Climate Change and Resilience Think Tank: Interactive session

Scoping and informing KCDC's Climate Change and Resilience Strategy

10 November 2023

Interactive session part 1

Purpose: For the Climate and Resilience Community Think Tank (CRCTT) to discuss and produce ideas for how the group will effectively work together and make decisions

Context: – The CRCTT at the first meeting identified how the group will work together as a key priority.

Breakouts (15 minutes total)

- Split into three groups – one per topic area
- Chat in groups for 15 mins each topic area. Rotate around the topic areas
- 1 minute feedback each topic area. A1 sheet and post-its to record discussion

Topic area	Facilitators
1 How will meetings run?	AW + TJ
2 How will we come to a consensus and manage differing views?	DS
3 How will we manage external communication?	SS

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Interactive session part 2

Purpose: For the Climate and Resilience Community Think Tank (CRCTT) to:

1. Tell us what's important to inform KCDC's Climate Change and Resilience Strategy
2. Feedback on KCDC Officer climate and resilience ideas and focus areas

1. **Kris to set the scene** – Council have done some work, we want to get your views (5 mins)

Breakouts (80 minutes total)

• Split into four groups – one group on each table
• Chat in four groups for 15 mins each table. Rotate around the four tables
• 5 minutes feedback each table. A1 sheet and post-its to record discussion

Table	Resources (printed out on tables)	Facilitators
1 The big picture – scope, values, and outcomes	KCDC broad objectives and outcome areas	GAL
2 Focus areas and pathways	KCDC proposed focus areas and pathways	SS
3 Roles and responsibilities	List of KCDC identified key stakeholders	TD
4 Targets	KCDC projected BAU emissions profile Critical success factors for achieving targets	DS

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Table 1: Scope, values, and outcomes

Purpose: To understand what's important to the CRCTT and our community. To help set some core values, principles, and desired outcomes for the Climate Change and Resilience Strategy

Use post its to answer three core questions set out on A1 sheet

1. *What is important to our community?*
2. *What values and principles do we want to guide strategy development?*
3. *What outcomes do we want to achieve?*

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Table 1 resource: KCDC outline structure, objectives and outcomes

Structure

Scene setting – strategic priorities, where we are now/need to get to, filling the gap

**Corporate
+
District wide targets**

Pathways driving a shift change – Sector based, impact-led

Separate Action Plan – Activities driving systems change

Outline objectives

Mitigation – reducing greenhouse gas emissions

Adaptation – preparing for a changing climate. Building resilience.

Transition – supporting the shift to low carbon future

Recovery – empowering resilience, self-sufficiency and self-reliance

Broad Outcomes

Low carbon energy, transport, buildings, and infrastructure

Resilient homes, buildings, and infrastructure

Just transition to low carbon living and working – no one left behind

Resilient communities. Build back better post major climate events

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Table 2: Focus areas and pathways

Purpose: To generate ideas on focus areas and pathways to deliver an effective climate response

Use post its to answer three core questions set out on A1 sheet

1. *What do you consider the key focus areas to be? Any missing?*
2. *What do you consider the key pathways to be? Any missing?*
3. *What should positive climate action look like on the ground?*

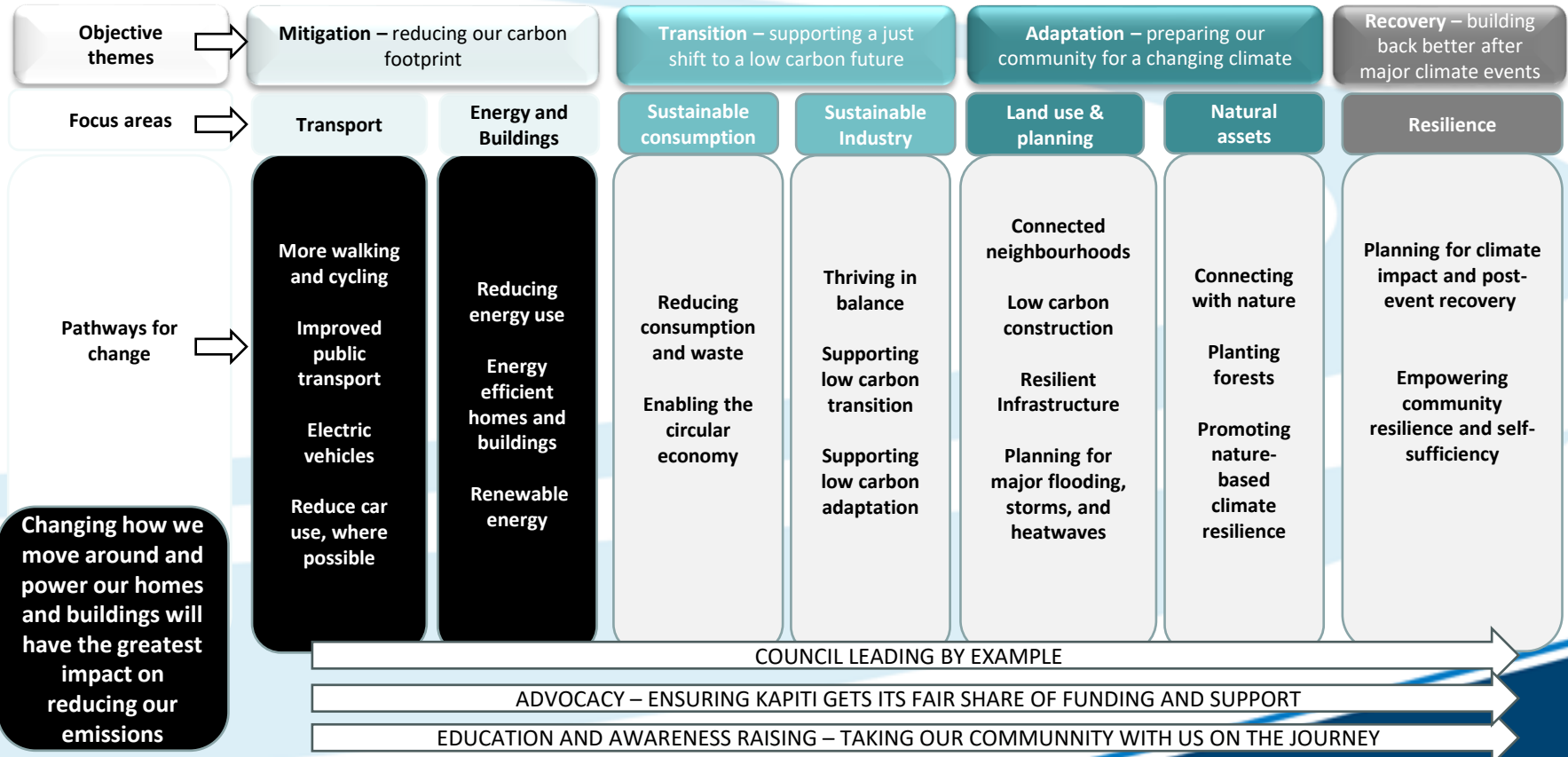# Table 2 resource: KCDC proposed focus areas and pathways: big shifts and levers for change

Objective themes	Mitigation – reducing our carbon footprint		Transition – supporting a just shift to a low carbon future		Adaptation – preparing our community for a changing climate		Recovery – building back better after major climate events
Focus areas	Transport	Energy and Buildings	Sustainable consumption	Sustainable Industry	Land use & planning	Natural assets	Resilience
Pathways for change	More walking and cycling Improved public transport Electric vehicles Reduce car use, where possible	Reducing energy use Energy efficient homes and buildings Renewable energy	Reducing consumption and waste Enabling the circular economy	Thriving in balance Supporting low carbon transition Supporting low carbon adaptation	Connected neighbourhoods Low carbon construction Resilient Infrastructure Planning for major flooding, storms, and heatwaves	Connecting with nature Planting forests Promoting nature-based climate resilience	Planning for climate impact and post-event recovery Empowering community resilience and self-sufficiency

Changing how we move around and power our homes and buildings will have the greatest impact on reducing our emissions

COUNCIL LEADING BY EXAMPLE

ADVOCACY – ENSURING KAPITI GETS ITS FAIR SHARE OF FUNDING AND SUPPORT

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS RAISING – TAKING OUR COMMUNNITY WITH US ON THE JOURNEY

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Table 3: Roles and responsibilities

Purpose: To identify key stakeholders, roles, and responsibilities to deliver our climate response

Use post its to answer four core questions set out on A1 sheet

1. *Who are the key stakeholders? Anyone missing?*
2. *What are the key stakeholders' roles and responsibilities?*
3. *What role should Council and the community focus on?*
4. *What are the critical success factors and dependencies?*

Under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) local government is required to consider the effects of a changing climate on communities. It is also required to incorporate climate change into existing frameworks, plans, projects and standard decision-making procedures. [More information](#).

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Table 3 resource: Key identified stakeholders. What is Council's role in the 'climate ecosystem'?

| Stakeholder	Role
Central government – **key dependency**	• Provide the **strategic national policy framework**, regulation, and funding across the different agencies, and national efforts. Namely: • Ministry of Transport and Waka Kotahi focussed on reducing transport emissions, planning for low carbon national transport infrastructure (road, rail, cycling, walking), and supporting/co-funding local sustainable transport activities • Ministry of Environment – sets climate change policy framework and sets national targets delivering on international commitments, waste • Ministry of Business, Innovation, Employment (EECA falls under MBIE) set building codes and set national policy framework for sustainable economy and energy transformation programme, circular economy • Department of Conservation,
Greater Wellington Regional Council (GWRC) - **key dependency**	• Provide **strategic regional leadership** and funding for regional efforts. • **Transport planning and funding** - GWRC is responsible for Metlink – Greater Wellington's public transport network • Managing regional biodiversity, flood protection, and emergency management.
Kāpiti Coast District Council	• **Setting direction** for our district's climate change response, including providing some funding . • **Advocacy** – ensuring that Council gets its fair share of external funding and support • **Creating the right conditions** for a low carbon resource efficient economy to thrive through regulation, incentives, landuse planning, and construction and maintenance of local infrastructure like roads, accessways, flood protection assets, and parks. • **Leading by example** - embedding climate change thinking and action across the organisation: Decarbonising own operations, including climate action criteria across the decision-making process, setting corporate and district-wide emissions targets. enabling and supporting low carbon community and business projects • **Education and awareness raising** – providing our community with the knowledge, tools, and infrastructure to make a just transition to low carbon living and improve their resilience to a changing climate
Mana whenua	• Te ao Māori shows us the **intrinsic connection of people to the natural world** and draws on local knowledge to help frame our climate response thinking. Te Tiriti o Waitangi informs **climate response** and provides context for principles of climate justice
Business and Industry – **key dependency**	• **Leading innovation** and implementing low carbon business activities (eg design of recyclable packaging) • **Reducing their own carbon footprints** and facilitating staff climate action (enabled by Council) • Supporting local climate action projects
Community groups	• Help to translate strategic climate priorities into practical and accessible grassroots solutions; provide opportunities for **communities to come together to deliver climate action.**
Individuals - taking	• **Taking positive actions to reduce emissions in their everyday lives**– e.g. buying products with less packaging, conserving energy, walking, cycling, and using more public transport, planting trees.

Table 4: Targets

Purpose: To identify key considerations for setting a district-wide emissions reduction target.

Use post its to answer four core questions set out on A1 sheet

1. *What are the key considerations in setting a target?*
2. *How ambitious should we be?*
3. *How do we effectively engage the community to buy-in to setting a target?*
4. *Should we consider other targets?*

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Table 4 resource: Setting a district wide emissions reduction target

Kāpiti Coast District emissions profile 21/22
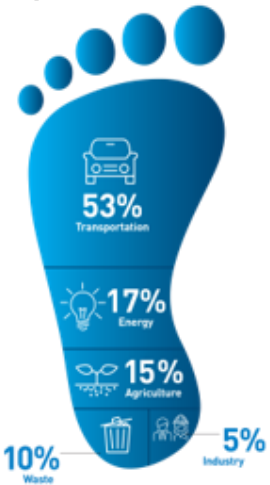
53% Transportation
17% Energy
15% Agriculture
10% Waste
5% Industry

Changing how we move around and power our homes and buildings will have the greatest impact on reducing our emissions

Emissions by Sector

TCO2e

| Year | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 | 2040 | 2045 | 2051 |

Legend: Waste, Energy, Transport, Air Travel, Industrial Processes, Landuse, Sequestration, Emission reduction target (net carbon) (net t CO2e), Net Emissions
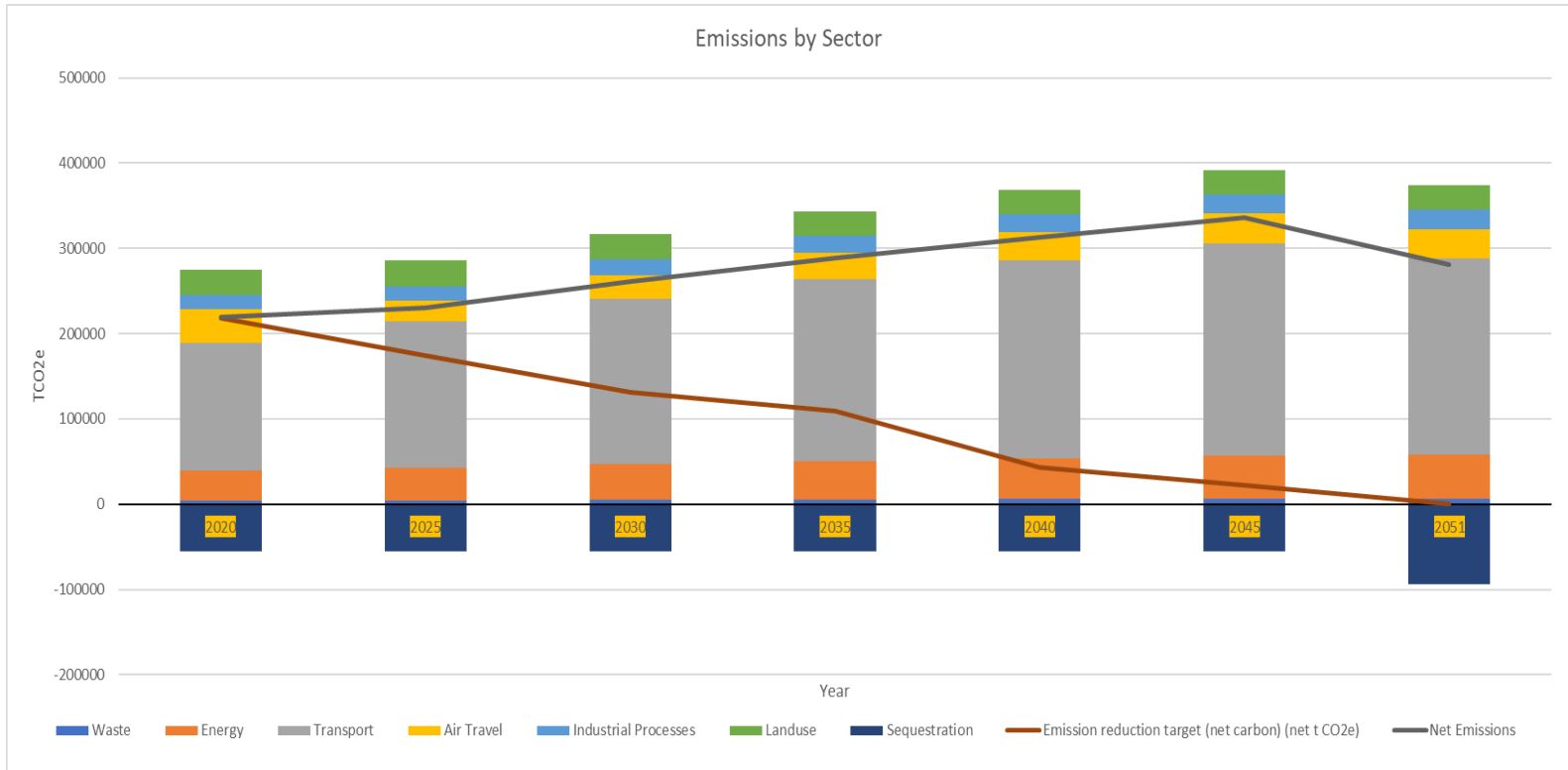
Table 4 resource continued: What's required to get to net zero? What is the community up for doing?

Landuse – KCDC can influence through land use planning and policy. Forestry/sequestration mainly central and regional government
- Housing Growth:– Housing would be denser, particularly around town centres, and closely located to major transport hubs (High cost)
- Increased forest planting – natives and exotic (Med-cost)

Industry – KCDC has limited influence. Mainly for central government and business
- Business-led improvements and efficiencies
- Public sector funding and support for business to 'go green'

Transport – KCDC has some influence for delivering local sustainable transport options. Mainly central and regional government
- Modest decline in travel demand, increased carpooling, remote or localised working becomes the norm (Low Cost).
- Almost all long-distance freight by rail (Low Cost).
- 10% of the population either walks or cycles - doubling current rates with more destinations within cycling or walking distance (Moderate Costs).
- Increased (access and) confidence in public transport - 15% of population use by 2050 (High Cost).
- 20% of light vehicles are electric by 2050 (High Cost).
- Vehicle fuel efficiency improvements (Low Cost).

Homes and Buildings – KCDC has some influence. Mainly central government setting high quality-low carbon building standards and retrofit funding.
- Full improved efficiency LED Lighting (Low Cost).
- Widespread adoption of higher insulation standards/design. (Moderate Cost).
- Majority of heating electrified (Moderate Cost).
- Modest reduction in waste (High Cost). (3)
- Half of recyclable waste is recycled (High Cost).

Energy - KCDC has limited influence. Mainly central government funding renewable energy generation infrastructure
- Renewable energy is at 100% in 2050.
- Solar installations much more common as cost of solar PV continues to fall.
- Increase in Large Scale Solar (400 New arrays to 2050) (High Cost).
- Continued use of biofuels increases to 5%.

Central and regional government responsible for enabling and delivering the bulk of the shifts required

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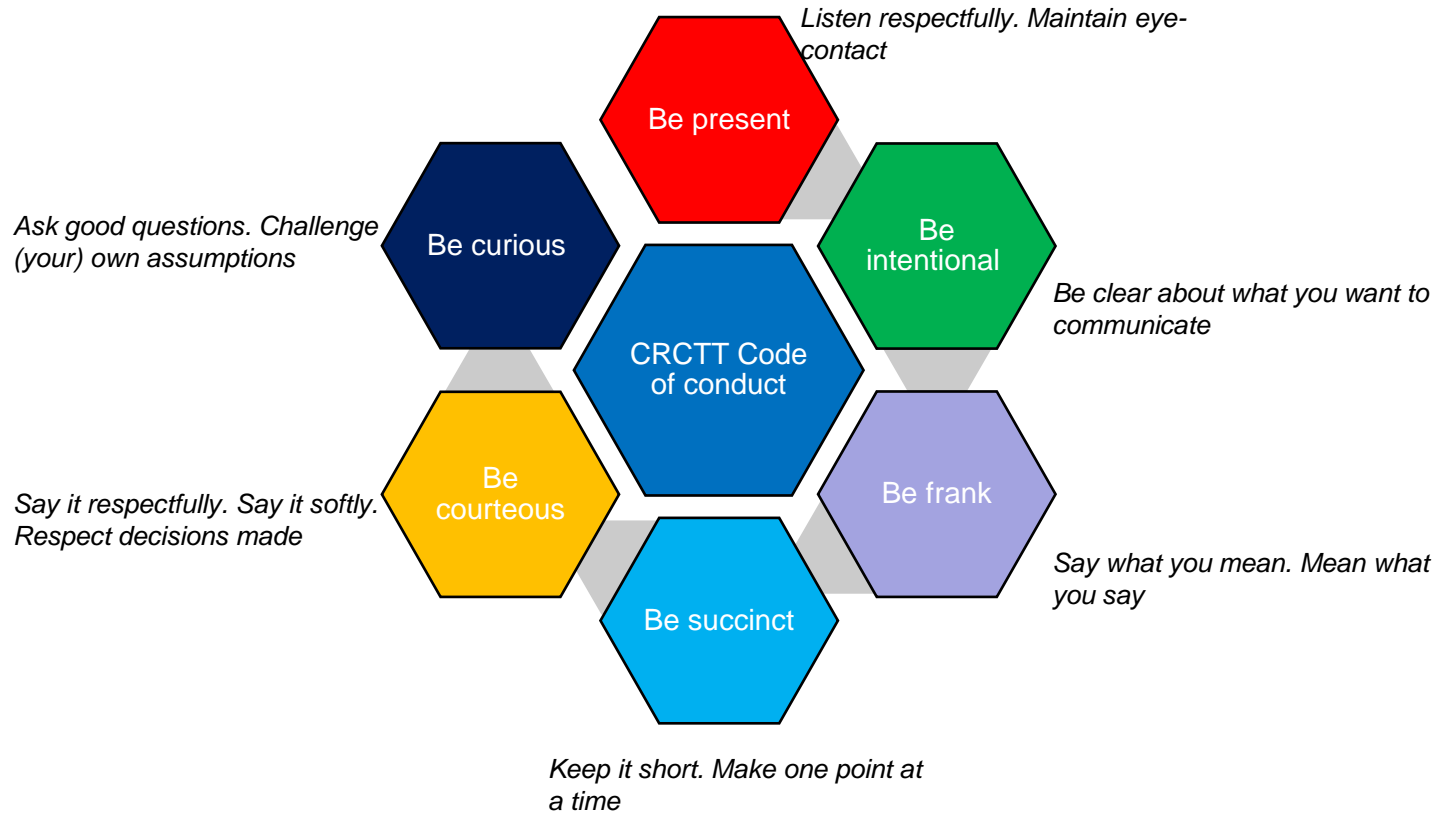
Table discussion summaries

Interactive session part 1

How will meetings run?	How will we reach a consensus and manage differing views?	How will we manage external communication?
Group formation - Central externally accessible online document system include a parking lot - move quickly through the process of establishing group and get to the doing. - form a work programme quickly **Want to be prepared well in advance** (more than 2 days notice): - request agenda items from group - send work program to group - send papers and agenda out early **Meeting setup:** - Don't want formal council meeting format, keep things interactive and fluid. - begin meetings with a discussion of top of mind subjects or highlights/lowlights for each person as a warm up. - Chairperson's role transitioned to a group member - strongly facilitated - have a parking lot for off topic items - deliver meetings in different ways to help members engage and gain confidence **Possible symposium:** - draw on full database of applicants to the group to create a local network - increase size of network - break network into subsets/groups based on skills/knowledge/experience - create subgroups to work on different subjects, if	Broad agreement for **consensus and decisions threshold set at 75%.** Listen respectfully and vote. Respect decisions once made – don't undermine the group if decision/consensus doesn't align with your view **Consider a code of conduct – see slide 15** Consensus is the goal but not required Recognise we may not meet consensus – and that's ok. Healthy to have a range of views Create a safe and respectful space. Trust group's wisdom Acknowledge, respect, and record different views – not just consensus views Never digress to personal language Be clear on what we are here to discuss and what we are not here to discuss – ie the science of climate change Council to facilitate as needed to manage lobbyist views Recognise some people may not want to pass a view or vote on the spot. Opportunity to process later.	Go through a single point (*of contact*) Mandate of group view TT spokesperson/chair Council website – TT own space Comms medium/social media? Councill vetting? Voice of TT can't be changed Advisory role to council Feedback to groups (representative) – minutes Gathering input from wider group represented – KISS How to gather broader input from original list sooner rather than later Addressing and attending CES (Climate and Environment Subcommittee) meetings

Part 1: Proposals for discussion

Discussion topic	Proposed improvement measures and actions
How will meetings run?	Council set up External MS Teams channel to post agenda, meeting minutes and preparation material, and discussion outputs, and to provide a space for CRCTT to communicate and share information. Agenda items and meeting preparation material to be circulated at least one week before next CRCTT meeting Leveraging broader community input: Run a symposium event with unsuccessful CRCTT applicants in tandem with next CRCTT meeting February 2024 (details to be provided)
How will we reach a consensus and manage different views?	Consensus and decisions threshold set at 75 per cent. Respect decisions taken No decision taken if meeting quorum not met. Voting not compulsory CRCTT adopt basic code of conduct set out below table
How will we manage external communication?	All CRCTT external messaging and communication channelled and approved via the Chair (as per the Terms of Reference) Council has established a CRCTT webpage to provide external updates Council to make CRCTT aware and encourage attendance to relevant Council meetings.

Part 1: Proposals for discussion

A draft code of conduct

Listen respectfully. Maintain eye-contact

Be present

Be intentional

Ask good questions. Challenge (your) own assumptions

Be curious

Be clear about what you want to communicate

CRCTT Code of conduct

Say it respectfully. Say it softly. Respect decisions made

Be courteous

Be frank

Be succinct

Say what you mean. Mean what you say

Keep it short. Make one point at a time

CRCTT code of conduct adapted and inspired by Oxford Leadership Academy 2023

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Table 1 scope, values, outcomes

Key messages – We want to do this with everyone, taking people with us as much as possible, so they can recognise how it benefits them socially as well as physically.

Important to community	Principles & Values	Desired outcomes
Sense of safety • Need to feel they have some control and their actions matter • Eg Insurability – council needs to complete hazard/risk mapping and act to reduce risks **Ease and convenience** • Needs to be made as easy as possible to do the right things • Eg bike lanes under council responsibility should connect to those under waka kotahi responsibility **Connection to others** • Knowing where to go for help and keeping connected with others to increase resilience and support for knowing how to do the right thing **Relationship with the environment**	**Kaitiakitanga** **Plan well and have a vision of success** • Accelerated incrementalism over time • Good planning and urban design should support development that acknowledges planetary boundaries but supports growth that maintains positive lifestyles • Learn from others' success (eg following other disasters) **Equity** • Intergenerational (including through schools) • Reach out to those that are hard to react to provide support **Taking people with us** • Education • Connection	**Hope** • Focus on benefits, including co-benefits like improved health outcomes (consider all planetary boundaries) **Connection** • Social – collective responsibility and support for change and resilience • Physical - public and active transport **Behavioural change** **Improved 'place'** • Tree/green space requirements • Housing suitability and affordability • Regeneration of nature

Table 2: Focus areas and pathways

Key messages – Broad alignment with Council proposed focus areas. More consideration of waste, regulation, and good practice. Supporting local groups		
Key focus areas	**Key pathways for change**	**What climate action on the ground looks like**
Reducing emissions of both Council and households/businesses.	Mitigation, adaptation.	Supporting collaboration and collective response for a more connected community.
Low-emissions infrastructure.	Council leading by example.	Facilitating collaboration spaces.
Sustainable building methods and reducing waste.	Partnerships with mana whenua.	Ensuring inclusive access to information and participation.
Resilience, preparedness and prevention of natural hazards.	Financial incentives and penalties.	Good urban design for environment, social cohesion, and resilience.
Social change through education, capacity building and awareness.	Enforcing minimum environmental standards.	Standards to encourage resilient construction and low-impact development.
Food sovereignty and security.	Supporting existing champions and building community capacity.	Better transport options and infrastructure.
Sharing economy.	Sharing good news stories and lessons learned.	Rewilding vulnerable landscapes.
Native reforestation.	Intergenerational learning.	"Recovery Roadshow" for raising awareness.
Land use.	Advocating for improved infrastructure.	

Table 3: Roles and responsibilities

Key messages:
- **Youth want to be consulted early at the concept stage and not presented with a worked-up solution.**
- **Don't reinvent the wheel, other Councils are completing similar work and expending $ and time on solutions Kapiti could replicate.**

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities
Other Councils	Learn from the success of others, cost savings through shared efforts, provide resources for common issues, scalable solutions
Advocacy and Watchdog Groups (National, Regional and Local)	e.g. Environmental Protection Agency, advocate for projects, provide evidence, expert opinion, alternate perspective, support and connections.
Kāpiti Youth and Youth Council	Solution design, identify and provide access to future leaders, provide perspective and feedback, innovative communication channels.
Charities, Not for Profits, Social Enterprises	Providers of partnership mechanism to access funding for projects; Provide connections within Govt and philanthropy; Provide access to their niche communities; plus same roles and responsibilities of Business and Community;
Health and Research Agencies/Organisations	Provide evidence and evaluation of impact, promoter, advocate. Provide creditable research skills, knowledge and services.
Construction Industry: Homeowners, builders and developers	Encourage homeowners to think of long-term savings through energy efficiency and building material choices; Educate and incentivise builders and developers to move to energy efficient products, Support to educate and encourage clients on the advantages of one product over another.
Cultural Sector	Different perspective, users of waste, innovation, aesthetics

Table 3 continued

Council focus areas	Community focus areas	Risks and dependencies	Critical Success Factors
Lead by example	Easy to understand local projects	Risk re Youth if not engaged specifically – continued disconnect with youth	Voice of Youth loud and clear – the group who will carry the burden of Climate Change into the future.
Listen to all voices early			
Offset extra expenses with rates rebates (for business/organisation /homeowners	Keep It Kāpiti Brand – the relationship between council and business working on a brand being carbon and resilience friendly.	Risk of not listening to opposing views – missed opportunity for critique, negative influencers, misinformation/disinformation spread.	Communicate with youth through youth on their channels. Present to, not at.
Education		Other Councils - Duplication of efforts, waste of $ and time	Enter partnership relationships with NFPs/charities
Bring people together			Institutional knowledge
Run enabling programmes		Risk – lost continuity, knowledge and momentum due to loss of staff	Lack of programs to bridge identification of opportunity to delivery of measures.
Scale up/duplicate successful small initiatives both local, national and international. E.g. local food production		Institutional barriers – too council process driven, rigid rules	Recognise the demand cycle. Council currently in a power position because of demand
Advocate to Central Govt on		Some initiatives could be seen as	

Table 4: Setting an emissions reduction target

Key messages – Be ambitious. Be realistic. Get community buy-in. Make changing behaviour realistic, affordable, and benefit-led	
Key considerations	**Ambition**
Focus on mitigation first. Offset (ie planting forests) only an option when very hard to mitigate	Very – set the vision
How might actions to meet a target present co-benefit opportunities or exacerbate inequities?	There's no reason to be limited by an unambitious target. Find out how far and how fast we can go
Cost of inaction	Be realistic
Include waste – zero waste as a climate action	KCDC set an example to go far and fast
Set a science-based target. Could lose buy-in by having different targets (*to government*)	Be a zero waste district
Get best bang for our buck – focus on most affordable and easiest (emission reduction) measures first	Free public transport
Ensuring whatever target set is meaningful for people at all socio-economic/mental stages of their life	Mono-light rail circulating the district
Plans should not factor in 'future tech' optimist	

Table 4: continued

Key messages – Tap into community motivations, support local climate action/activities, include waste, consumption-based emissions, and resilience targets	
Effectively engaging the community	**Other targets to consider**
'What's your why' survey – find out what motivates people to change their behaviour. Make change affordable and benefit-led	Include waste targets – waste per capita, recycling. Follow waste hierarchy to design out waste – reduce, reuse, recycle. Separate out domestic, commercial, construction, food waste
Tap into community creativity and innovation – don't throw away things with value. Help communities to act – eg subsidised solar, e-bike rentals	Include scope 3/consumption-based emission targets
Share the vision of climate justice for Kāpiti . Set tangible/meaningful interim targets – an easy guide for community. Steer conversation to things people and control/decide on	Separate transport target?
	Soil, biochar, wetlands – alternative (carbon) sinks
Council supporting local sustainable behaviour activities - Reuse, repair, share, (eg Reuse cafes, To Horo milk fill up)	Consider resileince and preparedness targets (and measures) – preparing for the inevitable. Sufficient emergency response measures and infrastructure in place. How many people know where their (emergency response) hub is?
Education/awareness raising – e.g cost of different modes of transport. Make fast fashion uncool.	Include disaster recovery
Instil hope. Give youth a voice/hope	Yes – sector targets based on lowest price point, marginal abatement cost curves
Support businesses to reduce their carbon and waste footprints	Include construction and plastic packaging. Industry impact
Advocate better product design standards for reuse/recyclability	
Outcomes and targets – what will be better? Gains not losses	Ensure no gaming – <u>real</u> decrease in emissions

IDEAS CAR PARK

Public talks in the auditoriums like Te Raukura and Ki Kapiti on global change and socio-economic transition

Competitions – by neighbourhood. Plantings

Future generations survey
Mevo vehicles (car sharing)

A 'Generation chair' at the Council's meetings (representing future generations)

Usuals – external events, food scarcity, displacement

Council to scale up 'crop swaps'. AND ensure dense housing plans include interactive and green spaces for community gardens, and improve food security in future

Active resistance – need to overcome

EV ramble event