

## Response ID ANON-9W22-T9W3-B

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

Many countries around the world think of New Zealand as a leader in ambitious climate action (we are not) and our actions are looked to as an example. To set a real example and advance effective climate action we need to:

- Continue to fight for a 1.5c limit to global warming
- Act more strongly on agriculture emissions. Stop giving biogenic methane special treatment. It is a potent greenhouse gas that has immediate impacts. NZ needs to stick to it's emissions budgets and this includes methane. We need to set an example and ensure the rest of the world reduces agriculture emissions too.
- Reduce GHG emissions in all areas.
- Remain focused on improving biodiversity, restoring native forests and other ecosystems. Native trees provide habitat for native species but also important areas for outdoor recreation. Biodiversity loss contributes to climate destabilisation. NZ needs to push for action to limit destabilisation of earth's land and ocean systems. Stable environmental and ocean conditions are connected to stable global markets, peace and security. Our society and economy depends on stable environmental and ocean conditions, plus stable global markets, peace and security.
- Act now, with urgency. We can't keep delaying until next year, or the next election cycle.
- NZ needs to stand with the Pacific, our actions especially have a ripple effect around our Pacific neighbours. This means standing with the Pacific's asks from Port Vila for a Just Transition to a Fossil Fuel Free Pacific, and especially commit to moving to full membership of the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance and endorse the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- Be the change we want to see globally. Recognise that Aotearoa is a relatively wealthy high-emitting nation, blessed with natural resources, and accountable for our high historic emissions - and commit to rapid emissions reductions that are globally responsible.
- Respond to the 2023 Global Stocktake shortfall and the latest UN climate scientists' report IPCC AR6 by shouldering our share of rapid emission reductions to safely limit global warming within the humanly adaptable 1.5 degrees.
- This means early updating NZ's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in line with equity well before COP28 - acknowledging that our equitable contribution is at least 80% reduction from 1990 emissions by 2030 (and even higher into negative emissions if historic responsibility is considered), almost all reductions within Aotearoa with specific targets for gross domestic emission reductions, and much less reliant on the forestry get-out-of-jail card. We need to announce much more climate finance, plus real, additional, fair funding for Loss and Damage, well ahead of COP28. NZ needs to scale up climate finance to close the gap between our maximum domestic gross emissions reductions (real cuts here at home that don't rely on trees) and our equitable share of the world's emissions reduction effort. Climate changes are hurting the least emitting countries the most - that is not fair. We help mess up, we help clean up.

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:

Most Important

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

Most Important

Importance - Technology, innovation and transfer of technology:

Very Important

Importance - Other (please specify below):

Why? Tell us more:

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):

Most Important

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

Very Important

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

Somewhat Important

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

Somewhat Important

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

Somewhat Important

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

## Nationally Determined Contributions

NDCs are nationally determined, however are there processes or elements it would be desirable for all countries to focus on in the preparation of their NDC2?

Enter your answer here:

How should this link to the need to urgently reduce emissions in this critical decade, i.e. pre-2030?

Enter your answer here:

Should New Zealand be advocating for the implementation of NDCs to also promote biodiversity benefits – and if so, how?

Yes

If yes, how?:

## Agriculture

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

Enter your answer here:

Commitment and real action for the Global Methane Pledge

Pledges to foster food sovereignty locally, especially for Indigenous people, to ensure resilience to disruptions in large food chains and access to healthy, safe, culturally appropriate food

Commitment to sustainable diets as a pillar of health and climate action

Commitment to supporting a transition to low-emissions ecological farming - plant-based, regenerative organic agriculture (ecological farming)

There should be international recognition of the need to address and phase out, the inputs driving industrial agriculture and the climate crisis, such as synthetic nitrogen fertiliser and palm kernel expeller

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

Enter your answer here:

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:

## Forestry

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

Enter your answer here:

Mandatory Value Chain Analysis on all forests to ensure that the full life cycle of sequestration and emissions are accounted for, and to counter green washing by the forestry industry.

Biodiversity included in recognition of forests to climate change.

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

Enter your answer here:

Perform a Value Chain Analysis on all forests in NZ.

Stop green washing by the exotic forestry industry. Require full life cycle emissions reporting.

Act on the advice of the recent joint Environmental Defence Society/PureAdvantage report that says, to quote, 'if we are to ensure the right trees are indeed planted in the right place for the right purpose, we need more nuanced and carefully designed regulatory settings (including welltargeted incentives) that secure a much more holistic set of values and encourage an interwoven land use approach. Such settings should ensure that forests are planted and managed with a view to optimising ecological integrity, flora and fauna biodiversity and habitat protection, long-term climate (and hazard)

resilience, soil health and stability, water purification and secure yields, temperature management, recreation and amenity values, and spiritual connection alongside carbon sequestration, sustainable timber and bioenergy production'.

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:

Planting trees, and protecting existing forests have a lot of co-benefits. All actions should consider both the effects of reducing GHG's from the atmosphere but also the climate adaptation benefits and health benefits. Increased shade and cooling, resilience to extreme weather, prevention of erosion, wildlife habitat and mental and physical health benefits are just some of the many co-benefits of forests. It is very important to continue to protect and restore forests however it's not a one-stop shop. We need to actively reduce emissions too, not simply plant trees. There needs to be more education around this too.

A biodiversity payment scheme is needed to account for the ecosystem services that forests provide to adaptation and mitigation of the climate crisis (as well as the biodiversity crisis)

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

Enter your answer here:

## Human rights and climate change

Human rights is a cross-cutting issue. How do you think New Zealand should advocate for countries to respect, promote and consider their human rights obligations when taking action to address climate change?

Enter your answer here:

It is a human right to live in a clean and healthy environment. Some components to consider here include:

- Eliminating pollution from ICE transport
- Ensuring there are accessible outdoor spaces for everyone
- Making active transport safe and easy for everyone

New Zealand's International Human Rights Action Plan states we will play a leadership role in advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities. How should New Zealand advocate for the rights of persons with disabilities in the negotiations and at COP?

Enter your answer here:

New Zealand has an International Human Rights Action Plan which sets out our international human rights advocacy priorities through to 2023. Are there any specific human rights that you see as most important for New Zealand to advance in the context of climate change?

Enter your answer here:

## Youth and climate change

Youth is a cross-cutting issue. How do you think New Zealand should advocate internationally for young people when taking action to address climate change?

Enter your answer here:

Ask NZ's rangatahi how they would like to be advocated for internationally. Listen and engage, then pass on their messages.

How can views from young people be better understood and reflected in negotiating positions?

Enter your answer here:

Enabling simple, understandable, school-based consultation. Go to the youth, they shouldn't have to go to the government. Financially assist youth representatives to be part of the NZ delegation.

Advocate for youth involvement in policy-making and give them the power to create change. They will be most impacted by the policies created.

Lower the voting age to 16.

## Biodiversity and Nature-Based Solutions

What outcomes would you like to see internationally in relation to Nature-Based Solutions?

Enter your answer here:

Protect existing native forests and focus on native plant species for planting rather than exotic species. This is especially applicable in New Zealand but also so worldwide.

More urban green spaces and watershed restoration with incorporation into city planning and housing development.

Restore wetlands to help absorb carbon, filter water, and provide critical habitats.

Protect and restore coastal areas such as reefs, mangroves, and marshes to help protect from extreme weather events and capture carbon.

Are there specific environmental or social safeguards, which New Zealand should be pursuing internationally? If yes, how?

Enter your answer here:

How can countries be encouraged to promote biodiversity benefits, and minimise risks of negative impacts on biodiversity from climate action?

Enter your answer here:

Biodiversity benefits include climate resilience. The more biodiversity, and the more protected areas a country has, the more resilient they are to extreme weather events.

Are there insights New Zealand can bring to the international climate-biodiversity nexus from te ao Māori and a kaupapa Māori perspective?

Enter your answer here:

What else should New Zealand be doing internationally to promote more integrated global climate and biodiversity action?

## Just Transition

What outcomes would you like New Zealand to advocate for internationally in relation to just transition?

Enter your answer here:

New Zealand needs to be rapidly and equitably phasing out fossil fuels. They need to advocate for this in the COP28 cover decision.

NZ should support what our Pacific neighbours are asking for: the Port Vila Call to Action for a Just Transition to a Fossil Fuel Free Pacific, including becoming a full member of the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance and endorsing the a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty.

NZ can support the global call by unions for education for workers on the ways that climate change impacts on people's working lives, and engagement in the development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures.

How do you think the perspectives of groups disproportionately impacted by climate change should be included in global approaches to the transition to a low emissions future?

Enter your answer here:

Re-training opportunities for those who are working in industries who are both impacted by new policies to reduce fossil fuels and other destructive practices and those who are impacted by climate change.

For example many people who work as glacier guides on the west coast glaciers have increasingly unstable incomes or those working in the ski industry in the central North Island. We must help with a just transition out of polluting industries such as fossil fuel extraction and intensive agriculture but also help those in other sectors impacted by warming temperatures.

## Response Measures

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

Enter your answer here:

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

Yes

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

Yes. It is concerning that NZ is not adequately addressing methane emissions. The agricultural sector accounts for 50% of NZ's emissions, yet they are getting endless special treatment. New Zealand is a leader in the agricultural space. If NZ doesn't commit to strong policies to reduce methane emissions, many other countries may not either. Conversely if NZ enacts strong policies and helps farmers to shift to more low-emissions practices other countries will likely follow.

Commit to cutting methane from intensive dairying, bring in regulation to reduce cow stocking rates, cut synthetic nitrogen fertiliser, and phase-out the

use of imported feed, such as PKE.

## Oceans

What are the particular ocean-climate issues that New Zealand should focus on, including at the next Ocean-Climate dialogue in June 2023?

Enter your answer here:

End bottom trawling. Ban deep sea mining. Stop overfishing. All of these result in destruction of marine ecosystems, biodiversity loss, and reduced carbon sequestration.

Help to ratify the UN Oceans Treaty. The oceans's natural carbon cycles must be protected. This includes advocating for the protection of coastal wetlands. This will ensure biodiversity protection as well as natural protection from sea level rise and extreme weather events.

What role can New Zealand play to support the dialogue to address ocean issues that are important to New Zealand and the Pacific?

Enter your answer here:

Support other pacific nations to end bottom trawling, ban deep sea mining and stop overfishing.

How can the UNFCCC support collaborative ocean-climate action across UN processes?

Enter your answer here:

## Technology

What outcomes would you like New Zealand to advocate for internationally on low-emissions technology development and transfer?

Enter your answer here:

We must reduce gross greenhouse gas emissions now. We can't continue business as usual and rely on future technology to reduce or remove emissions.

## 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:

Protect Our Winters Aotearoa connects the outdoor community to protect the places we love from climate change. This means mountains, glaciers, rivers, lakes, beaches, trails and more. New Zealand is renowned worldwide for its diverse landscapes and outdoor recreation opportunities, yet is a laggard in climate action and isn't stepping up on the world stage to protect these landscapes. It's shameful. Let's be world leaders in both protection of biodiversity and climate action.

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