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Submitted to Updating Aotearoa New Zealand's Approach to International Climate Change Negotiations
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Business

If you are submitting on behalf of an organisation, please provide your organisation name:
Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research

Location

New Zealand

Section 1: What do you think New Zealand should be seeking to achieve through our participation at COP?

How can New Zealand best use COP to advance effective and ambitious global action?

Enter your answer here:

There is a need to look at long-term approaches with an intergenerational perspective. This can be achieved through fully integrated programmes rather than a focus on individual, short-term projects.

This is how we will build momentum.

What areas are most critical for New Zealand to promote effective and ambitious global action at COP?

Importance - Global emissions reduction (Mitigation):
Most Important

Importance - Increasing resilience (Adaptation):
Most Important

Importance - Climate finance and technical support for climate action in developing countries:
Most Important

Importance - Aligning global financial flows with the net zero transition:
Most Important

Importance - Loss and damage:
Very Important

Importance - Nature-positive climate action (e.g. through native ecosystems and nature based solutions, addressing the linkage between the biodiversity and climate crises):
Most Important

Importance - Trade policies and instruments that support climate action:
Very Important

Importance - Agricultural sector climate action:
Somewhat important

Importance - Circular economy and sustainable industry (e.g., reducing plastic waste, etc.):
Somewhat important

Importance - Technology, innovation and transfer of technology:
Somewhat important

Importance - Other (please specify below):

Why? Tell us more:

Global Emissions need to be reduced to reach climate change targets. Climate change has affected the natural and built environment and we need to be adapting now.

Climate finance and technical support for climate action in developing countries is most important within the context of having fully integrated programmes that result in nature positive outcomes.

Aligning global financial flows with the net zero transition is very important in relation to ensuring developed countries are able to transition and reduce emissions, and that developing countries don't miss out on the benefits that developed countries already have.

Loss and damage is very important if rebuilding contributes to nature positive climate action and a circular economy.

Nature positive climate actions are most important as you are trying to enable nature to return the planet to a better equilibrium.

Trade policies and instruments that support climate action are very important, as they indicate to producers what the market expectations are of their climate actions behaviours.

Agricultural sector climate actions are somewhat to most important depending on the country. Circular economy and sustainable industry are somewhat important and needs to support native positive actions.

Technology, innovation and transfer of technology are somewhat important. Technology is the solution in some situations, and will enable some behaviour change, but will not be the solution for everything.

How can New Zealand best leverage participation in COP to support our own low-emissions transition?

Enter your answer here:

What areas are most critical for New Zealand to promote our domestic transition through our participation at COP?

Domestic Transition - Insight into other countries' transition policies (e.g. on just transition, or implementation of nature-based solutions):

Domestic Transition - Cooperation with other countries to support New Zealand's transition (e.g. on transport, attracting used EVs):

Domestic Transition - Promoting New Zealand as a low-carbon tech proving ground/green investment destination:

Domestic Transition - Access for New Zealand businesses to world-leading international businesses' transition technologies and business models:

Domestic Transition - Export opportunities for cleantech or carbon-efficient New Zealand exporters:

Domestic Transition - Other (please specify below):

Why? Tell us more?:

If you are a business or you represent a Māori, civil society or industry organisation, are you considering participating in COP? Why/why not?

Enter your answer here:

We would participate if we were invited by another participant to provide scientific advice and have done this in the past.

Supporting the Pacific is a key component of our approach to COP. What do you think is important to consider as we do this, and why?

Enter your answer here:

How we appropriately partner, resource and enable indigenous leadership.

Indigenous leadership: What role should New Zealand play in amplifying indigenous voices in the global climate change regime? How can we do this most effectively?

Enter your answer here:

By enabling true partnership and providing adequate resourcing.

Nature-positive climate action: How should we seek to ensure our global response to climate change also improves the resilience of our native ecosystems, and avoids harm to biodiversity?

Enter your answer here:

We seek to deliver actions through nature positive approaches by ensuring we view the natural and built system as a whole. The interactions between the components of the natural and built system for long-term resilience needs to be integrated with nature. This requires an intergenerational view.

Should New Zealand be pursuing other aims at COP not mentioned above? If so, what, and why?

Other aims:

How should we be looking ahead to the prospect of an Australian COP in 2026 to support New Zealand and Pacific interests? Should it affect how we participate in COP in the run up to 2026?

Australia COP:

Section 2: How should New Zealand engage at COP?

What role do you think New Zealand should aim to play at COP? E.g. should we seek to be seen as a constructive bridge-builder, or be more prepared to be an outlier? Why?

Enter your answer here:

We should show leadership with nature positive approaches. This would create long-term resilient thinking this would draw on our conservation heritage and the Te Ao Māori world view.

Who should we be working and aligning with, and why?

Enter your answer here:

Is New Zealand part of the right initiatives and coalitions to achieve our COP objectives?

Not Answered

Why? Why not?:

What should we do differently?:

How should we give effect to our Treaty partnership with Māori in how we engage at COP?

Enter your answer here:

Recognising that iwi chairs should be part of the negotiating group with the officials. Minister Shaw should be accompanied with the Climate Change iwi chair.

Who do you think should be represented at COP to drive the outcomes New Zealand seeks?

Enter your answer here:

Pou Take Āhuarangi (Climate Lead) for the National Iwi Chairs Forum should be of the negotiating team.

Agriculture

What outcomes would you like to see internationally in relation to agricultural climate action?

Enter your answer here:

How do you think Māori rights and interests in agriculture and the land sector should be advocated for at COP?

Enter your answer here:

Like the Pacific kōrero any transition (e.g., transition from pastoral farming to other mitigation options) and land use change needs to ensure that there is an equitable response to, and resourcing of, the transition approach that supports Māori livelihoods.

We should look to non-market-based approaches to support that transition, i.e. a fiscal or public investment is considered – rather than an incentives based approach.

Recognising New Zealand's domestic action to address agricultural emissions, should we be hard lined in negotiations by requiring text to recognise that all countries should be seeking to reduce their agricultural emissions?

Enter your answer here:

Adaptation

What outcomes would you like to see internationally in relation to adaptation?

Enter your answer here:

Are there any specific elements New Zealand should advocate for as a part of the work programme on the global goal on adaptation this year?

Enter your answer here:

What role should New Zealand play in advocating internationally for indigenous-led/co-designed approaches to local adaptation needs?

Enter your answer here:

New Zealand should be advocating for this. In light of Cyclone Gabrielle and other responses there is evidence that iwi are taking the lead in helping their communities to recover. There is a need for nation states to support indigenous peoples in recovery and community led /locally led adaptation processes including risk assessment, adaptation planning and implementation of options for adaptation.

How could this global decision influence New Zealand's domestic action on adaptation?

Enter your answer here:

How can consideration for biodiversity be built into the global goal and framework for adaptation?

Enter your answer here:

What role could New Zealand play in advocating internationally for adaptation actions that avoid harm or that protect or enhance biodiversity and native ecosystems?

Enter your answer here:

Climate Finance

What outcomes would you like to see internationally in relation to climate finance?

Enter your answer here:

What do you think New Zealand should do to support climate finance being accessible and effective for the Pacific?

Enter your answer here:

Needs to take long-term intergenerational view, that will enable the long-term changes needed. This funding should focus on investments that have a low risk of creating maladaptation outcomes (ie. make communities more vulnerable to climate change, e.g. some seawalls make infrastructure and populations more vulnerable not less in time). Any funding should consider the risk of maladaptation.

What kind of funding arrangements for addressing loss and damage from climate impacts do you think New Zealand should support?

Enter your answer here:

We should prioritise funding arrangements that will enable a resilient long-term outcome. This would also enable adaptation.

One funding arrangement could be developed is something akin to the EQC. Funds are placed in this mechanism in advance so that it can enable the rapid release of funds for response but more meaning recovery support by those nations impacted by an extreme event, or perhaps the fund focuses on only on longer-term recovery which may be overlooked but necessary within the current processes.

What features would you like to see in the new collective quantified goal on climate finance?

Enter your answer here:

How would you like to see New Zealand use COP to support broader reform in the financial system and the redirection of financial flows to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Enter your answer here:

How do you think New Zealand can use COP to support the alignment of financial flows in our own country with the Paris Agreement and our climate change targets?

Enter your answer here:

Loss and Damage

How should New Zealand promote successful operationalisation of the Santiago Network?

Enter your answer here:

Given the challenges with being able to access global funds and/or technical assistance, NZ should be promoting approaches to make these processes more efficient and decisions durable. Some options may include:

Clear set of principles that can be used for requests to fast-track requests (where possible)

Maintain an up-to-date registry of organisations that know the Pacific well and the expertise that can be called upon when needed

Promote a clear agenda of on-going investment in adaptation actions (that have been assessed for risk of maladaptation, ie. adaptation actions that make infrastructure/populations more vulnerable over time). These actions are designed to reduce future losses and damages.

Create a specific fund for the Pacific to ensure an equitable portion of the funds are held for the Pacific. Equitable should be judged on components such as expected exposure to future disasters and long-term (negative) changes from climate change and isolation of vulnerable populations (e.g. challenges with getting immediate aid/support).

Potentially the development of a set of robust methodologies to support losses estimation. Damages are arguably easier to quantify as these typically related to things that are immediately needed (e.g. food) and repaired (e.g. critical infrastructure). Losses, on the other hand, may not be easy to quantify and robust approaches will facilitate the release of funds and/or expertise to address losses.

How do you think we can seek to ensure the Santiago Network delivers effective support for the Pacific?

Enter your answer here:

The Santiago Network should ensure that it knows who can provide the expertise relevant to the Pacific, in particular organisations that know the Pacific well.

It would be also helpful to have a robust framework through which the Network understands the full scope of possible losses and damages (particularly losses which are only often apparent over longer time-frames and may not be as immediately evident post-extreme event). Having the expertise and frameworks to support developing countries to understand the full extent of losses and damage, as well as spatial, temporal (and gender) distribution of these losses and damages, is important to ensure adaptation investment is also appropriately prioritised, designed and implemented.

Outside of the Santiago Network, what should New Zealand be advocating for on loss and damage, including through the Warsaw Implementation Mechanism (WIM) on loss and damage?

Enter your answer here:

Forestry

What outcomes would you like to see internationally in relation to forest climate action in the context of COP?

Enter your answer here:

Where do you think New Zealand can provide global leadership on forestry in the context of COP?

Enter your answer here:

What do you think New Zealand's position should be on the role of forests for climate change mitigation, including within NDCs and the international purchase of forest carbon credits?

Enter your answer here:

What do you think New Zealand's position at the COP negotiations should be on the role of forests for climate change adaptation, such as through nature-based solutions?

Enter your answer here:

How do you think Māori rights and interests in forestry and the land sector should be advocated for at COP?

Enter your answer here:

Any transition and land use change needs to ensure that there is an equitable response to, and resourcing of, the transition approach that supports Māori livelihoods.

We should look to non-market-based approaches to support that transition, i.e. a fiscal or public investment is considered – rather than an incentives based approach.

Gender and climate change

How should New Zealand advocate for gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of climate change at the UNFCCC?

Enter your answer here:

What concrete actions can New Zealand take to advance gender-responsive climate policies and actions internationally?

Enter your answer here:

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

How should Aotearoa engage with the LCIPP?

Enter your answer here:

Indigenous people should be part of the decision making and negotiation process at COP alongside nation states.

What can we do to support and empower Māori to engage in the work of the LCIPP?

Enter your answer here:

There needs to be support for engagement between the Māori climate platform and LCIPP on a regular basis. This should include regular exchanges of dialogue/meetings etc with officials from the UN for indigenous communities to meet for knowledge exchange. This could be provided through online platforms, and resourcing should be provided to do this.

How can we better connect the work of the LCIPP at the international level to grass-root indigenous climate action, and specifically, what iwi, hapū and Māori communities are doing on climate domestically?

Enter your answer here:

Response Measures

What outcomes would you like New Zealand to advocate for internationally in relation to Response Measures?

Enter your answer here:

Nature positive climate actions.

Are there any domestic climate policies in particular you are concerned will have negative impacts internationally?

Not Answered

If yes, how can we ensure New Zealand is not contributing to these?:

Section 4: Provide General Feedback

You are welcome to provide feedback on any part of the proposal to update New Zealand's approach to international climate negotiations.

Add your comments, ideas, and feedback here:

From a strategic position New Zealand's focus should be on the agriculture sector, climate action and taking a leadership approach. We need to be walking the talk and showing how we plan to make progress e.g. emissions.

Climate adaptation must be progressed through partnering with local communities, including indigenous peoples.

Increasing climate resilience should be progressed through partnership arrangements with indigenous people, including the Pacific.

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