

Parents for Climate Aotearoa submission on the Climate Change Commission draft report of February 2021

28 March 2021

INTRODUCTION

Kia ora koutou Commissioners and wider team. We appreciate the time and hours that have gone into producing this report and we are pleased we finally have the beginnings of a road map moving to where we need to be to ensure our tamariki and mokopuna have a safe climate to live in.

Parents for Climate Aotearoa is a group of largely parents and wider whānau, concerned with our families and particularly the future of our tamariki and mokopuna in a rapidly warming world. Our parents come from a range of backgrounds and experience. We are ordinary parents standing up for climate justice, to ensure all children have a safe climate and world to live in.

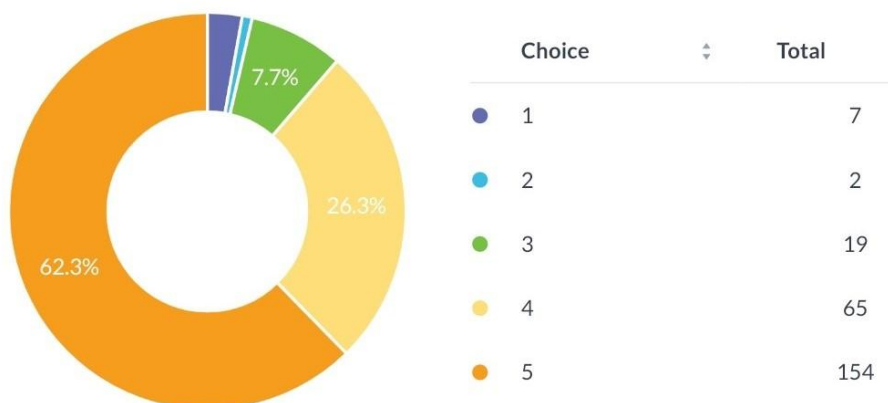
We are very concerned for those already vulnerable, marginalised and without a voice in our society. They are most at risk of the consequences of climate change and by poorly thought out mitigation measures. Our society's role, led by the government is to ensure that no one is left behind. Our lack of urgency and action today will be felt by our children tomorrow - many people, particularly women and children are hurting today around the world, from the consequences of the warming.

We surveyed 251 people nationwide (aged from 12 to 93) for their feedback on the report and we have weaved in their quotes and statistics into our submission below. (See Appendix A for the demographics and further statistics of our respondents).

Three very clear themes came through:

- Parents are extremely anxious (62.3%) about their children and grandchildren's future world - strong mandate to go further and faster. 80.7% believe their children's lives will be more difficult than their parents/grandparents.
- The report felt inaccessible and not for all people - many did not know the contents. Many felt overwhelmed by life responsibilities to engage with it.

- Clear and honest communication from the government about what the problem is and what we need to do together to move forward - a full public education campaign as soon as possible - especially when the final report is released.



Graph 1 - Respondents answers to the question “On a scale from 1-5, when you think about young people you care about, how anxious are you about their future if the world doesn’t take rapid action on climate change? (1 = not at all anxious to 5 = extremely anxious).

We fully support the submissions of the following groups and our submission is informed from our survey of what is important to New Zealand parents and grandparents. **OraTaiao, Lawyers for Climate Action NZ, and Connect Wellington.**

OVERVIEW

The next 10 years are crucial for mitigating climate change and limiting its adverse effects. Transport emissions are key in climate change mitigation AND human health. Transport emissions have been driving New Zealand's emissions upward in recent times. At the same time, reducing and ultimately eliminating emissions from transport is one of the more straightforward (low hanging fruit), when compared to other emission sources. **Reducing emissions has a multitude of co-benefits which are missing from the report.**

A rapidly changing climate will only exacerbate the current social issues we have including health and health inequity. Applying a health lens to climate solutions will have a multitude of co-benefits including addressing current inequities and improving health outcomes. **These are also missing from the report.** Climate solutions including investing heavily in active and public transport, adapting to less red meat and more

plant based meals, investing in more efficient energy in homes will not only reduce emissions but would also improve the health of our people through reductions in heart disease, cancer, type 2 diabetes, traffic accidents, air pollution related disease. Putting public health at the core of climate response means we would reduce many health and social inequities and emissions reduction - especially given New Zealand's high statistics in the above mentioned diseases.

Given health's importance, we strongly support the [OraTaiao: NZ Climate and Health Council](#) call for a health expert to be appointed to the Climate Change Commission as referred to in this article

<https://www.stuff.co.nz/environment/climate-news/124642009/climate-change-calls-for-public-health-expert-to-be-appointed-to-commission>

Almost two years ago our submission for the Zero Carbon Bill included the following:

“Today my ten year old asked me if we can stop climate change and what will happen to him if we can't. I am not willing to lie to my son so I and we as a group, want the New Zealand government to step up and do what needs to be done in order to stem the worst effects of climate change. **We consider anything less to be unconscionable.** The harsh reality is we need to make drastic changes to our way of living now and if we continue to refuse to do so and continue to prioritise an economy that serves no one but the very wealthy, we are literally stealing our children's future and that of children of the entire world. We will leave them a desolate planet to live on because we didn't have governments willing to do what was needed. Our country has a history of stepping up and doing what was needed and we hope that will continue.”

The overall ambition of the report is too low, with a disappointing focus on continued economic growth and a reluctance to propose immediate changes (even where these are feasible and economically viable). **We have demonstrated with New Zealand's Covid-19 response, that if we tackle serious issues head on and go hard, we can mitigate the risks to our economy as well as wellbeing.** Covid-19 also lifted the veil of inequity in this country.

As a developed country whose emissions continue to rise unabated, it is imperative that NZ makes ambitious and challenging climate goals. We cannot do this without challenging the status quo, including our consumerist society, our enormous agricultural emissions and heavy industries, such as aluminum smelters that are treated as sacred cows.

We have a moral obligation more so than less developed countries and future generations to do everything we possibly can do to bring emissions down as fast as

possible. **It is unfortunate that the Climate Change Commission did not recommend a more appropriate Nationally Determined Contribution beyond asserting that the current one is insufficient.** This is a missed opportunity and will no doubt require the Government to conduct additional work and consultation to determine what this should be.

There is an underpinning assumption throughout the report of continued economic growth. Increasing evidence points to the undermining of the Earth's natural capital to the point where we cannot continue to grow. We are killing our very life support systems and need to actively pull back our demands on the planet. Dasgupta's recent report for the UK government on the economics of biodiversity implores us to value our natural capital and move away from activities that damage the natural world (Steinberger et al challenge the myth of green growth and decoupling emissions from growth [here](#)).

While leveraging co-benefits was a principle used to underpin the report, **there was insufficient focus on the costs of not reducing emissions**, which many studies around the world are showing greatly outweigh the cost of even the most expensive actions.

We also question whether the Commissions recommendations are in keeping with the purpose of the the Climate Response Amendment Act which is to:

provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies that—

(i) contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels; and

(ii) allow New Zealand to prepare for, and adapt to, the effects of climate change:

Covid-19 showed us the importance of an evidence-based scientific response to a national and global pandemic. **It also showed us the importance of values and how they too underpinned our response.** Immediate and decisive action made a major difference to the impact of Covid-19 to New Zealand compared to much of the world. We placed the health and wellbeing of people above the economy.

Therefore we firmly believe the proposed timelines in the draft report are simply too long. Government should be and needs to be working on serious policy now to hit the ground running - not being given yet another year or two to agree or disagree with the recommendations nor make incremental slow change.

At the moment it is up to largely volunteer community groups such as ours, youth and many others to constantly check that our councils and government are doing all they can to reduce emissions. Most projects are still not taking emissions or adaptation into account and it is not possible for our communities to cover all government activities at all levels. We are exhausted and the wall of work is soul destroying at times. We do this for our kids, yet we are not present enough for them now because of this unpaid work. **We need clear leadership, like demonstrated through the pandemic to do the right thing, which we can support.**

There is still an implicit expectation that many can make lots of money off climate change especially through offsetting, hence continuing to create winners and losers. We need a Covid like focus of minimising the harm and helping as many as possible to get through. The ETS rules are easier to navigate for medium to large firms. For example the ETS settings of large scale pine forests, vs smaller on farm integrated or co-op diverse forests. 59.4% support production forestry in the short term with a further 37.2% expressing concern at the impact of pine forests. "Too many farms are being converted to forestry by international companies. This needs to stop immediately. Returning these forestry blocks back to farmland or native bush should be a goal."

OUR ONE BIG THING

We recommend a significant focus on Article 12 of the Paris Agreement of public awareness and education for all people. We need an education campaign similar to Covid-19 and as persistent as reducing smoking or road safety. This education focus is key for people to:

- A. Understand the problem
- B. Be clear on what we don't know
- C. Understand why we need rapid and drastic change in all our industries and life
- D. To rally around a set of shared values
- E. To enable communities, tangata whenua and businesses to take action themselves
- F. To support the mental health of all our people, as by being truthful and proactive we can minimise hopelessness

Education and engagement must be throughout our society, with true partnership at all levels. We have done this with Covid-19 and we have seen the results in other countries that lacked leadership, consistent messaging and being upfront about what they did and didn't know. This left a vacuum, which was filled with misinformation and self interest, with catastrophic consequences. People did not know who to trust. For the

last three decades this is what has happened with climate change, there has been a vacuum left by governments, filled by self interest and misinformation. We cannot wait for another decade or we will have devastating consequences.

Survey quotes

“I am 93 years of age and the volume of reading required to take in, and remember, the details of the Climate Change Commission Report is beyond me. I attempted to send a reply to the report but realised it would never be taken seriously because it was not in the required form.”

“I only know what I read in the paper. It's confusing and I don't know what it really means.”

“I find it very upsetting to read this stuff, I need someone to help me put the information into context.”

This education campaign needs the following:

1. **Multi level and targeted** across all platforms.
2. **Upfront** about the uncertainties and what we don't know.
3. Upfront that change will be hard at times, harder on some than others with a big focus on the win wins - **we need to focus on co-benefits and how our lives can and will be better.** For example strong focus on active transport outcomes will be transformational on urban families, on health.
4. **Fortnightly briefings** of relevant Ministers and the Prime Minister.
5. **Education campaigns based on storytelling and vision setting.** For example, a cross section of prominent Zealanders stepping up to talk about climate change and their worries and experiences.
6. **Media taking a responsible role**, not the current format of pitching groups against each other which exacerbates the problem and delays resolution. 69.6% believe the media do not do a good job of climate coverage in New Zealand.
7. **In partnership with and community led.** Budget for community outreach and paid roles for people within these communities to do the mahi.

8. Education on **what it will cost if we don't act.**

9. Shared **vision and values**

A good example of an education campaign is [GenLess](#) with more of a community solution focus than individual - also a more nuanced approach to gender representation and roles is needed.

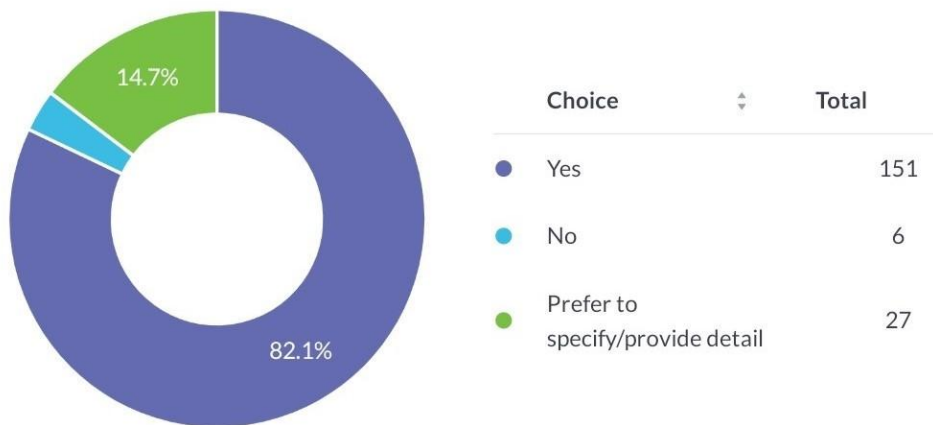
TRANSPORT

Our main recommendations have been incorporated into the [Connect Wellington submission](#) of which we are a member and contributor. The following are popular recommendations from our survey respondents.

- **Each section of the report could use clear articulation of the co benefits** to make a more compelling case for action. Reduction in traffic has massive health co -benefits from reduced respiratory impacts to accident reduction, active transport would reduce obesity rates and improve health, tree planting supports biodiversity and reduces sediment loads in waterways. Make it clear this is a public health issue.
- Many of our members are disabled or parents of disabled children. **A disability centered approach to transport and urban design is sorely lacking in this report and at local and central government level.**
- **More people centered policy** i.e. substantial investment and goals for active transport to make it the easiest choice.
- We would like to see **language change around electric vehicles** and more on e bikes - these have potential to disrupt the transport sector - See article from Alex Macmillan
<https://www.nzma.org.nz/journal-articles/the-climate-change-act-will-now-shape-the-nations-health-an-assessment-of-the-first-policy-recommendations-to-reach-our-zero-carbon-target>
- **More emphasis that investing in active transport is a much lower cost than other options and can help many more people** than subsidies for EV private vehicles. There are many low cost temporary infrastructure options that can be put in place to do this quickly, as has been demonstrated in Europe as a result of

the pandemic. The Waka Kotahi Innovative Streets projects could be sped up and better resourced. More ambitious reductions, bolder policy and strategic support for modal shift.

- Product driven emissions are needed, not consumer, therefore **wherever we are sourcing the EVs from have that burden of emissions reduction.**
- **Removal of Fringe benefit tax exemptions for double cab utes would help reduce demand for these from those who don't need them.** Advertising has played a key role in driving the popularity of climate unfriendly car choices such as utes and SUVs. Banning advertising of these products, including all petrol and diesel vehicles, in a similar manner to banning cigarette advertising, would reduce demand.
- **We support the suggested national transport network.** A nationwide joined up public transport network including rail, buses and minibuses, perhaps joining up with school bus transport would help reduce transport emissions.



Graph 2 - Respondents answer to the question “Do you support the recommendation to develop an integrated national transport network to reduce travel by private vehicles and increase walking, cycling, low emissions public and shared transport?”

Respondents also indicated the following:

- 9% of respondents own an electric bike
- 14.6% of respondents would travel more than they currently do by train or bus if it were cheaper.

- 17.8% of respondents would seriously consider purchasing an electric bike if it were more incentives (better cycleways, cheaper cost etc).
- 27% of respondents would cycle more if there were more separated/protected cycleways (i.e. something better than just a painted on cycle lane).
- 31.6% of respondents would travel more than they currently do by train or bus if there were better services/a wider range of destinations on offer.

Survey quotes:

“Public transport should be construed as infrastructure (just like roads), instead of as service.”

“Improved public transport services are a must.”

“I think more emphasis should be on active transport and e-bikes as opposed to e-vehicles.” **Many variations of this type of comment including accessibility and affordability.**

“There could be a lot more done to encourage people to use public transport. One of my submission points (which I have already made in past submissions on transport) is that we should have a public transport champion who uses public transport him/herself and shares stories about other people's positive use of public transport and any barriers that people have to using public transport. I also think the government should consider bringing back carless days and also encourage carpooling more.”

“I would like to see serious effort put into building strong active transport infrastructure allowing New Zealanders to have more choice in how they move around without relying on switching vehicles. Especially if we make the urban form changes needed.”

“There is too large a focus on EVs. We need to bring the ban of imports of second hand fossil fuel cars earlier, in line with the UK regs so that we don't become a dumping ground, and I don't get why we can't ban imports of any ICE vehicles from 2030. We need to change the car centred culture at the same time as electrifying transport.”

WASTE

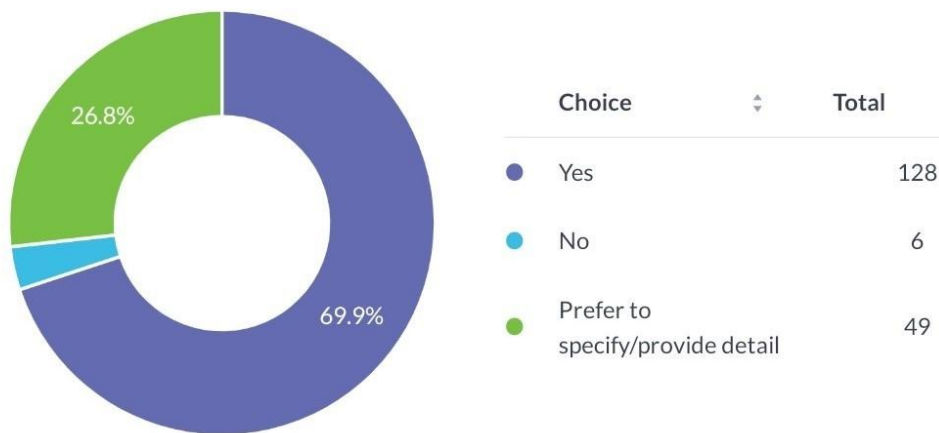
- If NZ is able to divert most organic matter (such as food waste) from landfill, much more ambitious reductions are possible. There is a lot of work underway in

the waste space and it is an area where both system improvements and personal behaviors could make a real difference. **An education campaign to avoid food waste and divert it to composting facilities could make an impact here.**

- **A Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Repurpose, Recycle campaign could help move people's mindset away from consumerism.** This would have co-benefits to family finances, stress levels as well as reductions in waste to landfill. Preventing advertising of climate unfriendly products such as double cab utes would help reduce demand.

HEAT, INDUSTRY, PROCESS

- Ambition in this sector should be much higher. **We need to signal an end to all fossil fuel burning activities to avoid businesses and individuals purchasing assets that will need to be retired before the end of their economic life.** Which means we need to signal this now! There may still need to be some adjustment and replacement period for already operating equipment but we must prevent additional investment in polluting technology immediately.
- Decarbonisation of process heat can happen much faster with appropriate support and incentives. **A less constrained price on carbon would help to tip the balance in favor of lower emissions alternatives.**
- **An immediate ban on the use of coal would benefit our climate and significantly reduce air pollution.** Financial support to replace coal boilers should be provided by the government. However we may find the avoided cost of hospital admissions for respiratory illnesses more than covers this cost. Therefore we would like to see a ban on gas and diesel installations immediately from new builds and coal boilers. We need to stop making one of our main considerations, giving people and businesses enough warning for changes. The science has been settled for 30 years. Get on and help people to change.
- **We can reduce cement production emissions by returning to houses on piles, made of wood.** These are a more sensible choice in a seismically active country. And if we built houses in vulnerable areas on taller piles we could minimize the damage of future flooding events. Returning to wood house construction would also support NZ's forestry and wood processing sectors, creating jobs throughout New Zealand.



Graph 2 - Respondents answers to the question “Do you support the recommendation to set a target of 60% renewable energy no later than 2035? No new coal boilers? No natural gas installations in houses etc from 2025 or earlier?”

Survey quotes

“Would like to see a recommendation for an immediate ban on new coal boilers and funding to phase out existing coal and gas boilers by 2025. Would like to see no natural gas installations from 2022.”

“I want to see legislation and National Environmental Standards to support the rapid rollout of renewable generation projects like distributed wind and solar and support to develop smart grids and smart energy efficient homes. This is the least we can do.”

“The percentage of renewable energy and the timelines need to be far more ambitious.”

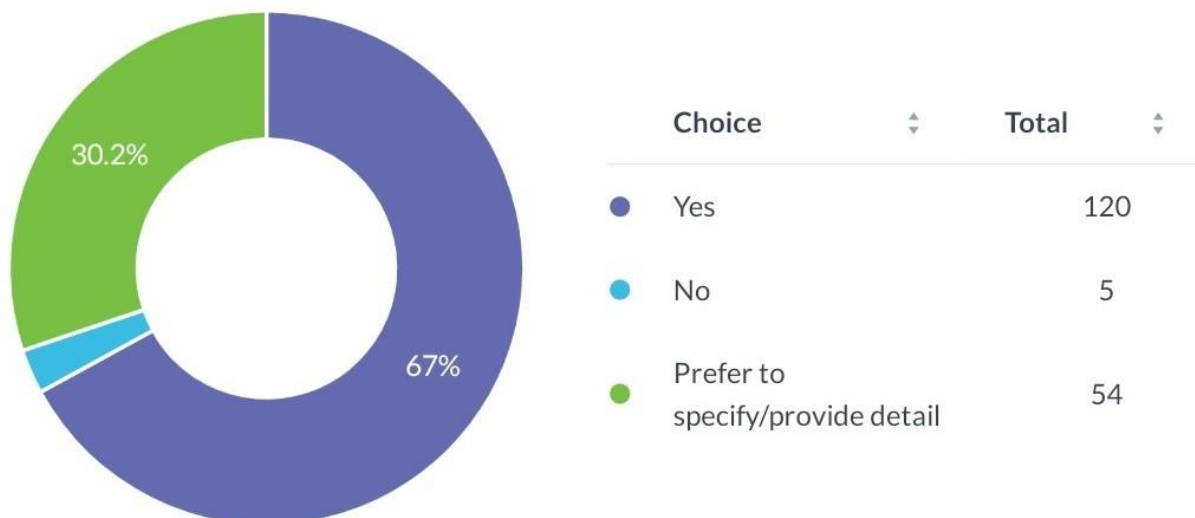
“Yes, as quickly as possible. In conjunction, people need to have easy, affordable alternatives - for people who cannot or don't want to connect to the grid, for instance, natural gas is currently necessary to reduce the energy load in times of low sunshine. Before taking away natural gas, the government needs to provide funding to develop the biogas industry so people can transition smoothly. Like many climate solutions if this is done properly it will have multiple benefits - capturing the emissions from landfill and food waste instead of allowing them to go into the atmosphere, and turning the gas into an alternative gas product so natural gas is no longer required.”

AGRICULTURE

How much and what agriculture should do to play its part is contentious, which is reflected somewhat in our survey responses. Overall the majority 67% of

respondents supported the recommendations and a further 30% thought they were not ambitious enough. We recommend the following:

- Agriculture along with all other sectors, **should make much more ambitious cuts to emissions.**
- **Diversification of farming operations** to include forestry (both native and exotic), arable crops, horticulture and other ventures can de-risk farming operations and significantly reduce emissions.
- All food production has a footprint, both for ecology and climate. It is vitally important that practices across all agriculture sectors are examined, not just those of dairy and meat. **There was a strong call from our survey respondents to support farmers to move to regenerative practices and principals.**
- **Like all sectors we must support farmers to reduce their emissions and increase their sequestration.** Support such as significantly increasing funding for catchment groups, that support collective management.
- There were many comments from our survey that wanted higher targets for dairy. NZ's dairy herd grew by 70% between 1994 and 2017 (from 3.8 to 6.5 million cows). This intensification has come at a heavy cost to our waterways and aquifers. A 15% reduction is insufficient. We should be supporting farmers to return to cow numbers pre 1994, with diversified revenue streams. **Changes in practices should be prioritised that will improve the life of farmers (such as moving to once a day milking) and those coupled with fewer inputs result in little impact on profitability.**
- **As part of the education campaign we propose, there needs to be clear information about the role of agriculture emissions and sequestration.** There are significant challenges, not least the varying values people have on what and how food is produced. We should focus on the common ground and be honest at the challenges and barriers food producers face.
- There needs to be a **greater focus on sequestration in agriculture**, including trees, wetlands, peatlands and soil, which have co-benefits for biodiversity, water quality, and resilience.



Graph 3 - Respondents answers to the question “Do you support the recommendation to reduce biogenic agricultural emissions on-farm efficiency and technologies, to create options for alternative farming systems and practices?”

Quotes from survey

“All farms should have a forestry component depending on the local terrain and climate re, fuel, food.”

“I support the recommendation but think the methane and nitrous oxide reductions could go further and faster.”

“More permaculture to improve soils and lower nitrogen which produces high emissions. Plus, changes in how trees are counted (more granular than the ETS 6 m rule) so that riparian strips count, as an example.”

FORESTRY

We support the recommendation to prioritise planting new forests in indigenous species, though this needs to be prioritised sooner and **there needs to be a larger focus on other forms of sequestration**. We recommend the following:

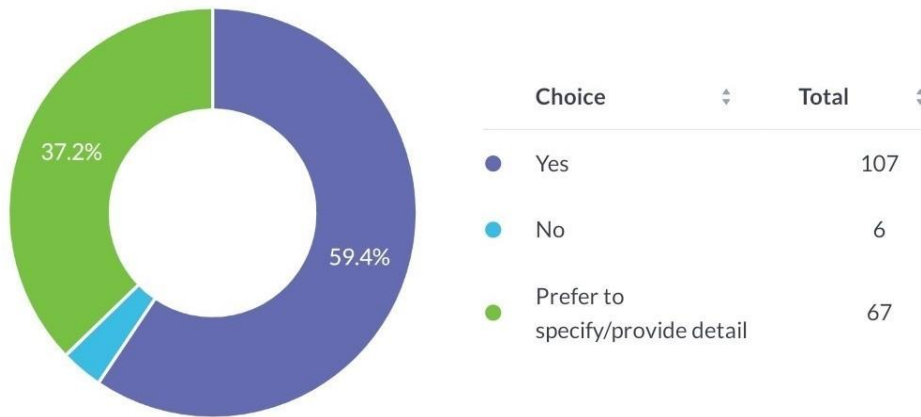
- **We do not support using forestry to offset future emissions** (this is discussed in the next section).

- **We are concerned about relying heavily on forests.** Common themes from the survey are:
 - Get onto planting a higher proportion of native trees now
 - Plant more at smaller scales on urban and rural land
 - Risks forestry faces from climate change enhanced events, such as fires.

- We recommend further work, led by the government in collaboration with the industry (e.g. mills, contractors, land owners) **that looks at the role local and global market settings and ETS have on creating barriers to diversified species and changes to practices that reduce large scale clear felling.** We are also concerned that the settings in the ETS in particular, are easier for large forestry companies to navigate and hence create more momentum to fewer forest owners with more hectares. The complexity of the ETS is a major barrier for planting more small forests both in exotics and natives.

- We recommend there is a greater focus on **making sure most of the wood from production forests go to long term sinks such as construction, furniture etc.**

- **We need a much bigger focus and incentives to restore and establish forms of sequestration other than forests (wetlands, peatlands, soil and blue carbon.** This needs to start now and cannot wait for measurement tools to be developed. These other forms of sequestration have significant co-benefits that in themselves warrant significant support and resources, such as improving water quality, reducing flood and droughts and increasing biodiversity.
 - **Blue Carbon**
sequestration is an area rapidly growing in terms of research and the benefits of seaweed sequestration is phenomenal.
 NIWA research is a good start ([found here](#)) and we would like to see recommendations for the government to invest more into this huge sequestration potential.



Graph 4 - Respondents answer to the question “Do you support the recommendation to use Production Forestry in the short term to meet the next three emissions targets to 2035 and increase planting of native forests in the long term? To manage forests to provide a long term carbon sink?”

Quotes from survey

“Native forest can work alongside agriculture - smaller strands of forest providing food and shelter for livestock, for instance. It doesn't have to be all or nothing. Forest and agriculture can support each other.”

“There should be a role for trees in cities too, not just forestry”

“I worry about reliance on forests as a way of reducing carbon emissions. Storing carbon in trees cannot be regarded as mitigation for cutting fossil fuel emissions.”

“Planting trees will not save us. This should not be done to offset emissions. Restore native ecosystems, and intermix timber, medicine, fire, etc wood production.”

“Native forest planting should start immediately. Meeting targets should be done in a sustainable manner. Pine forests have many hazards: fire, erosion and flooding on harvest. Much greater care needs to be taken over sites.”

“Production forestry is important to provide building materials which would be best processed here in NZ and wood waste then used for energy. If farming reduced its emissions faster the amount of exotic plantations needed to draw down carbon in the short term could potentially be reduced.”

ETS, NDC AND EMISSIONS BUDGETS

Offsetting Future Emissions

We do not support continuing to offset emissions and we must phase them out as quickly as possible. This was a common theme from our survey respondents.

The offsets need to be rapidly phased out and instead used for sequestering historical emissions and contribute global efforts to bring CO2 levels down to safer levels (e.g. 350ppm). **There is significant confusion and misinformation about offsetting and its role, which is resulting in businesses and the public believing that offsetting their emissions is a solution** - clear, accessible and correct information is needed.

We do not support offsetting any emissions deficit overseas to meet our NCD. **We should support overseas sequestration as part of our contributions to the global effort, but not to offset our own failures.**

Emissions Budgets

We fully support, agree with and share the same concerns as the [Lawyers for Climate Action](#) submission on the emissions budgets etc. **We want to see the emissions budgets go further and in a much tighter timeframe.** The mere fact that it will be another year or so before the government even has to agree or disagree to the recommendations is utterly unacceptable.

Quotes from survey

“I believe emission reduction is more important than offsetting carbon emissions with sink-holes and taxes”

“Planting trees is not an answer to climate change. It’s a fudge. Stop burning dinosaurs.”

“But we must prevent industry from using carbon credits to avoid reducing emissions.”

“We should not use forestry offsets to enable a continuation of our emissions. Only plant indigenous forest as new forest.”

“Regarding the NDC, I like OraTaiao’s point that it is a complete copout for the Commission not to set a budget. They should do it and it needs to be done asap (and be more ambitious).”

Quotes from Lawyers for Climate Action submission which support our view:

“In our view, the Commission’s draft advice does not comply with the legal requirements. The main reason for this is that the advice is not consistent with what is required to keep global warming to less than 1.5° Celsius. This is a fundamental error that must be fixed before the advice is finalised. Failing this, the advice will be unlawful, in our opinion. Further, Aotearoa New Zealand’s international reputation and brand will be at risk if we fail to adopt budgets and policies consistent with doing our fair share to keep global warming to less than 1.5° Celsius.”

“The methods for accounting for Aotearoa New Zealand’s emissions and presentation chosen by the Commission have the effect of obscuring our lack of progress to date and of making the budgets appear more ambitious than they really are.”

“The Commission’s recommendation that Aotearoa New Zealand should use offshore mitigation to bridge the gap between our Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement and our domestic emissions reductions, is, in our view, at odds with the Act and with the Paris Agreement itself. It would leave Aotearoa New Zealand exposed to international criticism and a high level of uncertainty about the cost and availability of international credits.”

SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE - BEHAVIOUR CHANGE - EDUCATION

- **Switch narrative** from a greenwashed business as usual to true transformative measures.
- **Too much emphasis is put on gaining 'social acceptance' around decisions** before implementing any kind of changes given that our current processes for gaining 'social acceptance' are extremely undemocratic and hugely favour white, older, wealthy people (e.g. council consultations and even processes like this).
- Messaging around Covid-19 was values based - people stepped up to do the right thing for our elderly and at risk whānau and must be trusted to do the same for our children and grandchildren. **More social science evidence is needed in the recommendations for this area.**
- **NZ needs regular updates, just like Covid-19, on what the problem is, what we need to do and how from each Minister.** A campaign like road safety is necessary and will buy more social licence to be more transformational. Referred to in other sections.
- **Must have regular communications, education campaigns and community led education and plans**

- accessible, clear language - work with community leaders to disseminate information and work with communities in engagement and feedback.
- a ban on advertising climate harming products as per anti smoking measures could help.

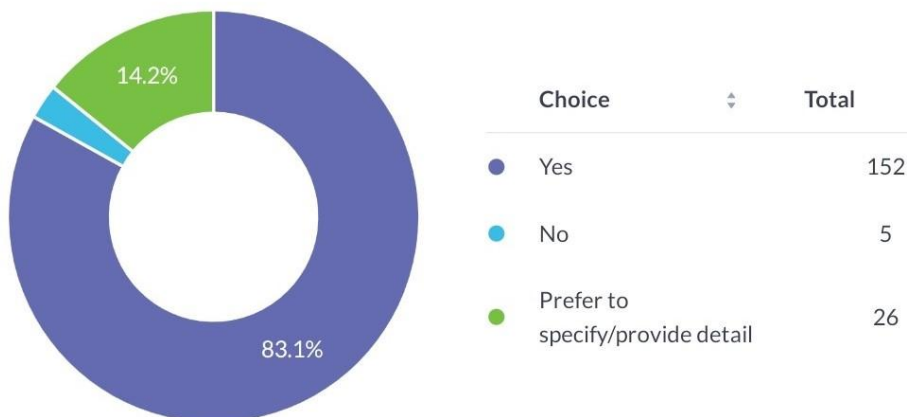
Tweet quote from an Auckland Public Health Official:

“An incorrect weighting of consultation vs. evidence/best-practice. Consultation is inherently biased towards privilege and status quo, and shouldn’t be allowed to cancel out equitable, evidence-based interventions, especially when Council has declared a climate emergency.” **This applies to government consultation and engagement processes as well!**

We want to see legitimate and genuine cross party support - using climate change as a political football must stop. This must be time bound so targets are met. Government wide coordination is essential alongside funding to do this including working in partnership with the local council.

We want to see any form of deliberative democracy/citizens assembly be a co-created partnership from the very beginning with iwi/hapu. **Using deliberative democracy processes ensuring they are in an appropriate Aotearoa New Zealand context, is an excellent way to broadly educate the public.**

Our respondents indicated they voted Advance NZ, ACT, Green Party, Labour, Māori Party, National Party, and TOP. **A broad cross section of society supports strong collaboration and coordination across local and central government, agencies and departments.**



Graph 5 - Respondents answers to the question “Do you support the recommendation that there needs to be more effective coordination between local and central government, inter department and agencies; and cross party support to implement climate change policy now and in the future?”

Submission contributors

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APPENDIX A - DEMOGRAPHICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Age:

0.8% under 18
0.8% 18-24
8.9% 25-34
28.6% 35-44
21.8% 45-54
16.1% 55-64
14.9% 65-74
8.1% 75+

Where they live:

23.4% Rural
3.6% Village or offshore island
14.9% Town
58.1% City

Answers to “Do you think the changes required by the report will affect you?”

8.6% No, not really
55.9% Somewhat
35.5% Yes, a lot

Answers to “How fast do you think NZ should decarbonise?”

88.1% Faster than most other countries
9.8% About the same as other countries
2.1% Slower than other countries

Answers to “Do you talk about climate change with friends and family?”

80.2% Yes
17% Somewhat
2.8% No

Answers to “Do you think the media does a good job of climate change coverage in NZ?”

30.4% Yes
69.6% No

Answers to “Have you taken any steps to reduce yours/your household’s carbon footprint in the past year?”

91.4% Yes
8.6% No