

Interim Climate Change Committee Iwi/Māori Interest Group Hui – 21 February 2019 (Wellington)

Mihi/Karakia: Tame Malcolm/Lisa Tumahai

Attendees:

Anaru Smiler	FOMA
Basil Tapuke	Te Tumu Paeroa
Chris Brankin	Ngai Tahu/Kai Tahu
Darren King	Deep South National Science Challenge
Donna Awatere-Huata	Carbon Foundation
Hinekaa Mako	Climate Change Iwi Leaders Group
Huhana Lyndon	Ngati Hine Forestry Trust
Jo-Anne Short	JS Consulting for Climate Change Iwi Leaders Group
Katharina Ruckstuhl	Nga Pae O Te Maramatanga
Kera Sherwood-O'Regan	Ora Taiao
Marino Tahi	CRI group, NIWA
Mike Smith	Climate Change Iwi Leaders Group
Neville King	Rotoma no. 1 Trust
Nicki Douglas	Te Arawa CCC
Rawson Wright	Climate Change Iwi Leaders Group
Dr Shaun Awatere	Landcare Research - Nga Pae O Te Maramatanga
Te Huia Taylor	Nga Kuaka Maarangaranga, Rangatahi
Lisa Tumahai	ICCC
David Prentice	ICCC
Pauline Marshall	ICCC
Jo Hendy	ICCC
Sara Clarke	ICCC
Andy Reisinger	ICCC
Natalie Crane	ICCC
James Whetu	Whetu Consulting Group for ICC
Quentin Duthie	Independent Consultant for ICC
Tame Malcolm	Te Tira Whakamataki for ICC
Waitangi Wood	Te Tira Whakamataki for ICC

Introduction

- Lisa outlined that the next iwi/māori engagement hui will be on 25th March in Wellington
- That she is keen to hear from those in attendance and if there are other people they think should be added to our invite list for hui could they please email Tame – tame@ttw.co.nz.
- Further detail will be shared at Cross-Sector Leaders forum hui on 14th March

The ICC's Terms of Reference outlines a deliverable of evidence and analysis on:

- how surrender obligations could best be arranged if agricultural methane and nitrous oxide emissions enter into the NZ Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)
- planning for the transition to 100% renewable electricity by 2035.

As part of a full analysis of these questions, the ICCC intends to consider the full range of options that could deliver reductions in the agriculture and energy sectors.

ICCC Secretariat members presented information about the Agriculture and Electricity work underway, based on the document distributed in advance of the hui

(https://www.iccc.mfe.govt.nz/assets/PDF_Library/19eec6c050/ICCC-Hui-Thought-Starters-21-February-2019), and answered some clarifying questions.

- Tidal and wave are not as cost-effective or mature technology as wind, but may become significant in time.

Comments from Hui Participants included the following:

- Te Ture Whenua Māori Act ('TWMA') may have implications for Māori land owners (including administration costs), but recognise that the barriers are a protective mechanism to ensure whanau interests are given effect to and must not be diminished in any review.
- Maori owned land is disproportionately in Class 6, 7 and 8 land, and has challenges of governance and disengaged owners
- Good governance is not just an issue under TWMA
- There will be added costs for Māori to make decisions – an analysis of this is needed
- Land use change requires a change in skill and investment and a whole new way to invest in land. The hui encouraged that policy developments are informed by these understandings.
- Clear and timely communication and information needs to be available. There continues to be resistance to changes in land use, due in part to the lack of good available information.
- What if we moved away from business as usual (export/protein market economy)?
- Water allocation doesn't work well for iwi, and there's a concern that emissions allocation could repeat the same problems. The ICCC was encouraged to consider other allocation and monitoring models that are just and equitable.
- Mandatory vs voluntary use of farm environment plans with regards to water and potentially land uses that impact climate.
- Discussions must recognise the distinction between mana whenua and tangata whenua.
- Establish a tangata whenua roopu that could:
 - o unpack analysis and demystify some of the language and policy objectives, and socialise with the supporting and opposing views
 - o distill recommendations and provide sufficient time for response
 - o look at the macro issues and find ways to build resilience in our communities
 - o establish a futures group to look at what can be extrapolated from future-casting, and the implications for our Māori people. How do we give politicians courage and encourage govt to move forward?
 - o establish a process to work together across networks and entities.
 - o recognise that this issue is not about competition and requires a whole society response.
- A strategy is needed to build capability at all levels.
- Concern was raised that the authors of the policies may not represent iwi/māori – there is an absence of Māori in government departments. Need policy by Māori for Māori with Māori - this will only occur if Māori are 'holding the pen'. Māori should influence the development of the ICCC policy.
- Consideration of policy impacts at different scales is needed – e.g. linkage with the Local Government Act, localised implementation (especially around Māori representation), Natural Disaster Resilience Strategy
- Changes in land use may impact rating. Discussed who has control over land, and how restrictions and mandatory behaviour will impact Māori.
- Policies are fragmented and multiple policies have impact on Māori land owners. It is challenging to have a comprehensive understanding of the interdependencies between policies and their cost

implications on Māori. This fragmentation restricts ability to engage and make changes. One policy limitation is that agreement of 50% of landowners to get land out of ETS is difficult for Māori.

- Māori are interested in economic opportunity but not to the detriment of nature or natural environments.
- Government support is needed for geothermal investment. Energy companies have no appetite to invest in geothermal projects. Māori have the resource but a lack of investment capability. Geothermal energy was endorsed by participants.
- There are opportunities with the PGF. The private sector is hesitant to invest as they wait for the funding initiatives to be made available from Government
- Can hydro dams respond to climate change and pressures?
- Transition to electric vehicles - Auckland looked at levy for congestion pricing, pricing policies may need to be included e.g. regional fuel tax. Currently looking at international modelling that encourages electric mobility and transport to do something ambitious, will require incentives.
- Transport is an issue for remote communities. Technological innovation will be needed to support remote communities.
- If Huntly coal power station was removed, could the 3% of electricity it provides be compensated for by increasing solar which now sits at 2%? Solar is a growth area
- The consumer price would be reduced by the reduction of power use by commercial entities, e.g. Japanese owned aluminium smelter taking up a lot of power.
- We need to consider whanau access to energy in isolated places.
- We need to consider micro-generation and de-centralised systems.
- Consider power storage in 'dry' years.
- How do we address energy fluctuations, do we still need oil and gas?
- Consider those living in rural areas and ensure that these communities have what they need. Advocacy for micro, solar and geothermal. Recommended an inventory of existing energy sources, including wind and hydro capability.
- The big generators are in competition and energy is monetised. What if power was generated to meet demand, not commercially driven? Consider a non-competitive model e.g. circular economy.
- Consider potential of tidal energy production.
- Māori communities need to look to energy security, and need to consider mechanisms to future proof communities and industries. This can be incorporated now (as part of an adaptation strategy).

Round up

- Need understanding about companion policies.
- What impacts are going to result from land use change - locally and regionally
- Ture Whenua Māori Act, not a barrier, but a consideration
- Capability building and information
- Adaptation and Transition messaging. Ok to make policy changes, and while we are working with making changes how do we address the impacts on communities reliant on these energies.
- Good messaging to talk about solar etc. Look at exploration of new technologies and acknowledge that efficiencies are important, but must consider the implications of these efficiencies (changes) on our people.
- Acknowledged Anaru and FOMA (Māori business and landowners), TTW and Whetu Consulting.
- Lisa provided an opportunity for one to one engagement, for attendees to send any further comments, for attendees to send names of other people that should be on our invite list.

Karakia whakamutunga