

What is the purpose of this project?

This Session

What is the aim of today's session?

- To discuss the future challenges of a changing landscape and climate for this area
- To discuss possible adaptation options for the main adaptation challenges – this is a chance for you to have your input into this process.

What are our next steps?

- Evaluation of options** - based on a range of considerations, including your input and,
 - » **Discussion with our project partners** – DOC, QLDC, and Iwi
 - » **Technical studies** to assess feasibility and costs of possible options.
- Compilation of possible adaptation pathways** based on your feedback and preferences, input from our project partners, technical studies, and assessment against evaluation criteria
- The next community sessions are planned for late 2021.** We will present possible pathways of adaptation options for further discussion.

What types of adaptation options are available, and how can they be assessed?

There are four types of adaptation options available

Accommodation: adjusting existing assets to anticipate hazard risk and reduce future hazard impacts.	Examples: retrofit flood-aware designs, raising floor levels, or flood warning and Civil Defence planning.
Defence: 'holding the line' using natural buffers or hard structures.	Examples: construction of floodbanks or erosion protection structures.
Retreat: Moving existing people and assets away from the hazards in a managed way over time, or as a consequence of damage after natural hazard events.	Examples: Relocation of Kelso township due to repeated flooding impacts. Also, Christchurch 'red zone' following liquefaction damages, or at Matata due to debris flow risks
Avoidance: Stop putting people and assets in harm's way	Example: using land use planning rules to prevent further growth into areas prone to natural hazard impacts.

The alternative is **the status quo – no adaptation actions**

- Continuing with the current approach of reactive small-scale actions to hazard impacts
- Not taking any proactive action to address natural hazards, and accepting that their impacts may increase in severity.

How will possible adaptation options be assessed?

A range of factors will need to be considered for all options, for example:

- Environmental impacts,
- Cultural values,
- Costs and benefits,
- Feasibility of implementation,
- Acceptability to community
- Effectiveness and lifespan

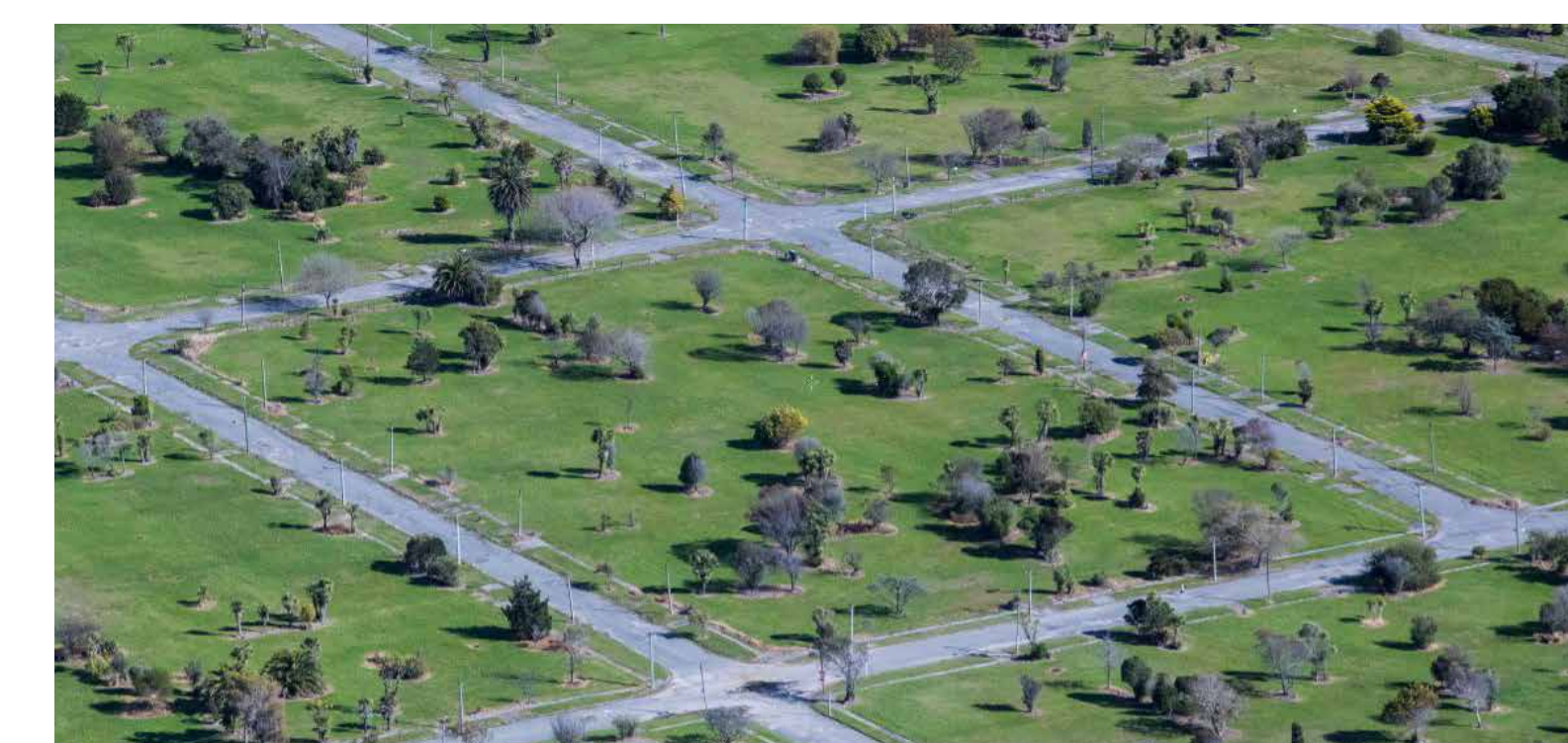
Evaluation of adaptation options will include the factors above, and also take into account:

- Community feedback from these discussions
- Input from our project partners – DOC, QLDC, and Iwi
- Technical studies to assess feasibility and costs of possible options.

Defence actions



Retreat actions



Avoidance actions

