

A quick reference of agency roles and responsibilities for climate change

Central Government								
Ministry for the Environment (MfE)	Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)	Ministry of Transport (MOT)	Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MfAT)	The New Zealand Treasury (NZT)	Department of Conservation (DOC)
<p>MfE are responsible for leading the development, coordination and implementation of 'whole-of-government' climate change policy. MfE:</p> <p>Provide advice to the Climate Change Minister on New Zealand's greenhouse gas emission-reduction targets</p> <p>Report on greenhouse gas emissions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol</p> <p>Manage policy development for the New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (NZ ETS)</p> <p>Coordinate central government's adaptation work programme.</p>	<p>The EPA manages the administration of the NZ ETS including compliance, reporting and market information.</p> <p>It also operates the New Zealand Emission Unit Register.</p> <p>Visit the EPA website</p>	<p>MOT leads work on biofuels, electric vehicles, other alternative fuels and technologies, and the energy efficiency of commercial fleets.</p> <p>Visit the Ministry of Transport website</p>	<p>MPI contributes to government policy on climate change in a number of areas including:</p> <p>Policy development and implementation of the NZ ETS</p> <p>Adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Other funding and research activities relating to agriculture and forestry policy.</p> <p>Visit the Ministry for Primary Industries website</p>	<p>MBIE is responsible for energy policy. Other activities include research into carbon capture and storage, energy information and modelling.</p> <p>The Ministry also has a role in promoting New Zealand's innovation system by providing science and technology policy advice to the Government, some of which relates to climate change or low emissions technology. It is also responsible for investing money in science and research on behalf of the New Zealand Government, including research on climate change.</p> <p>Visit the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment website</p>	<p>EECA supports and promotes energy efficiency and energy conservation, and the use of renewable sources of energy in New Zealand.</p> <p>Visit the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority website</p>	<p>MfAT is responsible for leading New Zealand's international climate change negotiations.</p> <p>A number of other agencies contribute to and support this work.</p> <p>Visit the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade website</p>	<p>NZT provides information, research and economic perspectives on climate change policy.</p> <p>Visit the Treasury website</p>	<p>DOC is responsible for conserving the natural and historical heritage of New Zealand. It also manages large tracts of native forest and provides policy advice on climate change issues where they relate to conservation issues.</p> <p>Visit the Department of Conservation website</p>

Local Government and Regional Civil Defence

Local Government NZ (LGNZ)	Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Bay of Plenty BOPDC or EMBOP	Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC)	Local Councils (TLA's or Territorial Local Authorities)
<p>LGNZ are leading and championing policy to deal with the impacts of climate change on behalf of its 78 member councils.</p> <p>As the sphere of government with direct responsibility for environmental planning and regulation, much of the responsibility for adaptation falls to local government.</p> <p>However, councils cannot address these issues by themselves. To be effective, climate adaptation will require a diverse range of actions and policy approaches.</p> <p>Councils can also play an important role in mitigation by working with their communities to reduce emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Government Leaders Declaration on Climate Change Local Government Leaders Position Statement on Climate Change LGNZ Climate Change Project on a Page 2018/2019 <p>Visit the Local Government New Zealand website</p>	<p>Civil Defence is not an organisation as such, but a system of coordinating emergency management. It's a way communities, organisations and government work together to get ready and get through an emergency. In this way, we are all Civil Defence.</p> <p>The Civil Defence Emergency Management Act sets out how civil defence should be managed around New Zealand.</p> <p>In the Bay of Plenty, we have a Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Group that manages activities. All Bay of Plenty Regional Council's, along with agencies such as the police and fire service, are all members of this group.</p> <p>The CDEM Group works together to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduce the potential effects of hazards; promote community and council readiness (preparedness) to respond to emergencies; and help the community to recover after an event <p>Visit the Bay of Plenty Emergency Management website</p>	<p>BOPRC manage the planning requirements to consider and adapt to the impacts of climate change when maintaining or building new infrastructure such as roads, sewerage, storm water or flood protection systems, are in place through the Regional Policy Statement, Regional Coastal Environment Plan, and other plans administered by Bay of Plenty Regional Council.</p> <p>Many of Regional Council's current environmental enhancement and protection activities such as planting, wetland restoration, promoting sustainable farm practices, erosion protection, sustainable transport promotion, and hybrid bus and vehicle trials, have benefits for emissions reduction and carbon sequestration. They also help to build climate change resilience in our region.</p> <p>Regional Council is also committed to supporting central government initiatives to develop greenhouse gas reduction policies, deliver on national emission reduction targets emissions, and transition towards a low carbon economy and resilient New Zealand.</p> <p>Visit the Bay of Plenty Regional Council website</p>	<p>Through the 2017 Local Government Leaders' Climate Change Declaration, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, along with other local city and district councils, has committed to developing a climate change action plans that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote walking, cycling, public transport and other low carbon transport options; work to improve the resource efficiency and health of homes, businesses and infrastructure in our district; and support the use of renewable energy and uptake of electric vehicles. <p>A Bay of Plenty 2015/16 community carbon footprint report was produced for the region in December 2017. The report expands on work initiated by Tauranga City Council. It uses best practice methods to quantify and identify carbon emission sources for all Bay of Plenty districts so that local councils and communities can start to identify further options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The needs, impacts and issues associated with climate change will vary for each area and community, so local action planning will be led by each local council.</p> <p>Visit each Council website for further information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rotorua Lakes Council Western Bay of Plenty District Council Tauranga City Council Kawerau District Council Whakatane District Council Opotiki District Council