



Environmental policy and landscape transformation

New Zealand Farm Forestry Association Conference
Te Papa, Wellington, 25 March 2021

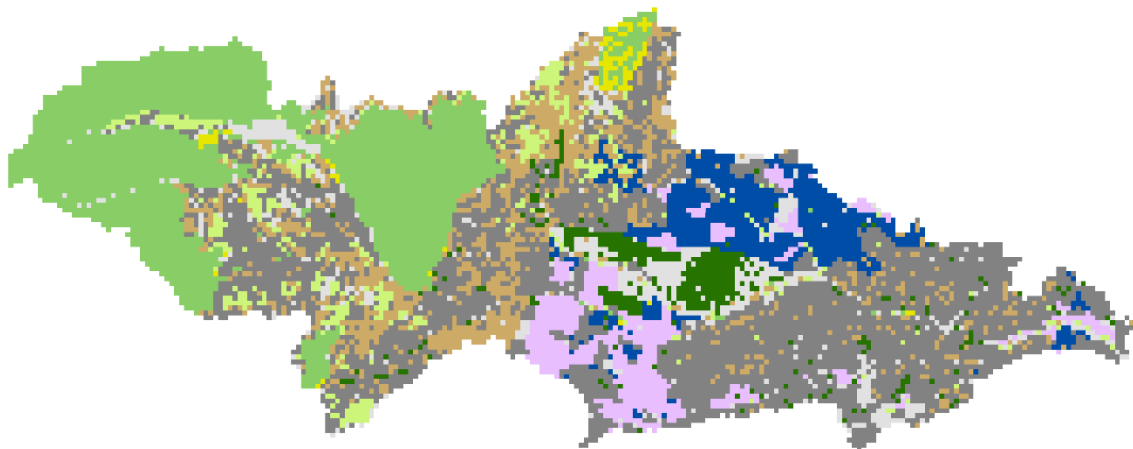


Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment

Te Kaitiaki Taiao a Te Whare Pāremata

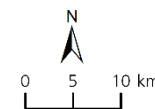
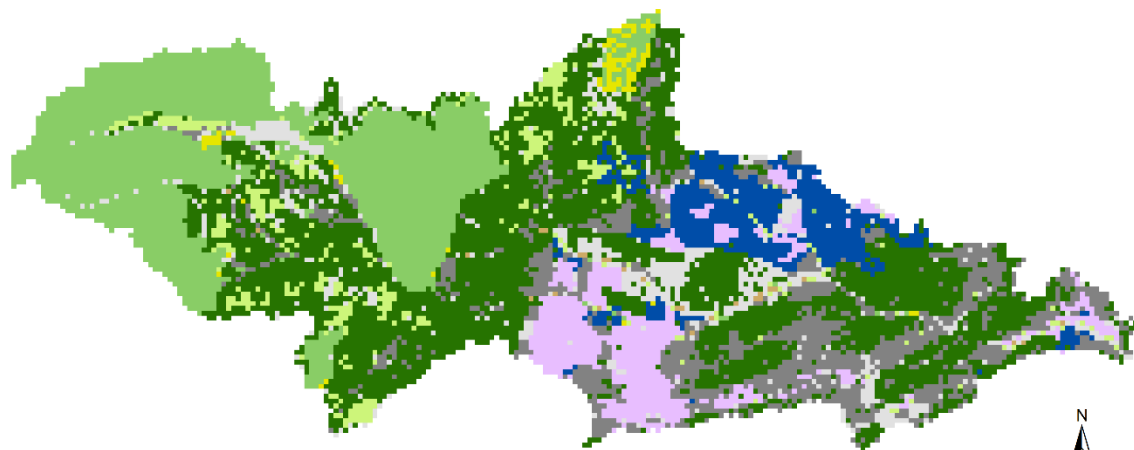
Farms, forests and fossil fuels: Hurunui land use change

2018












2075

Current approach
(net zero all gases)



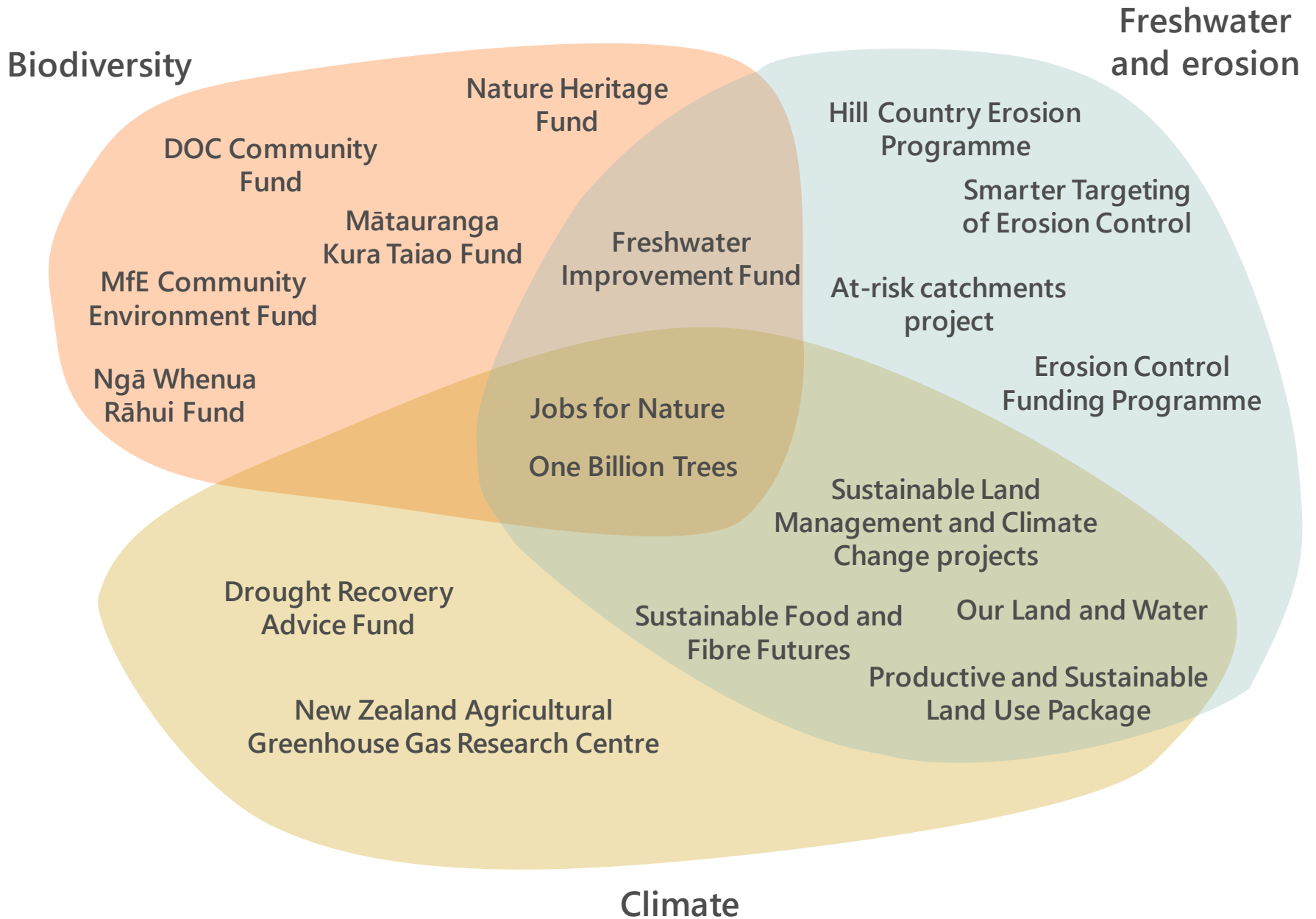
Land use class

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|----------------------------------|---|---|
|  | Dairy |  | Scrub |  | Indigenous forest |
|  | Sheep-beef |  | Horticulture |  | DOC and public land (excluding pasture) |
|  | Forestry |  | Non-productive and other private |  | Pasture on public land |



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How could policies to reduce biological greenhouse gas emissions enable rural communities to transition to climate-resilient landscapes that meet multiple environmental objectives?



How could policies to reduce biological greenhouse gas emissions enable rural communities to transition to climate-resilient **landscapes** that meet multiple environmental objectives?



How could policies to reduce biological greenhouse gas emissions enable rural communities to transition to **climate-resilient landscapes** that meet multiple environmental objectives? 

*Building in resilience to a warming climate
Changes to land management practices and
land use intensity, land use change, nature-
based solutions crossing multiple property
boundaries*



How could policies to reduce biological greenhouse gas emissions enable rural communities to transition to **climate-resilient landscapes** that meet **multiple environmental objectives?**

Lower greenhouse gas emissions
Freshwater quality standards
Reduced soil erosion
Protect/enhance indigenous biodiversity

Building in resilience to a warming climate
Changes to land management practices and land use intensity, land use change, nature-based solutions crossing multiple property boundaries



Levy on biogenic methane and nitrous oxide emissions with revenue recycled back to rural communities and used to lower transition costs
Incentives for planting trees (natives, exotics, permanent forests, plantation forests, other)
Spatial planning and land use change mechanisms under the Resource Management Act 1991



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Farmers, foresters, catchment groups, tangata whenua, local governments, other local community members

Greater community participation and responsibility in decision making

Informed by physiographic science, local knowledge and mātauranga Māori

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