



Climate change adaptation - seeking CRMG agreement to release consultation material

Date Submitted:	21 April	Tracking #: BRF-1516	
Security Level	In-Confidence	MfE Priority:	Urgent

To:	Action sought:	Response by:
Hon Grant ROBERTSON, Minister of Finance	Agree to forward the briefing, and appendix to CRMG Ministers and the Minister for Emergency Management for their approval. Agree to a consultation period commencing 28 April 2022 and ending 3 June 2022.	22 April 2022
Hon Dr David CLARK, Minister Responsible for the Earthquake Commission		
Hon James SHAW, Minister of Climate Change		

Actions for Minister's Office Staff	If agreed, forward this briefing and appendix to the Prime Minister and the following Ministers: Energy and Resources, Social Development and Employment, Environment, Foreign Affairs, Building and Construction, Agriculture, Forestry, Māori Development, Transport and Emergency Management. Return the signed report to MfE.
Number of appendices and attachments #1	Appendix 1: CRMG Paper - Combined submission 'Climate change adaptation – decision to release consultation material' and Combined consultation document

Key contacts

Position	Name	Cell phone	1st contact
Principal Author	Holly Cowper		
Responsible Manager	Emma Corbett	s 9(2)(a)	
Director	Katherine Wilson	s 9(2)(a)	✓

Climate change adaptation - seeking CRMG agreement to release consultation material

Purpose


1. This briefing provides you with a combined policy paper seeking decisions on the draft National Adaptation Plan, managed retreat and flood insurance, and combined consultation document revised to reflect the discussion at Cabinet on April 11.
2. We seek your agreement to circulate these papers to the Climate Response Ministers Group for approval to begin consultation no later than 28 April on the draft National Adaptation Plan, including material relating to flood insurance and managed retreat.

Context

3. On 11 April 2022, Cabinet considered three papers related to climate adaptation policy.
4. The Minister for Climate Change presented two of these submissions:
 - a. Draft National Adaptation Plan: Proposed Consultation
 - a. Managed Retreat: Approval to Consult on Options
5. The Minister of Finance and the Minister Responsible for the Earthquake Commission presented the third:
 - c. Residential Flood Insurance issues
6. Cabinet invited these Ministers to combine the three submissions referred to above into one submission for further consideration by Climate Response Ministers and the Minister for Emergency Management [CAB-22-MIN-0118]; [CAB-22-MIN-0119]; [CAB-22-MIN-0120].
7. Cabinet authorised Climate Response Ministers and the Minister for Emergency Management to have Power to Act to take decisions on the submission.
8. Climate Response Ministers have previously considered adaptation matters twice. In October 2021, the Climate Response Ministers agreed the scope of the first National Adaptation Plan should include all 43 risks identified in the Risk Assessment and directed officials to include an additional risk to telecommunications and digital infrastructure.
9. Climate Response Ministers also noted that priorities for this first National Adaptation Plan include preventing actions that would increase risks over time and strengthening the ability of the emergency management system to respond to changing climate risks. A sequenced and prioritised set of actions was subsequently developed that:
 - a. reflects the full scope of risks and strategic direction received, and also
 - b. takes into consideration resourcing and funding limitations for implementation over the next six-year period.
10. In March 2022, Climate Response Ministers received a paper on the sufficiency of actions in the national adaptation plan. Direction from Ministers was to sequence and prioritise

actions and further consider the draft plan at Cabinet Committee. Actions were categorised into those which were critical to address the most significant risks identified in the Risk Assessment, supporting actions and future proposed work programmes.

Advice

11. As Cabinet directed a combined submission to be considered by Climate Response Ministers and Minister for Emergency Management with Power to Act, officials have provided a combined policy paper seeking policy decisions at appendix 1. This combined submission is an edited and integrated version of the papers considered by DEV and Cabinet on 6 and 11 April. There are no substantive changes to the policy issues canvassed, but rather a stronger narrative linking the issues together, and some additional areas of emphasis to reflect feedback from DEV and Cabinet.
12. Following discussions at DEV on 6 April, amendments were made to strengthen the narrative around risk management roles and responsibilities. These amendments clarify the roles that all actors, not just central government, have in sharing the risks and costs of adaptation action.
13. Following Cabinet discussions on 11 April, additional wording changes reinforce that central government will not bear every risk and cost of climate change. Changes were also made to be explicit that the Government has not taken a decision on managed retreat policy settings, and that managed retreat is only one of many options for managing climate and natural hazard risk.
14. ^{s 9(2)(g)(i)} 
15. As the policy lead on flood insurance, Treasury have been consulted on the development of the combined submission (appendix 1) and are comfortable with the approach taken to integrate this material as directed by Cabinet.
16. We seek your agreement now to forward both the combined submission and the combined consultation document to Climate Response Ministers and the Minister for Emergency Management for approval.
17. Approval is needed by Climate Response Ministers and the Minister for Emergency Management no later than 27 April. This is necessary so that consultation can begin on 28 April.

Changes to the consultation timeframes present heightened risks to the delivery of the National Adaptation Plan, including the ability to meet the statutory deadline

18. The Government has an obligation under the Climate Change Response Act 2002 to publicly consult on the draft National Adaptation Plan prior to publishing it no later than 3 August 2022.
19. To publish the National Adaptation Plan by 3 August, the latest opportunity for Cabinet to agree the National Adaptation Plan is 1 August. This would require lodgement for Cabinet committee on 21 July.

20. To meet the statutory deadline appropriate time needs to be given for:
- a. the public to consider the consultation material and make submissions
 - b. officials to consider the public's submissions and provide advice to Ministers
 - c. Ministers to consider the submissions and officials' advice and make decisions

21. s 9(2)(h) [Redacted]

22. s 9(2)(g)(i) [Redacted]

23. s 9(2)(g)(i) [Redacted]

24. s 9(2)(g)(i) [Redacted]

s 9(2)(g)(i) [Redacted]

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Recommendations

We recommend that you:

- c. **Agree to forward** this briefing and appendix to CRMG Ministers and the Minister for Emergency Management

Yes/No


- d. **Agree** to a consultation period commencing 28 April 2022 and ending 3 June 2022.

Yes/No

- e. **Agree** to proactively release the attached paper and recommendations as soon as practicable after publication of the draft National Adaptation Plan.

Yes/No

Signature

Katherine Wilson Director - Climate Adaptation and Evidence	
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Hon Grant ROBERTSON, Minister of Finance	
Hon Dr David CLARK, Minister Responsible for the Earthquake Commission	
Hon James SHAW, Minister of Climate Change	
[date field]	

Climate change adaptation – decision to release consultation material

Date Submitted:	22 April 2022	Tracking #: BRF-X	
Security Level	In Confidence	Priority:	
To:		Action sought:	Response by:
<p>Rt Hon Jacinda ARDERN, Prime Minister Hon Grant ROBERTSON, Minister of Finance; Minister of Infrastructure Hon Dr Megan WOODS, Minister of Energy and Resources; Minister for Housing Hon Carmel SEPULONI, Minister for Social Development and Employment Hon David PARKER, Minister for the Environment Hon Nanaia MAHUTA, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Local Government; Associate Māori Development Hon Poto WILLIAMS, Minister of Building and Construction Hon Damien O'CONNOR, Minister of Agriculture; Minister for Biosecurity Hon Stuart NASH, Minister of Forestry; Minister for Economic and Regional Development Hon Willie JACKSON, Minister for Māori Development Hon Michael WOOD, Minister of Transport Hon Kiri ALLAN, Minister for Emergency Management Hon David CLARK, Minister Responsible for the Earthquake Commission Hon James SHAW, Minister of Climate Change</p>		<p>Agree to recommendations in Appendix 1</p>	
Number of appendices and attachments: 3	<p>Titles of attachments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decisions sought on adaptation and flood insurance 2. 'Adapt and thrive: Building a climate-resilient New Zealand', changes highlighted (including Annex 1 draft national adaptation plan) 3. 'Adapt and thrive: Building a climate-resilient New Zealand' clean version for release (including Annex 1 draft national adaptation plan) 		

Climate change adaptation – decision to release consultation material

Purpose

1. This paper seeks your agreement to:
 - a. changes to the national adaptation plan's strategic direction, including the objectives and outcomes, and establishment of a formal oversight and coordination function for the national adaptation plan.
 - b. release a single integrated consultation document between 28 April and 3 June 2022 which combines the draft national adaptation plan and content relating to managed retreat and flood insurance.
 - c. s 9(2)(f)(iv) 

Previous Cabinet decisions

2. On 11 April 2022, following reference from the Cabinet Economic Development Committee, Cabinet:
 - a. noted the contents of the submission Managed Retreat: Approval to Consult on Options [CAB-22-SUB-0119];
 - b. referred the submission, together with the associated submissions Draft National Adaption Plan: Proposed Consultation [CAB-22-SUB-0118] and Residential Flood Insurance Issues [CAB-22-SUB-0120], to the Climate Response Ministers Group for further consideration;
 - c. invited the Minister of Finance, the Minister Responsible for the Earthquake Commission and the Minister for Climate Change to combine the three submissions referred to above into one submission, revised as appropriate in the light of the discussion at the meeting;
 - d. authorised the Climate Response Ministers Group and the Minister for Emergency Management to have Power to Act to take decisions on the submission.
3. This paper combines the three Cabinet papers into one paper and seeks the decisions delegated by Cabinet to the Climate Response Ministers Group and the Minister for Emergency Management. Appendix 1 contains the full list of decisions sought - these are the same decisions originally sought at Cabinet in each of the three Cabinet papers considered there, with minor changes to reflect the consolidation of consultation material.
4. Following Cabinet discussions, we have revised wording in the integrated consultation document to:
 - a. reinforce that central government will not bear every risk and cost of climate change and that risk and costs will fall across different parts of society;
 - b. emphasise that retreating from at risk areas is only one way of managing the risks of climate change and natural hazards. This will need to be considered alongside other

approaches, including those to increase the resilience of assets in situ, and that Government has not yet decided on a preferred policy option for a managed retreat system;

- c. clarify that proposals for future work programmes in the draft national adaptation plan will be dependent on future funding and/or policy decisions, including decisions to be made in future Budgets;
- d. add sub-questions relating to a situation where the Government were to directly support flood insurance.

Relation to Government priorities

5. The Government declared a climate change emergency on 2 December 2020, the Cabinet Business Committee agreeing that climate change “demands a sufficiently ambitious, urgent, and coordinated response across government to meet the scale and complexity of the challenge” [CBC-20-MIN-0097 refers] and has also “noted the intention to put the climate at the centre of government decision-making.
6. The national adaptation plan will also deliver on the Labour and Green Parties’ agreement to achieve the purpose and goals of the Climate Change Response Act 2002 (CCRA).
7. Progressing the Climate Adaptation Act, along with the Natural and Built Environments Act (NBA) and Strategic Planning Act (SPA), within this term of government was stated as an aim in the Labour Party 2020 manifesto and was agreed to by Cabinet in December 2020 [CAB-20-MIN-0522 refers]. The current timing is to introduce this legislation in 2023.

Background

All New Zealanders will be affected by the impacts of climate change

8. New Zealand’s communities, assets, infrastructure and natural environment are increasingly exposed to the risks we face due to our changing climate reality.
9. For example, New Zealand has a significant exposure to natural hazard impacts, most of which will be exacerbated by climate change. These impacts arise from several sources including flood, earthquake, tsunami, volcanic activity, wildfire, drought and inundation. The impacts from natural hazards are not limited to physical impacts but include social and cultural impacts.
10. The costs to New Zealand of future natural hazard events will increase over time as the effects of climate change and population growth increase the amount of property and infrastructure (and its associated value) exposed. Sea level rise and changing patterns of rainfall are expected to present significant challenges for our major urban centres, most of our population, taonga and sites of cultural importance.
11. Repetitive drought, extreme heat, loss of water security and wildfire are also likely to become more frequent as the climate changes.¹

¹ IPCC (2022): *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability* Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Chapter 11.

12. The Government is taking action to reduce emissions domestically and contribute to the global effort. However, we know that a certain amount of climate change is inevitable.
13. The IPCC Working Group II Report notes that “climate change impacts and risks are becoming increasingly complex and more difficult to manage”. It also notes there are “feasible and effective adaptation options which can reduce risks to people and nature”.²
14. Climate impacts will be felt in different ways around New Zealand. The impacts of climate change will be unequally distributed and are likely to exacerbate existing inequities and impact vulnerable groups. The potential for disproportionate effects on Māori, people with disabilities, low-income earners, older people, rural communities and youth is particularly concerning.
15. The national adaptation plan is a Government-led plan for all New Zealanders. It will help manage distributional impacts and seeks to avoid exacerbating inequalities, but all New Zealanders have a role to play in understanding climate risks and building resilience to the effects of climate change.

The Climate Change Response Act sets out a framework for ongoing risk assessment and national adaptation plans to respond to our changing climate reality.

16. In late 2019, Parliament unanimously passed the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act. This amended the CCRA and introduced the Zero Carbon framework.
17. The amendments expanded the purpose of the Act to include adaptation. The new requirements to achieve this purpose were to prepare the first national climate change risk assessment (the Risk Assessment) and respond to that Risk Assessment by preparing New Zealand’s first national adaptation plan.
18. The CCRA specifically requires that the national adaptation plan set out:
 - a. the Government’s objectives for adapting to the effects of climate change
 - b. the Government’s strategies, policies, and proposals for meeting those objectives
 - c. the time frames for implementing the strategies, policies, and proposals
 - d. how the matters in paragraphs (a) to (c) address the most significant risks identified in the most recent national climate change risk assessment
 - e. the measures and indicators that will enable regular monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the strategies, policies, and proposals.
19. Together, the national adaptation plan and the Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) will drive the changes needed to achieve a climate-resilient and low emissions New Zealand. The ERP will be published by the end of May 2022.

Cabinet provided strategic direction to guide the national adaptation plan’s early development

20. In March 2021, Cabinet agreed in-principle to the strategic direction for the first national adaptation plan [CAB-21-MIN-0084], subject to further refinements following engagement and consultation. The strategic direction included a vision, a set of ten principles, five outcome

² Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Working Group II Contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report

areas (led or co-led by various agencies) and five cross-cutting objectives led by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE).

21. In October 2021, the Climate Response Ministers Group (CRMG) agreed the scope of the first national adaptation plan should include all 43 risks identified in the Risk Assessment and directed officials to include an additional risk to telecommunications and digital infrastructure.
22. CRMG also noted that priorities for this first national adaptation plan include preventing actions that would increase risks over time and strengthening the ability of the emergency management system to respond to changing climate risks. A sequenced and prioritised set of actions has subsequently been developed that:
 - a. reflects the full scope of risks and strategic direction received, and also
 - b. takes into consideration resourcing and funding limitations for implementation over the next six-year period.

The draft national adaptation plan provides an opportunity for public consultation on managed retreat

23. The recommendations of the Resource Management Review Panel for discrete legislation to address managed retreat, and the public statements already made by the Government, raise strong expectations that the draft national adaptation plan issued for consultation will be accompanied by material relating to managed retreat.
24. Discussion about managed retreat has been in the public domain for some years now.
 - a. The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment's report, 'Preparing New Zealand for rising seas' was published in 2015, seven years ago.³
 - b. The Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group published their report, 'Adapting to climate change in New Zealand', in 2018, four years ago.⁴
 - c. New Zealand's first National Climate Change Risk Assessment was published in 2020, two years ago.⁵
 - d. The report of the Resource Management Review Panel which recommended introduction of a Managed Retreat and Climate Change Adaptation Act, was published in 2020, two years ago.⁶
 - e. There has been extensive coverage in the media of the issues involved, particularly when extreme weather events occur, such as recently in Westport.

³ Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (2015). *Preparing New Zealand for rising seas: Certainty and Uncertainty*. (Wellington, Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment).

⁴ Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group (CCATWG). (2018). *Adapting to a Climate Change in New Zealand: Recommendations from the Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group*. (Wellington: Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group).

⁵ Ministry for the Environment. 2020. *National Climate Change Risk Assessment for Aotearoa New Zealand: Main report – Arotakenga Tūraru mō te Huringa Āhuarangi o Āotearoa: Pūrongo whakatōpū*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment

⁶ Resource Management Review Panel (2020) *New Directions for Resource Management in New Zealand: report of the Resource Management Review Panel*, Wellington: Ministry for the Environment

25. However, the issues involved, and the potential solutions, are still likely to be highly contested and controversial. These include questions on when it could be used, who decides, who pays, responsibilities and liabilities, and the effect on private property rights.
26. The government has made significant financial contributions to support managed retreat and/or clean-up after major disasters. ^{s 9(2)(g)(i)}
27. The consultation alongside the draft national adaptation plan is a critical first opportunity to seek feedback on the broad high-level framework for managed retreat. This will inform detailed policy design of a managed retreat system. It will not be a consultation on detailed proposals that are ready for final policy decisions and drafting instructions.

Advice – national adaptation plan

Agreeing the Government's long-term adaptation strategy

28. In late 2020 the Minister of Climate Change requested information from approximately 400 policy and service delivery organisations on their preparations for the impacts of climate change.
- Of the fifty-six per cent of respondents, over 70 per cent considered tools and guidance would help them better understand the impacts.
 - Barriers to effective adaptation were identified as a lack of awareness/education of impacts of climate change (60 per cent of respondents) and lack of tools/methods by which to engage (49 per cent of respondents).
29. Following Cabinet decisions in March 2021 [CAB-21-MIN-0084], MfE undertook targeted engagement with Māori, local government and youth. Engagement sought feedback on the relative priority of the risks identified in the Risk Assessment, and discussion of actions that could usefully address the risks.
30. Findings from this engagement were broadly consistent with those identified by reporting organisations. Key themes were the importance of the reforms, the need for an integrated approach to climate action for emission reductions and adaptation, and how risks and costs of action are shared.
31. The strategic direction and proposals in the draft national adaptation plan also respond to wider adaptation engagement with Māori, and on-going conversations with Ihirangi and the Pou Take Āhuarangi (Climate) of the National Iwi Chairs Forum. Key needs identified for Māori were for:
- Māori communities to be resourced to implement adaptative actions
 - development of Māori-specific data sets to understand the nature of their vulnerability, and open access to data sets
 - development of a platform to support Māori climate action.

32. The draft national adaptation plan also responds to feedback from local government, which centred on the need for central government to clearly define roles and responsibilities for adaptation and managed retreat, in addition to funding mechanisms, access to research and data, and nationally consistent guidance and tools.
33. A strategy map sits within the national adaptation plan. It contains both the long-term strategic direction for action and the objectives for the first national adaptation plan.
34. The strategic direction has been refined as a result of engagement and consultation. We seek your agreement to the long-term vision, purpose and goals for the national adaptation plan, as outlined in Table 1 below.

35. s 9(2)(g)(i)

s 9(2)(g)(i)

Application of an indigenous framework for climate change action

36. Cabinet agreed to explore the application of an indigenous climate framework for the national adaptation plan and agreed to report back on this as the national adaptation plan progressed [CAB-21-MIN-0084]. In response, Ihirangi has developed the Rauora framework, which is a climate-specific Te Ao Māori response to future pathways. This framework goes beyond the scope of the national adaptation plan.
37. We propose the concepts of the Rauora framework are referenced in the national adaptation plan including an explanation of how concepts align. We also intend to publish the independent Rauora framework developed by Ihirangi on MfE's website alongside the draft national adaptation plan. This approach is supported by Ihirangi as it will provide a starting point to work together while maintaining integrity of their framework.
38. The reference to the Rauora framework acknowledges the partnership between the Crown and Māori. It also recognises the importance of a Māori worldview and a holistic approach to managing the impacts of climate change and reducing emissions.

Areas of focus, and outcomes and objectives for the first national adaptation plan

39. Climate change impacts are often felt by people in the form of extreme weather events. To address this, we need to take action to respond to the immediate climate risks and impacts New Zealanders are facing. In the short term, this means strengthening the emergency management system to respond to future events at a national, regional and local level.
40. As this first national adaptation plan sets the foundation for adaptation action, it is important that case studies and pilots are included in the plan as practical examples of action.

41. Several case studies, including co-investment for flood resilience in Westport, sit within the draft national adaptation plan. The Westport case study in particular informs exploratory work on cost sharing models for co-investment in flood resilience.
42. The 2018 report from the Climate Change Adaptation Technical Working Group recommended the Government take a planned and proactive approach to adaptation that includes:
- a. strong leadership to direct New Zealand's adaptation action
 - b. robust and accessible information for decision-making on climate risks and how to adapt
 - c. building capacity and capability to adapt
 - d. funding mechanisms to support action.
43. In response to feedback received during development of the plan, and considering the need to prioritise, we propose the actions in this first national adaptation plan:
- a. reform institutions to be fit for a changing climate
 - b. provide data, information, tools and guidance to enable everyone to assess and reduce their own climate risks
 - c. embed climate resilience across government strategies and policies.
44. While the national adaptation plan is not a Government response to that report, the proposed system-wide actions will support central government to provide the necessary leadership, information and tools to enable New Zealanders to effectively adapt to climate change.
45. This should not be taken to imply that central government has sole responsibility for adaptation. Central government may need to be involved in taking action where there are high levels of risk and urgency, or there is significant hardship. However, in most cases it is likely that local government will continue to play a leading role.
46. This also does not mean that it is appropriate for central government to fund all adaptation actions and local infrastructure. System-wide actions relating to roles and responsibilities can help clarify this.
47. In March 2021, Cabinet agreed to the following five cross-cutting objectives for the national adaptation plan, to be led by MfE [CAB-21-MIN-0084]:
- a. clarify roles and responsibilities for adaptation
 - b. ensure legislation and institutions are fit for a changing climate
 - c. provide tools and guidance to enable adaptation action
 - d. ensure appropriate funding and financing is available to enable adaptation action
 - e. enable access to climate data and information.
48. The cross-cutting objectives have been renamed as 'system-wide objectives' to make the language more accessible. These objectives form the 'system-wide actions' chapter in the

draft national adaptation plan. Together they set out our system-wide strategies to achieve the vision and goals outlined in the strategy map.

Reforming institutions to be fit for a changing climate

49. System-wide reforms, which address several barriers identified in the draft national adaptation plan, are already underway and are included as actions. This includes Resource Management (RM) reform, Three Waters reform, a Government response to the independent Future for Local Government Review and the Emergency Management System reform.
50. These reforms will clarify existing and new roles and responsibilities, especially for local government and communities, and require a shift to planning for climate change impacts and evolving climate risks. These reforms will require careful consideration, alignment and monitoring due to differences in timeframes and scope.
51. There are also several Government work programmes underway to address local government funding and financing challenges, including but not limited to the Future for Local Government Review, Urban Growth Agenda and Land Transport Revenue review.
52. In particular, there will be a principled consideration of local government funding and financing mechanisms as part of the Future for Local Government Review, including how to address major challenges such as climate change.
53. To better reflect the role of legislation in clarifying roles and responsibilities, we propose to combine two of the previously agreed cross-cutting objectives: (a) clarifying roles and responsibilities for adaptation and (b) ensuring legislation and institutions are fit for a changing climate, to:
 - a. *'legislation and institutional arrangements are fit for purpose and provide clear roles and responsibilities'*.
54. We also propose to update the three other cross-cutting (now system-wide) objectives for the national adaptation plan. We seek your agreement to these system-wide objectives as outlined in Table 2 below. Actions are included within the system-wide actions chapter to achieve these objectives.

Table 2: Proposed system-wide objectives for the national adaptation plan (formerly cross-cutting objectives)

Proposed system-wide objectives
Legislation and institutional arrangements are fit for purpose and provide clear roles and responsibilities
Robust information about climate risks and adaptation solutions are accessible to all
Tools, guidance and methodologies enhance our ability to adapt
Unlocking investment in climate resilience

Providing data, information and guidance to enable everyone to assess and reduce their own climate risks

55. Adapting to climate change is not solely the responsibility of central and local government. All sectors, communities and individuals have roles and responsibilities in preparing for and managing both existing and future climate risks. These include:
- a. understanding climate change risks and impacts
 - b. finding solutions, using the best tools, data and information available
 - c. building resilience to recover from climate impacts.
56. Where different groups, such as local councils, the financial sector and the private sector, may benefit from investment in resilience, they should share the costs equitably. One way central government can enable this is through provision of climate change data.
57. Climate change data is collected and managed inconsistently across New Zealand, making it hard to access and use. The draft national adaptation plan proposes actions to ensure the right infrastructure is established to integrate, manage and standardise the data needed to make decisions that reduce risk.
58. A number of actions are therefore proposed that will deliver access to data and information. Actions are also proposed to ensure the right tools, guidance and methodologies support central and local government, the private sector and communities to assess and manage risks, and plan for adaptation.
59. Cabinet agreed to proceed with the development of a Māori Climate Action Platform in March 2022 [MCR-22-MIN-0007]. The development of a platform to support Māori climate action is pivotal to advancing Māori climate action through a Māori worldview.
60. The platform aims to address the inequitable distributional impacts of climate change on Māori and also has the potential to address all 44 of the risks within scope of this national adaptation plan. It will also contribute to the ongoing statutory requirement to take into account the effects of climate change on iwi and Māori.
61. The platform is also subject to final Budget 2022 decisions which means it is not included in the draft national adaptation plan for consultation. Any future announcement of this action will be an opportunity to highlight the Crown's commitment to the Crown-Māori partnership on climate change.

Embedding climate resilience across government policies and programmes

62. To build climate resilience across New Zealand, the national adaptation plan must drive a well-coordinated national adaptation effort. Cabinet agreed to structure the national adaptation plan around five outcome areas [CAB-21-MIN-0084]. Each outcome area contains several supporting objectives. Under these sit the strategies, policies and proposals to achieve the outcome.
63. We propose changes to the outcome statements and associated outcome objectives for each outcome area to align with the proposed strategic direction for the national adaptation plan, as outlined in Table 3 below.

s 9(2)(g)(i)

s 9(2)(g)(i)

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Governance arrangements to ensure accountability and delivery of actions in the national adaptation plan

64. Cabinet has agreed to formalise the Climate Change Chief Executives Board as an Interdepartmental Executive Board (IEB) under the Public Service Act 2020 [CAB-22-MIN-0055.01]. The functions of the Board include:
- a. supporting the implementation of the emissions reduction plan through defining specific accountabilities on Ministers, individual public sector chief executives and the joint Climate Change Chief Executives
 - b. establishing (subject to funding approved through Budget 2022) a monitoring and reporting system to ensure progress is understood and can inform active management of the emissions reduction plan at the economy, sector, and policy package levels
 - c. developing guidance to help government agencies, Crown agencies, Crown entities and Crown-owned companies to consider climate change objectives in their decision-making.
65. Cabinet also agreed [CAB-22-MIN-0055.01] that the remit of the IEB include the Ministry for the Environment; the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; the Department of Conservation; the Ministry of Social Development; the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development; the Treasury; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade; the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Primary Industries.
66. A formal oversight and coordination function for the national adaptation plan is necessary to ensure accountability for implementation across government, improve coordination within central government and ensure cross-agency support for adaptation action. This group includes agencies tasked with preparing the national adaptation plan, so there is an opportunity for the IEB to oversee implementation of the national adaptation plan, in addition to the emissions reduction plan.
67. All actions in the draft national adaptation plan have been assigned a Ministerial portfolio. We seek agreement to relevant Ministers and public sector Chief Executives being responsible for overseeing progress of actions that fall under their respective Ministerial portfolios, where those actions have the necessary Cabinet approval and budget funding.
68. The members of the IEB are jointly responsible to the Prime Minister [CAB-22-MIN-0055.01]. We propose the IEB report to the Prime Minister annually on the implementation of the national adaptation plans actions and every two years on the overall sufficiency of actions in addressing the risks within the scope of the national adaptation plan.
69. This will directly address the proposed national adaptation plan action to 'establish a central government oversight and co-ordination function for national adaptation plan implementation'. It will also provide clarity around roles and responsibilities across central government departments and encourage coherence and integration across legislation and institutions.
70. We recommend CRMG continues to oversee progress of the national adaptation plan through implementation and note that collective Ministerial responsibility will be essential for the success of the national adaptation plan.
71. A number of actions in the draft national adaptation plan are proposals without a defined policy solution or dedicated funding. The draft national adaptation plan clearly identifies whether actions are current (strategies and policies) or if they are proposed. Ongoing commitment from

Ministers will be needed to develop and test any proposed actions that fall under their portfolios.


Advice – managed retreat material

72. Passing legislation to support managed retreat is a critical action within the draft NAP to address the large and growing risks from natural hazards and climate change.

73. 72,000 New Zealanders are currently exposed to present-day extreme coastal flooding, along with about 50,000 buildings worth \$12.5 billion. By the end of the century, depending on the extent to which global greenhouse gas emissions are reduced, sea level rise of between 0.5 to 1.1 m could mean an additional 116,000 people would be exposed to extreme coastal storm flooding.⁷ The value of exposed assets in New Zealand with 1.0 m of sea level rise will be NZ\$25.5 billion.⁸

74. Natural hazards also create risks. There will often be no single source of risk, and the particular response to risk will depend on the type of risk and on whom it falls. In many cases individuals will respond themselves. In other situations, it may be necessary for government (either local or central) to intervene.

75. ^{s 9(2)(f)(iv)}



76. One response is managed retreat, which is an approach to reduce or eliminate exposure to intolerable risk. Managed retreat includes the idea of strategically relocate assets, activities, and sites of cultural significance (to Māori and non-Māori) away from at-risk areas within a planned period of time.

77. The government has made significant financial contributions to support managed retreat and/or clean-up after major disasters. ^{s 9(2)(g)(i)}



78. The consultation on managed retreat issues is an important part of the delivery of the national adaptation plan and is integrated within the combined consultation document. It is a critical first opportunity to seek feedback on the broad high-level framework for managed retreat to inform detailed policy design of a managed retreat system. It will not be a consultation on detailed proposals that are ready for final policy decisions and drafting instructions.

Previous Cabinet decisions

79. Cabinet has:

⁷ Paulik et al. (2019). Coastal Flooding Exposure Under Future Sea-level Rise for New Zealand. Report for the National Science Challenge: The Deep South Challenge, NIWA

⁸ IPCC (2022) at 11.3.5.2.

- a. agreed to progress the development of adaptation legislation using the Resource Management Review Panel's Report as a starting point for scoping and policy development [CBC-20-MIN-0121];
- b. agreed that the Climate Adaptation Act will contain policy that provides for processes and mechanisms for managed retreat [CAB-21-MIN-0068];
- c. agreed that the following policy areas will form the basis for the development of the Climate Adaptation Act ^{s 9(2)(f)(iv)} [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

- d. agreed in principle to a list of potential primary objectives and principles for the Climate Adaptation Act [CAB-21-MIN-0068];
- e. noted that the Natural and Built Environments Act and Strategic Planning Act will also play an important part in the range of adaptation responses [CAB-21-MIN-0068];
- f. agreed that the Ministerial Oversight Group established to make decisions on resource management reform will make policy decisions required for the development of the Climate Adaptation Act [CAB-21-MIN-0068];
- g. agreed that the Climate Adaptation Act would be decoupled from the wider resource management reforms and that consultation would proceed in February/March 2022 as part of the national adaptation plan consultation [CAB-21-MIN-0225.01].

80. In practice due to the decision to decouple the Climate Adaptation Act from the wider Resource Management reforms, the Ministerial Oversight Group process will come to an end before policy decisions for the Climate Adaptation Act are ready to be considered. We therefore propose that the Climate Response Ministers Group provide direction on policy development for the Climate Adaptation Act.

81. This paper seeks your agreement to the consultation material and questions we propose to include as part of the integrated consultation document 'Adapt and thrive: Building a climate-resilient New Zealand', attached at Appendix 2. This consultation document seeks public feedback on the core parts of a high-level framework for a managed retreat system:

- a. Objectives and principles for managed retreat
- b. Establishing a process for managed retreat
- c. Roles and responsibilities.

82. This consultation material also provides context and describes why we need a managed retreat system and related legislation. It does not propose detailed policies to be included in legislation.

83. Consultation as part of an integrated consultation document gives an opportunity to get public feedback on managed retreat to inform detailed policy development. Further public consultation on managed retreat will occur through the select committee process after legislation is introduced to the House.

Objectives and principles for managed retreat

84. Cabinet agreed in principle to five objectives and five principles for managed retreat [CAB-21-MIN-0068 refers]. Following further work by officials I propose minor revisions (red in the table below), which have been considered by the Climate Response Ministers Group.

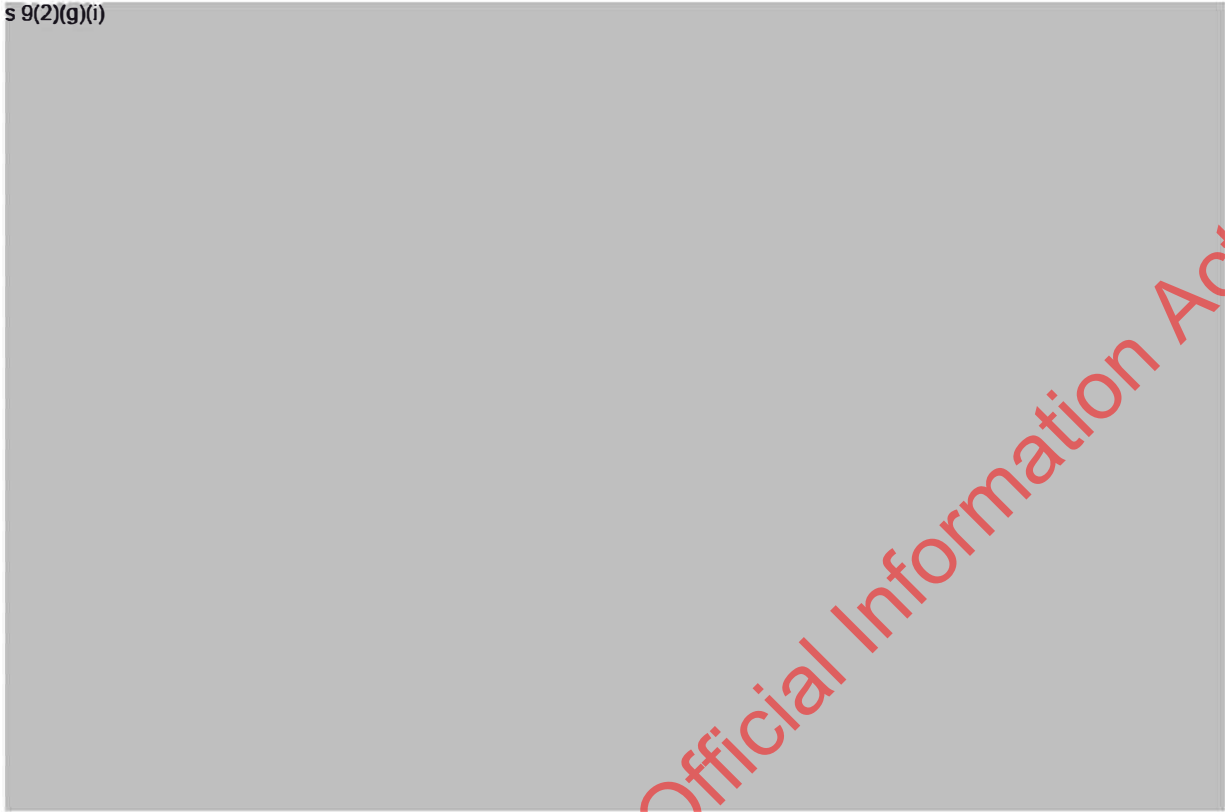
85. s 9(2)(g)(i)

s 9(2)(g)(i)

86. s 9(2)(g)(i)

s 9(2)(g)(i)

s 9(2)(g)(i)



Establishing a process for managed retreat

87. Managed retreat is an option that should only be used where there are no other tenable options after a careful balancing exercise. Other options to be considered during an adaptation planning process could include:

- a. Doing nothing (eg, allowing the property to become unusable over time and potentially allowing people to remain in at-risk areas)
- b. Protecting against the changes (eg, engineering options such as seawalls, or ecosystem-based adaptation)
- c. Accommodating the changes (eg, protecting in the short-term or managing existing exposure through steps such as raising houses onto stilts or requiring buildings to be rebuilt following a hazard event in a different location or to a higher standard of resilience).

88. s 9(2)(f)(iv)



89. According to recent research there are five main stages to a proactive managed retreat process. We propose to include a high-level diagram in the consultation material outlining these stages:

s 9(2)(g)(i)

90. We do not expect that the process will be identical for every retreat. For example, the process may be different for a retreat following a natural hazard event compared to a retreat planned in anticipation of a future hazard event. Different tools may also be necessary for pre- and post-event retreats.
91. The details of the new resource management system will not be publicly released until the Bills are introduced later in 2022, after the national adaptation plan consultation. The diagram is therefore based on what is known so far and references to elements of the resource management system are at a high level.

Roles and responsibilities

92. All actors have a part to play in reducing the risks from natural hazards impacts, including individuals who will have responsibilities for managing risks to private property. We propose to include a discussion in the consultation material on the roles and responsibilities different actors could take within a managed retreat system.
93. Currently, homeowners and asset owners are responsible for managing their own risks and there is no specific mandate for any level of government to manage the movement of people permanently away from high-risk areas. Legislation only provides for required post-event evacuations and the 'red-stickering' of property. It does not provide for managed retreat.
94. There have been processes approximating managed retreat, however, these have generally been taken on by local government in support of communities in an ad hoc way.
95. Local government has obligations to prepare for and manage risks from natural hazards and climate change under a variety of acts including the Local Government Act, the Resource Management Act, the Civil Defence Emergency Management Act and the Building Act.
96. In practice, large events have also involved central government playing a role. s 9(2)(g)(i)

97. The benefits of a planned and coordinated approach to managed retreat include ensuring equity (by establishing a principled basis for decision making across the country) and increasing efficiency (reducing the chance of ad hoc and expensive responses on a case by case basis).

98. s 9(2)(f)(iv)

99. Local government will likely continue to play a lead role in most cases of managed retreat. s 9(2)(g)(i)

s 9(2)(g)(i)

100. As directed by the Climate Response Ministers Group (CRMG 16 February 2022) the consultation material includes discussion of illustrative criteria for greater central government involvement (not preferred policy options). It also includes a question seeking views on what the criteria for greater central government involvement could be. s 9(2)(g)(i)

101. s 9(2)(g)(i)

s 9(2)(f)(iv)

Increasing investment in climate resilience, cost sharing and insurance

106. Incentivising actors to manage their risks and invest in resilience now can help to reduce the challenges and costs of climate change in the future. An interrelated body of work is underway across Government, which will help create the policy settings for investment in resilience and adaptation measures, including managed retreat. These are discussed in the draft national adaptation plan.

107. s 9(2)(f)(iv)

108. We therefore propose to consult on risk and cost sharing in the context of roles and responsibilities, at a high level only. Officials will continue to consider appropriate mechanisms to support the proposed managed retreat framework, as part of the legislation.

109. Following Cabinet discussions, changes have been made to update wording in the integrated consultation document to:

- a. reinforce that central government will not bear every risk and cost of climate change and that risk and costs will fall across different parts of society;

b. s 9(2)(g)(i) [redacted];
s 9(2)(g)(i) [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

Advice – Residential flood insurance issues

110. With thousands of New Zealand homes exposed to flood risk, insurance cover against these losses has long been viewed as an essential way of supporting our resilience to natural hazards.

111. Historically, New Zealanders have had very high insurance coverage compared to other countries subject to similar risks. Flood insurance and insurance for other natural hazards is widely available as part of all-risk insurance policies. This has been supported by Government interventions such as the Earthquake Commission (EQC) Scheme. EQC automatically attaches to private insurance policies for fire. It provides natural hazard insurance for residential buildings and some areas of residential land after earthquakes, landslips, volcanoes, tsunami and hydrothermal activity. It also provides cover for storm or flood damage for residential land.⁹ Residential buildings are not covered for flood risk by EQC as insurance against flood risk has historically been widely available at affordable prices.

112. There are two issues playing out regarding flood insurance. One is improved information about risks supporting more granular risk-based pricing by insurers. In the past, different risks across the country have not been fully reflected in insurance pricing. Improved data has enabled risk-based pricing which can mean that riskier parts of the country can face rising premiums, while premiums may decrease in less risky areas. For example, Tower Insurance, which has around s 9(2)(b)(ii); s 9(2)(b)(i) of the residential insurance market share, began phasing in more granular flood risk pricing in late 2021. s 9(2)(g)(i)

The second issue is underlying risk increasing as the frequency and severity of flooding events is exacerbated by climate change – we expect to see the effects of this in the longer-term. The effects of these two issues are distinct but overlapping and, when combined, mean that households may begin to face rising premiums or struggle to access insurance, though timing of any large-scale impacts is uncertain.

⁹ Note EQC cover has some exclusions such as fences, driveways, and mailboxes (where these are not integral to the building) and outdoor swimming pools, which means it is not always as comprehensive as private insurer cover

113. Loss of access to insurance means communities are less resilient and able to recover from flooding events. This has negative wellbeing implications across key wellbeing domains including: housing; income, consumption and wealth, and; health and subjective wellbeing. Further, the effects of risk-based pricing and increased flood risk will not be distributed evenly. Some (but not all) flood-prone properties are cheaper, and therefore home to those in lower socioeconomic situations. Those on low incomes are most likely to be impacted by affordability issues caused by an increase in insurance prices. However, all homeowners of high-risk properties (i.e. across all incomes) would be affected by changes to insurance availability.
114. Additionally, Te Ao Māori recognises the interconnectedness of people and the natural world, including a strong connection between people and wai (water). Iwi and hapū located by awa (rivers) and moana (ocean) will also be affected, and these connections will result in unique wellbeing impacts. ^{s 9(2)(f)(iv)}

International schemes

115. Other countries are also grappling with flood insurance issues. Examples include:
- a. The Australian Government recently released draft legislation on a cyclone and related flood damage reinsurance pool. It is proposed to be backed by a \$10 billion Government guarantee and commence on July 1st, 2022 for residential, strata, and small business property insurance policies, in order to lower premiums.
 - b. In the United Kingdom, Flood Re is a joint initiative between the Government and insurers. It makes the flood cover part of residential insurance policies more affordable. Every insurer that offers residential insurance in the UK must pay into the Flood Re Scheme (with some restrictions on eligibility for homeowners, as outlined at paragraph 127.a). This Levy raises £180 million every year that is used to cover flood risks in residential insurance policies.
 - c. The US National Flood Insurance Programme (NFIP) is a federally managed scheme used to subsidise the cost of flood insurance, delivered to the public directly and through a network of insurance companies. It is funded by premiums paid by policyholders and borrowing from the US Treasury when the balance is insufficient to pay NFIP's obligations. NFIP works with communities who are required to adopt initiatives to mitigate flooding effects.

Work done to date and initial feedback from industry

116. The Treasury began providing advice on the emerging issues surrounding flood insurance in the second half of 2021, in the context of a potential shorter-term issue of insurers such as Tower adopting more granular risk-based pricing for flood due to better information. In response to this, the Treasury engaged with all major residential insurers to determine whether they were likely to follow suit. The Minister Responsible for the EQC has also begun engaging with industry chief executives.

117. ^{s 9(2)(b)(ii); s 9(2)(ba)(i)}

Further, insurers have said that Tower's move is unlikely to trigger a significant shift in the market in the short-term. Despite this assurance, the move is indicative of the increasing

challenges around insurability of flood risk to come, and insurers could move more quickly than expected (for example, in response to a large-scale event).

118. Insurers have indicated they agree affordability and availability may become an issue as risk-based pricing becomes more widely used in the medium to longer-term. ^{s 9(2)(b)(ii); s 9(2)(ba)(i)}

However, we expect for some assets the risk will materialise before then.

119. Thinking about the appropriate role of insurance in the context of increasing insurability issues due to climate change needs to be one part of a wider work programme including measures to avoid and control risk (e.g., through land-use planning, public and asset-specific flood management and protection measures, and 'retreat' from high-risk areas). These kinds of actions will remain essential regardless of decisions around insurance. This is because insurance only shares the costs of impacts, and does not alter the physical risks or changes in these.

120. The Minister Responsible for the EQC has also previously heard feedback from some insurers that Government should explore targeted and time-bound availability and affordability solutions for high-risk locations. We agree with this sentiment and are keen to investigate what this might look like.

121. Our officials will continue to work collaboratively with the insurance industry to ensure a solution that is workable and supports a well-functioning private insurance market. Officials will continue to monitor market developments. Officials will also investigate whether the increased emphasis on climate risks for large insurers via the new Climate Related Disclosures regime has any implications for insurance pricing. If the availability and affordability of flood insurance were to deteriorate quickly and significantly. ^{s 9(2)(f)(iv)}

122. The high-level insurance-related content and questions to be consulted on (page 101 of appendix 3). The material seeks feedback on the role of insurance in responding to flood risk, the UK Flood Re model as a case study, and the interaction between insurance and managed retreat more specifically.

123. The Treasury will engage stakeholders on the NAP generally and on targeted questions around insurance. The Treasury will continue to work with MfE to finalise the details and timing of the flood insurance engagement plan.

Considering options for the role of insurance

124. As noted above, a broad programme of work under the banner of the NAP is considering the underlying management of risks exacerbated by climate change, including flood risk. Improved management of underlying flood risk will help to promote the affordability and availability of insurance.

125. Clear risk signals from insurance pricing can have positive impacts on encouraging homeowners and communities to take flood risk mitigations. While loss of access to insurance has negative wellbeing impacts as described above, rebuilding in high-risk areas following a disaster might also reduce resilience. ^{s 9(2)(g)(i); s 9(2)(f)(iv)}

^{s 9(2)(f)(iv)}

Proactively released under the Official Information Act 1982

s 9(2)
(f)(iv)

Releasing the draft national adaptation plan and managed retreat proposals for consultation

Consulting on the draft national adaptation plan now is essential to meet our statutory deadlines and seek feedback on the proposals

128. The CCRA requires public consultation on the draft national adaptation plan to be undertaken before it is finalised.¹⁰

129. Consulting on the draft national adaptation plan now will provide the opportunity for public feedback and for the proposed strategic direction and actions to be tested for coherency and gaps. It will also contribute to meeting our statutory requirement to take into account the following in preparing the national adaptation plan:

- a. the distribution of the effects of climate change across society
- b. the ability of communities or organisations to undertake adaptation action

¹⁰ Climate Change Response Act 2002, section 5ZS (6)

- c. the economic, social, health, environmental, ecological and cultural effects of climate change, including effects on iwi and Māori.

130. We propose to release a single integrated consultation document for public consultation between 28 April and 3 June 2022. A five-week consultation period will provide submitters with a reasonable opportunity to provide feedback. It will also help ensure we meet our statutory deadline to publish the national adaptation plan in August 2022.

131. All targeted engagement during the public consultation period will be conducted online due to the current COVID-19 alert level settings and Omicron risks. Online workshops will be held specifically for Tiriti partners, local government and sectors that will play a role in implementing the proposed actions. Webinars will be available for the wider public, alongside online resources.

s 9(2)
(h)

135. Timeframes for the post-consultation steps to finalise the draft national adaptation plan will be carefully considered in the event the consultation period is extended.

Next steps

National adaptation plan

136. Following the decisions sought in this paper, officials will launch public consultation on the national adaptation plan between 28 April and 3 June 2022.

137. The final national adaptation plan will be published by the statutory deadline of August 2022.

Managed retreat legislation

138. s 9(2)(f)(iv)

139. Although Cabinet agreed that the Ministerial Oversight Group would make the policy decisions required for development of the Climate Adaptation Act, in practice the Ministerial Oversight Group's focus has been on the Strategic Planning Act and Natural and Built Environments Act following the decoupling of the Climate Adaptation Act workstream from those Acts. The Ministerial Oversight Group process will come to an end before policy

decisions for the Climate Adaptation Act can be taken. Instead, we propose that the Climate Response Ministers Group provide direction on policy development for the Climate Adaptation Act.

140. Policy development for the Climate Adaptation Act will continue after the consultation period over the course of 2022 on a timeframe to introduce the legislation in 2023.

s 9(2)(f)(iv)

141. s 9(2)(f)(iv)

142. s 9(2)(f)(iv)

Te Tiriti implications

143. In its final advice to the Government, in May 2021, the Climate Change Commission identified that Māori, iwi and hapū are likely to be disproportionately impacted by the transition to a low emission and climate resilient economy more than others.

144. We acknowledge the status of iwi and hapū as tangata whenua and that climate change produces disproportionate impacts on Māori communities, businesses and their relationship with the natural environment.

145. There is a statutory requirement under the CCRA to take into account the effects of climate change on iwi and Māori. Upholding Te Tiriti o Waitangi partnership; engaging with iwi, hapū and Māori; and providing greater recognition of te ao Māori, including mātauranga Māori, in our climate change policies is critical.

146. Targeted engagement with Māori has been planned during the public consultation period to:

- a. ensure Māori are engaged on any policy changes and key ministerial decisions and understand how they might be impacted
- b. ascertain our Treaty partners' view on proposed national adaptation plan actions and sequencing
- c. understand how Māori may be disproportionately affected by climate change and whether the actions proposed will work towards meeting their needs.

147. Our research shows that Māori communities are more sensitive to natural hazards (eg, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding, storms and drought) and climate impacts due to the proximity of housing, infrastructure and sites of cultural significance to the coast (and other at risk areas) (eg, marae (ancestral meeting house), urupā (burial ground), pātaka kai (traditional food gathering sites), wāhi tapu (sacred sites)).
148. There are many Māori communities, whānau, iwi and hapū in coastal fringes and lowland areas who are already exposed to flooding, erosion and sedimentation, and these risks are projected to increase with sea-level rise. Other Māori-owned land is steep and susceptible to damage from high-intensity rainstorms. About 80 per cent of the land and ocean-based resources owned by Māori are held in multiple or communal ownership.
149. We know that Māori land has a unique set of legal arrangements and characteristics specific to collective ownership with clear principles and objectives centred around land retention, the protection of wāhi tapu and land utilisation.
150. Some Māori are less able to 'retreat' to other areas which can increase the complexity of managed retreat. Some of these reasons may include the unique relationship and spiritual connection Māori have to the land and its natural resources as well as the difficulty in moving sites of cultural significance such wāhi tapu, pātaka kai and urupā.
151. ^{s 9(2)(f)(iv)} [REDACTED]
152. It is critical to approach the design of the managed retreat system with a wide lens and within the context of Māori well-being and existing legislative and policy frameworks including Te Ture Whenua Māori Act, Treaty settlement legislation, the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act and iwi environmental management plans. ^{s 9(2)(g)(i)} [REDACTED]

Recommendations

We recommend that you:

- a. **note** the updates to the consultation document 'Adapt and thrive: Building a climate-resilient New Zealand (highlighted in Appendix 2), following feedback from Cabinet
- b. **note** that Appendix 3 is the clean version of this document that we are seeking approval to release (referenced below at rec 21 of Appendix 1)

c. **agree** to the recommendations in Appendix 1

Yes/No

Signature

Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister	
Hon Grant Robertson Minister of Finance; Minister of Infrastructure	
Hon Dr Megan Woods Minister of Energy and Resources; Minister for Housing	
Hon Carmel Sepuloni Minister for Social Development and Employment	
Hon David Parker Minister for the Environment	
Hon Nanaia Mahuta Minister of Foreign Affairs; Local Government; Associate Māori Development	
Hon Poto Williams Minister of Building and Construction	
Hon Damien O'Connor Minister of Agriculture; Minister for Biosecurity	
Hon Stuart Nash Minister of Forestry; Minister for Economic and Regional Development	
Hon Willie Jackson Minister for Māori Development	

Hon Michael Wood Minister of Transport	
Hon Kiri Allan Minister for Emergency Management	
Hon David Clark Minister Responsible for the Earthquake Commission	
Hon James Shaw Minister of Climate Change	

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