



National Adaptation Plan: Scope and structure – updated CRMG slides

Date Submitted:	5 October 2021	Tracking #: BRF-745	
Security Level	Policy and Privacy In-Confidence	MfE Priority:	Urgent

	Action sought:	Response by:
Hon James SHAW, Minister of Climate Change	Approve Appendices 2 and 3 for circulation to CRMG colleagues	6 October

Actions for Minister's Office Staff	<p>Return the signed report to MfE</p> <p>Subject to Minister agreement, circulate to CRMG Ministers by 8 October:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Appendix 1: Updated National Adaptation Plan slide pack for Climate Response Ministers Group b. Appendix 3: CRMG Appendix 1 - Proposed Chapter structure for the NAP c. Appendix 4: CRMG Appendix 2 - National Climate Change Risk Assessment – Priority Risks
Number of appendices and attachments # 4	<p>Appendix 1: Updated National Adaptation Plan slide pack for Climate Response Ministers Group</p> <p>Appendix 2: Talking points - NAP agenda item for the CRMG meeting in October</p> <p>Appendix 3: CRMG Appendix 1 - Proposed Chapter structure for the NAP</p> <p>Appendix 4: CRMG Appendix 2 - National Climate Change Risk Assessment – Priority Risks</p>

Ministry for the Environment contacts

Position	Name	Cell phone	1st contact
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Director	Katherine Wilson	s 9(2)(a)	

National Adaptation Plan: Scope and structure – updated CRMG

Key Messages

This briefing provides you with a proposed addition to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) slide pack for the Climate Response Ministers Group (CRMG) meeting on 15 October.

We have included two additional slides at the end of the pack to outline the progress of work related to an indigenous framework for the NAP, in the context of how this work is aligned with other complementary initiatives across government.

The aim is to ensure that further work across agencies to develop an indigenous framework across the whole of climate work programme is consistent with the government's overall strategic approach to the Crown-Māori relationship.

Recommendations

We recommend that you:

- a. **Approve** the attached updated *National Adaptation Plan slide pack for Climate Response Ministers Group* (Appendix 1), *CRMG Appendix 1: Recommended Chapter Structure for the NAP* (Appendix 3) and *CRMG Appendix 2 - National Climate Change Risk Assessment – Priority Risks* (Appendix 4)

Yes/No

AND

- b. **Agree** to circulate the slide pack and appendices to your CRMG colleagues by the 8 October, ahead of the CRMG meeting on the 15 October

Yes/No

OR


- c. **Provide** additional feedback on the attached slide pack and appendices to officials by 6 October

Yes/No

- d. **Agree** this briefing and appendices will be released proactively on the Ministry for the Environment's website once consultation on the National Adaptation Plan has started.

Yes/No

Signature

Katherine Wilson Director - Climate Adaptation and Evidence	
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Hon James SHAW Minister of Climate Change	
Date:	

Purpose

This briefing seeks your approval of an updated slide pack to support discussion on the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) at the Climate Response Ministers Group (CRMG) meeting on 15 October.

You have previously approved the slides seeking agreement from CRMG on the scope and structure of the NAP to guide agency working over the coming 4 – 9 months.

There are changes to the proposed appendices (Appendices 3 and 4 to this briefing).

We propose additional slides be included to reflect the progress of the work related to an indigenous framework for the NAP. They also set out how the Ihirangi thinking on the indigenous framework is aligned with other complementary initiatives across government.

Context

In March 2021, Cabinet agreed to explore an Indigenous worldview as the leading worldview for the NAP [CAB-MIN-0084].

To give effect to this direction, we contracted advice from Ihirangi¹. Ihirangi provided advice earlier this year outlining the Rauora framework as a way to reflect an indigenous worldview. The Rauora framework is focused on the concept of inter-connectedness and abundance, and covers concepts that go beyond the bounds of policy within the NAP.

The Climate Change Commission advice on a low emissions future for Aotearoa placed a strong emphasis on the need to work in partnership with Iwi/Māori and to ensure the transition to a low emission economy is firmly rooted in the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. The Commission also emphasised the need to support a Māori-led approach to enable an equitable transition for Iwi/Māori.

As a result of both these sets of recommendations, the intention is to progress a Māori Climate Action Strategy through the Climate Emergency Response Fund Budget 22 process. The work to deliver the Action Strategy will enable aspects of the Rauora framework and support a holistic approach across both mitigation and adaptation.

Advice

The CRMG meeting has been scheduled for 15 October, with more time available than previously anticipated to discuss the NAP. We consider this would be a good opportunity to update other Ministers on progress exploring the application of an indigenous framework, the concept of the Rauora framework. The aim would be to ensure that further work to develop the Rauora framework, both within the NAP and across the whole of climate change work programme, is aligned with the government's overall strategic approach.


There are multiple indigenous frameworks across government that are being progressed within various initiatives, including Te Oranga o Te Taiao – a te ao Māori concept that has been developed collaboratively with the Freshwater Iwi Leaders Group for the Resource Management Reform. The Rauora framework is consistent with the concept of Te Oranga o Te Taiao, although it is expressed differently.

It will be important that any application of the Rauora framework within the NAP is consistent with the government's overall strategic approach to progressing the Crown-Māori relationship and giving effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi. We have worked with Te Puni Kōkiri on the additional material proposed for CRMG.

s 9(2)(g)(i)

¹ Ihirangi are the operational arm of the Pou Take Āhuarangi

s 9(2)(g)(i)



Next steps

We seek your agreement to this additional material for inclusion in the slide pack for CRMG. This is included on slide 6, 14 and 15. If you agree to this material, these papers can be included in the pack for circulation to CRMG by 8 October.

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Appendix 2: Talking points - NAP agenda item for the CRMG meeting in October

The talking points provided to you in BRF-560 on 9 September [BRF-560 refers] are provided here for completeness:

- a) I recommend taking action to adapt to all 43 risks in the Risk Assessment
- Investment costs will be felt upfront, but will reduce future costs of increasing impacts
 - In prioritising some risks over others, we ignore their interconnected relationship.
 - It will require additional work by a range of agencies to ensure all risks are adequately addressed.
 - In many instances significant work programmes to achieve other outcomes are already in progress. Embedded climate outcomes within these work programmes is most likely to deliver the system change we need.
 - Sequencing can help to manage costs over time.
 - Do Ministers have views on: which risks or actions should be addressed in Year 1 and Year 2, or areas of priority in your portfolios?
- b. I propose the NAP structure follows a future-focused, outcome-based approach
- This approach provides a positive and inspiring vision for building resilience and enabling action
 - I propose to use case studies to create connection and relevance of the NAP for the public, including for managed retreat.
 - Ministers and agencies will be responsible for developing and implementing actions.
 - We are under a statutory deadline to publish the NAP by August 2022.
 - Decisions on scope and structure are needed now from CRMG so drafting can commence ahead of consultation on the draft NAP from March 2022.
 - Actions in the NAP will be drafted in the last quarter of 2021 for your review at the end of this year.
 - We have an opportunity to reflect an indigenous framework.
 - Officials have received advice from Ihirangi on an indigenous framework centred on the Rauora framework, which prioritises environmental abundance.
 - s 9(2)(g)(i)
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

- Do Ministers have views that can guide agencies further in their work with Ihirangi to reflect an indigenous worldview in the NAP?

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Appendix 3: CRMG Appendix 1 - Proposed Chapter structure for the NAP

Proposed Chapter Structure	Relevant Climate Change Response Act Requirements	Lead Chapter Author
Foreword from the Minister of Climate Change	5ZS (1) In response to each national climate change risk assessment, the Minister must prepare a national adaptation plan.	Minister Shaw
CHAPTER 0: Executive Summary	N/A	MFE
CHAPTER 1: Introduction		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to use this document Strategy Map Our climate is already changing and we must prepare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illustrate what could NZ be like in 10, 50, 100 years (under RCP 8.5) New Zealand's climate projections & climate risks (National Climate Change Risk Assessment) Distribution of climate impacts across society – who/what is most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change? What is adaptation? Why is it important? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does adaptation relate to / differ from emissions reductions? How does it relate to and differ from natural hazards and emergency management? Benefits of taking a proactive approach to prepare for climate impacts (including return on investment) How the plan was developed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of government approach Summary of engagement, feedback and how it has influenced the plan. 	<p>5ZS (4) In preparing a national adaptation plan, the Minister must take into account the following:</p> <p>(a) economic, social, health, environmental, ecological, and cultural effects of climate change, including effects on iwi and Māori;</p> <p>(b) the distribution of the effects of climate change across society, taking particular account of vulnerable groups or sectors;</p> <p>(d) any information received as a result of requests made under section 5ZW:</p> <p>(e) any relevant advice or reports received from the Commission;</p> <p>(g) scientific and technical advice.</p> <p>5ZS (6) In preparing a national adaptation plan, the Minister must undertake public consultation on the draft plan.</p>	MFE
CHAPTER 2: Why does New Zealand need a National Adaptation Plan?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International commitments and responsibilities with respect to adaptation – (e.g. Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework, UN Sustainable Development Goals, etc.) Statutory requirements (Climate Change Response Act) Relationship with Emissions Reduction Plan Need for coordinated approach across government. 	<p>5ZS (4) In preparing a national adaptation plan, the Minister must take into account the following:</p> <p>(c) New Zealand's relevant obligations under international agreements</p>	MFE
CHAPTER 3: Our strategy for building New Zealand's resilience to the impacts of climate change		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vision for the future Principles for developing and implementing the Plan The outcomes and objectives the plan seeks to achieve Roles and responsibilities for adaptation across society (Summary table) 	<p>5ZS (2) A national adaptation plan must set out—</p> <p>(a) the Government's objectives for adapting to the effects of climate change; and</p> <p>(b) the Government's strategies, policies, and proposals for meeting those objectives; and</p>	MFE
CHAPTER 4: Outcome-based Action Plans		
<p>4.1 - System-wide / Foundational Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction – why do we need to take action? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current state - where are we now? In-scope Risks – what's at stake? What is the problem we are trying to solve/prevent? Case study - linking lived experience to problem definition Outcome – what are we trying to achieve? Set out a clear real-world picture of success Objectives – how are we going to get there? Strategic diagram - linking all actions to relevant objectives and the overarching outcome Actions Narrative - summary of strategies, policies, proposals, projects – what is Government going to do to achieve the objectives and outcome? (links to more detailed description of actions in appendix) Roles and responsibilities - Future behaviour desired in relation to this outcome for all relevant actors – Who will be doing what? 	<p>5ZS (2) A national adaptation plan must set out—</p> <p>(a) the Government's objectives for adapting to the effects of climate change; and</p> <p>(b) the Government's strategies, policies, and proposals for meeting those objectives; and</p> <p>(d) how the matters in paragraphs (a) to (c) address the most significant risks identified in the most recent national climate change risk assessment.</p> <p>5ZS (4) In preparing a national adaptation plan, the Minister must take into account the following:</p> <p>(a) economic, social, health, environmental, ecological, and cultural effects of climate change, including effects on iwi and Māori.</p>	MFE
<p>4.2 - Natural Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Same structure as Ch 4.1) 		MFE; MPI
<p>4.3 - Buildings, Homes and Places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Same structure as Ch 4.1) 		HUD; MBIE
<p>4.4 - Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Same structure as Ch 4.1) 		Te Waihangā
<p>4.5 - Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Same structure as Ch 4.1) 		TPK
<p>4.6 - Economy & Financial System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Same structure as Ch 4.1) 		MBIE
CHAPTER 5: Research Strategy		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research priorities for the second NCCRA Research priorities for future NCCRAs where research needs to start now because it will take a long time Strategies to achieve the research priorities (resourcing/funding, new ways of working together) 	<p>5ZS (1) In response to each national climate change risk assessment, the Minister must prepare a national adaptation plan.</p>	MFE
CHAPTER 6: Monitoring and evaluation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of All Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress: Have we done what we said we would do? Effectiveness: Is it working? Are we achieving our outcomes and objectives? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of data (who holds/gathers the information) Baseline measure for each indicator When do we expect to see an improvement against the baseline for each indicator (based on the actions we plan to take)? Monitoring and evaluation structure diagram for each outcome chapter 	<p>5ZS (2) A national adaptation plan must set out—</p> <p>(e) the measures and indicators that will enable regular monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the strategies, policies, and proposals.</p> <p>5ZU Progress reports on national adaptation plan</p> <p>(1) For each national adaptation plan, the Commission must provide the Minister with a progress report that evaluates the implementation of the adaptation plan and its effectiveness</p>	MFE
CHAPTER 7: Appendix		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glossary NCCRA risks – all on one page NAP Actions Table (all action plan chapters will contribute to this complete programme of work) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action title: what is the brief name of the action? 5 words or less. Risks it addresses: Which NCCRA risks does it address? Action description: What will it do to improve resilience? Why is it needed? How will it address the risks? Up to 4 sentence description of the piece of work. For whom: Who is it for? Who will benefit from the action being done and how? Will it help people/places/species disproportionately impacted in some way? Action owner: Which agency will deliver it? Which Minister is accountable? Funding: Approximately what will the action cost OR How/when will it be funded? Timeline for delivery: When will it be started and completed? 	<p>5ZS (2) A national adaptation plan must set out—</p> <p>(c) the time frames for implementing the strategies, policies, and proposals; and</p> <p>(d) how the matters in paragraphs (a) to (c) address the most significant risks identified in the most recent national climate change risk assessment; and</p> <p>(e) the measures and indicators that will enable regular monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the strategies, policies, and proposals.</p> <p>5ZS (4) In preparing a national adaptation plan, the Minister must take into account the following:</p> <p>(f) the ability of communities or organisations to undertake adaptation action, including how any action may be funded:</p>	MFE

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Appendix 4: CRMG Appendix 2 - National Climate Change Risk Assessment – Priority Risks

Natural	Human	Economy	Built	Governance
N1 Risks to coastal ecosystems, including the intertidal zone, estuaries, dunes, coastal lakes and wetlands, due to ongoing sea level rise and extreme weather events.	H1 Risks to social cohesion and community wellbeing from displacement of individuals, families and communities due to climate change impacts.	E1 Risks to governments from economic costs associated with lost productivity, disaster relief expenditure and unfunded contingent liabilities due to extreme events and ongoing, gradual changes.	B1 Risk to potable water supplies (availability and quality) due to changes in rainfall, temperature, drought, extreme weather events and ongoing sea level rise.	G1 Risk of maladaptation across all domains due to the application of practices, processes and tools that do not account for uncertainty and change over long timeframes.
N2 Risks to indigenous ecosystems and species from the enhanced spread, survival and establishment of invasive species due to climate change.	H2 Risks of exacerbating existing inequities and creating new and additional inequities due to differential distribution of climate change impacts.	E2 Risks to the financial system from instability due to extreme weather events and ongoing, gradual changes.	B2 Risks to buildings due to extreme weather events, drought, increased fire weather and ongoing sea level rise.	G2 Risk of exacerbating impacts across all domains because current institutions, legislation, decision-making frameworks, funding mechanisms are not fit for climate change.
N3 Risks to riverine ecosystems and species from alterations in the volume and variability of water flow, increased water temperatures, and more dynamic morphology (erosion and deposition) due to changes in rainfall and temperature.	H3 Risks to physical health from exposure to storm events, heatwaves, vector-borne and zoonotic diseases, water availability and resource quality and accessibility due to changes in temperature, rainfall and extreme weather events.	E3 Risks to land-based primary sector productivity and output due to changes in mean rainfall and temperature, seasonality, weather extremes and changes in the distribution of invasive species.	B3 Risks to landfills and contaminated sites due to extreme weather events and ongoing sea level rise.	G3 Risks to governments and businesses from climate change related litigation, due to inadequate or mistimed climate change adaptation.
N4 Risks to wetland ecosystems and species, particularly in eastern and northern parts of New Zealand, from reduced moisture status due to reduced rainfall.	H4 Risks of conflict, disruption and loss of trust in government from changing patterns in the value of assets and competition for access to scarce resources primarily due to extreme weather events and ongoing sea level rise.	E4 Risks to tourism from changes to landscapes and ecosystems and impacts on lifeline infrastructure, due to extreme weather events and ongoing, gradual changes.	B4 Risk to wastewater and stormwater systems (and levels of service) due to extreme weather events and ongoing sea level rise.	G4 Risk of a breach of Treaty obligations from a failure to engage adequately with and protect current and future generations of Māori from the impacts of climate change.
N5 Risks to migratory and/or coastal and river-bed nesting birds due to reduced ocean productivity, ongoing sea level rise and altered river flows.	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, due to ongoing sea level rise, changes in rainfall and drought.	E5 Risks to fisheries from changes in the characteristics, productivity, and spatial distribution of fish stocks due to changes in ocean temperature and acidification.	B5 Risks to ports and associated infrastructure due to extreme weather events and ongoing sea level rise.	G5 Risks of delayed adaptation and maladaptation due to knowledge gaps resulting from under-investment in climate adaptation research and capacity building.
N6 Risks to lake ecosystems due to changes in temperature, lake water residence time, and thermal stratification and mixing.	H6 Risks to Māori social, cultural, spiritual and economic wellbeing from loss of species and biodiversity due to greater climate variability and ongoing sea level rise.	E6 Risks to the insurability of assets due to ongoing sea level rise and extreme weather events.	B6 Risks to linear transport networks due to changes in temperature, extreme weather events and ongoing sea level rise.	G6 Risks to the ability of the emergency management system to respond to an increasing frequency and scale of compounding and cascading climate change impacts in New Zealand and the Pacific region.
N7 Risks to terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems due to increased extreme weather events, drought, and fire weather.	H7 Risks to mental health, identity, autonomy and sense of belonging and wellbeing from trauma due to ongoing sea level rise, extreme weather events and drought.	E7 Risks to businesses and public organisations from supply chain and distribution network disruptions due to extreme weather events and ongoing, gradual changes.	B7 Risk to airports due to changes in temperature, wind, extreme weather events and ongoing sea level rise.	G7 Risk that effective climate change adaptation policy will not be implemented and sustained due to a failure to secure sufficient parliamentary agreement.
N8 Risks to oceanic ecosystem productivity and functioning due to changes in sea surface temperature, ocean mixing, nutrient availability, chemical composition and vertical particle flux.	H8 Risks to Māori and European cultural heritage sites due to ongoing sea level rise, extreme weather events and increasing fire weather.		B8 Risks to electricity infrastructure due to changes in temperature, rainfall, snow, extreme weather events, wind and increased fire weather.	G8 Risk to the ability of democratic institutions to follow due democratic decision-making processes under pressure from an increasing frequency and scale of compounding and cascading climate change impacts.
N9 Risks to sub-alpine ecosystems due to changes in temperature and a reduction in snow cover.				
N10 Risks to carbonate based, hard-shelled species from ocean acidification due to increased atmospheric concentrations of CO ₂ .				
N11 Risks to the long-term composition and stability of indigenous forest ecosystems due to changes in temperature, rainfall, wind and drought.				
N12 Risks to the diverse range of threatened and endangered species that are dependent on New Zealand's offshore islands for their continued survival.				

10 most significant risks

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