

Appendix 1: System-wide risks and opportunities, together with the Board's recommended responses

<i>Risks</i>	<i>Recommended responses</i>
1. It is difficult to state with certainty if we are meeting our emissions budgets and challenging to assess the sufficiency of our climate adaptation response .	<p><u>The Board</u> will commission analysis to develop a potential set of adaptation indicators to start to assess the 'sufficiency' of New Zealand's adaptation response and consider including these in the next six-monthly report.</p> <p><u>The Board</u> will request timelier GHG emissions data, for inclusion in the next six-monthly report and as part of a regular reporting system.</p>
2. We may not be responding fast enough to adapt to increasing climate related events, and our approach to recovering from extreme weather is not well aligned with long term strategies to build resilience.	<p><u>The Board</u> will commission advice to identify the most material actions for achieving the outcomes in NAP1. This will include assessing whether they can be delivered, are adequately resourced, making sufficient progress, and are timely enough.</p> <p>Following delivery of the select committee inquiries into community-led retreat and adaptation funding, and the Inquiry into response to the North Island severe weather events, the Board will be in a more informed position to recommend the next steps required to build long term resilience, and to support their wider role in overseeing the climate change response.</p>
3. There is limited visibility of how Te Tiriti principles are being applied across the climate policy response.	<p><u>The Climate DCE group</u> will support better coordination of upcoming engagements with Māori, and quality of analysis through quarterly agency updates, to increase cross-agency understanding of good practice and where pressures exist across the system.</p> <p><u>The Board</u> will include analysis of how Te Tiriti principles are being applied in the next six monthly-report.</p>
4. Many foundational climate policies that inform multiple work programmes need to be landed in the coming 12 months to avoid delaying progress towards our climate goals.	<p><u>The Board</u> recommends the following are priorities for <u>the Government</u> to progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laying legislative foundations for adaptation to the impacts of climate change, including managed retreat • Completing the review of ETS settings • Clarity on the approach to agricultural emissions pricing • Changes to the resource management system to better prepare for climate adaptation and risks from natural hazards, and to support the delivery of renewable energy • Deliver water services in a sustainable and resilient manner • Review of the emergency management system • Landing a strategy for equitable transition to the effects of climate change • Enhancing the resilience of critical infrastructure <p><u>The Board</u> will seek to ensure that contributing work programmes retain their focus on building climate resilience and reducing emissions.</p>
5. Resourcing pressures and delivery challenges across the climate change system, including continued low spending rates across the Climate Emergency Response Funding (CERF).	<p><u>The Board</u> will commission advice (to be delivered in October 2023) from relevant agencies on their plans to get critical actions back on track where there are reported delays including where the Board can unlock opportunities to make progress.</p> <p><u>The Board</u> will continue to track progress of CERF actuals against projected spend.</p> <p>Post- election there is a need <u>for agencies</u> to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan and coordinate public engagements/consultations, with potential reprioritisation to reduce pressure on agencies and sector partners • continue developing understanding of interdependencies, connections, and the impact of delays.
<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Recommended responses</i>
1. Supporting the public to take action to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.	<p><u>The Board</u> is commissioning advice (from existing research and surveys) to better understand public views and attitudes towards climate change. This could lead to further work in developing frameworks to better understand how policies can be more effective in their implementation or better support behavioural change. There is also work underway to support data availability that can enable New Zealanders to take action to adapt to climate change and mitigate its effects.</p>
2. Leveraging the increasing intersection of trade and climate policy in international trade and economic cooperation.	<p><u>MFAT to present to the Board</u> on the opportunities and possible implications for domestic action of NZ's recently signed FTAs and seek the Board's strategic direction on NZ's domestic priorities to inform future agreements.</p>
3. Further analysis on including non-forest land uses in New Zealand's NDC accounting.	<p><u>MfE, MPI and Treasury in consultation with DOC</u> to bring a paper to Cabinet with options to expand our NDC accounting to include non-forest land uses to drive greater emissions reductions, biodiversity and adaptation benefits.</p>