

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Notes** a multi-criteria assessment has been undertaken by council staff, Aukaha, and consultant teams on the seven Potential Adaptation Futures for South Dunedin, which reviewed each of the Futures against:
 - i) the South Dunedin Future programme strategy previously approved by Council;
 - ii) the decision-making framework previously noted and endorsed by Council; and
 - iii) the community engagement results previously noted by Council.
- b) **Notes** the outcome of the technical assessment process is a shortlist comprising the following Potential Adaptation Futures for South Dunedin:
 - i) Future 3 (Elevating land and pumping water)
 - ii) Future 4 (Waterways and wetlands); and
 - iii) Future 5 (Waterways and raised land).
- c) **Notes** the following Potential Adaptation Futures for South Dunedin are assessed as sub-optimal long-term approaches, but remain under consideration for shorter timeframes:
 - i) Future 1 (Status quo);
 - ii) Future 2 (Pumps and pipes).
- d) **Notes** the following Potential Adaptation Futures for South Dunedin are assessed as sub-optimal approaches for time periods earlier than 2100, but remain under consideration for timeframes beyond:
 - i) Future 6 (Relocation to raised land); and
 - ii) Future 7 (Large scale retreat).
- e) **Notes** that further technical and economic analysis, including modelling, will be undertaken on the three shortlisted Futures to test efficacy and to develop pathways for each that will identify the anticipated changes at 25-year intervals through to 2125.
- f) **Notes** the shortlisted Futures and pathways are expected to be fully developed and presented to Councils for consideration in early-2026, at which point approval sought to proceed to community engagement.
- g) **Notes** the SDF programme remains on track to produce an adaptation master plan for South Dunedin by December 2026.

BACKGROUND

- 7 The South Dunedin Future (SDF) programme is a joint initiative between the Dunedin City Council (DCC) and Otago Regional Council (ORC) to develop a climate adaptation master plan for South Dunedin. A programme plan, which outlined the high-level approach for delivering the SDF programme was approved by DCC and ORC Council Committees in July 2022 .
- 8 The SDF programme vision is “a safer and better South Dunedin, where sustainable urban regeneration leads to improved community resilience and wellbeing”. The purpose of the programme is to enable South Dunedin to prepare for, and adapt to, the impacts of climate change, while also realising the opportunities that come with change. Broader strategic objectives of the programme relate to just transition, community safety, environmental and cultural restoration, social and economic resilience, and sustainable urban development.
- 9 The SDF programme has been broken into five phases, five workstreams, and a number of programme actions. The workstreams include: (i) natural hazards; (ii) strategy and programme management; (iii) communications and community engagement; (iv) risk assessment; and (v) adaptation planning. This breakdown has been explained more fully in previous Council papers and workshops but is also illustrated in the A3 SDF Programme Overview (Attachment A).
- 10 In March 2025, the councils released technical reports relating to a risk assessment and seven potential adaptation futures (‘Futures’) for South Dunedin. A summary of the Futures is included as Attachment B. These reports formed the basis for a subsequent period of community engagement during April and May 2025, the results of which were analysed and presented to Councils in July 2025.

DISCUSSION

Multi-criteria assessment (MCA) of seven potential adaptation futures for South Dunedin

- 11 The most recent step in the adaptation planning process for South Dunedin has included a multi-criteria assessment (MCA) of the seven Futures to determine their respective alignment with the strategic objectives of the SDF programme and suitability for managing and mitigating anticipated changes in natural hazard and climate change-related risks.
- 12 This process has involved technical assessments by subject matter experts from across councils, Aukaha, and consultant teams from WSP, BECA and Tonkin & Taylor (collectively known as ‘Kia Rōpine’). These assessments reviewed each Future against the SDF programme strategy previously approved by Councils and the decision-making framework comprising 21 criteria derived from that strategy, which has also been previously noted and endorsed by Councils. Certain elements of the assessment drew directly from community engagement results previously noted by Councils, which were also used to provide context for the assessments.
- 13 The process for undertaking the MCA assessment was as follows:
 - a) Review strategic objectives, decision-making framework criteria, and community feedback to understand the context of the assessment;
 - b) Assess each individual Future against the agreed assessment criteria, assign scoring, and document rationale;

- c) Combine scores using a range of weightings to test sensitivity to differing priorities (e.g. cost focus, risk focus, environment focus, etc); and
- d) Identify a shortlist of three futures for further analysis and pathway development.

Results of the multi-criteria assessment (MCA) process

14 The results of the MCA process are summarised in Table 1 below, which ranks each of the Futures according to their alignment with SDF programme strategic objectives and decision-making framework criteria. The table also shows rankings under different sensitivity testing, which checks whether rankings change when different criteria are given greater or lesser importance. In this case, sensitivity testing shows that rankings remain broadly consistent, irrespective of weightings.

	1 Criteria equal	2 Objectives equal	3 Criteria random	4 Objectives random	5 Risk dominated	6 Economic dominated	7 People dominated	8 Sustainability Dominated	9 Dealer's choice
Future 1	7 th	7 th	7 th	7 th	7 th	7 th	7 th	7 th	7 th
Future 2	6 th	6 th	6 th	6 th	6 th	5 th	6 th	5 th =	6 th
Future 3	4 th	5 th	4 th	5 th	4 th	4 th	4 th	5 th =	5 th
Future 4	1 st	1 st	1 st	1 st	1 st	1 st	1 st	1 st	1 st
Future 5	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd	2 nd
Future 6	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd	3 rd
Future 7	5 th	4 th	5 th	4 th	5 th	6 th	5 th	4 th	4 th

Table 1 - Ranking of Futures (including sensitivity testing)

- 15 The summary scoring in Table 1 is expanded on in a memo from the Kia Rōpine consultant team (included as Attachment C), which details combined scoring for each Future against all criteria in the decision-making framework, shows weightings used for sensitivity testing, and includes an overview of the MCA process.
- 16 The results of the MCA process indicated a *provisional* shortlist of the following three Futures:
 - a) Future 4 (Waterways and wetlands);
 - b) Future 5 (Waterways and raised land); and
 - c) Future 6 (Relocation to raised land).

Additional assessment considerations

- 17 MCAs are a structured method for evaluating options using both quantitative and qualitative criteria. While useful for complex decisions like climate adaptation master planning in South Dunedin, MCAs may not capture all relevant factors due to uncertainty and system complexity. Therefore, additional considerations are often needed to validate results, and in this instance, to ensure the shortlisted Futures are robust and contextually appropriate. These include:
 - a) Efficacy can change over time: The seven Futures all represent a point in time, offering a snapshot of what South Dunedin could look like in 2100, under various approaches. This comparisons between different approaches, however, it does not necessarily allow for consideration of how the effectiveness of each approach might change over time (e.g. a pipes and pumps approach might be assessed as sub-optimal in 2100, yet still be viable,

- a) Infrastructure will be a key component of all Futures, particularly in the short-term, so there is merit in keeping an infrastructure-focussed Future in the shortlist to allow for more fulsome investigation and analysis of this approach. Future 3 (Elevating land and pumping water) is the highest scoring infrastructure-focused Future, so is included in the shortlist.
- b) While Future 6 (Relocation to raised land) scored highly in the MCA results, it is the Future likely requiring the greatest amount of change, when accounting for construction, land raising, and managed retreat. It is therefore likely to require the longest lead-in time and is more suited to very long-term planning timeframes (e.g. beyond 2100).
- c) There is a logical transition between Future 3 (Elevating land and pumping water) or Future 5 (Waterways and raised land) towards Future 6 (Relocation to raised land); so excluding Future 6 from the shortlist at this time does not preclude it from remaining ‘on the table’ as an option over the very long-term (e.g. beyond 2100).

OPTIONS

- 21 This paper advises the outcome of a technical assessment using objectives and criteria previously approved by Councils, so no options are presented at this time. Options will be presented to Councils in early 2026, once the shortlisted Futures have been fully-developed.

NEXT STEPS

- 22 Next steps include further technical and economic work on the three shortlisted Futures to determine the optimised balance of infrastructure, nature-based solutions, and managed retreat required to manage risk to acceptable levels.
- 23 This will include modelling which will determine how risk would be managed in each of the short-listed Futures, the likely size, location, and cost of various interventions, and the resulting residual risk (i.e. risk remaining even after interventions have been made).
- 24 The modelling will also inform further technical and economic analysis and enable development of pathways for each of the three shortlisted Futures. These pathways will show anticipated change at different intervals, likely periods of 25 years, including at 2050, 2075, 2100 and 2125. The shortlisted Futures will include more detailed information on the useful life of adaptation actions, linking together different actions such as infrastructure investment, creating green space, and potential managed retreat, into viable pathways, where changes in approach result from pre-agreed signals and triggers, so change occurs only if or when necessary to manage risk.
- 25 The fully-developed shortlist of potential adaptation futures and pathways for South Dunedin is expected to be completed and presented to Councils in early-2026. At that point Councils will be asked to consider the Futures, endorse them for the purposes of community engagement, and provide approval to proceed to the final stage of the SDF programme.
- 26 This final stage will involve refining the shortlist to a preferred Future and pathway, which will form the basis of an adaptation master plan for South Dunedin. It is anticipated this process will be completed by December 2026.

Signatories

Author:	Jonathan Rowe - Programme Manager, South Dunedin Future
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Authoriser:	Scott MacLean - General Manager, Climate and City Growth
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Attachments

	Title	Page
↓A	SDF Programme A3 Overview	147
↓B	Summary of the seven potential adaptation futures for South Dunedin	148
↓C	SDF Multi-Criteria Assessment - Technical Memo	149

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Fit with purpose of Local Government

This decision enables democratic local decision making and action by, and on behalf of communities. This decision promotes the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Fit with strategic framework

	Contributes	Detracts	Not applicable
Social Wellbeing Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Development Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arts and Culture Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Waters Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Future Development Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Integrated Transport Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parks and Recreation Strategy	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other strategic projects/policies/plans	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The SDF programme is a multi-disciplinary initiative working horizontally across a range of council strategies, groups, and budgets.

Māori Impact Statement

Accurately reflecting and integrating the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and Crown’s partnership with Māori, is a central element of the SDF Programme. In relation to the content of this report, this has included incorporating key intents and values from Te Taki Haruru into the SDF programme strategy, reflecting these in the decision-making framework and assessment criteria for the seven potential adaptation futures, and incorporating scoring from Aukaha into the multi-criteria assessment (MCA) process.

Sustainability

Sustainability is a central component of the SDF programme as it seeks to develop a climate adaptation master plan for South Dunedin covering the next 100 years. The criteria for assessing each of the potential adaptation futures includes a range of sustainability-focussed criteria, including carbon emissions and waste.

LTP/Annual Plan / Financial Strategy /Infrastructure Strategy

The SDF programme has dedicated resourcing in the current 9-year plan (2025-2034). Selected activities that result from the SDF programme, including mid-scale and medium-term investments in 3 waters (for example), are also included in the 9YP. It is anticipated that the climate adaptation master plan for South Dunedin, scheduled for completion in December 2026, will inform a range of strategic land use-, finance-, and infrastructure-related decisions for South Dunedin as part of future 10-year planning processes.

Financial considerations

The cost of the SDF programme is fully budgeted for within the existing SDF programme budget. No decisions have been made about funding for potential adaptation work that may arise from the SDF programme (outside of those already in the current 9-year plan).

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Significance

This topic is considered high in terms of councils Significance and Engagement Policy. Community engagement is and will continue to be a central component of the SDF Programme, and extensive engagement is planned in future stages, in accordance with the approved programme plan.

Engagement – external

Extensive external engagement has been undertaken with a range of partners, stakeholders, and affected communities on the topics covered in this paper. Mana whenua have partnered with SDF throughout the development of the programme, including by contributing to assessments described in this paper. Engagement has included (but is not limited to): central government departments, state owned enterprises, crown research institutes; private sector organisations and industry groups; community groups and affected communities.

Engagement - internal

A large number of internal subject matter experts, teams, and departments across DCC and ROC have been engaged in development of SDF programme work, including the assessments described in this paper.

Risks: Legal / Health and Safety etc.

There are no anticipated legal or health and safety risks associated with this report. Risks relating to the SDF Programme are described in this or previous Council reports.

Conflict of Interest

There are no conflicts of interest identified.

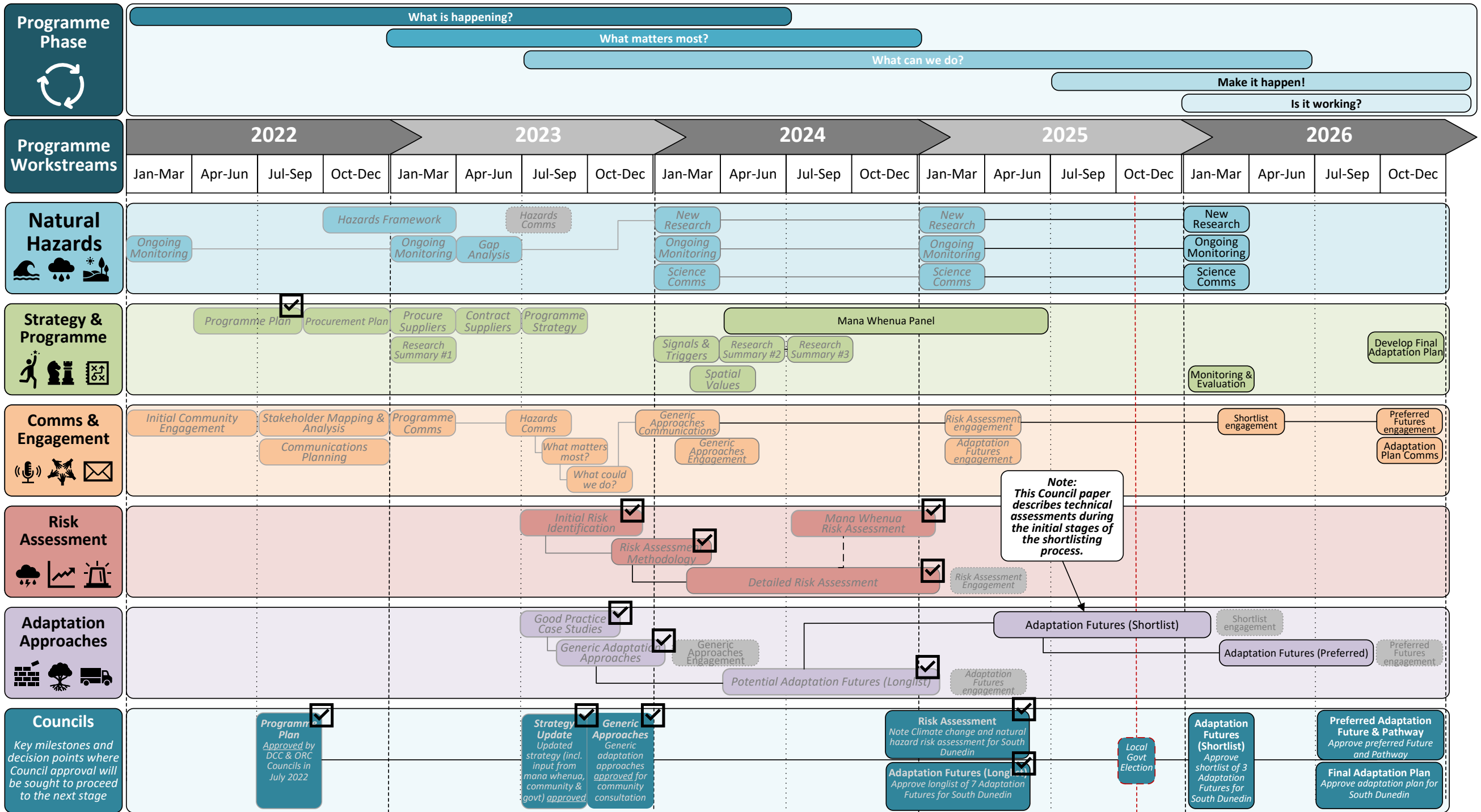
Community Boards

Community Boards have not been directly involved in development of this report.



South Dunedin Future Programme

- South Dunedin Future is a **joint programme** between Dunedin City Council and Otago Regional Council to find ways to respond to climate change and flooding problems in South Dunedin.
- We need to **adapt South Dunedin's infrastructure and environment** in a way that creates more room for increasing levels of rain, sea and groundwater, while protecting space for people and the things that matter.
- We are **making a plan** with the South Dunedin community, mana whenua and stakeholders to work out what's most important and to find the right balance between people, water and space.
- This will involve **lots of technical work and community engagement** over a number of years. Some key pieces of this work are mapped out below.

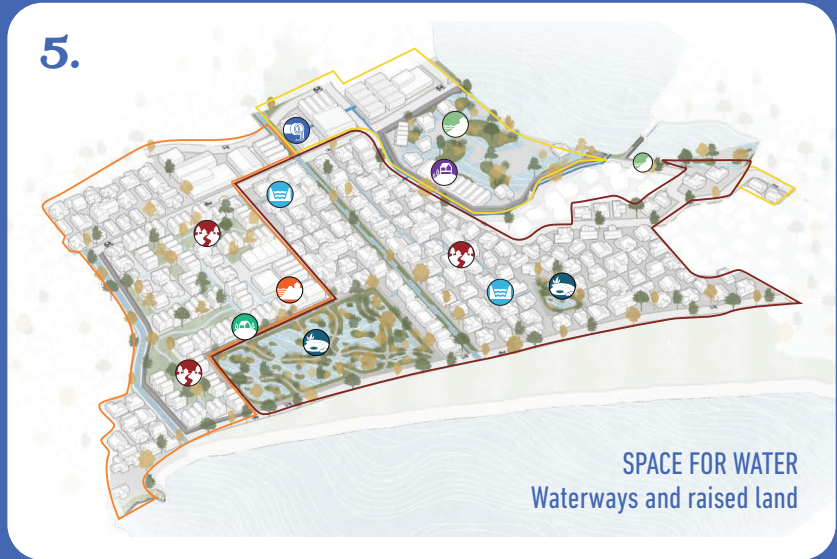
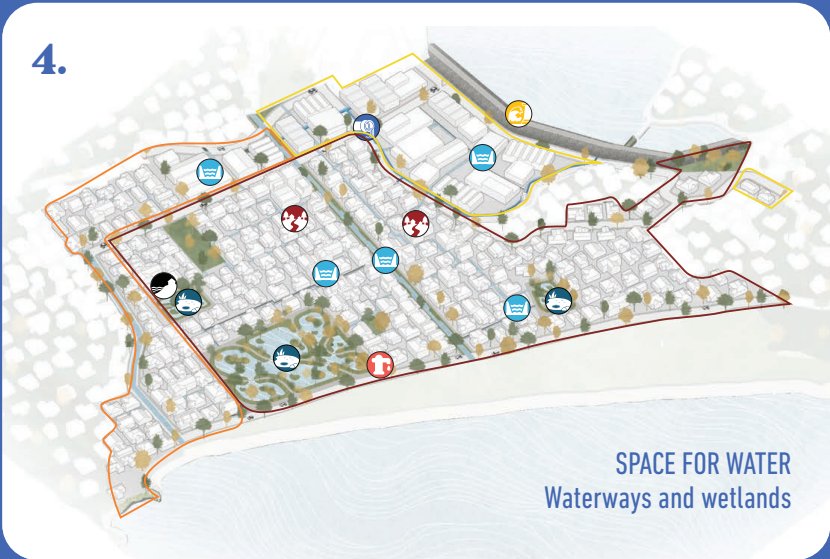
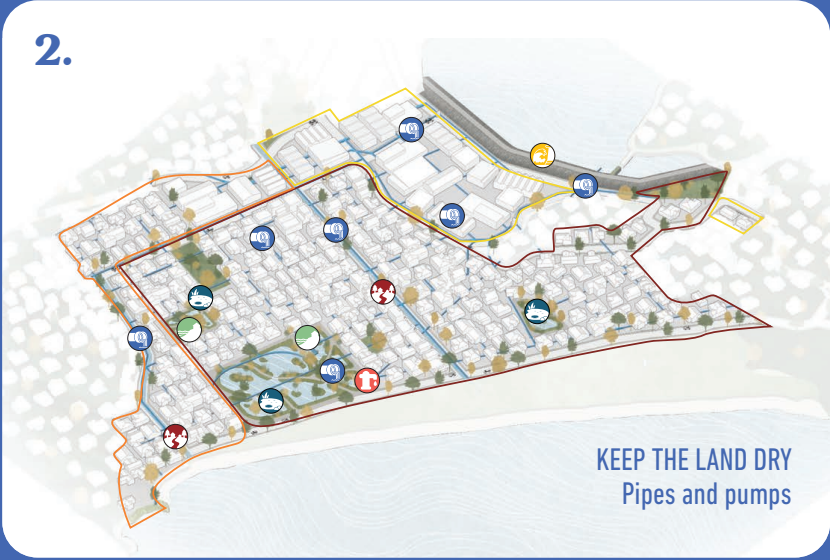


Note: This Council paper describes technical assessments during the initial stages of the shortlisting process.

Potential Adaptation Futures

OPTION NAME	MAIN COMPONENTS	INDICATIVE COST IN BILLIONS \$	INDICATIVE BENEFIT IN BILLIONS \$	BENEFIT TO COST RATIO	PROPERTIES POTENTIALLY AFFECTED	DIFFICULTY OF IMPLEMENTATION	RESIDUAL RISK
1. STATUS QUO Keep doing what we are doing	Pipes and pumps (minor stormwater network), reactive retreat, individual interventions	\$2.0B	\$0.2B	0.1	5,000+	MEDIUM	EXTREME
2. KEEP THE LAND DRY Pipes and pumps	Pipes and pumps, coastal protection, storage	\$3.2B	\$2.3B	0.7	700-900	MEDIUM	HIGH
3. KEEP THE LAND DRY Elevating land and pumping water	Pipes and pumps, land elevation, coastal protection, storage	\$5.8B	\$3.8B	0.6	800-950	HIGH	MEDIUM
4. SPACE FOR WATER Waterways and wetlands	Pipes and pumps, coastal protection, open channels, storage	\$2.8B	\$2.8B	1	600-700	MEDIUM	HIGH
5. SPACE FOR WATER Waterways and raised land	Pipes and pumps, coastal protection, open channels, storage, land elevation	\$7.1B	\$4.5B	0.7	800-950	HIGH	MEDIUM
6. LET WATER IN Relocation to raised land	Pipes and pumps, coastal protection, open channels, storage, land elevation	\$6.8B	\$3.7B	0.6	2,500-3,000	HIGH	LOW
7. LET WATER IN Large scale retreat	Pipes and pumps, open channels, storage	\$5.0B	\$3.7B	0.7	3,500-4,000	EXTREME	LOW

■ Pipes and pumps
 ■ Coastal protection
 ■ Open channels
 ■ Individual interventions
 ■ Storage
 ■ Land elevation
 ■ Reactive retreat



■ Property-level Intervention
 ■ Civil Defence and Emergency Preparedness
 ■ Better management of impervious surfaces
 ■ Minor stormwater network upgrades
 ■ Land Grading
 ■ Managed Retreat
 ■ Storage
 ■ Overland Flowpath
 ■ Sub-surface Drainage
 ■ Pump
 ■ Open Channels
 ■ Inland Coastal Defences
 ■ Coastal Inland Protection
 Cell 1 Cell 2 Cell 3

Sensitivity: General



Memorandum

To	Jonathan Rowe, Dunedin City Council
From	Kia Rōpine
Date	11 September 2025
File Ref	6-CD109.77 – South Dunedin Future Programme
Subject	South Dunedin Future – Shortlisted Pathways
Author:	Laura Robichaux
Technical verification:	Cushla Loomb
Kia Rōpine verification:	Joao Machado
Approved for release:	Kevin Wood

Shortlisting Process and Outcomes

Multi-Criteria Assessment

As the South Dunedin Future Programme continues, making transparent, repeatable decisions aligned with Council strategies and community aspirations is critical. To support this, a decision-making framework was developed building on the project's strategic objectives. This decision-making framework was provided as an appendix to the South Dunedin Future Workstream 4: Adaptation, Stage 3: Potential Adaptation Futures Background Context to Support Micro-business Cases (February 2025). The decision-making framework which includes rubrics for assessing each criterion is also appended to this memorandum as Attachment 3. The seven potential adaptation futures were scored against the decision-making framework using a refined understanding from community feedback to identify the shortlisted pathways.

To use the decision-making framework, a spreadsheet was created for tallying scores, which had room for comments against each score to provide rationale. Subject matter experts (SMEs) from Kia Rōpine, Aukaha, Dunedin City Council and Otago Regional Council scored the criteria relevant to their expertise. For example, the 'reduce emissions and waste' criterion was assessed by members of DCC's zero carbon, ORC policy, and DCC waste solutions teams, alongside Kia Rōpine's decarbonisation, circular economy, and urban design SMEs. We have also identified "communities" as the SMEs to score particular criteria aligned to questions posed during fall 2025 engagement.

The process for assessing was as follows:

- Review the community sentiments and strategic objectives to understand the context of the assessment. The data for this assessment was drawn from the engagement report (June 2025).
- Assess the individual future against the provided rubric, assign a score and document rationale.

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- Combine scores using a range of weightings to test sensitivity to differing priorities (e.g. environment focus, risk focus, etc – as expanded further below, see Table 1).
- Identify shortlist of three futures for further pathway development.

Sensitivity Assessment and Ranking

These scores have been collated in three ways:

- All criteria have equal weighting.
- All objectives have equal weighting, and criteria equal weighting within objectives.
- All criteria can be assigned a weighting considering a range of priorities, and a weighted average is determined.

Using these different approaches provides a mechanism for sensitivity testing – e.g. are the options with the highest overall scores consistent regardless of weightings or will the preferred option likely change as weightings shift.

Outcomes of the MCA

Ranking of Futures varied based on who was assessing the criteria. Community “scored” criteria had Futures 2 and 4 tied for first, followed by Futures 3 and 5 tied. Aukaha scored criteria preferred Futures 4, 5 and 6 for the top three. Rankings based on the variety of weightings below represent combined scores of Council and Consultant specialists, Aukaha and communities.

The combined scores in Attachment 1 show the average of all scores for each option.

These combined scores were tested against nine different weighting scenarios provided in Attachment 2. The weighting scenarios were defined to carry out sensitivity testing on the ranking of the options by adjusting weightings to reflect different values or priorities. For example, weighting scenario 2 places equal value across the objectives, whereas weighting 6 reflects higher value placed in the sustainable urban development and social and economic resilience objectives. The outcomes of the sensitivity testing for each future are shown below, ranked 1 for most aligned with the objectives to 7 for least aligned.

Table 1: Ranking of futures based on sensitivity testing

	1 Criteria equal	2 Objectives equal	3 Criteria random	4 Objectives random	5 Risk dominated	6 Economic dominated	7 People dominated	8 Sustainability Dominated	9 Dealer's choice
Future 1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Future 2	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	5.5	6
Future 3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5.5	5
Future 4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Future 5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Future 6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Future 7	5	4	5	4	5	6	5	4	4

Futures 4 and 5 consistently lead across the different weighting scenarios, therefore being most aligned with the objectives. Futures 3, 6, and 7 were within the top four or five

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depending on which weighting scenario was applied. Futures 1 and 2 were consistently the lowest ranked.

If the futures were ranked solely based on cost, the shortlisted (top three) futures would be Future 1, Future 4 and Future 2, followed by Future 7 and Future 3. Futures 5 and 6 require the most capital expenditure over the next 100 years but may have lower whole of life costs if the assessment extends beyond 2125 due to the future proofing included in each. If futures were ranked solely based on the benefit to cost ratio, the shortlisted futures would be Future 4 and Futures 2, 5 and 7 (tied) followed by Futures 3 and 6. Future 1 was a significantly lower benefit to cost ratio than the others. Benefits for raised land, where intensification opportunities could be a substantive factor, were calculated on a 'conservative basis' with low level of redevelopment / intensification opportunities considered. Further work on the different strategic land-use options is required to better define these potential benefits.

The multi-criteria assessment results suggest a shortlist of Futures 4, 5 and 6, with generally high confidence that these futures have outcomes most aligned with the objectives, regardless of different weightings or priorities of the objectives. However, the futures were intended as a snapshot in time (2100), and specialist assessments emphasised the importance of timing. Progressing directly towards Futures 2 or 7 may close off other options, and Futures 3, 5 and 6 have long lead times due to the construction and redevelopment challenges (e.g. significant demolition, importing fill, consolidation, site development, and fragmented land ownership) of raising large areas of land.

In the future, if climate change impacts continue to increase, Future 4 may transition towards Future 7, and Futures 3 or 5 towards Future 6. Feedback from specialists as well as members of communities suggest that while a portion of residents are happy to retreat in the near future, more consider retreat pathways (e.g. Futures 6 and 7) more acceptable in the very long term (beyond 2100). This means that while Future 6 did rank in the top three, it is preferred that it remains an option beyond 2100 but is not on the shortlist for further detailed development of short-, medium- and long-term pathway components.

Piped and pumped infrastructure is likely to be a key feature of all short-term components of the futures, and there is value in fully investigating a grey infrastructure (e.g. pipes and pumps) dominated approach for future conditions to understand limits to adaptation, if any, based on practical construction or operational constraints. **Therefore, despite Future 3 not being ranked in the top three in the MCA, it is recommended that Future 3 be further developed as part of the shortlist as the highest scoring grey infrastructure focused future.**

Therefore, the shortlisted futures are Futures 3, 4 and 5. The amount of land raised in Futures 3 and 5 will be limited to what is required to maintain housing availability and urban regeneration benefits in South Dunedin while maintaining a sustainable and cohesive urban form to balance cost with outcomes. **With each of these, Futures 6 and 7 remain "on the table" beyond the 2125 end of the South Dunedin Future planning horizon.**

Next Steps

The shortlist of potential adaptation futures represents a 2100 time slice – or snapshot at a point in time – associated with pathways which include short-, medium- and long-term actions. These pathways are presently under development and will be supported by coastal, stormwater and groundwater modelling to better understand residual risk associated with the pathways over time. Thresholds are fundamental to pathways development, as the timing of actions is not fixed to specific years but is instead responsive to changing conditions. These

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thresholds will be set indicatively at this stage based on previous engagement and assessments and refined during the upcoming (early 2026) engagement.

Further community engagement will occur on these short-listed pathways (Stage 4) prior to selection of preferred pathways. Following engagement, the criteria will be assessed again for the short-, medium- and long-term components of each pathway to determine the preferred pathway (Stage 5), using the refined understanding from community feedback. Finally, preferred pathways will be recommended based upon combined scoring.

Disclaimer and Limitations:

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This memorandum / position paper (**Position Paper**) has been prepared by WSP with Beca as lead authors (via the Kia Rōpine group) exclusively for the South Dunedin Future Programme team (Dunedin City Council and Otago Regional Council) (**Client**) in relation to the South Dunedin Future Programme – Spatial Short-list stage of the programme (**Purpose**) and in accordance with the Agreement. The findings in this Report are based on and are subject to the assumptions specified in the Position Paper, the Agreement and associated attachments, and Client Data supplied during the data request phase. WSP accepts no liability whatsoever for any use or reliance on this Position Paper, in whole or in part, for any purpose other than the Purpose or for any use or reliance on this Position Paper by any third party.

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Attachment 1: Combined Scoring

Objective	Criteria	Future 1	Future 2	Future 3	Future 4	Future 5	Future 6	Future 7
Sustainable Urban Development: Urban development accounts for the changing environment in South Dunedin, providing better spaces for people, water, and wildlife.	Reduce emissions and waste	-2.7	-1.5	-1.2	0.0	-0.2	-1.2	-1.5
	Well-functioning and liveable urban environment	-2.9	-1.0	-0.4	0.7	0.0	-0.1	-0.8
	Promotes water sensitive urban design and enhances amenity	-3.0	-1.4	-1.0	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.0
	Suitable phasing over time	-3.0	0.0	-0.7	2.3	0.7	-1.3	-2.7
Environmental and cultural restoration: Restore and regenerate natural environment, renew urban spaces, and re-energise cultural connections to place	Restore the natural environment	-2.6	-1.7	-0.7	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.7
	Aligns with Te Taki Haruru values (Autūroa, Auora, Autaketake, Autakata)	-3.0	-2.0	-1.5	1.5	2.0	0.5	-0.5
	Enhances cultural connections to place	-3.0	-0.5	-1.8	1.3	0.3	-0.8	-0.8
Just transition: Respond to climate change in ways that empower communities and promote fairness and equity.	Reflect community preference	-3.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	-1.0
	Minimise impacts on all vulnerable communities	-3.0	-1.4	-1.0	1.0	0.2	-2.0	-2.2
	Empowers communities	-2.0	0.0	-1.0	1.5	1.0	-1.0	-1.5
	Vulnerable communities not left behind	-2.7	-1.7	-1.3	1.7	1.3	-2.0	-2.3
	Promotes intergenerational equity	-2.8	-2.0	-1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	-0.6
Social and economic resilience: Strengthen communities and businesses so they are well-prepared for floods and other hazards, able to cope and bounce back	Preserve and enhance community cohesion and community values	-2.5	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.8
	Minimises economic risk to communities	-2.7	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	-0.7	-0.8
	Increases community adaptive capacity	-2.8	-1.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0
	Minimises economic risk to individuals	-2.6	-0.5	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8
	Minimises impacts to business	-2.3	1.3	0.3	1.3	-1.7	1.0	1.0
Promote community safety: Promote community safety in South Dunedin by reducing flood and other risks, despite increasing natural hazards.	Promote community wellbeing	-3.0	-0.7	-0.7	1.0	0.7	-1.3	-2.0
	Promote community safety	-3.0	0.2	1.3	0.2	-0.2	1.0	0.7
	Reduced natural hazard risk	-2.6	-0.4	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.1
	Promote community health	-2.8	-1.0	-0.3	0.5	1.0	-0.5	-0.5

Sensitivity: General

Subject

Attachment 2: Weightings for Sensitivity Assessment

Objective	Criteria	1 - All criteria equal	2 - All objectives equal	3 - All criteria random	4 - All objectives random	5 - Risk dominated	6 - Economic dominated	7 - People dominated	8 - Sustainability Dominated	9 - Dealer's choice
Sustainable Urban Development: Urban development accounts for the changing environment in South Dunedin, providing better spaces for people, water, and wildlife.	Reduce emissions and waste	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.03
	Well-functioning and liveable urban environment	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.15	0.07	0.10	0.03
	Promotes water sensitive urban design and enhances amenity	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.03
	Suitable phasing over time	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.15	0.02	0.10	0.03
	Overall:		0.19	0.20	0.10	0.12	0.04	0.33	0.12	0.40
Environmental and cultural restoration: Restore and regenerate natural environment, renew urban spaces, and re-energise cultural connections to place	Restore the natural environment	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.10	0.07
	Aligns with Te Taki Haruru values (Autūroa, Auora, Autaketake, Autakata)	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.07
	Enhances cultural connections to place	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.07
	Overall:		0.14	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.12	0.05	0.16	0.30
Just transition: Respond to climate change in ways that empower communities and promote fairness and equity.	Reflect community preference	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.02
	Minimise impacts on all vulnerable communities	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.02
	Empowers communities	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.02
	Vulnerable communities not left behind	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.02
	Promotes intergenerational equity	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.02
	Overall:		0.24	0.20	0.30	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.35	0.16
Social and economic resilience: Strengthen communities and businesses so they are well-prepared for floods and other hazards, able to cope and bounce back	Preserve and enhance community cohesion and community values	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.04
	Minimises economic risk to communities	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.04
	Increases community adaptive capacity	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04
	Minimises economic risk to individuals	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.04
	Minimises impacts to business	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.10	0.15	0.02	0.02	0.04
	Overall:		0.24	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.50	0.48	0.14	0.08
Promote community safety: Promote community safety in South Dunedin by reducing flood and other risks, despite increasing natural hazards.	Promote community wellbeing	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.10
	Promote community safety	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.10
	Reduced natural hazard risk	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.10
	Promote community health	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.10
	Overall:		0.19	0.20	0.21	0.40	0.30	0.06	0.23	0.06

Sensitivity: General

Subject

Attachment 3: MCA Overview and Rubrics

South Dunedin Future: Decision-making Framework

This document provides guidance to inform assessment of adaptation options at the long list and short list phases. Subject matter experts from Kia Rōpine, Aukaha, Dunedin City Council and Otago Regional Council will assess options against the criteria presented herein considering a whole of life approach – e.g. from option construction through to use and ultimately demolition or removal.

How were criteria developed?

The criteria were developed through segmenting the Strategic Objectives into measurable components. This provides detail for a robust, transparent, repeatable assessment but does risk losing the overarching understanding of how the option performs across the objectives.

Therefore, we recommend assessing options in two ways:

- Against individual criteria using rubrics (presented in this framework)
- Against overall objectives using a high-level assessment

This allows consideration of how the detail of how options perform against objectives while also providing a simple sense check.

Strategies, plans and policies herein represent a selection of local, regional and central government direction to inform the rubrics for each criteria. These strategies are presented alongside what we have heard from communities during recent engagement events. The team has tried to balance usability with detail, and therefore we recommend reviewing scoring options using the rubric provided with the context of the strategies, plans, and community feedback presented.

Pending confirmation from the Rūnaka advisory panel, criteria related to mana whenua connections to place as well as mana whenua aspirations as it relates to other criteria have been included in the decision-making framework below.

How is this decision-making framework used?

To use this decision-making framework, we have created a spreadsheet for tallying scores, and we recommend including comments with each score providing rationale. Kia Rōpine subject matter experts will work with identified Council subject matter experts to score the criteria relevant to their expertise, with subject matter experts (SMEs) presented alongside an overview of the criteria on the next page. We have also identified communities as the ‘SMEs’ to score particular criteria as presented. The process for scoring is:

- Review the community sentiments and strategic objectives to understand the context of the assessment.
- Assess the individual option against the rubric, assign a score and document rationale.

These scores have been collated in three ways:

- All criteria have equal weighting.
- All objectives have equal weighting, and criteria equal weighting within objectives.
- All criteria can be assigned a weighting and a weighted average is determined.

This provides a mechanism for sensitivity testing – e.g. are the options with the highest overall scores consistent regardless of weightings or will the preferred option likely change as weightings shift?

This scoring methodology can also be combined with a 1000minds approach whereby individuals can assign their own weightings and scores so that various assessments can be compared and/or combined. This alternative is under consideration by the DCC and ORC.

We recommend that there is consideration of how we can build a collective understanding with community members of why SMEs are scoring the way that they did and provides an opportunity for community members to identify where SMEs may not be fully appreciating some facet of the community and how it may be impacted.

When is this decision-making framework used?

The decision-making framework is used to scope the information provided in the micro-business cases for the spatial long list. This enables the South Dunedin Future team to implicitly begin to assess the long list against these criteria and to present a clear, repeatable understanding of the relative benefits and disbenefits of various options.

The spatial long-list will be scored against the decision-making framework at the start of the short listing phase, using a refined understanding from community feedback and updated modelling (if available). These scores will then be combined via the various weighting methods to enable sensitivity testing to identify the short list.

The additional short list criteria will be assessed at the start of the preferred pathways phase, and scores will be updated using the refined understanding from community feedback. These scores will then be combined via the various weighting methods to enable sensitivity testing to identify the preferred pathways.

Objective	Criteria	Measurements	SME
Sustainable Urban Development: Urban development accounts for the changing environment in South Dunedin, providing better spaces for people, water, and wildlife.	Reduce emissions and waste	Carbon emissions (of option itself) Circularity / waste reductions Planetary boundaries*	Decarbonisation and circular economy specialists, urban designer
	Well functioning and liveable urban environment	Provides for a well functioning, compact urban form including provision of functional infrastructure Provides places and spaces that are liveable, walkable with good connectivity	Urban designer, urban economist
	Promotes water sensitive urban design and enhances amenity	Alignment to Development plans and strategies	Urban designer, landscape architect
	Suitable phasing over time	How it functions as a pathway system or process*	Urban designer, urban economist, water engineer
Environmental and cultural restoration: Restore and regenerate natural environment, renew urban spaces, and re-energise cultural connections to place	Restore the natural environment	Connectivity and scale of green spaces Level of disturbance to existing ecological biodiversity	Ecologist, landscape architect
	Aligns with Te Taki Haruru values (Autūroa, Auora, Autaketake, Autakata)	Rakatirataka fully realised, community empowered and resilient Mauri flourishes, ki uta ki tai approach embedded Tikaka and Kawa are embedded into social structure and used to restore and maintain balance Past/future connections to place strengthened & celebrated	Aukaha
	Enhances cultural connections to place	Impacts to heritage sites /features Impacts to community cultural hubs	Risk specialist, urban designer
Just transition: Respond to climate change in ways that empower communities and promote fairness and equity.	Reflect community preference	Community preferences	Communities
	Minimise impacts on all vulnerable communities, with vulnerable communities not left behind	Community access to education, quality and affordability of housing	Social impact specialist, urban designer
	Empowers communities	Having choices Enables access beyond / within South Dunedin	Communities
	Vulnerable communities not left behind	Impacts to disabled communities, elderly communities, low-income groups, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, refugees, and Pacific Communities	Social impact specialist
	Promotes intergenerational equity	Benefits and costs are shared equitably across generations	Social impact specialist
Social and economic resilience: Strengthen communities and businesses so they are well-prepared for floods and other hazards, able to cope and bounce back	Preserve and enhance community cohesion and community values	Impacts to social networks measured through accessibility (walking/cycling/public transport/) Exposure of community features	Risk specialist, social impact specialist, urban designer
	Minimises economic risk to communities	Cost of options versus benefits provided	Economist
	Increases community adaptive capacity	Contributes to wider community knowledge and understanding of risk	Social impact specialist
	Minimises economic risk to individuals	Ability to access funding/debt	Economist
	Minimises impacts to business	Exposure of commercial and industrial buildings to hazards/stressors	Risk specialist
Promote community safety: Promote community safety in South Dunedin by reducing flood and other risks, despite increasing natural hazards.	Promote community wellbeing	Community concerns	Communities
	Promote community safety	Exposure of roads to climate hazards/stressors Exposure of critical infrastructure and lifelines facilities	Risk specialist
	Reduced natural hazard risk	Exposure of residential buildings to climate hazards/stressors Cross cell impacts*	Risk specialist, economist
	Promote community health	Contributes to healthy living and working social conditions Impact to health and health services	Social impact specialist, economist

Note:

* Items are proposed to only be assessed from short list to preferred pathways.

All criteria align with feedback, plans, strategies and policies presented.



Objective: Sustainable urban development

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Urban development accounts for the changing environment in South Dunedin, providing better spaces for people, water, and wildlife.	Reduce emissions and waste	Carbon emissions (of option itself) Circularity / waste reductions Planetary boundaries*
	Well-functioning and liveable urban environment	Provides for a well functioning, compact urban form including provision of functional infrastructure Provides places and spaces that are liveable, walkable with good connectivity
	Promotes water sensitive urban design and enhances amenity	Alignment to Development plans and strategies
	Suitable phasing over time	How it functions as a pathway system or process*

*Assessed at short list only

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Community feedback commented on the 'sustainability' of options – e.g. "it's important to think more about sustainability, not just protection."

Dunedin Waste Management Plan (2020) vision and targets:

Vision: The project is actively committed to zero waste inclusive of a circular economy to enhance the health of the environment and people by 2040.

- Reduce the municipal solid waste generation per capita by at least 15% by 2030 compared to 2015.
- Reduce the amount of municipal solid waste disposed to landfill and incineration by at least 50% by 2030 compared to 2015.
- Increase the diversion rate away from landfill and incineration to at least 70% by 2030.

Dunedin City Emissions Management and Reduction Plan (2022):

- NetZero emissions of all greenhouse gasses other than biogenic methane by 2030
- 24-47% reduction below 2017 biogenic methane by 2050
- Emissions reductions consistent with achieving Science Based Targets consistent with limiting warming to 1.5°C (as in the Compact of Mayors coalition commitments)

Ōtepoti donut (2023):

- Supports effort to reduce water consumption
- Influences better decisions through the power of art and culture
- Supports businesses to quantify and achieve environmental targets
- Enables parks and recreation to drive ecological outcomes

2nd Generation Dunedin City District Plan Objectives (2018):

Dunedin reduces its environmental costs and reliance on non-renewable energy sources as much as practicable, including energy consumption, water use, and the quality and quantity of stormwater discharge, and is well equipped to manage and adapt to changing or disrupted energy supply by having:

- Increased local renewable energy generation
- Reduced reliance on private motor cars for transportation
- Housing that is energy efficient

Criteria from Waka Kotahi Resource Efficiency Guide:

- >10% reduction in whole-of-life emissions from base case
- >10% reduction in energy use across construction and operational phases
- >10% use of materials with recycled content

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Achieves a substantial reduction in whole of life emissions and energy use across construction and operational, while also incorporating a significant amount of recycled materials or minimising material demands.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Sustainable urban development

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Urban development accounts for the changing environment in South Dunedin, providing better spaces for people, water, and wildlife.	Reduce emissions and waste	Carbon emissions Circularity / waste reductions Planetary boundaries*
	Well functioning and liveable urban environment	Provides for a well functioning, compact urban form including provision of functional infrastructure Provides places and spaces that are liveable, walkable with good connectivity
	Promotes water sensitive urban design and enhances amenity	Alignment to Development plans and strategies Enhances amenity with space for water
	Suitable phasing over time	How it functions as a pathway system or process*

*Assessed at short list only

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Respondents noted that connections to parks, shops and schools from homes were important. Engagement identified key walkways as places of importance and disability representatives highlighted public transport as a key connector to the rest of Dunedin. Another comment noted that it is the South Dunedin facilities and land that make it attractive to many age groups and abilities, and how they don't want to 'drive people away from this awesome place'.

Future Development Strategy – Strategic Directions for Ōtepoti Dunedin (2023)

- Is a compact and accessible city.
- Maintains and enhances its vibrant and welcoming [...] suburban and town centres.
- Neighbourhoods are attractive and support resilient and healthy communities.

2nd Generation Dunedin City District Plan Objectives (2018):

- Dunedin stays a compact and accessible city with resilient townships based on sustainably managed urban expansion.
- Urban expansion only occurs if required and in the most appropriate form and locations.
- The multi-modal land transport network, including connections between land, air and sea transport networks operates safely and efficiently.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Achieve compact urban form that is well linked to public transport and jobs (NAP).
- New and existing places are planned and managed to minimise risks to communities from climate change.

National Policy Statement on Urban Development (2020)

- Help to achieve a well-functioning urban environment by enabling intensification in areas with good accessibility to services and amenities
- Homes, buildings and infrastructure are climate resilient and meet social and cultural needs.

New Zealand Urban Design Protocol

- Make New Zealand town and cities more successful through quality urban design.
- Proponent of the 7Cs: Context, Character, Choice, Connections, Creativity, Custodianship and Collaboration.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Provides an excellent support for well-functioning and liveable urban environment with a compact, functional urban form where it is safe and comfortable to walk and cycle, with easy access to public transport, community and commercial services and jobs. An urban environment that has vibrant town centres with high quality urban spaces that incentivise the establishment of a diversity of economic and community activities, and promotes social interaction.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Sustainable urban development

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Urban development accounts for the changing environment in South Dunedin, providing better spaces for people, water, and wildlife.	Reduce emissions and waste	Carbon emissions Circularity / waste reductions Planetary boundaries*
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	Promotes water sensitive urban design and enhances amenity	Alignment to Development plans and strategies Enhances amenity with space for water
	Suitable phasing over time	How it functions as a pathway system or process*

*Assessed at short list only

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Community feedback raised that solutions that reinvigorate the natural environment while helping the urban environment are preferable, with a comment on the chance to “beautify our urban places”. As part of this people valued making South Dunedin more vibrant and less of a ‘grey’ built environment.

Future Development Strategy – Strategic Directions for Ōtepoti Dunedin (2023)

- Protects its landscapes, natural features and wāhi tūpuna from harmful development.
- Celebrates its relationship with the Otago Harbour.
- Neighbourhoods are attractive and support resilient and healthy communities.

Draft wellbeing outcomes and indicators (Council meeting 25 September 2023)

- Environmental: People enjoy, connect to and celebrate the natural world – proportion of population living within 300m of park space or green space at least 1 hectare in size.

Te Ao Turoa | The Natural World: Dunedin’s Environment Strategy 2016-2026

- Give Dunedin people every opportunity to feel connected to and look after the environment.

ORC Natural Hazards Plan (2014)

- Principle 2: Create communities in which people can live, work and use the land without undue stress or fear of natural hazards.
- Principle 7: New development and hazard-management measures will not exacerbate the risks or effects of natural hazards elsewhere. This applies at all scales, from localised ‘property to property’ effects, through to the community or catchment scale.

Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020

- Enables community driven restoration projects.
- Communities are connected with nature and supports and actively contributes to protection and restoration.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Promotes using natural systems and water sensitive design as a key component of its land-use/ infrastructure planning. It provides easy access to green and blue spaces to provide strong connections between communities and the natural environment.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Sustainable urban development

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Urban development accounts for the changing environment in South Dunedin, providing better spaces for people, water, and wildlife.	Reduce emissions and waste	Carbon emissions Circularity / waste reductions Planetary boundaries*
	Well functioning and liveable urban environment	Provides for a well functioning, compact urban form including provision of functional infrastructure Provides places and spaces that are liveable, walkable with good connectivity
	Promotes water sensitive urban design and enhances amenity	Alignment to Development plans and strategies Enhances amenity with space for water
	Suitable phasing over time	How it functions as a pathway system or process*

*Assessed at short list only

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Community feedback recognised that timing choices for options can cause more or less disruption and so is an important consideration. In particular, some options were identified as being more challenging due to the phasing required. Some approaches were noted as being suitable as ‘backstops’, others suitable for implementing ‘over time’ and some ‘too slow’. As part of this, the community were interested in the pace of change and understanding the implications of options on future adaptation (e.g. “what approaches does a hard engineering tactic exclude from future adaptation”). There was an identified need for a combination of adaptation options rather than a single approach.

Future Development Strategy – Strategic Directions for Ōtepoti Dunedin (2023)

- Protects its landscapes, natural features and wāhi tūpuna from harmful development.
- Maintains and enhances its vibrant and welcoming [...] suburban and town centres and celebrates its relationship with the Otago Harbour.

ORC Natural Hazards Plan (2014)

- Principle 4: Adopt a broad scale, adaptive approach over the long term. The ability to respond to changes in the nature and extent of risk, ease of transitions and provide the level of safety desired by the community is essential.
- Principle 5: It is important to address the entire risk spectrum when managing the effects of natural hazards. This principle recognises that whatever event is planned for, there will be a larger, major event. The risk from these major events also needs to be recognised and managed.

- Principle 7: New development and hazard-management measures will not exacerbate the risks or effects of natural hazards elsewhere. This applies at all scales, from localised ‘property to property’ effects, through to the community or catchment scale.
- New and existing places are planned and managed to minimise risks to communities from climate change.
- Adaptation planning requires a flexible approach that can accommodate change but keep us moving in the right direction. Inevitably, actions in the later years of this plan are less clearly defined.
- Actions will also ensure we do not lock in or exacerbate future impacts on communities, such as accessibility issues, and that we manage potential impacts of regulatory change.

National Policy Statement on Urban Development (2020)

- Help to achieve a well-functioning urban environment by enabling intensification in areas with good accessibility to services and amenities.
- New and existing places are planned and managed to minimise risks to communities from climate change.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Pathway system/process is highly efficient with minimal impact transitions between options and resilience.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Environmental and cultural restoration

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Restore and regenerate natural environment, renew urban spaces, and re-energise cultural connections to place	Restore the natural environment	Connectivity and scale of green spaces Level of disturbance to existing ecological biodiversity ^{RR}
	Aligns with Te Taki Haruru values (Autūroa, Auora, Autaketake, Autakata)	Rakatirataka fully realised, community empowered and resilient Mauri flourishes, ki uta ki tai approach embedded Tikaka and Kawa are embedded into social structure and used to restore and maintain balance Past/future connections to place strengthened & celebrated
	Enhances cultural connections to place	Impacts to community cultural hubs ^{RR} Impacts to heritage sites /features ^{RR}

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Community respondents valued approaches that benefit biodiversity and the natural environment, and this was a key theme from the engagement. There was strong support for green spaces and ecological values with the potential for “the greening of South Dunedin”. Reference was also made to opportunities for wildlife like sea lions and eels.

Te Ao Turoa | The Natural World: Dunedin’s Environment Strategy 2016-2026

- Draw on science, mātauraka Māori and good environmental practice
- Identify and protect areas of ecological significance, establish biodiversity and ecosystem health measures and establish integrated planning for key environmental areas including air, water and soil standards.
- Work with landowners to integrate biodiversity into productive environments and to help sustain ecosystem services.
- Objectives: sustain ecosystem services, increase indigenous biodiversity, restore areas of ecological value by:
 - safeguard the life-supporting capacity (mauri) of indigenous and taoka species’ habitats
 - protect important ecological areas
 - protect areas of importance to Kāi Tahu
 - take a landscape-scale approach to protecting ecosystems and increasing biodiversity

Future Development Strategy – Strategic Directions for Ōtepoti Dunedin (2023)

- Protects its landscapes, natural features and wāhi tūpuna from harmful development.
- Protects and prioritises the mauri and health of water bodies, including coastal waters, with mana whenua exercising their role as kaitiaki.

Otago Regional Council Strategic Directions

- Protect and enhance biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Protect our land, water and coast from inappropriate activities.

2nd Generation Dunedin City District Plan Objectives (2018):

- Dunedin’s significant indigenous biodiversity is protected or enhanced, and restored; and other indigenous biodiversity is maintained or enhanced, and restored; with all indigenous biodiversity having improved connections and improved resilience.
- Dunedin’s outstanding and significant natural landscapes and natural features are protected.
- The natural character of the coastal environment is preserved or enhanced.
- Policies, planning and regulation should protect, enhance and restore nature, and any impacts on nature should be mitigated as much as possible.
- Ecosystems are healthy and connected where biodiversity is thriving.

Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020

- Protecting, maintaining and restoring biodiversity, including requiring councils and landowners to consider creating ecological corridors.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Maximizes protection and restoration of indigenous biodiversity, substantially improves ecosystem connectivity, providing a network of protected areas for important species and habitats, and safeguarding areas of importance to Kāi Tahu.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Environmental and cultural restoration

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Restore and regenerate natural environment, renew urban spaces, and re-energise cultural connections to place	Restore the natural environment	Connectivity and scale of green spaces Level of disturbance to existing ecological biodiversity ^{RR}
	Aligns with Te Taki Haruru values (Autūroa, Auora, Autaketake, Autakata)	Rakatirataka fully realised, community empowered and resilient Mauri flourishes, ki uta ki tai approach embedded Tikaka and Kawa are embedded into social structure and used to restore and maintain balance Past/future connections to place strengthened & celebrated
	Enhances cultural connections to place	Impacts to community cultural hubs ^{RR} Impacts to heritage sites /features ^{RR}

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

A member of the community remarked – “Māori understand this best. What would their solution be?”

Future Development Strategy – Strategic Directions for Ōtepoti Dunedin(2023)

- The mauri and health of water bodies are protected and prioritized, with ana whenua exercising their role of kaitiaki.

Te Taki Haruru (2023)

- Future for mokopuna based in vitality and abundant wellbeing.
- Mana whenua are leaders, influencers and partners.
- The mauri of Ōtepoti is restored and enhanced.
- Balance is restored, and the future of our people and resources is protected.
- The traditional authority of mana whenua in Ōtepoti is recognised through partnerships based on reciprocity and respect.

Te Ao Turoa | The Natural World: Dunedin’s Environment Strategy 2016-2026

- Purpose: Improve and maintain the health of Dunedin’s natural environment.
- Enjoy, connect to and celebrate the natural world by honouring and supporting the kaitiaki role of Kai Tahu.
- Improve access to our special places and spaces.

2nd Generation Dunedin City District Plan Objectives (2018):

- Kāi Tahu can exercise kaitiakitaka over resources within their takiwā.
- Kāi Tahu can occupy, develop and use land in areas originally set aside for that purpose, in accordance with their culture and traditions and economic, social and cultural aspirations.
- Wāhi tūpuna (including wāhi tapu and wāhi taoka) and their relationship with Kāi Tahu is acknowledged and protected.

Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020

- Treaty partners, whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori organisations are leading the way as rangatira and kaitiaki and are ensuring the restoration of mātauranga Māori.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Support kaitiaki communities to adapt and conserve taonga/cultural assets.
- Uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi, work in partnership with Māori to address climate risk, maximise opportunities and avoid disproportionately affecting Māori or locking in existing inequities.
- Māori connections to whenua and places of cultural value are strengthened through partnerships.
- Threats to cultural heritage arising from climate change are understood and impacts are minimised.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Rakatirataka fully realised, community empowered and resilient. Mauri flourishes, ki uta ki tai approach embedded. Tikaka and Kawa are embedded into social structure and used to restore and maintain balance. Past/future connections to place strengthened & celebrated.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Environmental and cultural restoration

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Restore and regenerate natural environment, renew urban spaces, and re-energise cultural connections to place	Restore the natural environment	Connectivity and scale of green spaces Level of disturbance to existing ecological biodiversity ^{RR}
	Aligns with Te Taki Haruru values (Autūroa, Auora, Autaketake, Autakata)	Rakatirataka fully realised, community empowered and resilient Mauri flourishes, ki uta ki tai approach embedded Tikaka and Kawa are embedded into social structure and used to restore and maintain balance Past/future connections to place strengthened & celebrated
	Enhances cultural connections to place	Impacts to heritage sites /features ^{RR} Impacts to community cultural hubs ^{RR}

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Community engagement highlighted that they value South Dunedin as being “very historical” with architectural features and heritage places of importance like the facades on the main street, Mayfair theatre, gasworks, and dinosaur park. Engagement highlighted concerns over future hazard impacts causing rapid deterioration of important cultural locations. Community spaces were considered important both for culture and recreation. Comments included considerations of how the community could get more involved in adaptation measures and options could act as a ‘catalyst for community cohesion’. Respondents noted “people are wanting a sense of community now more than ever”.

A Heritage Strategy for Dunedin City (2007)

- Retention of Dunedin’s heritage is integral to the character and identity of Dunedin
- By encouraging and providing for the adaptive reuse, and therefore economic viability of, heritage buildings they can be sustainably managed and retained for future generations
- Work in partnership with New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Kai Tahu ki Otago, property owners and community organisations to identify heritage items that need protection, and co-ordinate resources to give effect to that protection
- Promote and facilitate the continuing sustainable use of heritage items, as well as sympathetic design and development within townscape precincts

Draft wellbeing outcomes and indicators (Council meeting 25 September 2023)

- Cultural: Dunedin has inclusive and connected communities that actively engage people in cultural activities and experiences – sense of belonging in adults and youth; number of DCC places and open spaces which can be used as cultural spaces

Dunedin Social Wellbeing Strategy (2013)

- Priority 1.1: Dunedin people feel included in their local communities and wider city
- Priority 2.2: Dunedin celebrates its identity and cultural diversity.

2nd Generation Dunedin City District Plan Objectives (2018):

Dunedin's heritage is central to its identity and is protected and celebrated as a core value of the city, through the heritage conservation and retention of important heritage items, and the maintenance and active use of built heritage.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Conserve cultural heritage
- Enable communities to maintain and protect their taonga and assets
- Threats to cultural heritage arising from climate change are understood and impacts are minimised.

Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (INZ)

- Participation and Inclusion: recent migrants and their families are welcomed and have a strong sense of belonging and acceptance in their communities and in Aotearoa New Zealand. They feel confident and safe to participate in different aspects of their lives.
- Housing: recent migrants and their families live in homes and in communities that meet their long-term needs and goals.
- Education, Training and English Language: recent migrants and their families achieve their education, training and English language goals.

Ministry of Pacific Peoples Strategic Intentions (2023)

- Thriving Pacific languages, cultures and identities
- Prosperous Pacific communities
- Resilient and healthy Pacific peoples.
- Confident, thriving and resilient Pacific young people.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Significantly improves or enhances heritage sites or features and cultural hubs, reducing risk and ensuring their preservation for future generations. Increases the resilience of cultural heritage, implementing measures to protect against natural disasters, climate change, and other threats.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Just transition

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Respond to climate change in ways that empower communities and promote fairness and equity.	Reflect community preference	Community preferences
	Minimise impacts on vulnerable communities	Community access to education and quality and affordability of housing
	Empowers communities	Having choices
	Vulnerable communities are not left behind	Impacts to disabled communities, elderly communities, low-income groups, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, refugees, and Pacific Communities
	Promotes intergenerational equity	Benefits and costs are shared equitably across generations

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

The engagement clearly identified that communities want their needs to be reflected in the design of South Dunedin's future, particularly with regards to how they might be able to get involved. Engagement to date has highlighted several elements communities like/dislike about each adaptation approach.

DCC Significance and Engagement Policy (2024) considers engagement based upon:

- Importance to Dunedin levels of service, long term impacts and opportunity costs
- Community interest related to the number of individuals, business, groups, communities and sectors affected by or interested in the matter
- Consistency with existing policy related to community outcomes, Strategic Framework priorities and policies.
- Impacts on Council finances, capability and capacity.

2nd Generation Dunedin City District Plan Objectives (2018):

- There is a range of housing choices in Dunedin that provides for the community's needs and supports social well-being.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Adapt in partnership with iwi, hapū, Māori and all New Zealanders.
- Enable communities to prepare for the unique risks and opportunities they face, and tailor interventions to the local situation.
- All critical and supporting actions are current, which means they have funding and mandate.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Strongly aligns with community preferences, incorporating feedback and input from diverse community members. Reflects a clear understanding of community needs and desires.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Note: We suggest this criteria is assessed by members of the community where they indicate how well the option does or does not align with their individual preference as well as if they believe the option reflects a clear understanding of community needs and desires.

Objective: Just transition

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Respond to climate change in ways that empower communities and promote fairness and equity.	Reflect community preference	Community preferences
	Minimise impacts on vulnerable communities	Community access to education Quality and affordability of housing
	Empowers communities	Having choices
	Vulnerable communities are not left behind	Impacts to disabled communities, elderly communities, low-income groups, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, refugees, and Pacific Communities
Promotes intergenerational equity	Benefits and costs are shared equitably across generations	

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Cost to community was a clear fear identified in the engagement process to date. This centred around the cost of adaptation approaches (or lack of adaptation) as well as the associated implications on affordability, rates and property values. At a wider scale, living conditions were a key consideration for many respondents, referencing housing quality as well as access to schools, work, healthcare, churches, community activities, and businesses. As part of this, there was commentary on how this is amplified for vulnerable communities and making sure costs aren't pushed on to future generations.

Future Development Strategy – Strategic Directions for Ōtepoti Dunedin(2023)

- Ōtepoti Dunedin has a range of quality housing choices that provides a home for everyone

Draft wellbeing outcomes and indicators (Council meeting 25 September 2023)

- Social: People experience a reasonable standard of living and quality of life – DCC surveyed question re: ability to cover costs of everyday needs
- Social: People live in affordable and healthy homes – DCC surveyed questions re: if home is suitable, affordable, and damp
- Social: The quality of physical & mental health, education and social services is maintained and approved – DCC surveyed question

Dunedin Social Wellbeing Strategy (2013)

- Priority 3.1: All people have good access to health services.
- Priority 5.1: Dunedin people live in warm and healthy homes
- Priority 5.2: Affordable housing options are available to all.

ORC Our Lands and Water Regional Proposed Plan (2023)

- Recognising the need for transitions in the use of resources over time and to manage the impacts of these transitions on communities.
- Strategic Policy Direction: Prioritise the health and well-being of water bodies and freshwater ecosystems in all decision-making, to restore and preserve the balance between the water, the wider environment, and the community.

ORC Natural Hazards Plan (2014)

- Principle 2: Create communities in which people can live, work and use the land without undue stress or fear of natural hazards.
- Principle 3: Create and maintain a including infrastructure and lifelines, which takes into account the risks from natural hazards so that it can operate effectively while still being affordable.
- Understand where our most vulnerable people are and what they need and value, and provide them with support, knowledge and resources.

National Policy Statement on Urban Development (2020)

Have good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces, including by way of public or active transport

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Substantially improves community access to quality education, and housing.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Just transition

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Respond to climate change in ways that empower communities and promote fairness and equity.	Reflect community preference	Community preferences
	Minimise impacts on vulnerable communities	Community access to education and quality and affordability of housing
	Empowers communities	Having choices
	Vulnerable communities are not left behind	Impacts to disabled communities, elderly communities, low-income groups, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, refugees, and Pacific Communities
Promotes intergenerational equity	Benefits and costs are shared equitably across generations	

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Feedback highlighted interest in community involvement in adaptation so as to “build community skills”. This allows for people to “help in [their] own way”. Furthermore, comments referred to taking a “whole of community approach where landowners can contribute and be empowered in the process”.

Dunedin Social Wellbeing Strategy (2013)

- Priority 4.2: Dunedin people can afford to exercise genuine choices.

ORC Natural Hazards Plan (2014)

- Principle 8: Increasing community awareness is essential to assist people in taking natural-hazard risks into account when undertaking development.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Set clear, stable policies that provide predictability for communities and businesses, allowing them time to plan, respond and seize opportunities.
- Support workers to adapt by transitioning to quality jobs at lower risk from the effects of climate change.
- Adapt in partnership with iwi, hapū, Māori and all New Zealanders.
- Enable communities to prepare for the unique risks and opportunities they face, and tailor interventions to the local situation.
- Use the best available evidence including science, data, local knowledge and māturaka Māori.
- Support asset owners to evaluate, understand and manage the impacts and risks of climate change on their physical assets and the services they provide.

- Understand where our most vulnerable people are and what they need and value, and provide them with support, knowledge and resources.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Enables communities to have the knowledge and resources to have and make individual choices to reduce climate risk in accordance with their personal risk tolerances from a range of options.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Note: We suggest this criteria is assessed by members of the community where they indicate whether they feel that the option enables them to make choices for themselves in the future.

As an alternative, we could ask a similar question in every engagement moving forward to measure whether communities feel empowered to contribute to and influence the SDF programme to track empowerment.

Objective: Just transition

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Respond to climate change in ways that empower communities and promote fairness and equity.	Reflect community preference	Community preferences
	Minimise impacts on all vulnerable communities	Community access to education and quality and affordability of housing
	Empowers communities	Having choices
	Vulnerable communities are not left behind	Impacts to disabled communities, elderly communities, low-income groups, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, refugees, and Pacific Communities
	Promotes intergenerational equity	Benefits and costs are shared equitably across generations

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Community feedback raised fears around the future of South Dunedin leaving ‘only the vulnerable behind’ and reiterated the need to consider vulnerable groups (including elderly, disabled people, pregnant women, young children and people with less socio-economic means to recover from climate risks) in adaptation planning. Disability representatives further reinforced that the most vulnerable groups must be a high priority for emergency management and adaptation. This included considering access and accessibility for all approaches.

Dunedin Social Wellbeing Strategy (2013)

- Priorities: Dunedin people feel included in their local communities and wider city

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Work inclusively with affected groups to understand their need
- Take opportunities to reduce inequalities and support communities and regions to promote resilience in line with local objectives
- Prioritise support to those most affected and least able to adapt, particularly lower income households
- Adapting our homes and buildings to be resilient, be fair, equitable and inclusive and helps our most vulnerable communities thrive.
- Consider the needs of all groups who may be disproportionately impacted by climate change, or who are least able to adapt. These include Māori, people of lower socio-economic status, disabled people, women, older people, youth and migrant communities.
- Understand where our most vulnerable people are and what they need and value, and provide them with support, knowledge and resources.

Further plans, strategies and policies related to specific vulnerable groups are presented on the next page.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Substantially improves quality of life and resilience of vulnerable communities through design of adaptation which improves accessibility.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Disability Strategy – Office for Disability Issues (2016)

- Principles: Ensure disabled people are involved in decision-making that impacts them
- Principles: Take a whole-of-life and long-term approach to social investment
- Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one’s own choices, and independence of persons
- Provides for full and effective participation and inclusion in society
- Respect for difference and acceptance of disabled people as part of human diversity and humanity
- Provides equality of opportunity and accessibility
- Respect for the evolving capacities of disabled children and respect for the right of disabled children to preserve their identities.
- Provides a twin track approach to support services providing for universal design and reasonable accommodation
- Enables working with the Disability Support Network to enable disabled people to participate in emergency recovery and adaptation planning

Better Later Life Strategy – Office for Seniors (2019)

- Value people as they age, keep people safe, recognise diversity, take a whole of life and whanau centred approach to ageing, and take a collective responsibility to plan and act for later in life.
- Consider older people, diversity and flexibility when designing – recognising potential for co-design
- Provide functional, affordable housing options with good access to transport and services and universal design
- Provide accessible built environments and community spaces to address loneliness and social isolation
- Provide safe transport options including age friendly spaces, improved public transport and safe footpaths, cycle lanes and crossings.

Migrant Settlement and Integration Strategy (INZ)

- Participation and Inclusion: recent migrants and their families are welcomed and have a strong sense of belonging and acceptance in their communities and in Aotearoa New Zealand. They feel confident and safe to participate in different aspects of their lives.
- Housing: recent migrants and their families live in homes and in communities that meet their long-term needs and goals.
- Health and Wellbeing: former refugees and their families achieve their health and wellbeing goals and thriving in their lives
- Education, Training and English Language: recent migrants and their families achieve their education, training and English language goals.
- Employment and Self-Sufficiency: Former refugees and their families achieve their employment and self-sufficiency goals, building on their skills and experiences.

Objective: Just transition

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Respond to climate change in ways that empower communities and promote fairness and equity.	Reflect community preference	Community preferences
	Minimise impacts on all vulnerable communities	Community access to education and quality and affordability of housing
	Empowers communities	Having choices
	Vulnerable communities are not left behind	Impacts to disabled communities, elderly communities, low-income groups, culturally and linguistically diverse communities, refugees, and Pacific Communities
	Promotes intergenerational equity	Benefits and costs are shared equitably across generations

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

When discussing the programme with children, they want everyone to consider impacts on their futures.

A guide to just transitions for communities in Aotearoa New Zealand (MBIE, 2023)

- A just transition can restore and rejuvenate mauri life force to bring social, economic and environmental systems and supports into balance.
- It addresses injustices. It is inclusive and based on shared principles, values and visions. Its outcomes support oranga wellbeing for all.

Bringing an intergenerational perspective into policy (NZ Treasury, 2023)

- Te Tai Waiora also outlines how future New Zealanders will inherit relatively high and growing stocks of physical capital, human capability, and social cohesion. However, New Zealand has tended to build these aspects of wealth through activities that depleted our natural environment. Environmental deterioration cannot continue indefinitely without posing major risks to future wellbeing.
- If tipping points in the climate trigger irreversible changes, future generations may be prevented from accessing the wealth of past and present generations.
- The economic and social impacts of climate change also create pressures for government spending. The Treasury estimates that more frequent droughts, storms and flooding will add around 4% of net debt to GDP over the next 40 years. The compounding effects of the increasing frequency and severity of events are expected to put further pressure on our fiscal resilience
- How we respond to a changing climate will have impacts across generations. For example, New Zealand faces choices around how – including how quickly – we transition to a low emissions economy. Evidence suggests that reducing emissions earlier is likely to reduce overall transition

costs by avoiding the need for more dramatic reductions later. Similarly, wise investments in building climate resilience now may avoid costs of damage from extreme weather in the future.

- One of the most important things we can all do for current and future generations is to improve the performance of our public systems.
- More work is needed to ensure that intergenerational equity is considered in policy advice. While a couple of agencies have medium- and long-term service and infrastructure plans, we urgently need to build more systematic long-term planning for services and infrastructure at an agency level. By planning for the big trends we face, and linking this to performance and funding cycles, we can collectively as a country think about, and plan for, future generations as well as our own.
- ‘Titiro Whakamuri, Haere Whakamua – Let us walk into the future, with our eyes open to the past’.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Long term benefits and costs are shared equitably across generations.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Social and Economic Resilience

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Strengthen communities and businesses so they are well-prepared for floods and other hazards, able to cope and bounce back	Preserve and enhance community cohesion and community values	Impacts to social networks measured through accessibility (walking/cycling/public transport/)^{RR} Exposure of community features^{RR}
	Minimises economic risk to communities	Cost of options versus benefits provided
	Increases community adaptive capacity	Contributes to wider community knowledge and understanding of risk
	Minimises economic risk to individuals	Ability to access funding/debt
	Minimises impacts to business	Exposure of commercial and industrial buildings to hazards/stressors ^{RR}

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Adaptation options were identified as a possible “catalyst for community cohesion”. Engagement identified several community features or places of importance that contribute to their sense of belonging/place.

Draft wellbeing outcomes and indicators (Council meeting 25 September 2023)

- Economic: People have access to essential infrastructure that meet their needs – DCC measures average travel time by bus/car on key urban routes

Dunedin Social Wellbeing Strategy (2013)

- Priority 1.2: Dunedin communities are connected to the places they need to go by safe, affordable and user-friendly transport options.

2nd Generation Dunedin City District Plan Objectives (2018):

The elements of the environment that contribute to residents' and visitors' aesthetic appreciation for and enjoyment of the city are protected and enhanced.

ORC Natural Hazards Plan (2014)

- Principle 2: Create communities in which people can live, work and use the land without undue stress or fear of natural hazards.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Set clear, stable policies that provide predictability for communities and businesses, allowing them time to plan, respond and seize opportunities.
- Understand where infrastructure assets and their services are exposed and vulnerable to climate impacts.
- Build community resilience through social cohesion

National Policy Statement on Urban Development (2020)

- Have good accessibility for all people between housing, jobs, community services, natural spaces, and open spaces, including by way of public or active transport

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Substantially reduces risk to social networks and community features.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Social and Economic Resilience

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Strengthen communities and businesses so they are well-prepared for floods and other hazards, able to cope and bounce back	Preserve and enhance community cohesion and community values	Impacts to social networks measured through accessibility (walking/cycling/public transport) ^{RR} Exposure of community features and areas of significance ^{RR}
	Minimises economic risk to communities	Cost of options versus benefits provided
	Increases community adaptive capacity	Contributes to wider community knowledge and understanding of risk
	Minimises economic risk to individuals	Ability to access funding/debt
	Minimises impacts to business	Exposure of commercial and industrial buildings to hazards/stressors ^{RR}

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Engagement feedback noted large investments need to be “worth the greater cost” particularly by considering benefits for future generations.

DCC Stormwater Integrated Catchment Management Plan Objectives (2017)

- Affordability – meet strategic objectives while limiting cost increases to current affordability levels where practical.

2nd Generation Dunedin City District Plan Objectives (2018):

- Public infrastructure networks operate efficiently and effectively and have the least possible long term cost burden on the public.

Dunedin Economic Development Strategy (2013)

- Infrastructure should support business growth and adaptability.
- Dunedin should use its industrial and research strengths to develop alliances to build commercial opportunities and drive innovation.
- Investment should create job and training opportunities for youth, reduce economic inequality, retain skilled students as workers, attract migrants to Dunedin, maintain the relatively high knowledge and skills base that exists, and encourage our labour force to continually up-skill.
- Actions should attract investment, make better international connections through our diaspora, link Dunedin internationally, and play our part in supporting the wider South Island.
- We should maintain a high quality of life, including ensuring environmental sustainability. It also means leveraging our sport, public art, cultural, leisure and recreational amenities to improve wellbeing and attract visitors, residents and commercial opportunities.

Treasury Background Paper for the 2021 Statement on the Long-term Fiscal Position (2021)

- To support intergenerational wellbeing, fiscal strategy choices must be both sustainable and equitable. Consider the likely impact of fiscal strategy on present and future generations.
- Achieve and maintain prudent public debt levels.
- Ensure that, on average, total operating expenses do not exceed total operating revenues.
- Achieve and maintain total net worth at levels that provide a buffer against future changes.
- Manage fiscal risks facing the government prudently.
- When formulating revenue strategy, have regard to efficiency and equity, including the predictability and stability of tax rates.

Treasury Climate and Fiscal Assessment (2023)

- There will be large economic and fiscal costs. The choices governments, businesses and households make today will influence how prepared we are to manage the impact of climate change.
- The scale, nature and complexity of these costs [of climate change] highlight the need to be flexible and manage our public finances prudently.
- The overall cost of climate change will be influenced by how flexible and adaptable both the economy and decision-makers are.
- The costs from the increased severity and frequency of natural hazards due to climate change are likely to increase over time, expanding New Zealand’s already significant natural hazard risk profile.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Benefits substantially outweigh the costs of the option.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Social and Economic Resilience

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Strengthen communities and businesses so they are well-prepared for floods and other hazards, able to cope and bounce back	Preserve and enhance community cohesion and community values	Impacts to social networks measured through accessibility (walking/cycling/public transport/) Exposure of community features and areas of significance to hazards/stressors ^{RR}
	Minimises economic risk to communities	Cost of options versus benefits provided
	Increases community adaptive capacity	Contributes to wider community knowledge and understanding of risk
	Minimises economic risk to individuals	Ability to access funding/debt
	Minimises impacts to business	Exposure of commercial and industrial buildings to hazards/stressors ^{RR}

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Substantial increases the understanding of risk and options to enable individual planning and decision making.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Engagement feedback valued building community skills as part of adaptation measures so that the community are involved in the change. Feedback noted that this would create a stronger, closer community who can 'look out for each other'.

Dunedin Social Wellbeing Strategy (2013)

- Priority 2.3: Dunedin communities are resilient and have good access to information and resources
- Priority 1.4: Dunedin people have access to lifelong learning opportunities.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Raise awareness of climate hazards to make emergency preparedness apart of everyday life.
- Provide access to the latest climate projections data to give New Zealanders the information they need to assess climate risk.
- Build community resilience through social cohesion

Objective: Social and Economic Resilience

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Strengthen communities and businesses so they are well-prepared for floods and other hazards, able to cope and bounce back	Preserve and enhance community cohesion and community values	Impacts to social networks measured through accessibility (walking/cycling/public transport) ^{RR} Exposure of community features and areas of significance to hazards/stressors ^{RR}
	Minimises economic risk to communities	Cost of options versus benefits provided
	Increases community adaptive capacity	Contributes to wider community knowledge and understanding of risk
	Minimises economic risk to individuals	Ability of community members to access funding/debt (e.g. mortgage / loans)
	Minimises impacts to business	Exposure of commercial and industrial buildings to hazards/stressors ^{RR}

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Feedback included concerns on self-funded adaptation options, and individuals having the ability to source funding to complete activities. Insurance availability or affordability was highlighted as a key threshold for when major future change may be needed. Some noted that insurance premiums are already unaffordable. Climate risks were also flagged to have other implications for people's finances including unhealthy, deteriorating housing and inability to grow own food.

Draft wellbeing outcomes and indicators (Council meeting 25 September 2023)

- Economic: People can meet their daily needs and are free from economic deprivation – monthly and annual data available for Deposit Affordability Indicators, Mortgage Serviceability Indicators, and Rent Affordability Indicators, insurance premiums.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Develop options for home flood insurance.
- Reduce and manage the impacts of climate hazards on homes and buildings.
- Explore co-investment for flood resilience. A resilient financial system underpins economic stability and growth. Participants can identify, disclose and manage climate risks
- Insurance access and affordability is understood and managed.

Insurance Council of New Zealand's views on climate change and the role of local government (2021)

- ICNZ and its members have been seeing the impacts of climate change and how this affects people, businesses and communities for some time.
- We also have a keen interest given our knowledge and experience when it comes to identifying and engaging with climate change risks and risk management, the role insurance plays in this context, and our desire to ensure this remains available and affordable (including to support lending).
- We advocate local governments take a long-term view and act in a proactive, coordinated and resilient manner when it comes to climate change, with regard to risk mitigation, adaptation, risk transfer options and setting appropriate risk signals. Particular attention should be had to avoiding developments in areas vulnerable to flooding, rising sea levels or coastal erosion.
- Local government must adopt a holistic and flexible approach when working through these matters, leveraging a risk management framework and an adaptive pathways approach.
- Ensure buildings are resilient to climate change impacts, specifically making sure that any new building work approved contributes to reducing emissions and is more resilient to climate change impacts alongside other natural hazard risks.
- Support vulnerable groups or areas particularly adversely impacted climate change, including potentially subsidising resiliency improvements or managed retreat, noting that climate change has the potential to exacerbate existing inequalities.
- If proactive action to reduce risk occurs, this will
 - Ensure that insurance remains available and affordable for people and businesses within your community.
 - Avoid a situation where climate change related risks become too great to be transferred to insurers and must be self-insured instead. This would put considerable strain on people, businesses and/or local and central government, particularly when financial resources are already stretched. This may also involve situations when the burden of covering losses falls with local and central government (and in turn ratepayers and taxpayers generally), because the specific people and businesses impacted lack sufficient resources to cover these losses themselves.
- There is asymmetry in the term of lending (several decades) and insurance (annually and can be withdrawn if risk is too high). If the risk of insurance withdrawal increases, lenders may require higher deposits and reduce loan terms therefore restricting growth and devaluing property.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Option enables members of communities to access debt such as mortgages and commercial loans.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Social and Economic Resilience

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Strengthen communities and businesses so they are well-prepared for floods and other hazards, able to cope and bounce back	Preserve and enhance community cohesion and community values	Impacts to social networks measured through accessibility (walking/cycling/public transport) ^{RR} Exposure of community features and areas of significance to hazards/stressors ^{RR}
	Minimises economic risk to communities	Cost of options versus benefits provided
	Increases community adaptive capacity	Contributes to wider community knowledge and understanding of risk
	Minimises economic risk to individuals	Ability to access funding/debt
	Minimises impacts to business	Exposure of commercial and industrial buildings to hazards/stressors^{RR}

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

The community raised concerns around impacts to businesses, including access to businesses and loss of income. Engagement feedback considered this would most impact those working and owning businesses in the area. Feedback valued protecting homes and businesses, as well as suggesting that businesses can help lead adaptation efforts alongside local and central government.

Draft wellbeing outcomes and indicators (Council meeting 25 September 2023)

- Economic: Number of applications for opening and closing of businesses in South Dunedin (tracked by DCC)

DCC Stormwater Integrated Catchment Management Plan Objectives (2017)

- Development – Adapt to fluctuations in population while achieving key levels of service and improving the quality of stormwater discharges, Ensure new development provides a 1 in 10 year level of service, avoids habitable floor flooding during a 1 in 50 year event.
- Natural hazards – Ensure there will be no increase in the numbers of properties at risk of flooding from the stormwater network.

ORC Natural Hazards Plan (2014)

- Principle 2: Create communities in which people can live, work and use the land without undue stress or fear of natural hazards.

- Principle 5: It is important to address the entire risk spectrum when managing the effects of natural hazards. This principle recognises that whatever event is planned for, there will be a larger, major event. The risk from these major events also needs to be recognised and managed.
- Principle 7: New development and hazard-management measures will not exacerbate the risks or effects of natural hazards elsewhere. This applies at all scales, from localised ‘property to property’ effects, through to the community or catchment scale.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Sectors, businesses and regional economies can adapt. Participants can identify risks and opportunities and take action.
- A resilient financial system underpins economic stability and growth. Participants can identify, disclose and manage climate risks.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Substantially reduces risk to commercial and industrial buildings.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Promote community safety

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Promote community safety in South Dunedin by reducing flood and other risks, despite increasing natural hazards.	Promote community wellbeing	Community concerns
	Promote community safety	Exposure of roads to climate hazards/stressors ^{RR} Exposure of critical infrastructure and lifelines facilities ^{RR}
	Reduced natural hazard risk	Exposure of residential buildings to climate hazards/stressors ^{RR} Cross cell impacts*
	Promote community health	Contributes to healthy living and working social conditions Impact to health and health services

*short list only

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Community feedback commented on destabilisation of everyday life from climate risks having a significant impact on mental wellbeing “of family and wider community and negative effect on children’s ability to take part in education and play”. Some adaptation approaches were noted to be able to provide possible community wellbeing benefits while others commented on options causing a lot of stress and trauma.

Draft wellbeing outcomes and indicators (Council meeting 25 September 2023)

- Social: People are safe and feel safe in their homes, neighbourhoods and public places (surveyed by DCC)

Dunedin Social Wellbeing Strategy (2013)

- Priority 3.3: People are safe and feel safe in their homes, neighbourhoods and public places

Living Standards Framework, individual and collective wellbeing (2021)

- Health - Being in good mental and physical health and exhibiting health-related behaviours and lifestyles that reduce morbidity and mortality, such as eating well and keeping active.
- Knowledge and skills - Having knowledge and skills appropriate to one’s life stage and continuing to learn through formal and informal channels.
- Cultural capability and belonging - Having the language, knowledge, connection and sense of belonging necessary to participate fully in one’s culture or cultures, and helping others grow their cultural capability and feel a sense of belonging.
- Work, care and volunteering - Directly or indirectly producing goods and services for the benefit of others, with or without compensation.

- Engagement and voice - Participating in democratic debate and governance at a national, regional or local level, such as through membership of a charitable society, political party or school board.
- Income, consumption and wealth - Using income or in-kind transfers to meet today’s needs and save for future needs, as well as being protected from future shocks by adequate wealth, private insurance and public insurance (the social safety net).
- Housing - Having a place to call home that is healthy, suitable, affordable and stable.
- Environmental amenity - Having access to and benefiting from a quality natural and built environment, including clean air and water, green space, forests and parks, wild fish and game stocks, recreational facilities and transport networks.
- Leisure and play - Using free time to rest, recharge and engage in personal or shared pursuits.
- Family and friends - Loving and supporting close friends, family and community members, and being loved and supported in turn.
- Safety - Being safe from harm and the fear of harm and keeping oneself and others safe from harm.
- Subjective wellbeing - Being satisfied with one’s life overall, having a sense of meaning and purpose, feeling positive emotions, such as happiness and contentment, and not feeling negative emotions.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Addresses nearly all community concerns related to climate hazards and associated disruptions. Substantially improves wellbeing.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Note: this element will be scored by members of communities.

Objective: Promote community safety

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	Reduced natural hazard risk	Exposure of residential buildings to climate hazards/stressors ^{RR} Cross cell impacts*
	Promote community health	Contributes to healthy living and working social conditions Impact to health and health services

*short list only

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Community feedback raised fears about the impact of climate change and adaptation approaches on their ability to reach the services they want and need. There was a clear requirement that chosen adaptation options must take a safety first approach and work for the South Dunedin context.

DCC Stormwater Integrated Catchment Management Plan Objectives (2017)

- Development – Adapt to fluctuations in population while achieving key levels of service and improving the quality of stormwater discharges, Ensure new development provides a 1 in 10 year level of service, avoids habitable floor flooding during a 1 in 50 year event.
- Natural hazards – Ensure there will be no increase in the numbers of properties at risk of flooding from the stormwater network.

ORC Natural Hazards Plan (2014)

- Principle 1: Prevent death or injury from natural hazards, ensure public health.
- Principle 3: Create and maintain a including infrastructure and lifelines, which takes into account the risks from natural hazards so that it can operate effectively while still being affordable.
- Principle 5: It is important to address the entire risk spectrum when managing the effects of natural hazards. This principle recognises that whatever event is planned for, there will be a larger, major event. The risk from these major events also needs to be recognised and managed.
- Principle 7: New development and hazard-management measures will not exacerbate the risks or effects of natural hazards elsewhere. This applies at all scales, from localised ‘property to property’ effects, through to the community or catchment scale.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Strengthen resilience – this means taking action that strengthens the way people and systems cope with immediate climate impacts, as well as building capacity for learning and transformational adaptation.
- Prioritise the risk management of assets so that services can continue if disruption occurs.
- Ensure communities can continue to access the healthcare services they need, even in the face of climate change adversity.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Substantially reduces risk to roads, critical infrastructure and lifeline facilities.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Promote community safety

Description	Criteria	Measurement
Promote community safety in South Dunedin by reducing flood and other risks, despite increasing natural hazards.	Promote community wellbeing	Community concerns
	Promote community safety	Exposure of roads to climate hazards/stressors ^{RR} Exposure of critical infrastructure and lifelines facilities ^{RR}
	Reduced natural hazard risk	Exposure of residential buildings to climate hazards/stressors ^{RR} Cross cell impacts*
	Promote community health	Contributes to healthy living and working social conditions Impact to health and health services

*short list only

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Community responses with regards to acceptability thresholds included that ‘people should not live in locations which frequently put them in danger during daily life’ alongside support for protecting homes and being able to remain in South Dunedin by managing risk in place. Community feedback placed importance on protecting public health and putting safety first, including through measures like reducing house dampness and preventing wastewater contamination.

Dunedin Social Wellbeing Strategy (2013)

- Priority 1.2: Dunedin people are connected to the places they need to go by safe, affordable and user-friendly transport options.

DCC Stormwater Integrated Catchment Management Plan Objectives (2017)

- Development – Adapt to fluctuations in population while achieving key levels of service and improving the quality of stormwater discharges, Ensure new development provides a 1 in 10 year level of service, avoids habitable floor flooding during a 1 in 50 year event.
- Natural hazards – Ensure there will be no increase in the numbers of properties at risk of flooding from the stormwater network.

2nd Generation Dunedin City District Plan Objectives (2018):

- The risk to people, communities, and property from natural hazards, and from the potential effects of climate change on natural hazards, is no more than low.
- The risk to people's health and safety from contaminated sites, hazardous substances, and high levels of noise or emissions is minimised

ORC Natural Hazards Plan (2014)

- Principle 1: Prevent death or injury from natural hazards, ensure public health.
- Principle 3: Create and maintain a including infrastructure and lifelines, which takes into account the risks from natural hazards so that it can operate effectively while still being affordable.
- Principle 5: It is important to address the entire risk spectrum when managing the effects of natural hazards. This principle recognises that whatever event is planned for, there will be a larger, major event. The risk from these major events also needs to be recognised and managed.
- Principle 7: New development and hazard-management measures will not exacerbate the risks or effects of natural hazards elsewhere. This applies at all scales, from localised ‘property to property’ effects, through to the community or catchment scale.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Strengthen resilience – this means taking action that strengthens the way people and systems cope with immediate climate impacts, as well as building capacity for learning and transformational adaptation.
- Work with community housing providers to enable effective climate hazard responses.
- Homes and buildings are climate resilient, and meet social and cultural needs.
- New and existing places are planned and managed to minimise risks to communities from climate change.
- Ensure all new infrastructure is fit for a changing climate.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Substantial reduces risk to residential buildings. Enhances performance of actions in other cells.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Objective: Promote community safety

Description	Criteria	Measurement
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	Reduced natural hazard risk	Exposure of residential buildings to climate hazards/stressors ^{RR} Cross cell impacts *
	Promote community health	Contributes to healthy living and working social conditions Impact to health and health services

*short list only

Assessment requirement aligned with:

Community feedback:

Concerns were also raised regarding the mental health and wellbeing implications if adaptation is not well managed, particularly in how this may result in stress, anxiety and “feelings of abandonment, anger”. Community feedback placed importance on protecting public health and putting safety first, including through measures like reducing house dampness and preventing wastewater contamination.

ORC Natural Hazards Plan (2014)

- Principle 1: Prevent death or injury from natural hazards, ensure public health.
- Principle 3: Create and maintain a including infrastructure and lifelines, which takes into account the risks from natural hazards so that it can operate effectively while still being affordable.

National Adaptation Plan (2022)

- Objective: Health sector is prepared and can support vulnerable communities affected by climate change.
- Objective: Homes and buildings are climate resilient, and meet social and cultural needs
- Understand where our most vulnerable people are and what they need and value, and provide them with support, knowledge and resources.

New Zealand Health Strategy (2023)

- Conceptual framework to addressing individual and community determinant of health.
- Priority 2: linking services that support people’s wider wellbeing and contribute to housing and good employment, such as Individual Placement and Support
- Priority 5: A resilient and sustainable system: timely access to health care that is responsive to the needs of older people and focused on building and maintaining people’s physical and mental function.

Pae Tū: Hauora Māori Strategy (2023)

- Priority 4: Enabling culturally safe, whānau centred and preventive primary care
- Priority 5: Ensuring accountability for system performance for Māori

Te Mana Ola: The Pacific Health Strategy (2023)

- Priority 2: Te pāroru’anga, te apii’anga, e te akateretere’anga no te ora’anga meitaki - Disease prevention, health promotion and management for good health
- Priority 3: Soalaupule | Autonomy and determination - The health system better understands the needs and aspirations of Pacific peoples and communities and enables them to exercise authority over their health and wellbeing.
- Priority 4: Haitiaaga moui malolo | Access. The health system ensures that timely, high-quality services are reaching Pacific peoples, wherever they live

Health of Disabled People Strategy (2023)

- Priority 2: Ensure the health system is designed by and accessible for disabled people and their whānau, and provides models of care that suit their needs

Women’s Health Strategy (2023)

- Priority 3: Better outcomes for mothers, their whānau (families) and future generations.
- Priority 4: Living well and ageing well.

Rating Scale						
Based on the measurement criteria, to what extent do you agree or disagree that the adaptation option aligns with the following best outcome statement?						
Best-outcome statement: Substantially enhances health of living and working conditions; reduces the risk to climate-related diseases; and decreases the impact to health services for Māori, Pacific communities, disabled people, and women.						
Agree very strongly	Agree Strongly	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Disagree strongly	Disagree very strongly
+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3