options One and Two

- Continues to rely on consultants for specialist planning and technical inputs
- Provides only moderate support for implementation and mainstreaming
- Limited capacity for organisation-wide climate capability development

Risks

- Future adaptation planning demand may exceed programme capacity
- Community expectations may exceed available implementation resources
- Limited mainstreaming support may reduce influence on investment and asset management decisions

Opportunities

- Strengthens community and partner relationships
- Increases the likelihood that adaptation priorities influence future long-term plans and investment decisions
- Can be expanded if adaptation requirements increase

Option Four – Participatory Delivery

Description

- Fully delivers the Climate Adaptation Policy, Climate Resilience Framework and associated business case objectives
- Adaptation planning delivered primarily in-house using a participatory planning approach
- Dedicated support for implementation, community resilience, climate capability and climate mainstreaming
- Maintains citywide risk assessment capability and delivers a proactive hazard data improvement programme
- Estimated 10-year programme cost of \$11.59 million

Option Assessment

Advantages

- Fully delivers the Climate Adaptation Policy and Climate Resilience Framework
- Highest level of community participation and ownership
- Strongest support for implementation of adaptation actions, including sustained support for South Dunedin Future
- Reduces reliance on consultant-based planning
- Builds climate capability across DCC
- Provides the strongest pathway from planning to resilience outcomes

Disadvantages

- Highest cost option
- Requires a greater long-term organisational commitment

- Participatory planning processes require more time and resources
- Continues to require specialist consultant expertise for hazards and technical assessments

Risks

- Extensive community engagement may generate expectations that exceed available funding or delivery capacity
- Adaptation priorities may not be reflected in future Council investment decisions
- Failure to integrate climate resilience across DCC functions may reduce the value of the additional investment

Opportunities

- Establish climate adaptation as an enduring DCC function
- Improve community trust and ownership of adaptation decisions
- Increase the likelihood that adaptation priorities transition to funded and deliverable projects
- Improves access to external funding and partnership opportunities
- Delivers the strongest long-term resilience outcomes for communities, infrastructure and DCC services

NEXT STEPS

38 Subject to Council's decisions through the 10 year plan 2027-37 process, staff will:

- Incorporate the approved service level and associated budget into the draft 10 year plan 2027-37
- Deliver the Citywide Climate Adaptation Plan and Citywide Climate Risk Assessment in 2027
- Establish governance, staffing and delivery arrangements consistent with Council's preferred option
- Commence implementation of Council's preferred option from 1 July 2027, following the adoption of the 10 year plan

Signatories

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Attachments

There are no attachments for this report.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Fit with purpose of Local Government

The decision promotes the social, economic and environmental well-being of communities in the present and for the future. The proposed Climate Adaptation and Resilience programme supports communities, infrastructure and the local economy to anticipate, prepare for and respond to climate risks, helping to maintain wellbeing and resilience over the long term.

LTP / Financial Strategy / Infrastructure Strategy/ Water Services Strategy

Council currently funds climate adaptation through a range of project-based activities and initiatives. The proposed Climate Adaptation and Resilience programme establishes an ongoing business-as-usual function with a defined service level and funding arrangement. Consequently, there are no existing programme levels of service or performance measures against which the options can be assessed.

Financial considerations

All options are funded through rates and do not require borrowing or capital expenditure. The financial implications of each option are set out in the Options section of this report.

Significance

This decision is considered medium significance in terms of Council's Significance and Engagement Policy. The proposed programme is important to Dunedin because it establishes a new citywide climate adaptation and resilience activity and has implications for future climate adaptation planning, implementation and resilience outcomes. The proposal is strongly aligned with existing Council policy and strategic direction but requires Council to determine an appropriate service level and operating budget for the programme. Community interest is expected to be moderate to high given the growing impacts of climate change and the role of adaptation planning in local communities.

Engagement – external

The programme and options have not been subject to specific public consultation. Public consultation on the preferred option would occur through the 10 year plan 2027-37 process. The options presented in this report reflect different future approaches to community engagement and participation in adaptation planning, ranging from statutory consultation requirements through to community-informed and participatory planning processes consistent with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Engagement - internal

Development of the programme and service level options was informed by engagement with staff across DCC through the Climate Resilience Framework project and wider project group. Feedback focused on future adaptation planning requirements, implementation support, community involvement, climate capability and organisational readiness. No significant concerns were raised.

Risks: Legal / Health and Safety etc.

The principal risk associated with this decision is that the service level selected may not align with future adaptation planning requirements, community expectations or climate risks. These risks are partially managed through the adaptive management approach proposed in the report, which allows priorities and programme activities to be reviewed and adjusted over time. No specific legal, health and safety or conflict of interest issues have been identified.

Conflict of Interest

There are no known conflicts of interest associated with this report.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Community Boards

Community Boards have identified climate risks and adaptation planning as issues of interest and concern in previous submissions and hearings. The programme will also support future adaptation planning activities in locations where Community Boards have identified climate change and natural hazards as issues of concern.