

An 80-year strategy

FAR NORTH

for the district



CULTURAL PROSPERITY

HOSPITAL

GREAT WALK FOR NORTH

Contents

Purpose2
The Far North District's Place in the world.....4
Te Paerangi – Our Vision5
Community Wellbeing6
Where we are now7
Where we are going8

Drivers of change

Driver of Change One:
Putting the wellbeing of the communities and people first12
Driver of Change Two:
Promoting resilient economic growth for sustainable prosperity...14
Driver of change Three:
Active response to Climate Change.....16
Driver of Change Four:
Connecting People, Businesses, and Places20
Driver of Change Five:
Protect the natural environment for future generations.....22

**Implementation, Monitoring
and Reviewing Far North 2100**

Implementation Plan.....24
Monitoring and Reviewing Far North 210030

What is the purpose of Far North 2100?

The purpose of Far North 2100 is to support the District to realise its vision of He Whenua Rangatira – a district of sustainable prosperity and wellbeing.

In 2020, the Far North District experienced one of the worst droughts on record. In addition, the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in an economic downturn that many predict will be long and deep, especially with the pandemic-related collapse of international tourism. There are many other changes happening nationally and globally, including climate change, advances in renewable energy, degradation of water quality and soils, biodiversity loss, increasing digital connectivity, and mounting challenges with housing affordability and supply.

It is timely to set a course that will enable the District to navigate the challenges and opportunities ahead. A collective vision for the future, and an actionable plan to achieve that vision, provides a frame of reference and a guide, even when times are hard.

Far North 2100 can be applied to both the Council and the wider district. For the Council, it guides the direction for land-use, infrastructure and service planning. It supports the District Plan, the Long-Term Plan and infrastructure plans. For the wider district, it is expected to provide guidance for investment decisions, community development and our cultural identity.

TUI, TUI,
TUITUIA

Bind us all together

DISTRICT STRATEGY

HOW WE COLLABORATIVELY DECIDE WHAT MATTERS MOST AND HOW WE WILL OVERCOME THE OBSTACLES IN OUR PATH AND WEATHER THE STORMS

FAR NORTH 2100

CHARTING a COURSE towards SUSTAINABLE PROSPERITY and WELLBEING

AREA PLAN

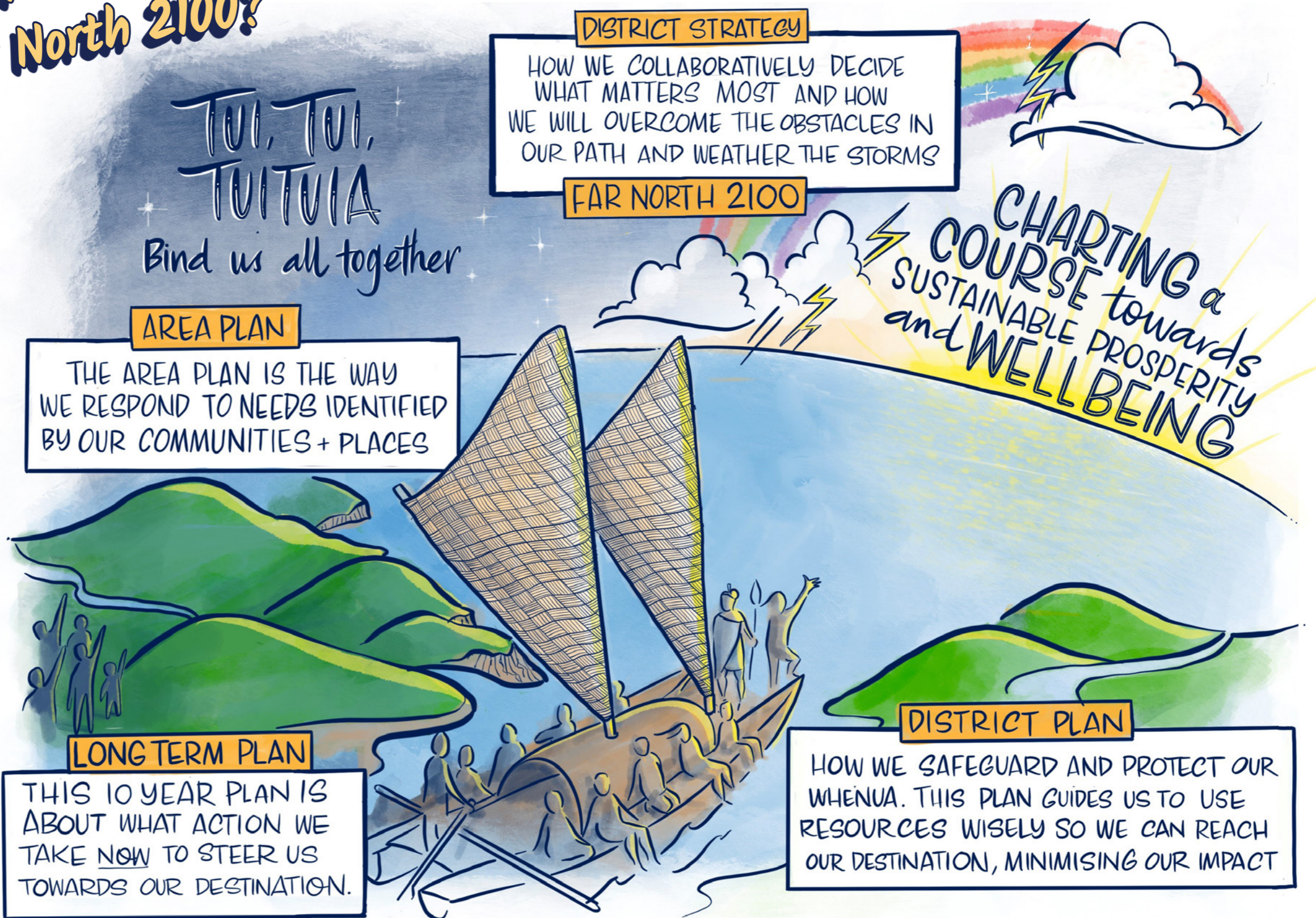
THE AREA PLAN IS THE WAY WE RESPOND TO NEEDS IDENTIFIED BY OUR COMMUNITIES + PLACES

LONG TERM PLAN

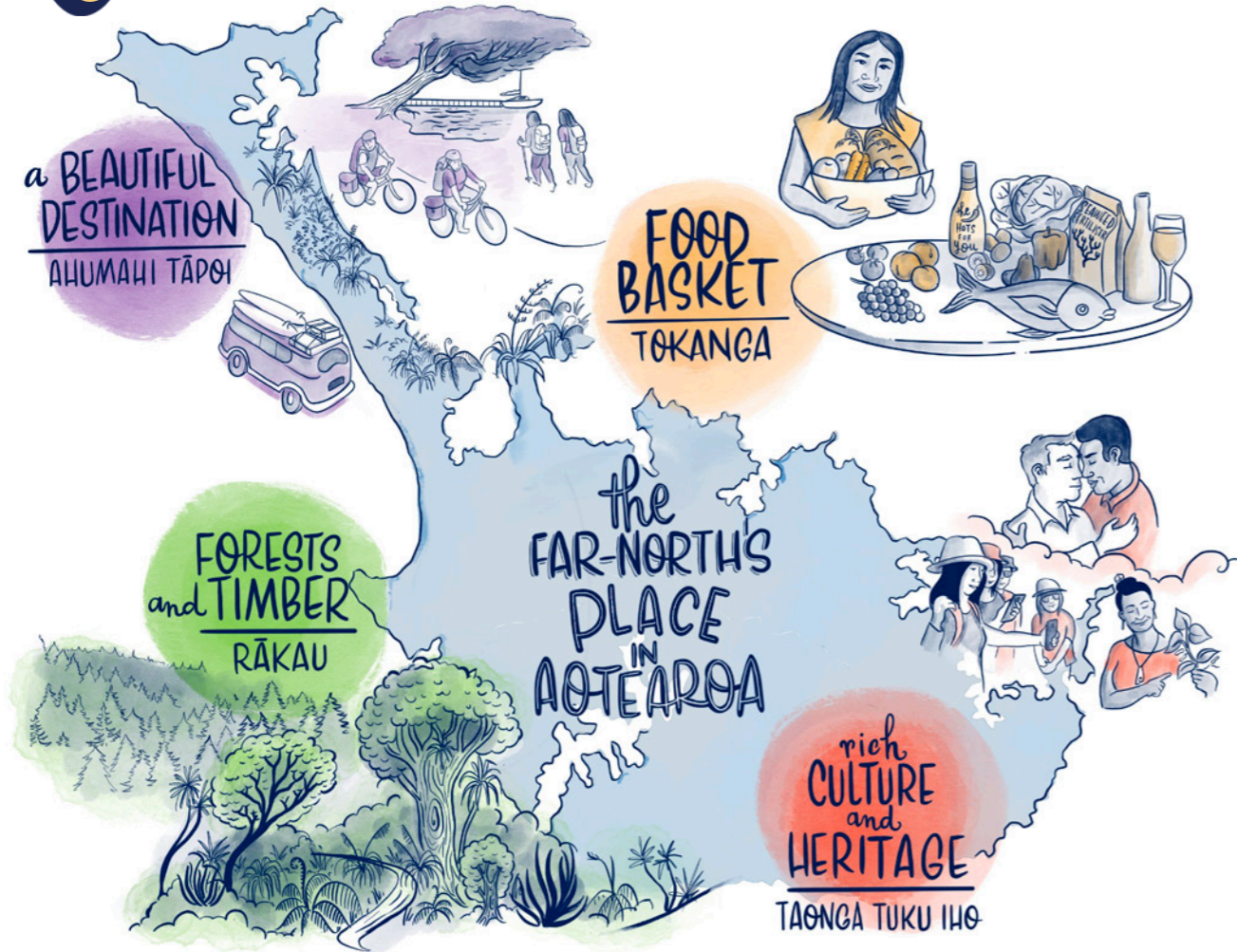
THIS 10 YEAR PLAN IS ABOUT WHAT ACTION WE TAKE NOW TO STEER US TOWARDS OUR DESTINATION.

DISTRICT PLAN

HOW WE SAFEGUARD AND PROTECT OUR WHENUA. THIS PLAN GUIDES US TO USE RESOURCES WISELY SO WE CAN REACH OUR DESTINATION, MINIMISING OUR IMPACT



The Far North District Our place



The Far North District is the most northern territorial local authority in New Zealand and shares borders with the Whangarei and Kaipara Districts. It has a land area of 669,251 hectares and an estimated residential population of 69,300. The population of the Far North is predicted to grow to 78,443 by 2043, which is an increase of over 21 per cent from today.

The Far North is characterised by coastal harbours and bays on the east coast and long beaches interrupted by deep harbours on the west coast. Inland, the Far North is made up of rugged bush covered areas, farmland, and horticulture. There is no single main centre. Instead our urban population is focused in a series of towns across the district, with Kerikeri, Kaitiā, Kaikohe and Kawakawa being the largest.

The Far North economy is dominated by primary production and the service industries based around horticulture, agriculture, and tourism. Historically the Far North has played a founding and significant role in the shaping of Aotearoa and is culturally important as the tail of Te Ika a Maui.

Te Paerangi Our Vision

During 2014 and 2015, the Council worked with communities to develop a shared long-term vision for the Far North District. Nearly 1,200 residents contributed through public submissions, attendance at meetings, social media engagement and emails.

The goals were to create:

- a better future for the Far North
- a clear statement of what is important to us
- a platform for better decision-making and action; and
- momentum for change.

The vision of He Whenua Rangatira – a district of sustainable prosperity and wellbeing was the culmination this community conversation. Far North 2100 aims to give practical effect to the values and expectations that support this vision for the Far North District.



Community wellbeing

In 2019, the four aspects of community wellbeing – social, economic, environmental, and cultural – were reinstated into the Local Government Act.

The reinstatement of the four well-beings acknowledges that local government has a broader role in fostering liveable communities than simply providing core services. Under the revised legislation, the Far North District Council has a significant role to play in lifting the quality of life of all communities in the district.



Where we are NOW

Over the course of 2019 Council completed a hui, a summit and the release of a discussion document to attendees to the summit held in June 2019. The outcome of these events culminated in the proposed strategic objectives of communities of care, growth, and stewardship.

Before we start out on the path to building a thriving and resilient future, we must take stock of the district's current state.

Communities of Care

Social Prosperity

Inequality is a growing issue in the Far North. This is evident in the disparity between those who own homes, enjoy educational opportunities, and have access to services, and those who do not. The inequalities are accentuated by large travel distances – if you live in a small rural community and cannot afford to own or run a car you are disadvantaged. This situation creates divided communities in which only some people have all their needs met. Full social cohesion and inclusiveness cannot be achieved while inequality exists.

Cultural Prosperity

Our Māori community has a strong cultural identity across Mātauranga Māori, Tikanga and Te Reo. This is influencing the wider community as younger generations, both Māori and non-Māori, embrace Te Ao Māori. However, race-based issues still exist and considerable progress is required before Māori norms and practices, including Te Reo Māori, become an accepted and normal feature of Aotearoa-New Zealand's culture. The Far North is well positioned to lead this cultural shift given its rich Māori and non-Māori history, and its growing Māori population.

Growth

Economic Prosperity

The economy of the Far North is low in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita. Incomes are low in comparison to other areas of New Zealand. The district also has high unemployment and is structurally skewed towards primary production (forestry, agriculture, and horticulture) and supporting industries. This makes us vulnerable to fluctuations in the marketplace and environmental conditions, like droughts and flooding. Historically, the district has suffered more than

other parts of New Zealand from economic downturns. The horticulture and agriculture sectors, which are large income earners for owners of capital, are well-positioned to benefit from the automation of repetitive tasks but this is likely to have a negative impact on the labour market with fewer jobs available in the primary sector.

Stewardship

Environmental prosperity

The Far North has benefited economically from the exploitation of the natural environment. This has not always been managed sustainably. We have low levels of water quality in both freshwater and marine environments, our flora

and fauna are endangered, and biodiversity is decreasing. There is heightened awareness that past practices are unsustainable and that there is inherent social, cultural, and economic value in looking after the environment.

Where we are going

*Ko te pae tawhiti whāia kia tata,
Ko te pae tata whakamaua kia tina.*

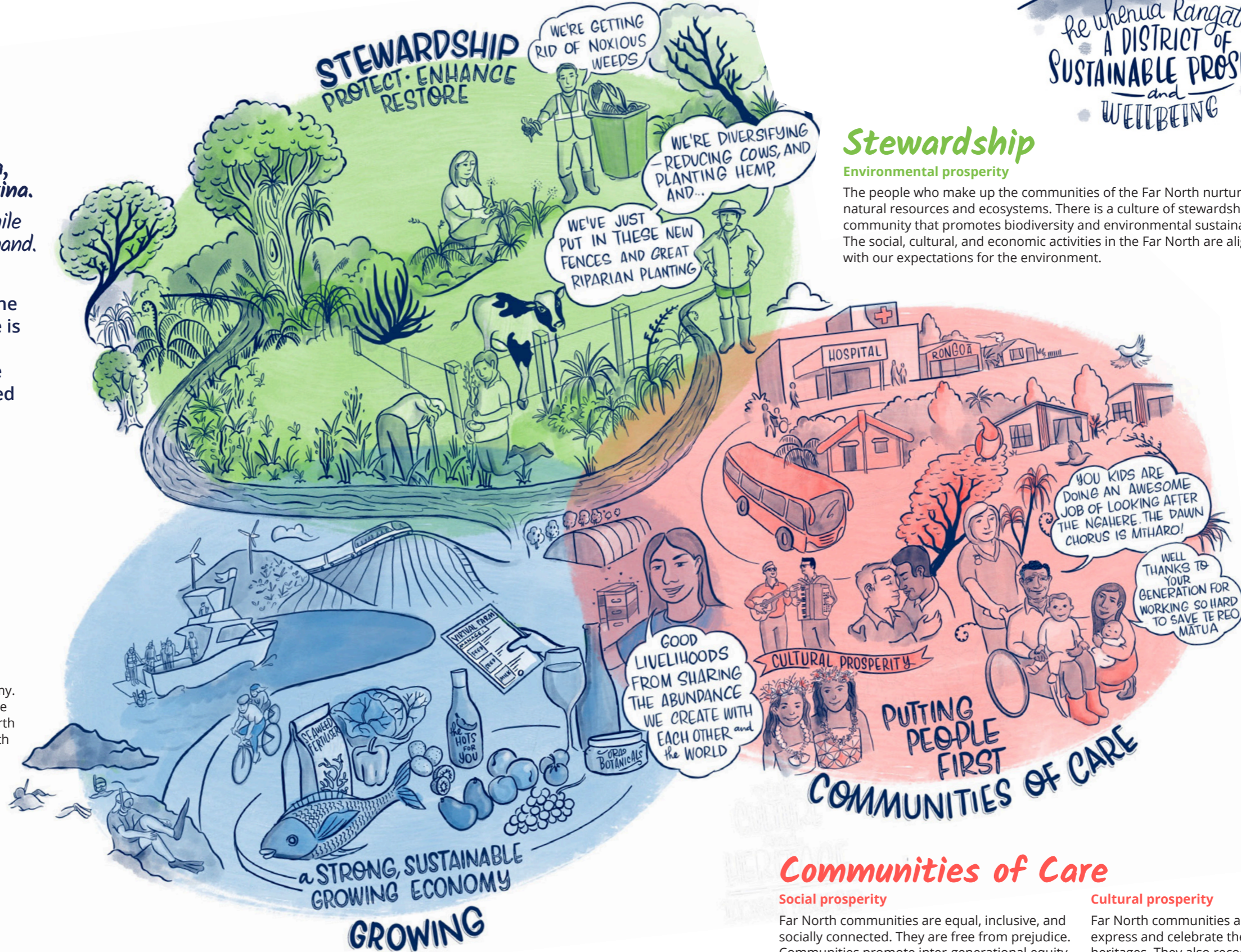
*Seek out the distant horizons, while
cherishing those achievements at hand.*

We look to a place where our communities are flourishing, and the natural environment thrives. There is respect and partnership, a strong identity and connected people. The four aspects of wellbeing are aligned with our strategic objectives of communities of care, growth, and stewardship.

Growth

Economic prosperity

The Far North has a sustainable economy. It is high in productivity and provides the opportunity for all people in the Far North to contribute and succeed. The Far North economy supports a standard of living that enables our people to lead happy, healthy lives.



Stewardship

Environmental prosperity

The people who make up the communities of the Far North nurture their natural resources and ecosystems. There is a culture of stewardship in the community that promotes biodiversity and environmental sustainability. The social, cultural, and economic activities in the Far North are aligned with our expectations for the environment.

Communities of Care

Social prosperity

Far North communities are equal, inclusive, and socially connected. They are free from prejudice. Communities promote inter-generational equity — meeting the needs of the present population, without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations.

Cultural prosperity

Far North communities are empowered to express and celebrate their diverse cultural heritages. They also recognise the cultural significance of Māori as tangata whenua of Aotearoa – New Zealand.



Drivers of change

If we compare where we are now with where we want to be, there is a clear gap. From an analysis of this gap, combined with an understanding of the national and global issues we face, we can identify the drivers of change we must consider. In this strategy, we break these drivers of change down into smaller, actionable pieces so we can progress from the current state toward our desired future state — He Whenua Rangatira — a district of sustainable prosperity and wellbeing — by the year 2100.

Putting the wellbeing of the communities and people first



The promotion of the four aspects of wellbeing has been re-introduced as a purpose of local government under the Local Government Act. It is now a requirement that we consider social, cultural, economic, and environmental wellbeing as part of Council decision-making.

Parts of the Far North District are deprived, and wellbeing measures are low. These areas are not progressing and, in some cases, they have lost their sense of place and purpose. Total populations in some parts of the district are also falling and aging. Currently, more people in the Far North live rurally than in urban settings. This can contribute to either high or low wellbeing outcomes depending on the connections within those communities.

Social connectivity has a significant role in the future wellbeing of the district. This might play out through the provision of multimodal transport linkages (walking, cycling and public and private transport options) between places. This, and high-speed internet will contribute to the economic and social wellbeing of the Far North by re-connecting communities to each other, the nation, and the world.

How we get there:

a. The four aspects of wellbeing will be re-introduced into decision making by:

- **Tracking consistent and standard wellbeing measures aimed at achieving defined goals and outcomes. This aims to:**
 - Set a baseline for wellbeing that must be achieved for every member of the community
 - Provide clear, measurable wellbeing goals for initiatives that can be included in organisation and agency strategies and plans.
- **Recognising and including social connectivity measures and baselines as core wellbeing goals for the Far North. This aims to:**
 - Acknowledge the remoteness and, in some cases, isolation of the people of the Far North from social connections and wellbeing services
 - Emphasise this measure and baseline when it comes to prioritising community-led and Council-led initiatives.

b. Tikanga guides the cultural and spiritual wellbeing of Tangata Whenua.

The use of Tikanga ensures the environmental wellbeing of the land and sea, enabling Māori as Kaitiaki to use the resources to support their economic wellbeing. By 2050, over 50 per cent of the Far North population will be of Māori descent, so the significance of Tikanga will increase.

Te Ao Māori will be embedded into decision-making and Māori will be integral to decision-making-through:

- **Acknowledging Tangata Whenua as Kaitiaki aims to:**
 - Create opportunities for Kaitiaki in decision-making on the cultural, spiritual, environmental, and economic wellbeing of the community
- **Embed Tikanga Māori within Council as part of decision-making. Having Tikanga as part of decision-making aims to:**
 - Bring a Te Ao Māori (worldview) to all decisions made by the Council to ensure decisions made on behalf of the parts of the community that identify as Māori are representative
- **Working in partnership with iwi and hapū on initiatives that will support the wellbeing of Tangata Whenua across the district. This aims to:**
 - Deliver on the wellbeing outcomes for Tangata Whenua that are designed by Tangata whenua based on Tikanga and Te Ao Māori.

c. A shared vision, and a consistent approach to achieving that vision will make it easier for inter-agency partnerships and collaboration.

At present, there are many organisations, government agencies and community groups with aspirations to improve the wellbeing of Far North communities. However, individually most are operating with limited capability, capacity, and funding. Few achieve what they set out to do in any substantial and/or long-lasting manner.

The delivery of long-lasting wellbeing outcomes for the community, led by the communities of the Far North will be achieved by:

- **Working collaboratively with government agencies and community groups that have similar wellbeing strategic goals. This aims to:**
 - achieve wellbeing outcomes in the form of improved public health, social connections, and the wellbeing of communities
 - build partnerships with agencies, iwi and hapū, so we benefit from collective knowledge and experience, and diverse worldviews
 - pool the expertise, capacity and capability into focused projects that have common outcomes.



How we get there (continued)

d. Community wellbeing is bolstered by a sense of place and purpose.

Council plans and decisions have a direct impact on how people choose to live and on the places they call home. The place-making role played by Council has a direct impact on the people who make up the communities in the Far North. This will be achieved by:

- **Taking a placemaking approach to 'urban planning'.** This aims to:
 - ensure that the wellbeing of the people who live in and visit towns and places in the Far North is considered first when it comes to planning towns and places.

Driver of change 2

Promoting resilient economic growth for sustainable prosperity

The Far North has one of the lowest GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita measures in New Zealand. Historically, the Far North economy has been hard-hit by economic downturns. The impact of events such as drought, floods or pandemics tend to be delayed and long lasting. The Far North economy is dominated by primary sector industries like farming, horticulture, fishing and quarrying. It is less represented by secondary sector industries, which process raw materials from the primary sector into manufactured goods and products.

In the coming decades, growth and high incomes are expected to emerge from the quaternary sector – that is knowledge-based industries focused on technology, research and development. At present, the quaternary sector's contribution to GDP in the Far North lags behind other parts of New Zealand.

Our workforce is changing. Almost half of New Zealand jobs are at risk of automation before 2050. This is likely to be higher in the Far North, due to automation within the primary sector. One third of New Zealand's working population is in a job that is not salaried full-time employment. Research suggests half the people in temporary work are doing so through choice. Thirty-one per cent of the of the Far North's population is expected to be over 65 by 2043.

How we get there:

Sustainable, resilient economic growth will be achieved by:

- **Making use of the strategic advantage of the environment, climate, soils culture and people of the Far North. This aims to:**
 - Create a local economy in that is self-sustaining, higher in per capita GDP than most other rural districts and regions, is resilient to economic shocks and is growing based on high-income sustainable businesses
 - Reinforce and support existing industries and enterprises in the Far North that can continue to prosper under volatile and changing economic conditions
 - Diversify the local economy so it is high in earning and resilient to downturns
- **Investing in the tourism experience based on the Far North's cultural and natural heritage. This aims to:**
 - Fully realise the tourism potential of the Far North as part of a journey and a destination in its own right
- **Actively promoting inwards investment in sustainable business ventures both within New Zealand and from other Countries. The aim is to:**
 - Grow the economy of the Far North in total GDP and per capita GDP
- **Provide an increased number and diversity of jobs to people of the Far North and those who can move to the Far North.**
- **Promoting localism by supporting local entrepreneurship with the aim to:**
 - Enable those with entrepreneurship potential but without the means to start up their businesses. Successful start-ups will provide a diversity of positions in the Far North.
- **Providing pathways for young people from secondary to tertiary education into vocations that are high earning. This aims to:**
 - Retain, highly motivated, educated and skilled people in the North
 - Realise the economic strategic advantages that the Far North has in its people.
- **Promoting and supporting new ventures and initiatives that are premised on creating employment and growing the economy. Promoting new ventures and initiatives aims to:**
 - Grow value add, high-earning sustainable businesses in the Far North.

Driver of change 2



Active response to Climate Change

Driver of change 3

Climate change is a global issue we all face and is due, largely, to the increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The entire Far North is predicted to experience temperature increases and more extreme weather events. Our coastal communities will be affected by sea level rise. Climate change will impact what can be grown in the District and where people can live.

Driver of change 3

How we get there:

a. Council's goal¹ is to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions in line with the Government's national emission reduction targets or better.

Council will reduce its greenhouse gas emissions through:

- A carbon emissions reduction programme for the Council. This will start in the 2021-31 LTP and will prepare the Council for reporting and compliance under the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019. This aims to:
 - position Council to take advantage of the anticipated rise in price of carbon credits as the Governments
 - drives the Country towards a carbon zero 2050 through emissions trading drive
- A sustainable procurement policy. This will incorporate outcomes such as the supplier's contribution to net zero carbon, waste minimisation, responsible water management and environmental guardianship.

b. Council has a goal to support Far North businesses and communities of the Far North towards a carbon zero 2050, with gradual reductions through the years.

Council is a significant provider of infrastructure therefore can play a leading role in making this happen. Council will support Far North businesses and communities towards carbon zero 2050 through:

- The development of a co-designed work programme aimed at a carbon zero 2050. This aims to:
 - highlight projects that have net positive and negative impact on the district's emissions and
 - demonstrates to the community the Council's commitment to a carbon zero 2050
- The provision of a public environmental dashboard that displays current district emissions and other environmental measures, including water storage and consumption. This aims to:
 - inform and include the community in moving the district towards a carbon zero 2050.

c. Council will future-proof its resources, assets, and services from the risks of climate change.

This means Council must incorporate predicted impacts of climate change as part of its forward planning and build infrastructure designed to withstand the impacts of climate change. Futureproofing of Council's resources, assets, and services from the risks of climate change will be achieved by:

- The acknowledgment of climate change and the science behind it
- Including climate change disclosure, reporting and assessment policies into the decision-making processes of Council. The aim is to:
 - Ensure transparency in reporting on climate change mitigation activities to Government
 - minimise Council's legal risk by applying evidence-based, science-based, best practice methodology to support transparent and consistent decision-making
 - minimise insurance costs and the risk of Council not being insurable
 - ensure Council continues to be eligible for borrowing as it has incorporated climate-related financial disclosure into its processes and reporting.
- Adopting best adaptive planning tools, which aims to:
 - Ensure Council decision-making on the future provision of assets and services to communities vulnerable to climate change is defensible
- ensure all records and data on the impacts of climate change on Council assets and services is approved, relevant, correct, current and accessible to decision makers in Council.
- Capturing data on climate change impacts on Council services and assets according to information management best practice. This aims to:
 - Ensure all new data is captured and made available for input into decision making. This includes data from community engagement.
- Regulatory enforcement, which aims to:
 - Ensure the Council is compliant with legislation and its own regulatory plans like the District Plan.
- Establishing appropriate governance oversight for all future climate change work. This aims to:
 - Ensure long term, strategic thinking is applied to decision making on climate change adaptation initiatives.



¹ Council adopted the Far North District Climate Change Roadmap on 7 May 2020.

How we get there (continued)

d. Council will work with communities to prepare for and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

This will be achieved by:

- **Engaging with communities, iwi and hapū using the Council-adopted adaptive planning and financial modelling tools. This aims to:**
 - Ensure that future infrastructure and community planning is informed by a process that is transparent, repeatable, and defensible
 - Provide the community with options that enables short term actions while keeping options open for larger adaptation measures in future years
 - Allow the community to decide on how they want their place to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The tools will support an approach to planning that is not too little nor too much, and not too early nor too late
 - Ensure a clear line of sight for the community on how the climate change adaptation projects they have decided on will be paid for
 - Provides input into future LTPs on projects that prepare the community, their places, and the supporting infrastructure for climate change.
- **Regulatory enforcement, which aims to:**
 - Ensure that Council is compliant with all current legislation requirements and is prepared for new regulatory requirements as scheduled.
- **Including a programme in future Long Term Plans that are informed by the outcome of community consultation on climate change. The inclusion of a community-informed programme in Long Term Plans aims to:**
 - Ensure Council is delivering on the community decision for how they will prepare for climate change
 - Ensure there is full transparency on who and how climate change adaptation projects will be paid for
 - Ensure Council can make decisions on future infrastructure planning where conditions are uncertain and invest not too little nor too much, and not too early nor too late.
- **Regular monitoring of the effectiveness of the adaptive planning and financial modelling tools and their application the Far North District. This aims to:**
 - Ensure that, with changing modelling and uncertainty, the tool sets – both regulatory and non-regulatory are fit for purpose.

Driver of change 4

Connecting people, businesses, and places

Driver of change 4

The Far North District is made up of many small communities, some remote, that rely on an extensive road network to physically connect people and places, businesses, amenities, and services. The geography of our district means these roads require high levels of maintenance. Due to its small ratepayer base, the cost of maintaining the road network is a challenge for the Far North District Council. Severe weather events dramatically increase the roading bill and leave communities temporarily cut off. These events are expected to increase due to the effects of climate change.

Access to a private car is often a necessity to access services. This disadvantages those who do not drive or cannot afford to drive. The cost of running a petrol or diesel vehicle is expected to rise as the nation pursues its goal of becoming carbon zero by 2050.

Currently, access to and within the Far North is via the State Highway and district road network. There are few affordable alternative modes of transport around the District beyond use of private or commercial vehicles.

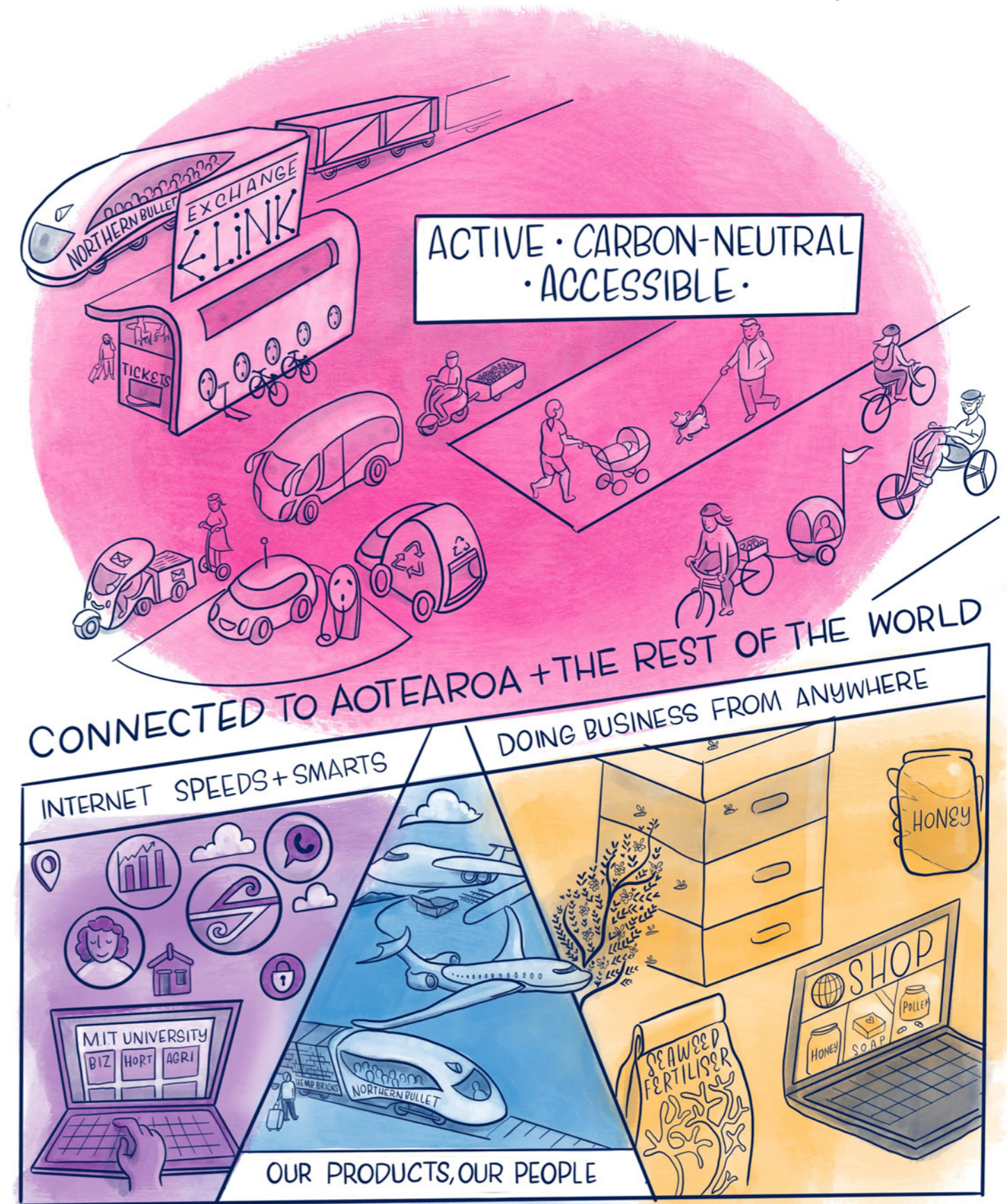
Whangārei is positioned to benefit from Auckland's growth north, which the Far North can also take advantage of.

In terms of digital connectivity, there is a heavy reliance on a stretched limited fibre and 3G/4G backbone with some people resorting to satellite internet. The lack of affordable and reliable

internet access in the Far North creates a 'digital divide', in which people without are excluded from opportunities available to others who do have good internet.

The Far North has made a lot of progress to narrow the digital divide through government-funded infrastructure initiatives. It is predicted that by 2023 there will be adequate connectivity to most households in the Far North. Most marae will also be well connected, as will popular tourist spots. There will still be gaps on our State Highways and Public Conservation Areas (that is land administered by the Department of Conservation which accounts for 16.8% across the Far North) will have limited coverage.

Poor reliability and capacity of broadband to the District has been a deterrent to tech-based businesses setting up and staying in the district, which has a knock-on effect on the Far North economy.



How we get there:

Connecting people, business and places will be achieved by:

- Investing in high speed internet to everyone with a 'no-one left behind' policy. This aims to:
 - Improve the economic, environmental, and social wellbeing of all in the District
 - Make the District an attractive place in which to establish and retain an internet-based business.
- Taking a regional approach to transport planning by applying the climate change adaptive planning processes and a regional spatial planning and placemaking approach to the physical transport network.
- Developing and implementing an improved multimodal network built to accommodate walking, cycling and alternative modes of transportation (e-bikes, scooters and e-vehicles)
- Investing in cost-effective transport hubs and networks (inland ports, airports, and rail)
- Planning based on an end to petrol-driven vehicles in the District by 2050
- Planning for driverless commercial and public transport in the District by 2050
- Taking a regional spatial planning approach to transport planning aims to:
 - Connect services, markets, and public amenities across the District in way that is not excessive in travel times or unsafe
 - Plan a transport network that is future-ready and considers the big shifts in automation and climate change
 - Invest just enough now based on current transport modes while preparing for the anticipated changes
 - Plan urban areas around walking instead of planning around roads
 - Position the Far North to benefit socially, and economically from the planned growth north from Auckland to Whangārei
 - Provide viable alternatives for producers of goods and services to get their goods to market out of the District.

Driver of change 5

Protect the natural environment for future generations

Driver of change 5

The Far North has a nationally-unique environment containing many endangered species of plants and animals, as well as significant habitats such as natural wetlands and dune lakes. A sizeable percentage of the Far North is considered a Significant Natural Area, recognised for its natural values and because of the native species present.

The Far North has extensive areas of versatile, high-class soils. Sixty-five per cent of land cover is agriculture, forestry, and horticulture with just under 30 per cent supporting indigenous vegetation.

Rugged hill and mountain ranges present challenges in terms of access and land management.

There is 2,347km of coastline (including islands), numerous rivers and eight major harbours. We have a high proportion of unique freshwater and marine environments that should be treasured.

Biosecurity risks remain high through border control breaches. The risks of exotic species encroaching into protected natural areas increases because of temperature rise through climate change.

Other natural phenomena are expected to increase through climate change including droughts, changes to rainfall patterns, higher temperatures, more fires in forestry plantations, rising sea levels, more frequent storm events and significant levels of coastal erosion.

Littering is a visible and ongoing issue in the Far North.

High quality natural (potable) water resources are scarce and compromised by primary production activities. The water quality of the marine environment is also degraded. There is increased competition for use of water resources. In 2020, the Council signed the Local Government Leaders' Water Declaration, which provides a continuing and absolute commitment to valuing and managing water as a precious resource.



How we get there:

Protecting the natural environment for future generations will be achieved by:

- **Acknowledging the Mauri o te wai.** This aims to recognise the mana of the harbours and water ways of the Far North.
- **The active management of indigenous biodiversity including protecting indigenous vegetation, significant natural areas and outstanding natural landscapes and features from the adverse effects of human activity and introduces species including predators.** This aims to:
 - Ensure that there is abundant biodiversity for future generations
 - To free the Far North from pests and predators that threaten the native and endangered flora and fauna.
- **Actively encouraging, with incentives and true economic valuations, and leveraging the move to a carbon zero 2050 a return of land to indigenous vegetation and the introduction of indigenous species.** Realising the true economic value of indigenous flora and fauna aims to:
 - Ensure that landowners and Kaitiaki reap the benefits from protecting and creating areas of natural vegetation that support native flora and fauna. This includes the tourism benefits such as dark sky reserves and 'off-line' nature retreats.
- **Protect versatile soils from the adverse effects of development and human activity.** This aims to:
 - Ensure that the soils are productive for the generations to come as food security becomes an imperative.
- **Complying with consent conditions for discharge of pollutants on to the land, into waterways and into the air.** This aims to:
 - Make the Council compliant with current legislation.
- **Building high trust collaborative relationship with iwi and hapū who have aspirations to protect indigenous flora and fauna.** This aims to:
 - Support tangata whenua as Kaitiaki and their right to protect flora and fauna.

Implementation, monitoring and reviewing Far North 2100

Implementation plan:

In Far North 2100 we propose a set of immediate, medium and long-term actions or interventions that can be practically applied and adapted through time to ensure the District is working consistently towards the vision of a district of sustainable prosperity and wellbeing.

Driver of change!

Implementation plan for:

Putting the wellbeing of the communities and people first

On adoption	2021 - 2024	2024 - onwards
Approve the set of wellbeing measures that Council will use.	Develop or enhance social connectivity wellbeing measures specific to the Far North and include these in the adopted wellbeing measures.	Apply wellbeing measures to Long Term Plan programme of work 2024 -34.
	Agree, develop, and adopt a baseline for wellbeing for the Far North as a goal for all agencies to aspire to.	
	Develop policy that requires Council initiatives to demonstrate improvements in wellbeing based on the agreed measures and the adopted baseline.	
	Include measurable improvements in wellbeing as a criterion for prioritisation of programmes and projects that go into Long Term Plans.	

Continued:

On adoption	2021 - 2024	2024 - onwards
Develop guidelines and frameworks for partnerships with iwi and hapū.	Take stock of plans and strategies of iwi and hapū that share common wellbeing outcomes with Council.	Commit to partnership projects in the 2024 -34 with iwi and hapū that have tangible wellbeing outcomes. that lift the community
	Take stock of partnering and collaborative opportunities by analysing the current and proposed projects and programmes in the Long Term Plan.	
	Include opportunities to partner and collaborate to achieve wellbeing outcomes as a criterion for prioritising initiatives in the Long Term Plan.	
	Partner with iwi and hapū to develop frameworks to build understanding of cultural heritage.	
Develop guidelines for partnerships with agencies and community groups.	Wellbeing outcomes are included in procurement policies and project management frameworks in Council.	Commit to collaborative projects in the 2024-34 with strategic partners and agencies that have tangible, measurable wellbeing outcomes.
	Take stock of plans and strategies of agencies and community groups that share common wellbeing outcomes with Council.	
	Identify partnering and collaborative opportunities by analysing the current and proposed projects and programmes in the Long Term Plan.	
	Develop a health strategy with key partners that ensures that we have health in all policies.	
	Include opportunities to partner and collaborate to achieve wellbeing outcomes as a criterion for prioritising initiatives for long term plans.	
	Invest in establishing and maintaining partnerships with like-minded organisations and agencies who share common wellbeing strategic goals.	
	Include community wellbeing outcomes in procurement policies and project management frameworks in Council.	

Continued:

Develop and implement a placemaking policy, including the form in which community views are captured and realised to ensure wellbeing principles are central to any spatial or placemaking plan or project.

Apply the placemaking policy and Te Ao Māori policies to the development of spatial plans for the District that at a minimum create plans for:

- Kaikohe
- Kerikeri/Bay of Islands/ Russell
- Doubtless Bay
- Kaitāia
- Moerewa/Otiria
- Pukenui
- Kawakawa
- South Hokianga
- North Hokianga
- Karikari Peninsula

These will include clear, doable implementation plans that will inform the Council's next Long Term Plan.

Driver of change 2

Implementation plan for:
Promoting resilient economic growth for sustainable prosperity

On adoption

2021 - 2024

2024 - onwards

Set long term Gross Domestic Product growth goals for the Far North through the Northland Inc.

Complete an assessment of economic potential and advantages of the Far North and the barriers to becoming a high per capita Gross Domestic Product, high income earning District under changing economic conditions. This must include input from successful entrepreneurs in industries that are sustainable, carbon neutral and in the quaternary sector.

Execute on the near term and medium term projects that can demonstrate a multiplier effect in the creation of secondary permanent jobs in related industries beyond direct creation of short term 'project' jobs.

Develop a long term sustainable economic development plan for the Far North in partnership with iwi and hapū and organisations like Federated Farmers, Hort Research, Northland Inc, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, that complements the economic recovery initiatives already in place in Northland.

Execute an economic development plan that is cross agency/iwi governed and has hard targets of increasing overall GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and per capita GDP (Gross Domestic Product) in the Far North.

Restart the Far North Inwards Investment Strategy.

Put in place an 'open for business' unit in Council designed to bring in new business and guide the new business through Council processes and a point of contact for other partnering agencies.

Create opportunities through a sustainable procurement for Far North businesses to participate in the delivery of services to the Council and grow their resilience in the wider market.

Review and amend any policies, plans and bylaws that do not actively support the sustainable economic development of the Far North.

Adopt a prioritisation criterion for future projects that requires a comprehensive evaluation of the economic impact of each project that demonstrates the creation of long term employment. This includes an economic assessment of any placemaking projects or social infrastructure projects.

Implementation plan for:

Active response to Climate Change

Driver of change 3

On adoption	2021 - 2024	2024 - onwards
The development of emissions reduction measures to justify emission reduction projects (for example - the reductions in tonnage of CO2 and a return on investment within a specified timeframe).		
The execution of a carbon footprint reduction programme via projects in the 2021-31 Long Term Plan that uses the approved emission reduction measures as a justification for the programme of work.		
The implementation of a sustainable procurement policy.		
The development of a communications and engagement plan that articulates Council's commitment to working with the community and businesses of the Far North to reduce the District's carbon footprint.	Commence engagement with key partners, including iwi and hapū, and stakeholders on the topic of reducing the carbon footprint of the district.	Execute opportunities for collaboration by including community, iwi, hapū and business lead collaborations in the Long Term Plan 2024-34.
	Identify opportunities for collaboration with iwi / hapū and key stakeholders that have mutual carbon reduction and wellbeing goals.	
	Implement an environmental dashboard displaying emissions goals, targets, current emissions, and future emissions, with data sourced from community, businesses, and Council initiatives.	
Develop a climate change assessment policy that applies to all decisions in Council.	Commence a project that embeds climate change provisions into Council reporting with the aim of implementing climate change disclosure reporting into the Long Term Plan 2024-34	Undertake all compliance remediation work so that Council is compliant with all environmental legislation including the Climate Change Amendment (Zero Carbon) Act 2019.
Complete and adopt the Northland Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy that is being delivered by the Climate Adaptation Te Tai Tokerau working group. This will promote adaptation plan tools that can be used consistently across all communities in Northland	Commence a climate change information management stock take and gap analysis. This should include any future projects that could capture climate change data related to council services and assets	
Establishment of a Joint Committee of Councils that will oversee the implementation of the Northland Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy.	Complete a regulatory compliance stocktake and assess future regulatory compliance requirements for current legislation and upcoming legislative changes.	
Establish a climate change communications and engagement position within Council	Task the climate change communications and engagement position to develop a programme of community engagement based on the applied prioritisation criteria	Execute programme of work and communications plan in Long Term Plan 2024-34

Continued:

Create a prioritisation criterion that will inform an order of communities that will be engaged in adaptive planning.	Create a communications, engagement and information capture plan that communicates and applies the adaptive planning toolkit adopted in the Northland Regional Climate Change Adaptation Strategy	Execute an implementation plan to secure water for now and into the future for the people who live in the Far North.
	Develop a strategy to improve our water resilience and storage capacity based on the acknowledgement that a changing climate is contributing to the changing weather.	

Implementation plan for:

Connecting people, businesses, and places

Driver of change 4

On adoption	2021 - 2024	2024 - onwards
Commit to providing broadband to all through the implementation of the initiatives in the Nothing but Net Digital Strategy.	Commence a long term district wide spatial planning approach to transport based on the big shifts to electric vehicles, driverless cars, climate change, the reintroduction of rail and the use of many modes of transport (walking, cycling, public transport) as viable alternatives to cars.	Execute long term transport plan for 2024 - 34 Long Term Plan.
	Complete an economic viability investigation into an inland port that applies an economic multiplier effect	
	Ensure that area planning in Kaikohe considers the possibility of air freight from Kaikohe as a mode transport of people, produce and goods.	

Implementation plan for:

Protect the natural environment for future generations

Driver of change 5

On adoption

2021 - 2024

2024 - onwards

As part of the development of wellbeing measures and Te Ao Māori polices develop qualitative methods with partners that can be a 'baseline' of the health and mana of waterways in the Far North.	Adopt, implement, and enforce the provisions in the Draft District Plan on: - Indigenous biodiversity - Outstanding natural landscapes and features - Coastal environment.	Execute plans for the development of mainland islands
	Work with custodians and Kaitiaki to develop a mainland 'island' for the release of indigenous flora and fauna	Implement education programmes
	Advocate for the protection of marine biodiversity	Execution of zero pollution plan as part of the 2024 - 34 Long Term Plan
	Adopt policies that limit or ban the use of chemicals for the control of pests that result in the degradation of the land and waterways of the Far North	Enforcement and monitoring of the District Plan.
	Develop incentives and educate landowners, custodians and Kaitiaki on how they can benefit from protecting and creating areas of indigenous vegetation. This will include promoting eco-tourism	
	Develop a zero pollution, 100% compliant strategy/plan with a goal of becoming fully compliant with all consent conditions of discharge into the environment by 2030.	

Monitoring and reviewing Far North 2100

The first implementation activities proposed in this document aim to define the measures and then triggers that would warrant a formal review of the strategy. These measures and the triggers will be across the four wellbeings - social, economic, cultural, and environmental.

The commencement of a Long Term or District Plan Review will also trigger a review of this document.

It is expected that over time Far North 2100 will constantly evolve through a series of phases, that will be built, rebuilt, refined, and adapted to respond to changing challenges and opportunities for the district if monitoring and evaluation of strategy and implementation initiatives are no longer appropriate.

