

- Context
- About the Choiseul Bay Climate **Change Adaptation Plan**
- Engaging the community about risk and adaptation
- Planning and relocating a new town
- Key messages



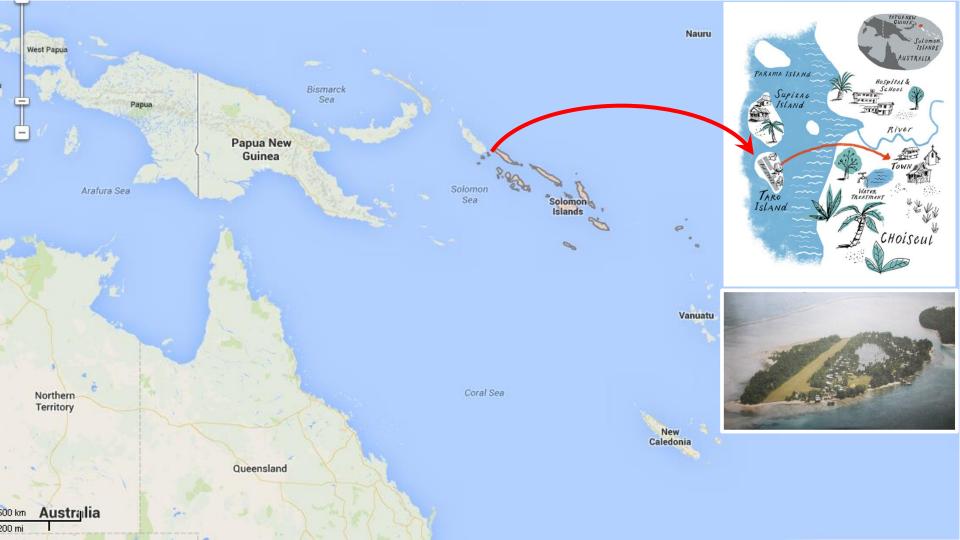






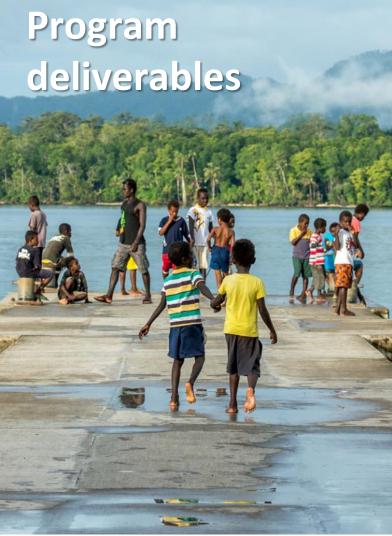






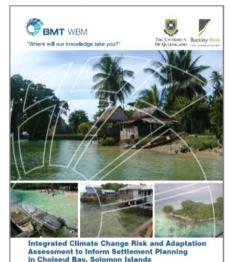
## Study area





## **\$Natural hazard mapping:**

- Tsunami, coastal storm tide inundation and flooding
- Time periods: 2014, 2030, 2055 and 2090
- SLR projections based on 5<sup>th</sup> (IPCC) report
- Risk assessment and evaluation of adaptation options
- Vision and Local Planning Scheme for a new town
- **Adaptation Action Plan**



Draft Report May, 2014

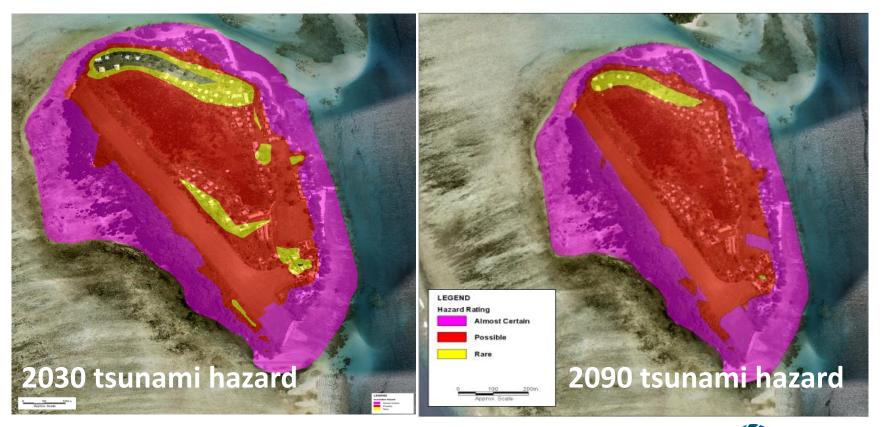
- Emergency Response Plan
- Asset and infrastructure management
- Shoreline revegetation
- Monitoring
- Vision and Planning Scheme



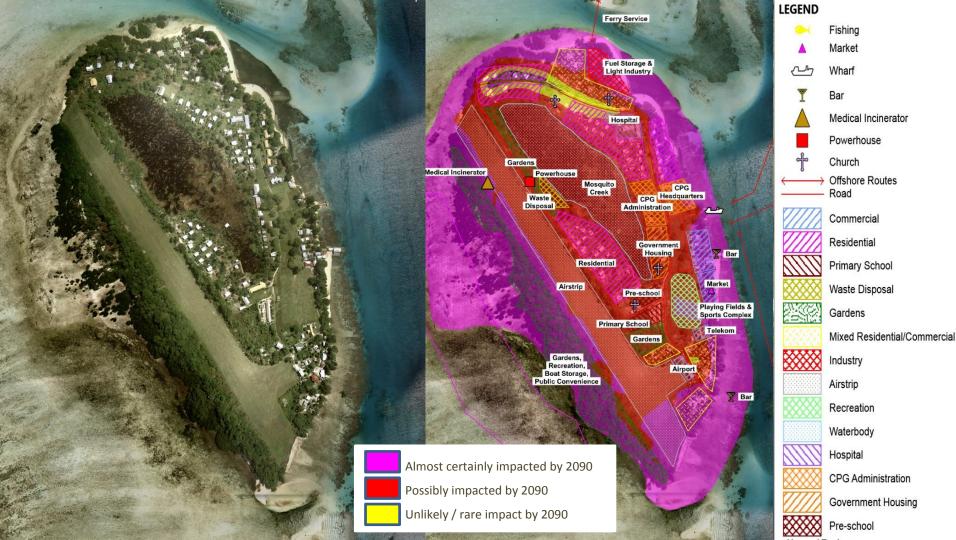
- Taro Island very low lying
- Major coastal hazards:
  - Tsunami
  - Coastal storms and storm tide inundation
  - Shoreline erosion
  - Climate change and SLR will increase intensity and frequency of hazards
- People fearful of tsunami strong desire to relocate.
- Evacuation response risking lives.
- People seeing changes in ocean and loss of land.
- Vulnerability increasing as development continues – limited land supply.



# **Extent and likelihood of coastal hazards**











### Needs an understanding of:

- 1. Risk and consequence
- 2. Community tolerance for risk
  - Avoid or protect
  - Accommodate
  - Accept or retreat
- Community capacity to respond to emergency situations

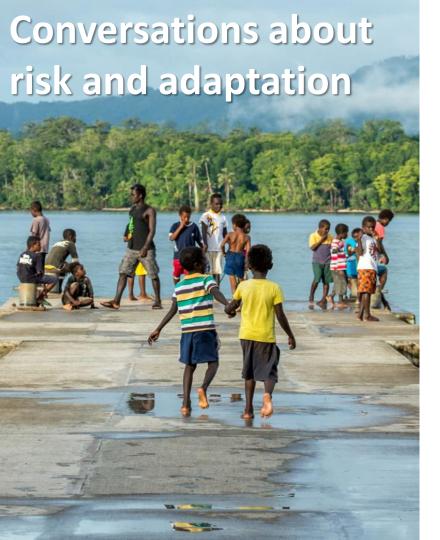
Governance capacity to implement actions

- Fundamental to all stages
- Culturally appropriate
- Lead the community on a 'technical journey'
- Make complex things simple
- Highly graphical engagement materials
- Show how feedback was reflected in:
  - refinement of risk assessment outcomes
  - adaptation options
  - planning for new town

"The project followed the ways of our traditions – talking with people, listening to people and reflecting the desires of the people."

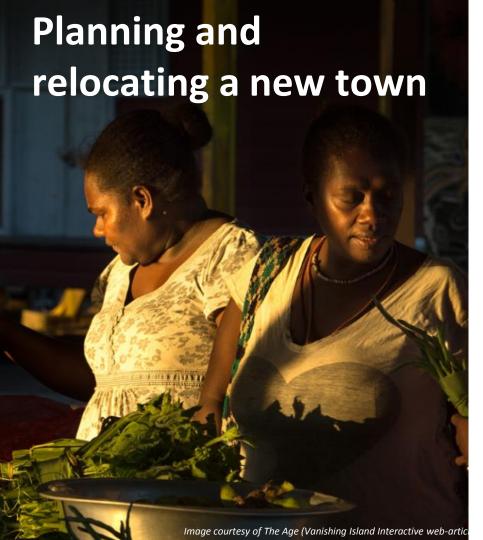
**Jackson Kiloe, Premier Choiseul Province** 





### Community ownership important because:

- risk assessment is subjective and relies on judgement decisions
- community engagement used to validate risk assessment outcomes
- Community engagement also ensures:
  - local knowledge is reflected in adaptation options
  - options are practical, realistic and within means and financial constraints of community
  - options are acceptable to community



- Relocation to occur b/w now and 2030
- Program of works for delivery
- Infrastructure leading development
- Planning scheme key statutory tool
- Discourages new development on Taro, or build 'higher & stronger'
- Delays in new town works will divert investment to existing assets undesirable
- Vision for new town very powerful

## **Vision for New Provincial Capital**

#### **Prosperous Town**

Choiseul town is a prosperous provincial capital with a diverse economy (consisting of government services, agriculture, tourism, aquaculture, forestry, marine industries and service industries) supported by a thriving port and busy airstrip.

#### **Provincial Town**

**Well-serviced Town** 

Reliable, affordable, efficient and

sewage treatment) are available.

clean town services (such as water,

electricity, telecommunications and

Choiseul town is designed to function as a 'complete' town and sets the standard for provincial capitals in the Solomon Islands.



Prosperous Town



#### Safe Town

Communities are safe from possible threats caused by natural hazards, property crime and the spread of disease.

**Safe Town** 





A proud, safe and thriving capital



#### Clean and Green Town

Choiseul town is clean and free from rubbish. Development is sensitive to the natural environment.



### Well-serviced Town





Living Town

#### Clean and Green Town

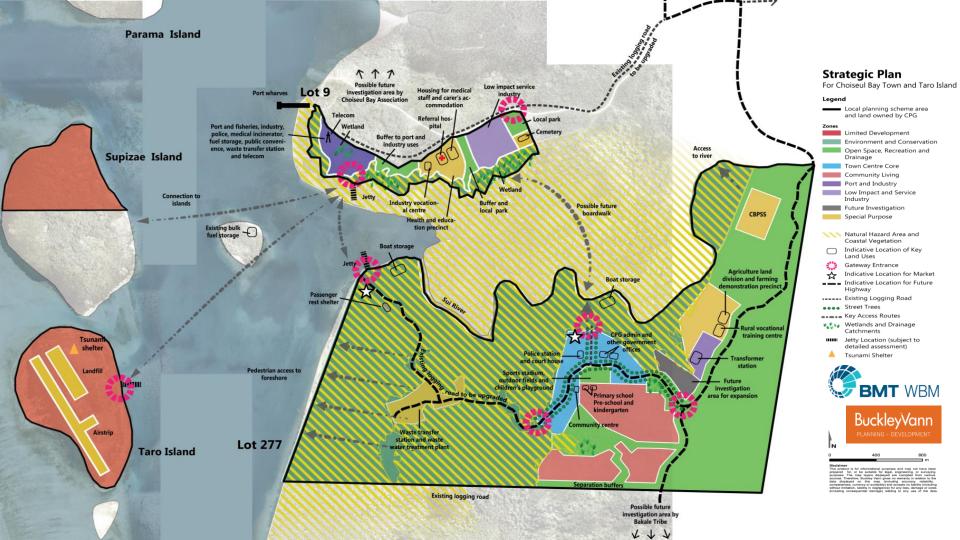


#### **Connected Town**

Choiseul town is easy to get around and well connected with neighbouring villages and other areas outside the province.

#### **Living Town**

Choise I town offers a mix of quality housing and lot sizes and a range of community facilities to support a cohesive, strong and healthy living environment for its residents and visitors.



- 1. Community engagement plan key tool.
- Community and political ownership is critical – "top-down" and "bottom-up" approach.
- 3. Communicate science and risk simply.
- 4. Prioritise risks and stage actions.
- 5. Use a range of delivery tools for actions.
- 6. Actions must be within community means and capacity.
- 7. Local knowledge and community values essential to inform options.
- 8. Focusing on values puts emphasis on the things that matter most to people.

