



Investing for Adaptation

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Aotearoa New Zealand's First National Adaptation Plan

- Primary sector is exposed to climate change and the risks are increasing
- NAP contains actions the Government is taking to reduce adaptation risks
- MPI investments to support primary sector are included in the NAP:
 - Sustainable Land Management And Climate Change (SLMACC)
 - Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures (SFF Futures)
 - Biosecurity
 - Water availability/security
 - Supporting farm planning and Māori agribusiness
- A systems approach, bringing industry, government and communities together

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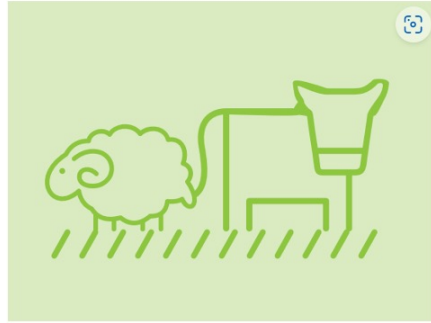
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Whaihua Productivity

Target: Adding \$44 billion in export earnings over the next decade through a focus on creating value



Kauneke tauwhiro Sustainability

Target: Reducing biogenic methane emissions to 24–47 percent below 2017 levels by 2050 and 10 percent below by 2030. Plus, restoring New Zealand's freshwater environments to a healthy state within a generation.



Whakaurutia Inclusivity

Target: Employing 10 percent more New Zealanders by 2030, and 10,000 more New Zealanders in the food and fibre sector workforce over the next four years.



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Investment vehicles

Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change (SLMACC)

- Adaptation
- Extension
- Freshwater Mitigation

Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures (SFF Futures)

- Innovation
- New Zealand's primary sectors
- Environmental, social, cultural and economic benefits

Integrated Farm Planning (IFP)

- Supports farmers and growers to manage their land, livestock, crops, teams, finances and environmental impact

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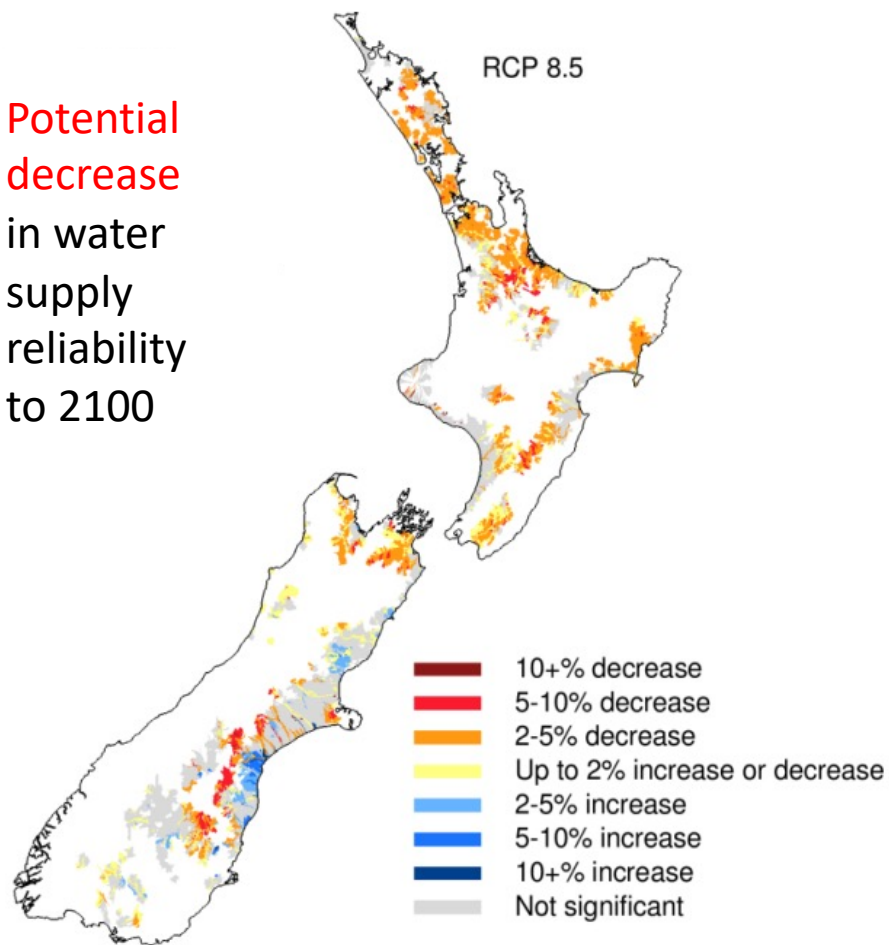
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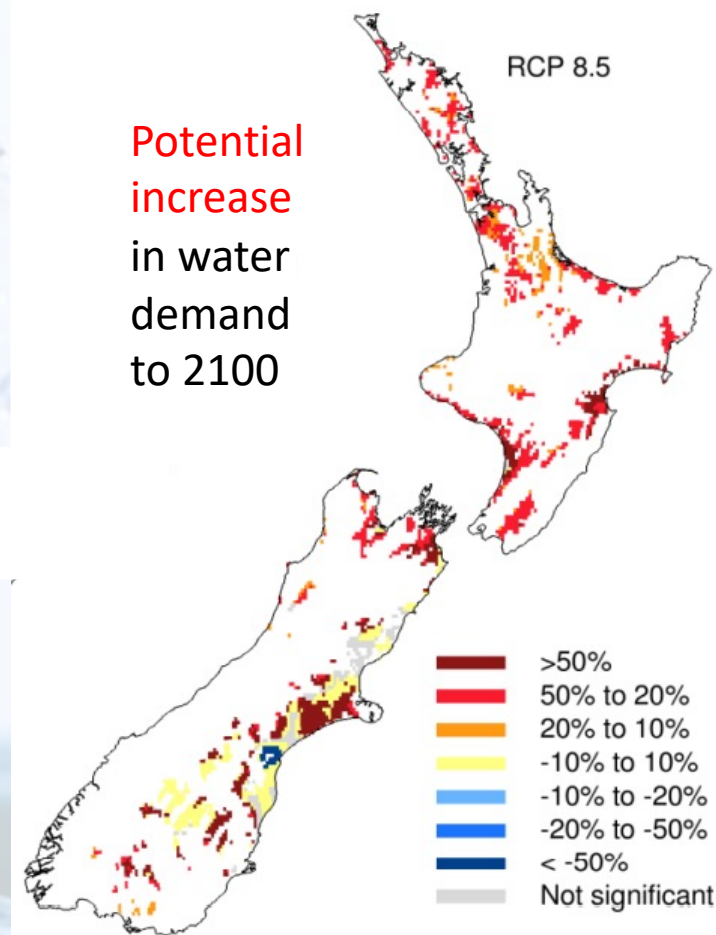


Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change: Improving understanding of water supply and demand

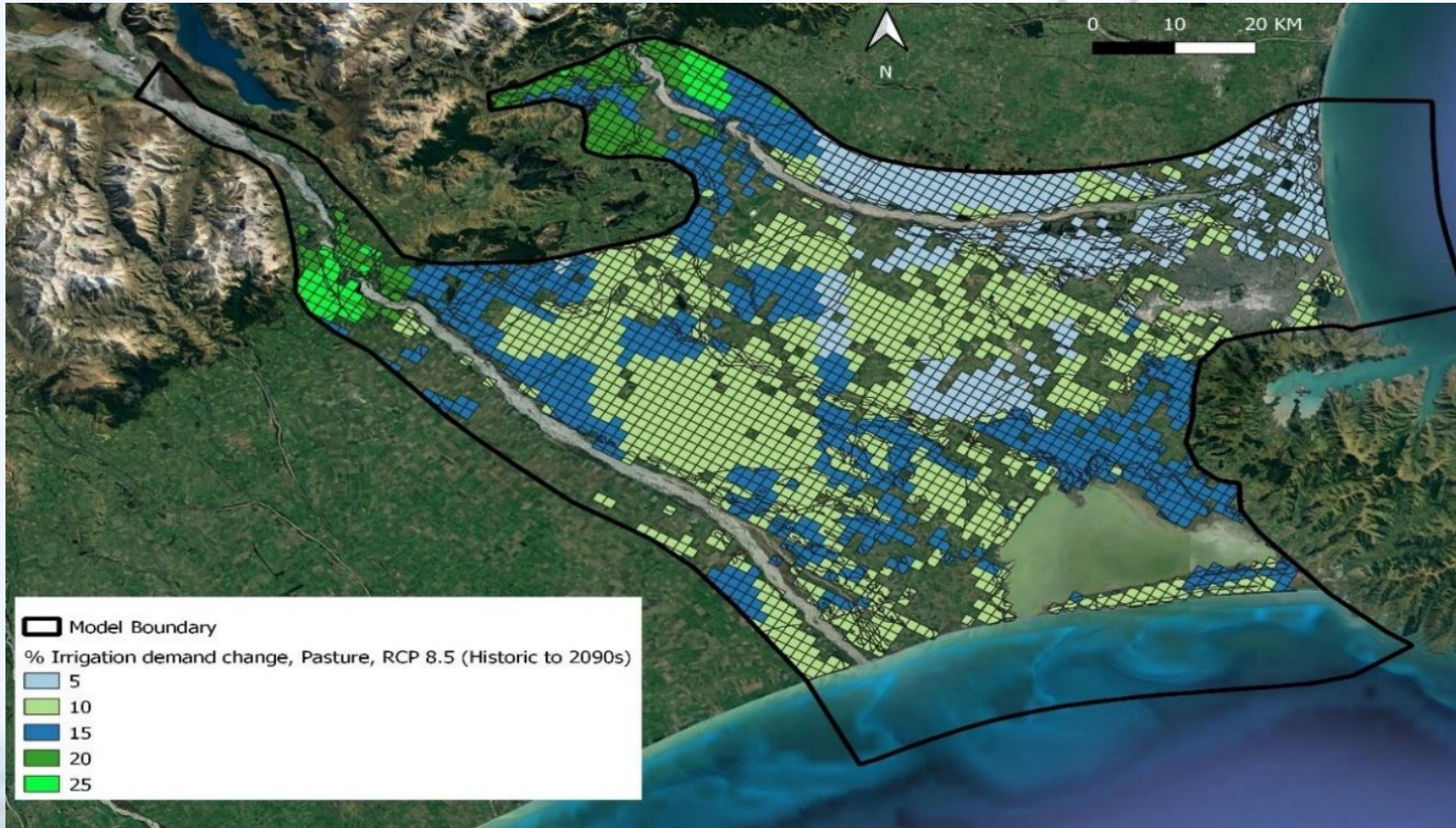
Potential
decrease
in water
supply
reliability
to 2100



Potential
increase
in water
demand
to 2100

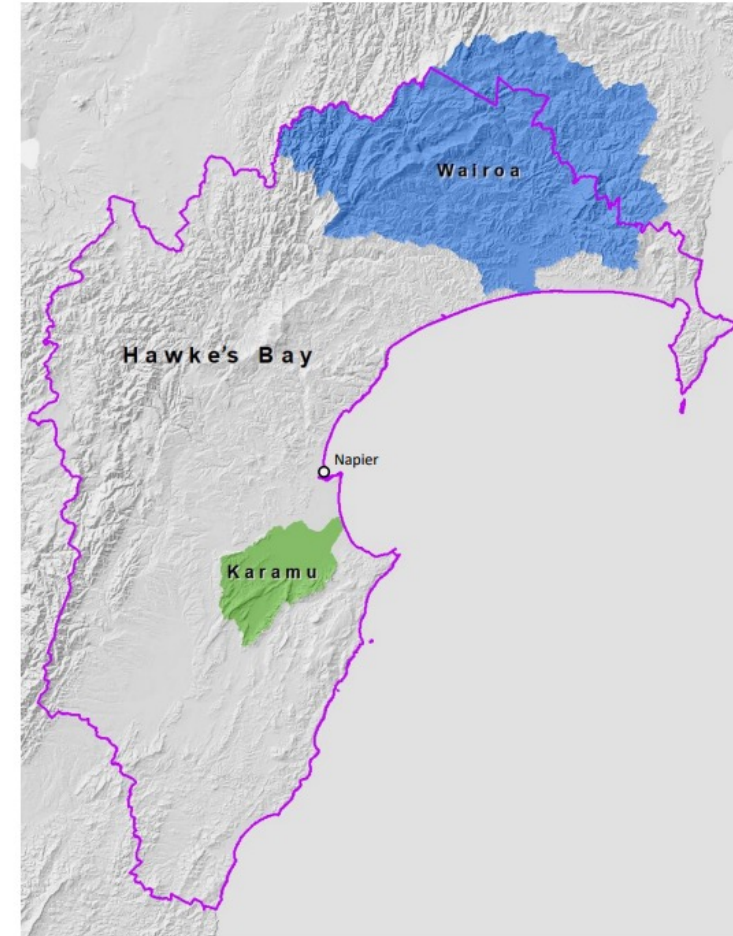


Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change: Adaptive approaches to water allocation



- Up to 25% change in water demand to 2100.
- Tested a range of policies for water allocation to:
 - Reduce or vary demand (levers: volume, daily rate)
 - Enhance Groundwater recharge (irrigated area, aquifer)

Sustainable Land Management and Climate Change: Co-designing adaptation pathways

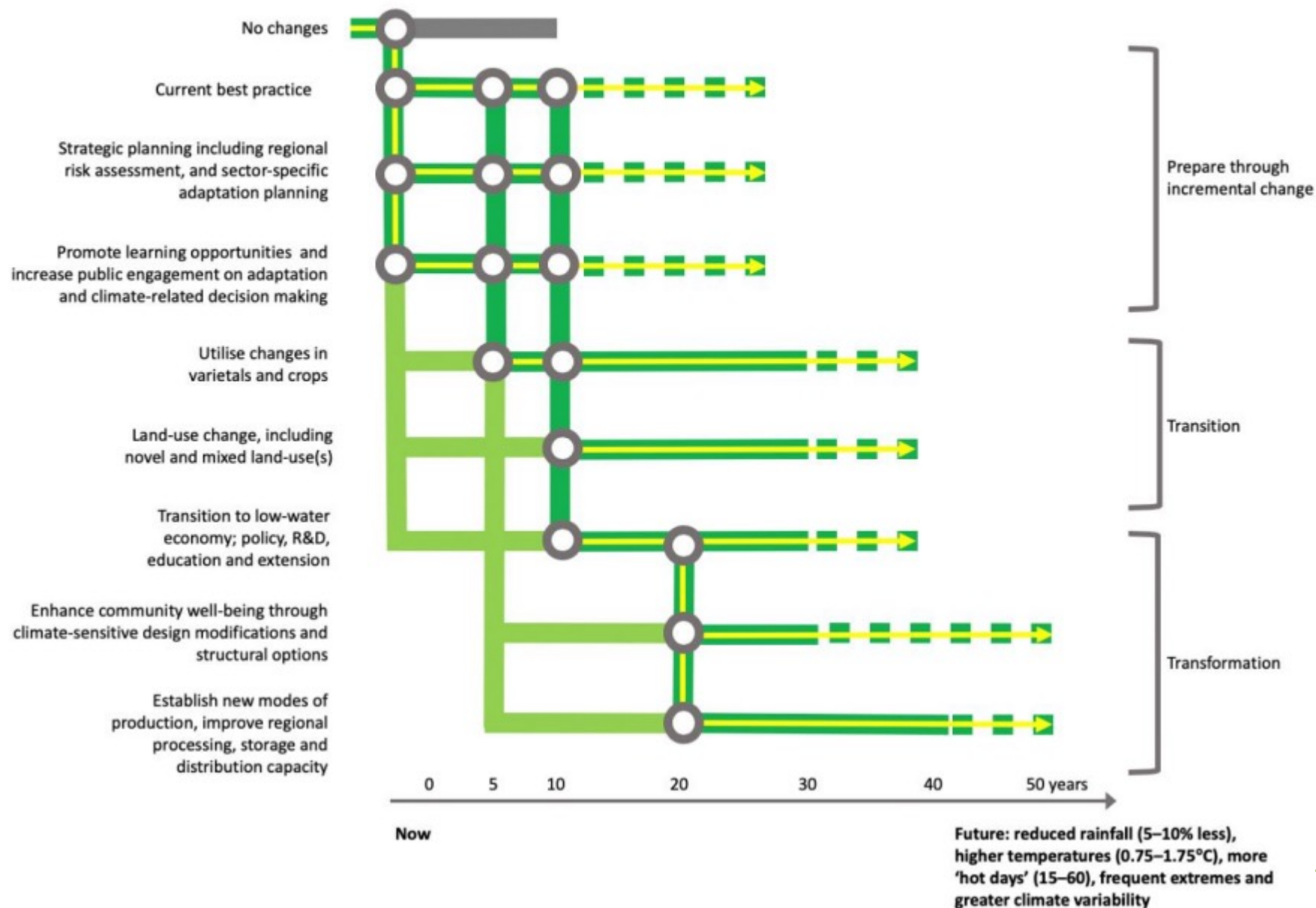


7: Case study region, Hawke's Bay and focus catchments.

Issue
Regional scale

Key decision

How do primary industries in Hawke's Bay adapt to hotter, drier conditions and more frequent disruptive events in the face of continuing social and economic change?



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Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures

Supporting adaptation through innovation



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Conclusion

There are environmental, economic, social and cultural considerations to climate change adaptation.

A flexible, whole of system approach is needed, based on partnership and community involvement.

There will be no 'one size fits all' answer.

Get in touch!

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Thank you

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