

Takutai Kāpiti.



What is the DAPP approach?

The Dynamic Adaptive Planning Pathway approach (DAPP) is recommended by the Ministry for Environment as this approach aims to aid in development of plans that can adapt in situations of uncertainty. Using this approach will allow for a coastal adaptation plan that can adapt to the future changes that may be seen in the Kāpiti Coast District through the impacts of climate change. The DAPP approach can allow for future change and advancements without committing to investments that may be difficult and costly to adjust if the effects of climate change end up being different than those that have been projected for the future.

DAPP is like a roadmap that shows several different ways for getting to where we want to be in the future. You can start planning where you want to go now, but you still have the ability to change routes for getting there, or even your whole direction, as conditions change (or don't change as expected).

For Takutai Kāpiti, the development of our roadmap will include short-term, medium-term, and long-term options that will be tailored for each area in the Kāpiti district. Climate change is likely to have different implications for each of these areas, along with there being a difference in the protections already in place for them, so it is important to focus on each area separately to plan the best possible options for their unique needs.

Why is it beneficial for us to use the DAPP approach?

The DAPP approach is beneficial because although we have science to project the future impacts of climate change, there is no way of knowing precisely what will happen. Impacts in 50 or even 100-years time could change. We know that there will be an impact, but we have no way of precisely predicting the future. Trying to plan in advance for something that has possible unknown implications is tricky but still important. The DAPP approach allows for flexibility and adaptability to future conditions we cannot see yet.

Why does each pathway have several steps?

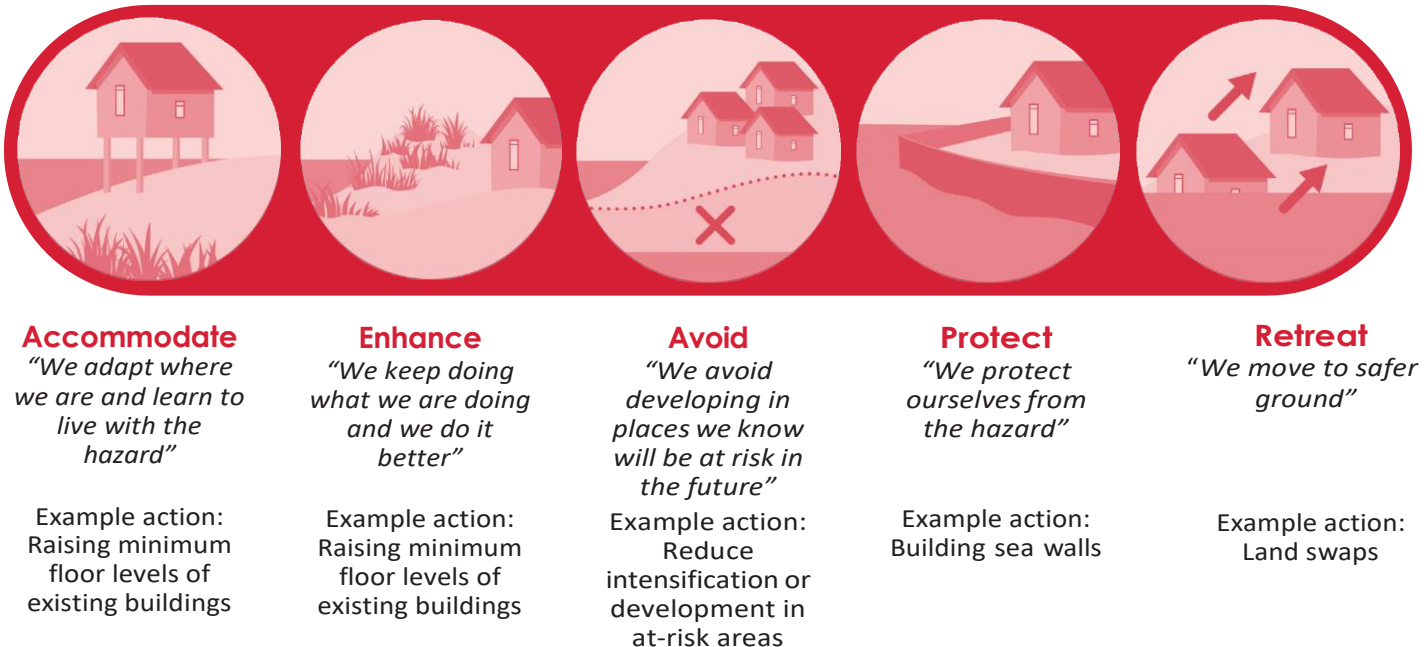
DAPP includes several pathways with multiple stages that are planned to be enacted at certain points in the future if and when the climate situation changes. We have no way of knowing for certain what impacts future sea level rise and climate change will have on our district, so having several steps along these pathways allows for flexibility and adaptability to the new set of circumstances in the short, medium and long-term.

At what points in the process is the community consulted for feedback?

Throughout the process, CAP will engage both independently and in facilitated environments to gauge community feedback on the development of the preferred pathways. The CAP acts as the conduit and community voice for input into the Coastal Hazards Adaptation Recommendation Report to Council. The specific points in the process where the community is consulted for their feedback are through the CAP community engagement workshops that happened at the beginning of the process for each adaptation area, and after CAP have decided on their draft pathway options but before they submit their Recommendation Report to Council.

What are our options?

The different steps in the pathways are adaptation ‘options’. Options is the broader term that groups the different types of actions. Each step in the pathway has options and actions. For example, a pathway could include an ‘Enhance’ option, a ‘Protect’ option, and then a ‘Protect’ option. The timeframes for progressing these three options would depend on when “signals” of change (agreed with you) occur in real-time (“the trigger”), at a level that requires action (“the threshold”). The “Avoid” option is included in all pathways through land-use planning. Our umbrella options with an example of one of the actions that may be considered under each are:



How is the preferred pathway decided for each area?

The Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) decision tool is being used for the Takutai Kāpiti project to assist the Coastal Advisory Panel (CAP) in identifying which options are best suited for the area. This tool involves scoring each pathway option against eight criteria.

When do you move to the next steps in the pathway?

Adaptation planning relies on signals, triggers, and thresholds to determine when a change to the current management approach is required. The most critical element to this working is that, they are not time bound steps and, we work with you to agree on the signals of change; triggers for action; and thresholds for action that we set.

- Signals are the things we are monitoring to determine when change is needed. For example, we can monitor the rate of erosion to determine how the coast is responding to sea level rise.
- Triggers are the point when we need to change the management option. The triggers need to consider management approaches and timeframes to implement these. In some cases, these may be reached 10 years prior to a threshold being reached. A trigger might be when erosion reaches a certain distance from the nearest dwelling.
- Thresholds are the point where the level of risk or damage is no longer acceptable under the current management option. These need to be set by the community or asset owner. For example, you might be okay with ankle deep water around your dwelling once a year, but you're not happy with water ponding around your dwelling all winter. We therefore need to plan to adapt before this happens.

Part of CAP's work will be identifying "optional thresholds" for further community discussion. Detailed triggers, signals and thresholds will be agreed with each community after the Coastal Advisory Panel provides their Recommendation Report to Council.