

Transitioning to a low emissions and climate resilient economy

Webinar for 16 June 2021



Ministry for the
Environment
Manatū Mo Te Taiao



Welcome

Whakataka te hau ki te uru,
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga.
Kia mākinakina ki uta,
Kia mātaratara ki tai.
E hī ake ana te atākura he tio,
he huka, he hauhunga.
Haumi e! Hui e! Tāiki e!

Today's session

Welcome

Why we are here

The Zero Carbon framework

Reducing emissions (mitigation)

- Emissions budgets
- Emissions reduction plan
- New Zealand's Nationally Determined Contribution, 2021-2030

Managing climate risks and impacts (adaptation)

- National Climate Change Risk Assessment
- National Adaptation Plan
- Climate Adaptation Act

Pātai/Question time

Closing



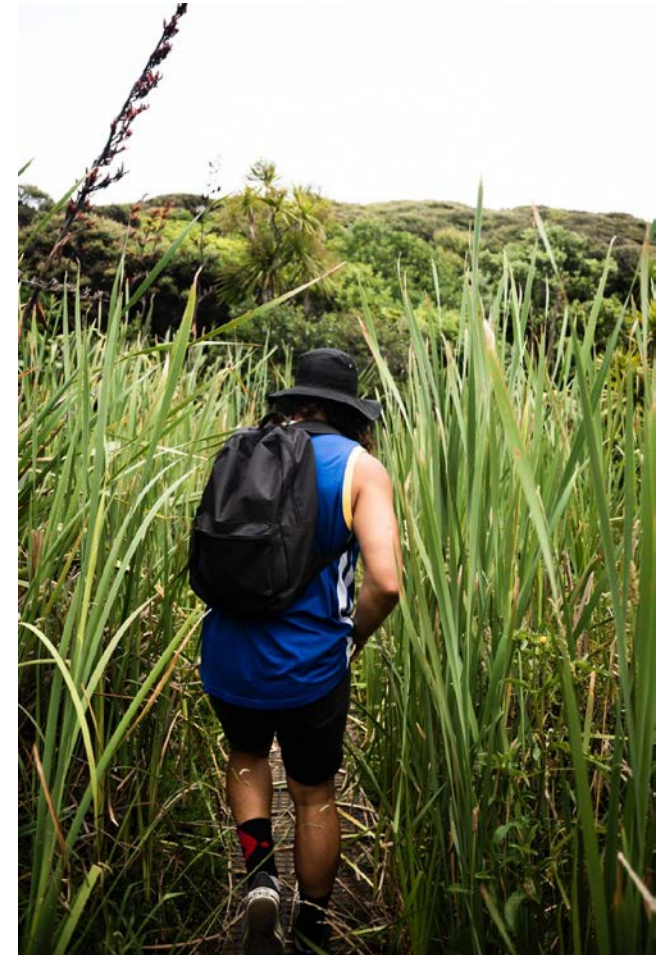
Why we are here

Partnership

**Climate Change
Commission advice**

Assets and employment

Impacts



THE ZERO CARBON FRAMEWORK PROVIDES THE TOOLS TO MANAGE NEW ZEALAND'S TRANSITION TO A LOW-EMISSIONS AND CLIMATE-RESILIENT FUTURE

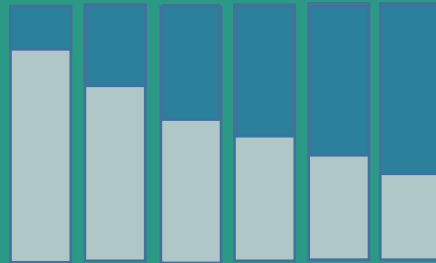
EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS TARGETS ARE SET IN STATUTE

By 2050, emissions of all GHGs, except biogenic methane, will reach **net zero**.

By 2030, New Zealand will reduce **biogenic methane** emissions to **10% below 2017 levels**.

By 2050, New Zealand will reduce **biogenic methane** emissions to at least **24-47% below 2017 levels**.

EMISSIONS BUDGETS ACT AS INTERIM TARGETS THAT STEP PROGRESSIVELY TOWARDS 2050



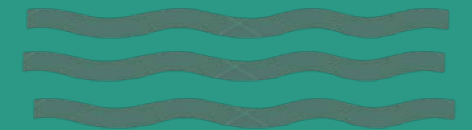
EMISSIONS REDUCTION PLANS CONTAIN THE POLICIES AND STRATEGIES TO ACHIEVE THE EMISSIONS BUDGETS



ADAPTATION MEASURES HELP US UNDERSTAND AND RESPOND TO NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS

Key instruments:

- National Adaptation Plan
- National Climate Change Risk Assessment



THE CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION WILL PROVIDE INDEPENDENT, EXPERT ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT AND MONITOR PROGRESS TOWARDS THE GOVERNMENT'S MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION GOALS

The Commission will review New Zealand's emissions reduction targets every five years from 2024 or at the request of the Minister.

The Commission will provide recommendations on emissions budgets every five years.

The Commission will advise on the policy direction of the emissions reduction plans.

The Commission will undertake National Climate Change Risk Assessments every six years, review the National Adaptation Plan and monitor implementation.



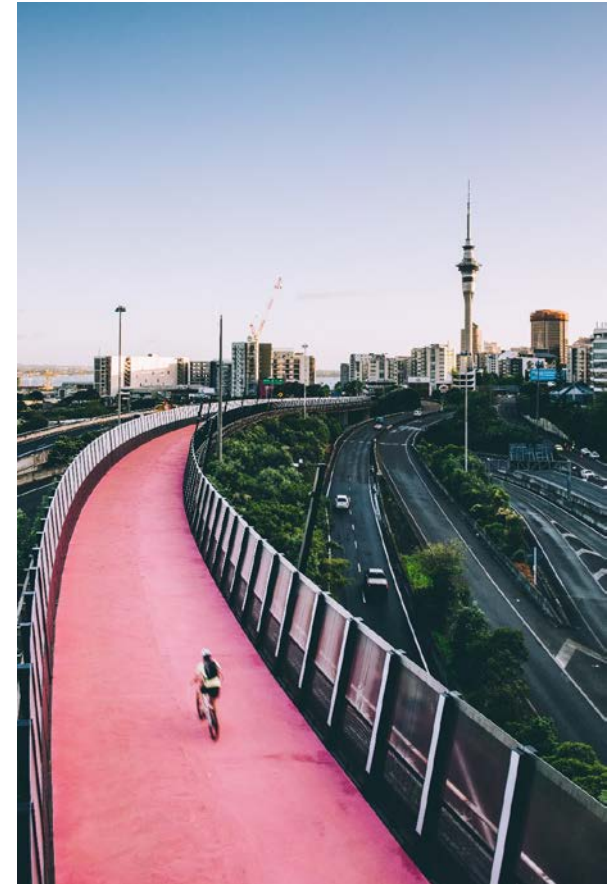
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Reducing emissions (mitigation)

The Climate Change Commission has now provided its final advice

What did this include?

- The first three emissions budgets (2022-2025, 2026-2030, 2031-2035)
- The policy direction of the emissions reduction plan (2022-2025)
- The compatibility of New Zealand's NDC with global efforts to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels
- The eventual reductions that may be required in biogenic methane





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Emissions budgets

What did the Commission say about emissions budgets?

Recommendation 1 – Emissions budget levels

We recommend the Government set and meet the emissions budgets as outlined in the table below. These emissions budgets are expressed using GWP₁₀₀ values from the IPCC's *Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)* for consistency with international obligations relating to Inventory reporting.

	2019	Emissions budget 1 (2022 – 2025)	Emissions budget 2 (2026 – 2030)	Emissions budget 3 (2031 – 2035)
All gases, net (AR5)		290 MtCO ₂ e	312 MtCO ₂ e	253 MtCO ₂ e
Annual average	78.0 MtCO ₂ e	72.4 MtCO ₂ e/yr	62.4 MtCO ₂ e/yr	50.6 MtCO ₂ e/yr

Note: The Commission has not made substantive changes to its proposed emissions budgets. While the headline numbers are higher than those in the draft advice, this is due to the shift in baseline numbers and modelling assumptions. There is no material change in ambition or the amount of abatement required.

Next steps for emissions budgets

The Commission's role is to provide independent expert advice on climate change matters, including emissions budgets.

The Government remains the decision maker.

Before taking decisions on emissions budgets the Minister of Climate Change must meet the statutory requirements.

The first three emissions budgets must be in place by 31 December 2021.



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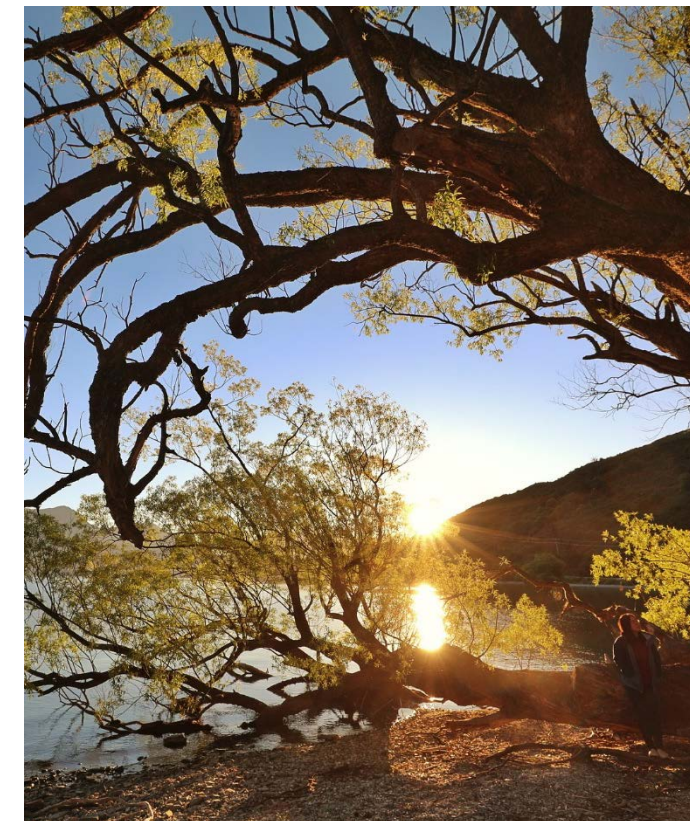
Emissions reduction plan

What did the Commission say about the direction of the emissions reduction plan?

The Commission stressed the importance of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and partnering with iwi and Māori

More specifically, the Commission advised that –

- Strategies, policies and decisions around the climate change response and its impacts should be made in partnership with Māori
- Māori rights and interests should be acknowledged and provided for in low-emissions solutions, particularly those that have natural resource dependencies
- The Government and iwi/Māori should develop a strategy with time-bound measures for progress that focuses on enabling a system-wide, equitable transition for Māori and the Māori economy
- A strategy should be developed and implemented to embed Te Tiriti principles in the low emissions transition and future emissions reduction plan by the end of June 2022
- A Māori emissions profile should be developed that includes enabling Māori collectives to quantify the removals that have and will occur on Māori land.



Next steps for the emissions reduction plan

- **The Commission's role is to provide independent expert advice on climate change matters, including emissions budgets.**
- **The Government remains the decision maker.**
- In preparing the emissions reduction plan, the Minister of Climate Change must:
 - consider the advice received from the Climate Change Commission for meeting emissions budgets
 - ensure that consultation has been adequate, including with sector representatives, affected communities, and iwi and Māori and, if not, undertake further consultation
- **Consultation on the emissions reduction plan is planned for August – September 2021.**
- **The first emissions reduction plan must be in place by 31 December 2021.**



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New Zealand's Nationally Determined Contribution 2021-2030

Next steps for New Zealand's NDC

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Climate Change have indicated that the ambition of New Zealand's NDC will be enhanced this year, following receipt of the Commission's final advice.

The process for amending the ambition of New Zealand's NDC is not provided under the Climate Change Response Act 2002.



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Managing climate change risks and impacts (adaptation)



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National Climate Change Risk Assessment

What risks will the National Adaptation Plan need to address?

Summary of the risks in the National Climate Change Risk Assessment 2020

Natural	Human	Economy	Built	Governance
N1 Risks to coastal ecosystems.	H1 Risks to social cohesion and community wellbeing from displacement of individuals, families and communities. ★	E1 Risks to governments from economic costs.	B1 Risk to potable water supplies (availability and quality). ★	G1 Risk of maladaptation across all domains due to practices, processes and tools that do not account for uncertainty and change over long timeframes.
N2 Risks to indigenous ecosystems and species from invasive species.	H2 Risks of exacerbating existing inequities and creating new and additional inequities. ★	E2 Risks to the financial system from instability.	B2 Risks to buildings. ★	G2 Risk that impacts will be exacerbated due to institutional arrangements (legislative and decision-making frameworks, co-ordination within and across government, and funding mechanisms.
N3 Risks to riverine ecosystems and species.	H3 Risks to physical health.	E3 Risks to land-based primary sector productivity and output.	B3 Risks to landfills and contaminated sites.	G3 Risks to governments and businesses from litigation.
N4 Risks to wetland ecosystems and species.	H4 Risks of conflict, disruption and loss of trust in government. ★	E4 Risks to tourism.	B4 Risk to wastewater and stormwater systems (and levels of service). ★	G4 Risk of a breach of Treaty obligations. ◆
N5 Risks to migratory and/or coastal and river-bed nesting birds.	H5 Risks to Māori social, cultural, spiritual and economic wellbeing from loss and degradation of lands and waters, as well as cultural assets such as marae. ◆	E5 Risks to fisheries.	B5 Risks to ports and associated infrastructure.	G5 Risks of delayed adaptation and maladaptation due to knowledge gaps.
N6 Risks to lake ecosystems.	H6 Risks to Māori social, cultural, spiritual and economic wellbeing from loss of species and biodiversity. ◆	E6 Risks to the insurability of assets.	B6 Risks to linear transport networks.	G6 Risks to the ability of the emergency management system to respond to compounding and cascading risks in New Zealand and the Pacific. ★
N7 Risks to terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems.	H7 Risks to mental health, identity, autonomy and sense of belonging and wellbeing from trauma. ★	E7 Risks to businesses and public due to supply chain disruption.	B7 Risk to airports. ★	G7 Risk that effective climate change adaptation policy will not be implemented and sustained (bipartisan support)
N8 Risks to oceanic ecosystem productivity and functioning.	H8 Risks to Māori and European cultural heritage sites. ◆	<p>Key:</p> <p>The risk has disproportionate impacts on Māori ★</p> <p>The risk is of particular significance to Māori ◆</p> <p>10 most significant risks</p>	B8 Risks to electricity infrastructure.	G8 Risk to the ability of democratic institutions to follow due democratic decision-making processes under pressure ★
N9 Risks to sub-alpine ecosystems.				
N10 Risks to carbonate-based, hard-shelled species.				
N11 Risks to indigenous forest ecosystems.				
N12 Risks to species that are dependent on New Zealand's offshore islands.				



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National Adaptation Plan



Context & drivers

Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group Recommendations Report (2017)

- Recommends the development of a National Adaptation Plan & other actions

Climate Change Response Act 2002 [Zero Carbon Amendments] (2019)

- Provides the legislative mandate for developing the National Adaptation Plan

Productivity Commission's Local Government Funding and Financing Report (2019)

- Outlines local government's challenges arising from climate risks and impacts

National Climate Change Risk Assessment (2020)

- Identifies 43 significant risks across 5 domains that require urgent action

New Directions for resource management in NZ (2020)

- Recommends creating a new Adaptation Act to deal with managed retreat

National Adaptation Plan

The National Adaptation Plan is an all-of-government response to the risks identified in the National Climate Change Risk Assessment

The Plan will set out the government's adaptation work programme for the next 6 years

What does it need to include?

- **Objectives** for adapting to the effects of climate change
- **Strategies, policies and proposals** to achieve the objectives
- **Timeframes** for implementing actions
- **How** the objectives and actions will address the most significant risks identified in the risks assessment
- **Indicators to measure progress** and enable regular monitoring and reporting by the Commission





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Climate Adaptation Act

Resource management reform: a once in a generation opportunity

Review of the system

- Led by former Appeals Court Judge, Tony Randerson QC
- Expert Panel engaged widely over issues and option
- Made over 140 recommendations
- Produced a platform for reform

Reforming the system

- The Government announced the repeal of the Resource Management Act on 10 Feb 2021
- Three new laws to be enacted
 - Natural and Built Environments Act
 - Strategic Planning Act
 - **Climate Adaptation Act**

Climate Adaptation Act



- Support New Zealand's response to climate change
- Address complex legal and technical issues associated with managed retreat and funding and financing adaptation
- MfE will be undertaking targeted engagement over the coming months

A rural landscape at sunset. A dirt road with tire tracks leads from the foreground towards the horizon. On the left, a wire fence runs parallel to the road, separating it from a green field. In the background, a line of trees silhouettes against the bright, low sun, which creates a warm, golden glow. The sky is a mix of light blue and orange. A large, semi-transparent blue circle is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the text.

Pātai | Questions?

Where to from here

- Please see <https://environment.govt.nz/what-you-can-do/have-your-say/climate-change-engagement/> for a schedule of upcoming engagement opportunities
- If you have any further pātai or require additional information please contact Chris Brankin at chris.brankin@mfe.govt.nz

Thank you for joining us

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Additional slides

Key definitions

In simple terms.....

Climate change	A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods (UNFCCC)	Earth's climate is changing due to human activities.
Mitigation	A human intervention to reduce the sources or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) . (IPCC, 2018)	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions & storing emissions to reduce our impact on the climate.
Adaptation	In human systems, the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects , in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. In natural systems, the process of adjustment to actual climate and its effects; human intervention may facilitate adjustment to expected climate and its effects (IPCC, 2018).	A process - adjusting to the effects of climate change.
Resilience	The capacity of social, economic and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation (IPCC, 2018)	A desired state – systems are well-prepared for climate change and can cope with its effects.