



Step 6: Choose pathway

A good pathway will be staged, flexible and robust for a range of possible futures.

This step involves choosing the preferred pathway and beginning to define how it will be enacted over time, including agreeing on trigger points that specify what actions will be taken and when.

Step 6

Knowing when to move from one option to another is not easy to define. It is unlikely to follow prescribed timeframes due to the deep uncertainty associated with climate change timing, scale and impact. It is therefore more appropriate to identify triggers on when to act rather than absolute timeframes. Identifying these triggers requires conversations around what impacts/situations are acceptable and at what point an agreed action is required.

- 1. Choose the preferred pathway:** As noted in Step 1, defining who the decision-makers are and how the decision will be made is critical. The most appropriate decision-makers and methods will vary between iwi/hapū/whānau and in many cases, will be guided by their constitution, trust deeds, charters and the like. Some of the more common methods include decisions by consensus or by majority vote of the decision-makers. The decision-makers could be elected representatives such as tribal governance representatives, trustees, executive committee members or beneficiaries/shareholders.
- 2. Define trigger points:** After the preferred pathway is decided, trigger points need to be defined. These are the points when it is time to move onto the next step of the pathway. For example, it could be when the cost of insurance increases above an agreed amount, or the cost of flood repairs exceeds a certain value, or the frequency of flooding exceeds an agreed number. Trigger points should be set at a level that leaves enough time to take an action, for example, once the trigger point is met there is still enough time to plan and implement the next step in the pathway.
- 3. Define monitoring requirements:** These are the things that can and must be measured and monitored so that trends are picked up early enough for the iwi/hapū/whānau to decide to take an action to move on to the next step of the pathway. For example, keeping track of insurance costs, keeping a record of flooding impacts, etc.
- 4. Document the pathway:** The pathway needs to be clear and well documented and the outcomes integrated into other iwi/hapū/whānau documents, plans and processes. The documentation should describe the sequence of options that are available to the iwi/hapū/whānau to respond to climate change impacts linked with the agreed trigger points and monitoring plan.





Step 6 Example: Pathway and triggers

This example is provided to demonstrate potential triggers that could be associated with a pathway and assumes that Option 1 from Step 5 is selected as the preferred pathway.

The preferred pathway is shown in Figure 1, and described in Table 1 below. Included are potential trigger points associated with each step, and actions that could be taken once the trigger point is reached in preparation for moving to the next step in the pathway. **This example is provided for illustrative purposes only. The adaptation pathway and triggers shown have not been developed or agreed by the whānau of Tangoio Marae or Maungaharuru-Tangitū Trust.**

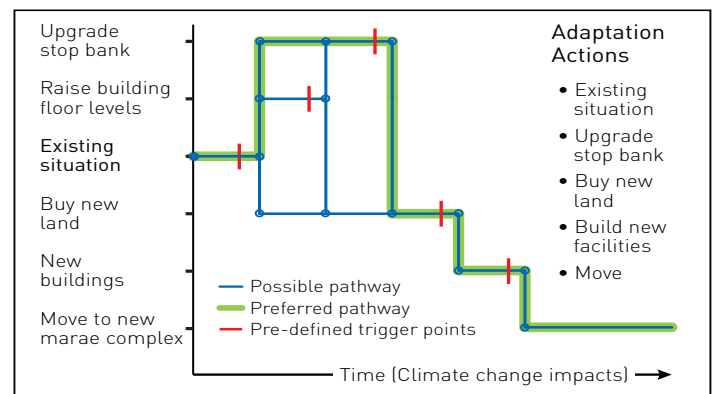


Figure 1: Example of preferred adaptation pathway is shown in green.

Table 1: Trigger points for the example pathway.

| Step in pathway | Trigger point to move to next step | Implementation action |
|---------------------|--|---|
| Existing situation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • marae access and use affected more than five times in 12 months due to flooding or • marae building(s) are flooded above floor level or | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed design and construction of stop bank to provide more than 1% AEP¹ Flood protection • upgrade stop banks |
| Upgraded stop banks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land suitable for new marae development becomes available | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consider purchasing for future development |
| Upgraded stop banks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stop bank overtopped more than twice or • marae buildings are flooded above floor level or • cost of insurance exceeds \$50 k/annum or • sufficient finances available to fund purchase of new land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify potential land for marae relocation • continue to maintain stop bank and marae • confirm availability of funds • buy new land |
| Buy new land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decisions made on future of existing marae • sufficient finances available to build new marae complex | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detailed design of marae complex • confirm availability of funds • develop new marae complex |
| New buildings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decisions made on future of existing marae • new marae complex completed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • move to new marae complex |

¹ Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) is the probability of a given flood event being exceeded in any one year. A 1% AEP flood event, means that there is a 1 in 100 chance in any given year that a flood of this size or bigger will occur.

Find resources and more information at www.niwa.co.nz/te-kuwaha/tools-and-resources

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