Is it time now for a fundamental shift in focus?

**CARBON FORESTRY?**
A summary of 2011 – 2012 Iwi/Maori perspectives on climate change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Our unique interests</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Land (multiply-owned</td>
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<td>— Will never (ever) sell</td>
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<td>• Intergenerational planning horizon</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Concurrent multi-sector interest</td>
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<tr>
<td>— Plantation Forestry (land and tree-owner)</td>
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<tr>
<td>— Indigenous forestry</td>
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<tr>
<td>— Agriculture (sheep and beef, dairy, cropping)</td>
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<td>— Fishing</td>
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<td>— Energy (Geothermal)</td>
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<td>• $NZ37 billion Maori economy</td>
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Our Guiding Principles

- ETS design should be consistent with the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- ETS design should promote options and solutions that seek to appropriately balance economic, social, environmental and cultural outcomes, as opposed to being biased towards solely economic or environmental outcomes
- ETS design should be oriented strongly towards options and solutions that are sustainable and durable across multiple generations
- ETS design must never put at risk multiply-owned Māori land
- ETS design should promote solutions across sectors (rather than create barriers), e.g. not farming versus forestry
- ETS design should recognize and promote options that minimize impacts on our Māori households

ETS Review Panel recommendations

REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE HUI
### Region Specific Interests

#### Tuwharetoa Hui
- Māori Land Court processes impacting on landowners ability to respond effectively or efficiently to title requests when entering into the ETS.
- Rongoa Māori and kai stocks and how they were impacted by climate change were also discussed.
- Rates remissions for land retirement.

#### Hopuhopu (Tainui) Hui
- Case studies helping to support capability in climate change would be an asset to Māori land owners.
- Riparian planting and restoration projects need to be recognised and provided for in the ETS.
- Bio-diversity credits

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### Region Specific Interests cont’d

#### Ngati Awa Hui
- ETS Mapping and the importance of accuracy.
- The five iwi issue was of specific importance to Ngati Awa and they were concerned at the lack of progress in this area.
- Indigenous connections important in the area of climate change

#### Wellington Hui
- Carbon credit branding, particularly for indigenous credits.
- Concern that the ETS does not achieve a reduction in the carbon footprint
Region Specific Interests cont’d

Ngai Tahu Hui

– SILNA forests and their unique characteristics were raised and how they should be treated in the ETS.
– Region specific issues included: need for progress on the five-Iwi forestry project; concern that offsetting will not fully compensate for land-use change.
– Natural hazards and community resilience is essential to communities surviving after events like the Christchurch Earthquake.

Whanganui Hui

– Land blocks without a structure missing out in the allocation process a review of the Te Ture Whenua Māori Land Act was recommended.
– Carbon stock tables should be reviewed.
– 5m rule needed to be changed. It should be made more flexible where landowners choose to replant in native, particularly in high altitude areas like Karioi.

Ngapuhi Hui

– Papakainga should be expressly exempt from liabilities in the ETS.
– It was also noted that other carbon crops like grass should be investigated as well as alternative rail transport for the far north.
– Kaitiakitanga and Tino Rangatiratanga were key concepts that needed to be a foundation to the work of the CCILG.

Te Arawa Hui

– The recognition of riparian management planting in the ETS.
– Letter tabled by the CNI stating that they do not agree to offsetting.
– Education was highlighted around climate change and adaptation as well as the importance of environmental restoration.
WHERE TO FROM HERE?

Key Points:
• Complete endorsement and mandate from Iwi
• Ranked among top 2 to 3 of more than 300 submissions

Priority Issue

• Single biggest issue for Iwi/Maori is 2nd tranche allocation and introduction of flexible landuse
  – Full 2nd tranche NZU allocation on the same basis as 1st allocation
  – Flexible land-use (offsetting) is introduced as option for Māori landowners on the basis that it is decoupled from the 2nd tranche NZU allocation and that there is no clawback of NZU’s
2nd tier Priorities

- The Crown give urgency to advancing the long outstanding 5 Iwi (Tainui, Ngai Tahu, Ngati Awa, Te Uri a Hau, Tuwharetoa ki Kawerau) new afforestation matter
- The Crown give urgency to advancing new afforestation on Crown lands with all other Iwi
- The Crown recognize the carbon capture and biodiversity roles and contribution of indigenous forests to climate change through the introduction of an ETS equivalent NZU as recommended in the Caygill Review
- The Crown introduces a suite of complimentary measures as outlined in our submission towards aligning these with the Governments Growth agenda
- Key in this is equitable access by Iwi/Maori to the Governments investment in Science, Research and Technology

TIME FOR A FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT IN FOCUS
Current context

• Subject to definition, new international rules are being defined (post Kyoto Protocol)

• Other countries are firming up their domestic programs

• ETS is now becoming business as usual

Our advocacy

1. 2012 – 2013 shift focus to exploring Iwi/Maori Green Growth and Trade opportunities arising out of the ETS announcements and
   
a) Must happen around and in support of the ETS (complimentary measures); and

2. Continue to work on embedding the announced changes to the ETS (definition of regulations)
   
a) Addressing the particular rohe interests and priorities
How?

- Establish immediately Maori Green-Growth think-tank to provide leadership and advice to Government on the Green Growth Advisory Groups Report;
  - Part of this work could explore options for the ETS to recognize indigenous forestry i.e. NZU equivalent as per ETS Review Panel Report, 2011
  - Rapid focus on technological development so that agriculture can enter the ETS and be part of the climate change solution
  - Development of renewable energy technologies and carbon capture and storage technologies
- Equitable access for Iwi/Maori to Government investment in Science, Research and new technology
  - This has to include measures and programs aimed at the particular vulnerabilities of whanau and hapu

My Seven Key Points

1. Growing evidence that there is no longer a tradeoff between profitability and improving the environment and society towards a low carbon economy
2. Move policy and interests from short-termism to intergenerational planning horizons (stop focusing on and rewarding Quarterly Results)
3. Make balancing economic, environmental, social and cultural drivers a fiduciary issue (at the Board table)
4. Find and develop solutions that balance our interests (across all our sector interests). New technology focus for Iwi/Maori
5. We (Maori) will seek out responsible investors and partners who fundamentally share these values and drivers (they are still very rare)
6. We value highly our relationship with Minister for Climate Change – Tim Groser
7. IT IS TIME FOR A FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN FOCUS!