

AT and the NAP

RCA Forum Sept 22

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Central Government

Has focused on establishing Commission and emissions reduction activities

Starting to move into Adaptation



NAP(2022)

Overview

Released August 2022

Objectives

- reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change
- enhance adaptive capacity and consider climate change in decisions at all levels
- strengthen resilience

Actions

NAP to be reviewed and updated every 6 years.
NAP(1) action items sit under each objective and most have a time frame of 2-5 years

Key Message

Good start and lots of work to do and it will take another 3-5 years before we have clear details

Table 1: System-wide and outcome area objectives of the plan

Area	Code	Objectives
System-wide	SW1	Legislation and institutional arrangements are fit for purpose and provide clear roles and responsibilities
	SW2	Robust information about climate risks and adaptation solutions are accessible to all
	SW3	Tools, guidance and methodologies enhance our ability to adapt
	SW4	Unlocking investment in climate resilience
Natural environment	NE1	Ecosystems which are healthy and connected, and where biodiversity is thriving
	NE2	Robust biosecurity reduces the risk of new pests and diseases spreading
	NE3	Support working with nature to build resilience
Homes, buildings and places	HBP1	Homes and buildings are climate resilient, and meet social and cultural needs
	HBP2	New and existing places are planned and managed to minimise risks to communities from climate change
	HBP3	Māori connections to whenua and places of cultural value are strengthened through partnerships
	HBP4	Threats to cultural heritage arising from climate change are understood and impacts minimised
Infrastructure	INF1	Reduce the vulnerability of assets exposed to climate change
	INF2	Ensure all new infrastructure is fit for a changing climate
	INF3	Use renewal programmes to improve adaptive capacity
Communities	C1	Enable communities to adapt
	C2	Support vulnerable people and communities
	C3	Support communities when they are disrupted or displaced
	C4	The health sector is prepared and can support vulnerable communities affected by climate change
Economy and financial system	EF1	Sectors, businesses and regional economies can adapt. Participants can identify risks and opportunities and take action
	EF2	A resilient financial system underpins economic stability and growth. Participants can identify, disclose and manage climate risks

Infrastructure

Transport

★ Road network related actions

Our infrastructure is resilient to a changing climate, so that it protects or enhances the wellbeing of all New Zealanders			
OBJECTIVES	INF1 Reduce the vulnerability of assets exposed to climate change	INF2 Ensure all new infrastructure is fit for a changing climate	INF3 Use renewal programmes to improve adaptive capacity
CRITICAL ACTIONS	★ Develop guidance for assessing risk and impact on physical assets and the services they provide ★ Scope a resilience standard or code for infrastructure INF1 INF2 INF3	★ Integrate adaptation into Treasury decisions on infrastructure ★ Develop and implement the Waka Kotahi Climate Change Adaptation Plan INF2 INF3	
SUPPORTING ACTIONS	• Review electricity and gas networks' management of climate risk and resilience • Provide for regulated network revenues to reflect the prudent and efficient costs of resilience • Encourage and support the evaluation of climate risks to landfills and contaminated sites • Explore funding options to support the investigation and remediation of contaminated sites and landfills vulnerable to the effects of climate change INF1	• Support knowledge sharing and the implementation of adaptation actions across the sector INF1 INF2 INF3 • Develop the National Energy Strategy • Manage dry-year risk through the New Zealand Battery Project INF1 INF2	• Integrate adaptation into Waka Kotahi decision making • Develop and implement a Transpower Adaptation Plan • Progress the rail network investment programme • Invest in public transport and active transport ★ Embed nature-based solutions as part of the response to reducing transport emissions and improving climate adaptation and biodiversity outcomes ★ Support and promote the integration of climate adaptation and mitigation in new and revised standards commissioned by third parties INF2 INF3
SYSTEM-WIDE ACTIONS	★ Reform institutional arrangements for water services • Modernise the emergency management system • Support high-quality implementation of climate-related disclosures and explore expansion • Provide access to the latest climate projections data INF1 INF2 INF3	★ Implement the Water Availability and Security programme ★ Deliver the New Zealand Freight and Supply Chain strategy INF2	• Reform the resource management system INF2 INF3

So what does this mean for RCA members?

- NAPs to be prepared by central govt every 6 years
- Development to be guided by RMA legislative reforms (Natural and Built Environments Act)
- RCA members to review actions
- Asset owners will need to manage risks
- New sea level rise projections in 2023
- Councils required to “have regard to” NAP from Nov 22
- Waka Kotahi Adaptation plan by 2022 and integrate into National Land Transport Prog by 2024
- Adaptation actions: maintenance and renewals, nature-based solutions, retreat



"I can swear this island was level when we washed ashore."

Still plenty of uncertainty

Key challenges:

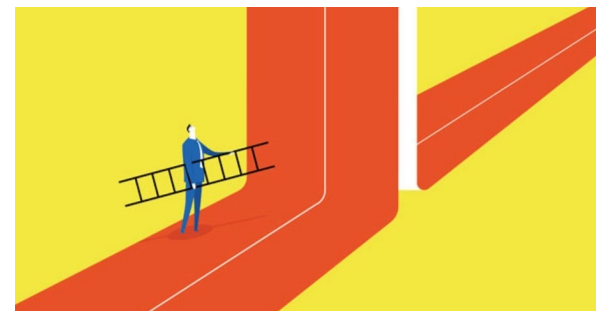
- Lack of information around institutional arrangements: who is supposed to lead and coordinate? What about utilities?
- Funding tools for transport related adaptation options into the future?
- Climate hazards are impacting my region now – we cant wait another 5 years to start planning.
- Our processes are not well suited to uncertainty and change over long timeframes.

Recommend:

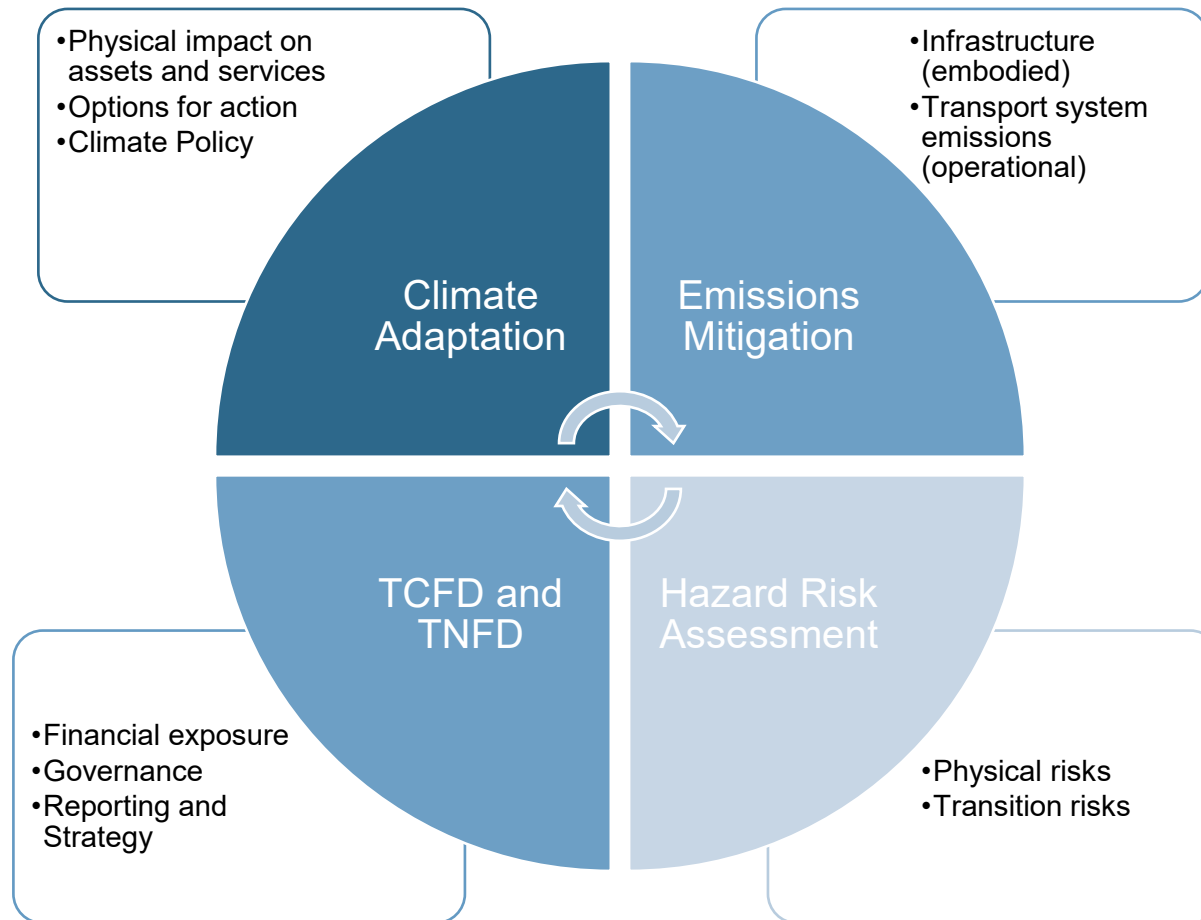
Working together: share the information and approaches we are developing and testing

Make use of ACAN (Aotearoa – Climate Adaptation Network – for local government)

nzclimateadaptationnetwork@gmail.com

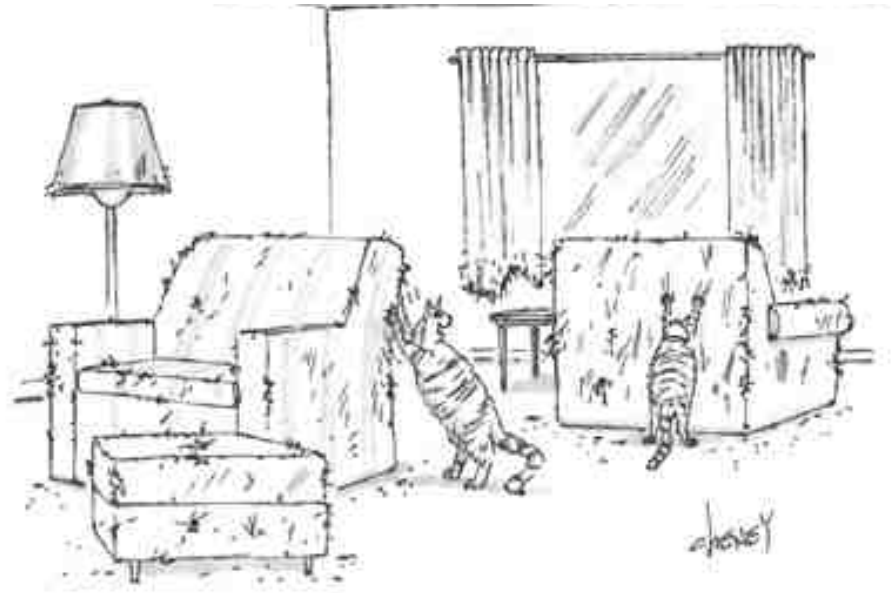


ATs Climate Response



ATs Adaptation Planning Programme

To be completed June 2023



"I know what you mean –
so much furniture, so little time."

- Following International best practice
- Addresses coastal assets through DAPP thresholds and signals
- Landslides and flooding data for in-land areas – still 2-3 years away
- Decision making method for in-land actions still to be tested (DAPP??)
- Alignment of outcomes, actions and risk appetite
- Adaptation costs to be estimated and refined over time

AT DAPP Process

Testing thresholds, triggers and signals for AT coastal assets to inform Council's DAPP work in the future



- IPCC Assessment Reports
- MfE National Coastal Guidance
- Draft National Adaptation Plan
- SeaRise NZ
- AC's Coastal Hazards Assessment GIS layers

AT's CC Risk Assessment
Criticality Assessment
AC's Shoreline Adaptation Plans

AT's "deep dives": CC
adaptation planning approaches

AT is testing threshold decisions
at Beachlands

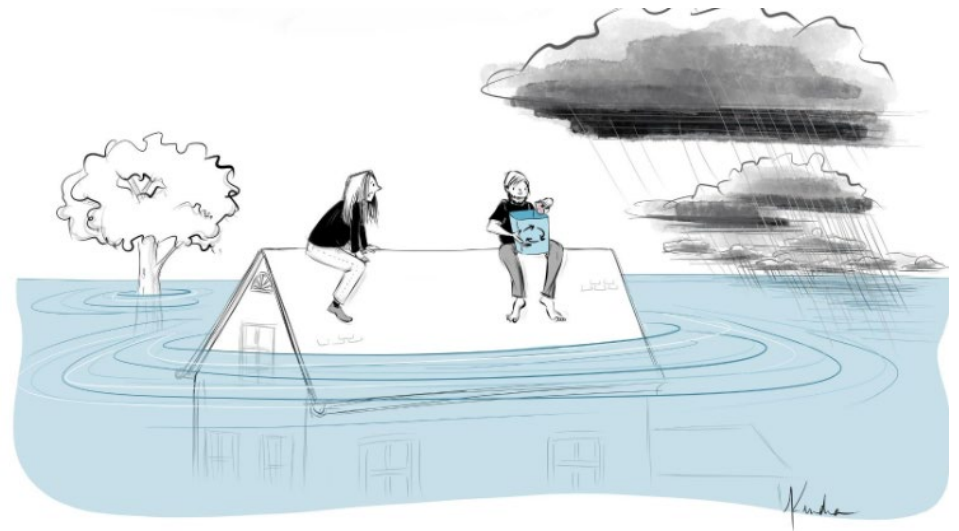
Dynamic Adaptive Policy
Pathway Planning (DAPPs)



Summary

National Adaptation Planning

- Emissions mitigation has been on the radar for 20 years
- Adaptation for <5 years
- There are significant data and knowledge gaps
- Alignment and integration of parties, funding and approach still being developed at both central and local government levels
- Great opportunity to work together, share information and approaches



“It’s not that I don’t appreciate your recycling, Leo, I’m just suggesting it’s not the only thing we should be doing right now.”