

**New Zealand Conservation Authority
Te Pou Atawhai Taiao o Aotearoa**

**Meeting
17 & 18 June 2019**

Agenda and meeting papers



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**NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (NZCA)
TE POU ATAWHAI TAIAO O AOTEAROA
17 and 18 June 2019**

One hundred and sixty seventh meeting, to be held at the
Conservation House, Manners Street, Wellington, starting at 9.30am

D means Decision required, A means Advice required, I means Information only

	AGENDA			
<i>Item</i>		<i>#</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Pages</i>
1	Welcome and Chairperson's Introduction	I	-	-
2	Apologies – receive	A	-	-
3	Conflicts of Interest for the Meeting – identify	A	-	1-2
4	Minutes	-	-	-
	4.1 – approve minutes for the meeting held in April 2019	D	L	3-10
	4.2 – approve “in-committee” minutes for the meeting held in April 2019 (<i>expected to be taken “in-committee” with public excluded</i>)	D	L	11-18
NZCA work programme and priorities				
5	Status report – note progress in actioning resolutions from the meeting held in February 2019	I	L	19-26
6	NZCA work programme 2019-2020 – summary of planned elements, agree on meeting dates going forward	I	L	27-28
7	NZCA members' environmental scan – including the MfE State of the Environment report	A	E/F	29-66
8	NZCA Communications and Engagement Plan – for confirmation	D	L	67-84
9	Review of NZCA policies – Content and format check for CMS and MP	D	L	85-96
10	Review of NZCA policies – NHF acquisition of land for national park	D	L	97-102
11	Review of NZCA policies – Giving effect to section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987	D	L	103-106
12	Annual review of NZCA performance – (<i>expected to be taken “in-committee” with public excluded</i>)	D	L	107-114
13	Annual Report 2018-2019 – (<i>expected to be taken “in-committee” with public excluded</i>)	A	L	115-136
14	NZCA's Conservation Board Chairs' Conference – review agenda and attendance	D	F/L	137-146
15	Minister's Conservation Board Letter of Expectation	I	E/K	147-152
Strategic topics/themes/influence				
16	Director-General's report – with Lou Sanson (<i>expected to be taken “in-committee” with public excluded</i>)	I	E	153-176
17	Budget planning for 2020-2021 – with Lou Sanson (<i>expected to be taken “in-committee” with public excluded</i>)	A	E	177-214
18	DOC's strategy with overview of biodiversity loss, tourism, and iwi and community engagement – with Martin Kessick, Bruce Parkes and Joe Harawira (<i>expected to be taken “in-committee” with public excluded</i>)	A	E	215-216

19a	New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy update	A	F	217-218
19b	PF2050 Strategy and Action Plan – Brent Beaven	A	F	219-274
20	Overview of DOC's historic heritage work – Steve Taylor	I	K	275-280
Conservation planning & management				
21	Management Planning update	I	A/B/D	281-294
22	Reclassification of Conservation land – SLM update	I	C	295-300
Stakeholder engagement				
23	Walking Access Act 2008 review – with Chair of Review Panel Dr Hugh Logan	I	K	301-306
24	Taranaki Maunga Settlement update – with Katherine Gordon, John Wood and Jamie Tuuta (<i>expected to be taken "in-committee" with public excluded</i>)	I	D	307-308
25	Pest control initiatives, alternatives to 1080 and new techniques – Dr Allan Freeth, Chief Executive EPA	I	F/K	309-310
Liaison & correspondence				
26	Representation and Liaison	-	-	-
	26.1 Chair's report	I	L	311-312
	26.2 Conservation Board liaison reports	I	L	313-318
27	Correspondence – receive the inwards and approve the outwards correspondence	D	L	319-324
	Meeting close	-	-	-

Strategic Priorities

A	Conservation Management Strategies
B	National Park Management Plans
C	Land status recategorisation e.g. stewardship land
D	Treaty of Waitangi and post-Treaty settlement conservation management
E	Strategic advice to the Minister and DG in the context of conservation in today's economy, the governance requirements, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation
F	Opportunities for step change in conservation
G	Visitor management on public conservation lands and waters
H	Climate change adaptation and mitigation
I	Rivers and freshwater ecosystems
J	Marine ecosystems and protected areas
K	Effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's conservation management
L	NZCA's performance

Meeting timetable

Monday 17 June

Start	9.30am
Lunch	12.30 – 1.00pm
Afternoon tea	3.15 – 3.30pm
Close	5.30pm
Dinner	6.30pm

Tuesday 18 June

Start	8.30am
Morning tea	10.45 – 11.00am
Close/Lunch	1.00pm

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019
Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer
Subject: **4 and 5 April 2019 meeting Public Minutes**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (L): NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Approve the 4 and 5 April 2019 minutes as a true and accurate record.
Context	The draft minutes from the Authority meeting on 4 and 5 April 2019 were circulated to members by email on 12 April 2019, with a reminder on 3 May 2019, for comment. Once the minutes are approved, they will be uploaded to the NZCA website www.conservationauthority.org.nz

New Zealand Conservation Authority
Te Pou Atawhai Taiao O Aotearoa

4 and 5 April 2019 meeting

166th meeting, held at 8.30 am on 5 April
Beachfront Hotel, 111 Revell St, Hokitika 7810

Unconfirmed Public Minutes

Present:

Edward Ellison, Chairperson
David Barnes
Mark Brough
Mick Clout
Tāne Davis
Rauru Kirikiri
Robyn Jebson
Tony Lepper
Gerry McSweeney
Kerry Prendergast
Tania Simpson

Apologies:

Jan Riddell
Nicole Anderson

In attendance:

Rick McGovern-Wilson, NZCA Executive Officer, DOC
Lisa McLennan, NZCA Executive Officer Assistant, DOC
Lou Sanson, Director-General, DOC agenda item 12 and 13
Judge Carrie Wainwright, Māori Land Court agenda item 14
Kayla Kingdon-Bebb, Kaiwhakarite, Crown-Māori Relations Policy, DOC agenda item 15
Astrid Nunns, Strategic Issues Manager, DOC agenda item 15, 19, 20 and 21
Marta Lang, National Compliance Manager, DOC agenda item 16
Anna Cameron, Planning Manager, DOC agenda item 19 and 20
Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation agenda item 26
Keith Morfett, Acting Chairperson, West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board
Jonathon Clearwater, West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board
Barry Hughes, West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board
Coraleen White, West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board
Bronwyn Barnard, Legal Services Manager, DOC Wellington
Joy Comrie, Statutory Manager, DOC West Coast
Nicole Kunzmann, Operations Manager, DOC West Coast
Sarah Owen, Conservation Private Secretary }
Mike Slater, Deputy-Director Operations, DOC } – accompanying the
Mark Davies, Director Ops Western South Island Region, DOC } Minister on her visit
Bruce Croucher, Senior Analyst, MFE }

Karakia

Rauru Kirikiri recited a karakia to welcome the Authority members to the meeting.

Agenda Item 1: Welcome and Chairperson's Introduction

The Chairperson welcomed everyone to the meeting and ran through the agenda for the day. He noted Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation (the Minister), would be in attendance for a short portion in the morning and that, in his meeting with her the previous week she had outlined her top priorities for the Authority as being: marine, biodiversity, and liaison with regional councils.

The Authority resolved to move "into-committee" for agenda items 4.2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 24.1.

Robyn Jebson/Mark Brough/carried

Agenda Item 2: Apologies

Apologies were received from Jan Riddell and Nicole Anderson. Also, Francois Tumahai from the West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board apologised for his absence.

The Authority resolved to receive the above apologies for the meeting

Tāne Davis/Mick Clout/carried

Agenda Item 3: Conflicts of Interest for the Meeting

Tania Simpson declared an interest for the Franz Josef Glacier Valley Walk, if it was to be discussed, as she is a director of Ngai Tahu Tourism Limited which guides walks there.

Agenda Item 4.1: Approve minutes for the meeting held on the 14 and 15 February 2019

Amendments to the minutes were noted as follows:

- Agenda item 6, 1st bullet point, "...meetings, though we do not want..."
- Agenda item 7, 5th bullet point, "...so the Authority has a chance to advise [**delete prior to being put together**] – more around..."
- Agenda item 14, 2nd sentence, "...wants to see a more **active** presence for..."
- Agenda item 22, 6th bullet point, "regulatory change and **re-interpreting** the science..."

The Authority resolved to approve the minutes of the meeting held on 14 and 15 February 2019, with the amendments, as a true and accurate record.

Mark Brough/David Barnes/carried

The Authority resolved to move "into-committee" for agenda item 4.2.

Tony Lepper/Mark Brough/carried

The Authority resolved to move out of "committee".

Kerry Prendergast/Mick Clout/carried

Agenda Item 5: Status Report

The Executive Officer spoke to the Status Report. From the actions, discussion included:

- The two actions resulting from resolutions can now be removed, as the respective national park additions have been confirmed.
- Item #4: Tata Lawton, DOC Deputy Director-General Kahui Kaupapa Atawhai, has now resigned from his role, final day being 12 April.

- Item #9: Dr Allan Freeth, Chief Executive of the Environmental Protection Authority, will be invited to attend the Authority's June meeting to discuss NZ pest control initiatives, with a focus on alternatives to 1080 and new technologies.
- Item #15: Still waiting on confirmation of the date from six conservation board chairpersons.
- Item #24: Letter was sent 2 April 2019.
- Item #25: Tāne Davis noted that the links have been forwarded to Rakiura administering body, and there is also concern about by-catch in the Titi Islands.
- Item #31: Authority members queried whether they can get a copy of the draft framework prior to the June meeting.
- Item #33: Effectively at impasse, will follow up letter sent November 2018.

Action: Servicing staff to invite Dr Allan Freeth's to the June 2019 meeting for a discussion on NZ pest control initiatives, with a focus on alternatives to 1080 and new technologies.

Action: Servicing staff to follow up with the remaining conservation board chairpersons to confirm the 2019 Conference date and confirm for Authority members.

Action: Executive Officer to follow up with DOC as to whether the Authority can get a copy of the draft framework for visitor charging on conservation land and waters, prior to the June meeting.

Agenda Item 6: NZCA work programme 2019-2020

The Executive Officer spoke to the work programme, noting that as Tata Lawton has resigned the update on the DOC Iwi Engagement System may be delayed. Also, no response had been received from the recently appointed Federated Farmers President, Katie Milne, for the April meeting so servicing staff will follow up for a subsequent meeting. Authority members were also keen to invite a Fonterra representative to attend a meeting, to discuss their long-term plan within the conservation and environmental space.

Two more Authority committees were formed to prepare for upcoming Authority involvement in the review of conservation management strategies (CMSs).

- East Coast Hawke's Bay CMS Committee:
 - Rauru Kirikiri (Convenor)
 - Mick Clout
 - Tania Simpson

The Authority resolved to form the East Coast Hawke's Bay Conservation Management Strategy Committee, with the members as listed.

Edward Ellison/Tāne Davis/carried

- West Coast *Tai Poutini* CMS Committee:
 - Robyn Jebson (Convenor)
 - David Barnes
 - Gerry McSweeney
 - Tāne Davis

The Authority resolved to form the West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Management Strategy Committee with the members as listed.

Mark Brough/Kerry Prendergast/carried

The Authority also discussed the Paparoa National Park Management Plan (NPMP) and the need to prepare for this partial review prior to it coming to the Authority for approval.

Action: Servicing staff to follow up with Federated Farmers President Katie Milne for attendance at a future Authority meeting and amend work plan.

Action: Servicing staff to get in touch with Fonterra to invite a representative to attend a future meeting and add to work plan.

Action: Servicing staff to update the current list of Authority committees.

Agenda Item 7: NZCA members' environmental scan

Authority members discussed the following topics:

- A cyclist recently died at the Mangapurua Track area in March and it is believed an e-bike was involved. It was agreed that the Authority would ask DOC for a report on circumstances of the death and the implications it has on the DOC e-bike guidelines.
- The Otago Conservation Board have been trying to gain feedback from DOC on the issue of aircraft landings in National Parks but have had no response from DOC planning staff to date. Due to the importance of this issue, the Authority have agreed to follow up on this on behalf of the Board.
- Legacy landfills and the risk they pose following catastrophic natural events. Infrastructure and towns are potentially at risk so the Authority will follow up with the Ministry for the Environment, as they should hold a NZ hazardous sites register, to ask for a breakdown on where legacy landfills are, what they assess the risk level to be, and what mitigation plans they may have.
- Marine reserves and progress on current issues. Also, whether the Authority can advocate for marine reserves at specific sites, particularly where they may already be a nature land reserve. It was understood that creating a marine reserve is a lengthy process, usually taking 7+ years.

Action: Servicing staff to follow up with DOC for a report on the recent cyclist's death at the Mangapurua Track area and if there are any implications for the e-bike guidelines.

Action: Authority to follow up with DOC on behalf of the Otago Conservation Board, concerning aircraft landings in national parks, as to whether DOC has developed an approach for planning.

Action: Servicing staff to follow up with MfE on a NZ hazardous sites register.

Action: Executive Officer to follow up with DOC policy unit working in the marine reserve space to provide an update on current work.

~~Agenda Item 8: Review of NZCA policies – Content and format check for CMS and MP~~

Not discussed at this meeting.

~~Agenda Item 9: Review of NZCA policies – NHF acquisition of land for national park~~

Not discussed at this meeting.

Agenda Item 10: PR/Comms plan

Authority members agreed that a review of the External Communication and Engagement Plan was timely. Members also noted that it is very hard to find the Authority and conservation boards on the DOC website.

The Chair noted that the Minister wants the Authority to be more visible, members suggested the possibility of holding a forum on a strategic priority each year.

Several amendments were proposed but it was agreed that the Plan would be emailed to members for corrections, and then compiled by the servicing staff.

Action: Servicing staff will circulate the Authority's External Communication and Engagement Plan for members to edit.

The Authority resolved to move “into-committee” for agenda items 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Mark Brough/Tony Lepper/carried

The Authority resolved to move out of “committee”.

Edward Ellison/Tony Lepper/ carried

Agenda Item 17: New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy update

The paper was taken as read. The Chairperson noted that extensive consultation has been undertaken throughout the country on the NZ Biodiversity Strategy and it is developing well.

Agenda Item 18: One Billion Trees update

The paper was taken as read.

Agenda Item 19: Management planning update

The paper was taken as read, and Astrid Nunns and Anna Cameron, DOC Planning Manager Christchurch, were present to discuss the paper with the Authority. Discussion included:

- Impacts of the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki decision on the West Coast *Tai Poutini* CMS partial review were recognised, but it was believed they would not influence timeframes, due to the nature of the amendment. This is scheduled to be with the Authority in August for consideration, make amendments and then be with the Minister by September.
- The East Coast Hawke’s Bay and Bay of Plenty CMSs are not expected to be with the Authority until 2020.
- The Paparoa NPMP amendments are minor in nature and so a non-notified process is proposed.

The Authority also noted that in future, CMSs and NPMPs should be aligned with the financial year and not the calendar year, so they are alongside the DOC budget.

Agenda Item 20: Reclassification of Conservation land – SLM update

The paper was taken as read. Astrid Nunns noted that Karl Beckert, DOC Strategic Issues Manager, will provide a detailed briefing at the next meeting. The Authority also expressed their delight that the Mokihinui addition had been announced and finalised.

Agenda Item 21: Heaphy Track mountain bike monitoring report

The paper was taken as read.

Agenda Item 22: Walking Access Commission - update

The paper was taken as read.

Agenda Item 23: ~~Katie Milne, President Federated Farmers~~

Not present at this meeting.

The Authority resolved to move “into-committee” for agenda item 24.1.

Rauru Kirikiri/Kerry Prendergast/carried

The Authority resolved to move out of “committee”.

Mark Brough/Mick Clout/carried

Agenda Item 24.2: Conservation Board liaison reports

The papers were taken as read. Authority members noted in 166.24.2a a local ambassador would be helpful in Northland to engage with the community on the possibility of pigs spreading kauri dieback.

Agenda Item 25: Correspondence

The correspondence log was taken as read.

The Authority resolved to receive the inwards correspondence and approve the outwards correspondence.

Kerry Prendergast/Robyn Jebson/carried

Meeting Closed:

The West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board thanked the Authority for visiting their rohe and engaging on their work. They emphasised the value of having an Authority member as a liaison when working through NPMP and CMS amendments. The Chairperson responded in thanks for their hospitality and insights.

Tāne Davis closed the meeting at 4 pm with a karakia.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019


Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer


Subject: **4 and 5 April 2019 meeting In-Committee Minutes**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (L): NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Resolve to go "into committee", and b) Approve 4 and 5 April 2019 "In-committee" minutes as a true and accurate record.
Context	The draft minutes from the Authority meeting on 4 and 5 April 2019 were circulated to members by email on 12 April 2019, with a reminder on 3 May 2019, for comment.









NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (NZCA)
Meeting on 17 & 18 June 2019








Status Report as at 4 June 2019
Actions from resolutions








RESPONSIBILITY	TOPIC	REQUIRED ACTION	PROGRESS	STATUS
Actions arising from April 2019 meeting				
1. Chairperson	Implications of the Ngai Tai decision	Communicate the NZCA's preference of Options 2 and 3b (from agenda item 15's paper) to the Minister	Letter went to Minister on 16 April 2019	
2. NZCA staff	Implications of the Ngai Tai decision	Request a report from DOC on the budget and resource allocation required to give effect to Options 2 and 3b (from agenda item 15's paper)	Wait for Minister and D-G to decide on which Options the Department will pursue for the CGP, as NZCA will follow suit	N/S
3. NZCA staff	Implications of the Ngai Tai decision	Request a report from DOC on budget resource allocations to change the culture and capability within DOC to deliver on Options 2 and 3b (from agenda item 15's paper)	Ditto	N/S
4. DOC	Implications of the Ngai Tai decision	Provide options to reprioritise their work programme for the next and following financial year	Ditto	N/S
5. DOC	Implications of the Ngai Tai decision	Develop a public communications strategy to communicate this to all relevant stakeholders	Ditto	N/S






RESPONSIBILITY	TOPIC	REQUIRED ACTION	PROGRESS	STATUS
6. NZCA staff	June 2019 meeting agenda	Add a review of the NZCA's <i>Giving Effect to Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987</i> policy.	Done	





Other actions (not from resolutions)


N/S Not started  Action overdue  Underway or ongoing  Action completed				
RESPONSIBILITY	TOPIC	REQUIRED ACTION	PROGRESS	STATUS
April 2019				
1. NZCA staff	June 2019 meeting agenda	Invite Dr Allan Freeth (CE, EPA) to the June 2019 meeting for a discussion on NZ pest control initiatives, with a focus on alternatives to 1080 and new technologies (see also item 17 below).	Attendance has been confirmed for Tuesday 18 June 2019	
2. NZCA staff	Conservation Board Chairpersons Conference	Follow up with the remaining conservation board chairpersons to confirm the 2019 Conference date and confirm for NZCA members.	Confirmed as 17-18 August in an email to the Chairs on 10 April 2019	
3. NZCA staff	Stakeholder engagement	Follow up with Federated Farmers President Katie Milne for attendance at a future NZCA meeting and amend work plan.	EO spoke with her new EA on 21 May, looking to confirm attendance at either the Oct or Dec 2019 meeting	
4. NZCA staff	Stakeholder engagement	Get in touch with Fonterra to invite a representative to attend a future meeting and add to work plan.	Trish Kirkland-Smith has accepted an invitation to attend the August 2019 meeting	
5. NZCA staff	NZCA committees	Update the current list of NZCA committees.	Done	

6. NZCA staff	DOC e-bike guidelines	Follow up with DOC for a report on the recent cyclist's death at the Mangapurua Track area and if there are any implications for the e-bike guidelines.	To be included in D-G report for June meeting	
7. NZCA staff	South Island aircraft landings in national parks – DOC approach	Follow up with DOC on behalf of the Otago Conservation Board, concerning aircraft landings in national parks, as to whether DOC has developed an approach for planning.	Included in the Management Planning Update for the June meeting	
8. NZCA staff	NZ hazardous sites register	Follow up with MfE on a NZ hazardous sites register. May 2019: Rachel Rait from DOC is working with MfE on this.	It has been highlighted as a contingent liability and the contaminated sites list will take months to compile. Identification of the landfills is the first step followed by risk assessment and prioritisation. Rachel will keep us updated.	
9. Executive Officer	Marine reserve policy	Follow up with DOC policy unit working in the marine reserve space to provide an update on current work.	Rick emailed Sean Cooper on 2 May 2019: new mgr soon to be appointed, shift this to August 2019 agenda	
10. NZCA staff and members	Communication and Engagement Plan	Circulate the NZCA's External Communication and Engagement Plan for members to edit.	Circulated with email to members on 18 April 2019, on June agenda for discussion and approval	
11. Tania Simpson	Loder Cup 2019 nomination	Circulate further information to NZCA members on a potential nominee and confirm if they are happy being the NZCA's Loder Cup nominee.	Decision made to defer until 2020, as the potential nominee was not 100% certain they wished to proceed	
12. DOC staff	2020/21 Budget input	Present to the NZCA at the June 2019 meeting so they can provide input on the 2020/21 budget.	Work not fully underway, initial discussion at this meeting, but more detailed presentation expected at August meeting	

13. Chairperson	Taranaki Maunga Treaty Settlement	Liaise with the negotiators on the Taranaki Maunga Treaty Settlement process for attendance at the June 2019 meeting.	Attendance has been confirmed for Monday 17 June 2019	
14. DOC staff	Fiordland National Park Plan review	Respond to the 'Fiordland National Park Plan review - Fiordland Trails Trust' email, via email request addressed to the Trust, copied to the NZCA.	Letter sent to Fiordland Trails Trust on 14 May 2019	
February 2019				
15. NZCA staff/Mervyn English	Framework for visitor charging on conservation land and waters	Clarify at what stage the NZCA will receive the draft framework. April 2019: Executive Officer to follow up with DOC as to whether the NZCA can get a copy of the draft framework prior to the June meeting.	Update is included in June's D-G report, a paper will come to the August meeting for more detailed discussion.	
16. NZCA staff	NZCA iwi engagement	Executive Officer to discuss with Joe Harawira and Jim Mackenzie to identify potential iwi engagement options for the NZCA.	Will follow up for June meeting	N/S
17. NZCA members	NZ pest control initiatives	Decide on who to invite a future meeting to discuss upcoming pest control initiatives, such as gene editing.	See item 1 above	
18. NZCA staff and Gerry McSweeney	NZCA procedure: NHF acquisition of land for national park	EO to work with Gerry McSweeney on developing this policy and procedure.	Gerry drafted new procedure for June papers.	
19. NZCA staff	NZCA Conservation Board Chairpersons' Conference agenda	Add to the Conference agenda a section 4 discussion, incorporating the NZCA's policy and the impact of the Ngāi Tai Supreme Court case judgement.	Added – the conference agenda is on the June 2019 meeting agenda.	
20. NZCA staff	NZCA Conservation Board Chairpersons' Conference date	Email board chairs to confirm that Saturday 17 & Sunday 18 August would work for the Conference.	Email confirming this date was sent to Chairs on 10 April 2019	

21. NZCA staff	NZCA Conservation Board Chairpersons' Conference agenda	Add the two agenda item suggestions from the February 2019 minutes to the Conference agenda for 2019.	Added – the conference agenda is on the June 2019 meeting agenda.	
22. NZCA staff	Biosecurity 2025	Seek an update later in the year, outlining checks and balances against the Implementation Plan.	Will engage again with James Buwalda for the October 2019 meeting.	N/S
23. NZCA staff	Agenda Item 15: Border controls and biosecurity in a conservation context (MPI)	Paragraph 11 of the covering paper makes reference to the PCE's office undertaking an investigation into the environmental impacts of tourism. EO to follow this up.	PCE confirmed to attend the August meeting to give more detail on the issue.	
December 2018				
24. NZCA staff and Chair	NZCA out of Wellington meetings	Tāne Davis confirmed a visit to Whenua Hou following the 2019 kākāpo breeding season. Feb 2019: EO to work with the Chair to see if a field trip to Whenua Hou is practicable.	EO suggested to Chair that he discusses this option with TD, as costs are prohibitive and purpose of visit not clear	
25. NZCA staff	Conservation Board Chairs' Conference 2019	Servicing staff to include a discussion on the Iwi Engagement System on the 2019 Conservation Board Chairpersons' Conference.	Added – the conference agenda is on the June 2019 meeting agenda.	
October 2018				
26. NZCA staff	Maori customary rights	Letter to the Director-General sent 13 November 2018 requesting he seek permission from the Attorney General to share with the NZCA Crown Law advice on customary rights. Feb 2019: Follow up with DOC on response.	Rick to follow up	

27. NZCA staff and Jan Ridell	NPS for Indigenous Biodiversity	NZCA servicing staff to liaise with Jan Riddell to draft a submission on the NPS on Indigenous Biodiversity when available to do so.	As at 22 May listed on MFE website as public consultation to come in July/August 2019	N/S
28. NZCA staff	NZCA policies and procedures	Executive Officer to develop a new section for the CMS and NPMP Checklist	Updated paper for discussion at the June meeting	
29. NZCA staff	NZCA policies and procedures	Once the Content and format check for CMS and MP has been approved it will be circulated by the NZCA servicing staff to conservation boards.		N/S
June 2018				
30. NZCA Executive Officer	Climate Change	EO to request a copy of TRONT's climate change strategy and circulate to members.	EO emailed Ronnie Cooper 13 July 2018, still an internal document but will share when it's completed.	
31. NZCA staff	Protected Areas 2050 Symposium	NZCA servicing staff to invite Mick Abbott to present the record of the PA2050 Symposium to the NZCA once it has been consolidated.	Lisa emailed Mick Abbott 31 July 2018, and again 27 September. EO followed-up again 8 January 2019 as there has been no response.	
October 2017				
32. Marie Long	Land Disposal Strategy	Circulate a draft of the Land Disposal Strategy for comments, once it is developed	The Land Disposal Strategy is on hold while they undertake work on a wider Land Mgmt Strategy. Marie Long has confirmed that the work is not going to happen.	

February 2017				
33. NZCA staff	Treaty issues around iwi FROR access to sites for beekeeping, grew from DOC issue to 'all of government' issue	EO to source the Iwi Rights and Issues paper for the NZCA members	Now eclipsed by Ngai Tai ruling.	

**NZCA Work Programme 2018-2019
Rolling 1 year work programme**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Agenda paper type	17-18 June 2019	19-20 August 2019	7-8 October 2019	9-10 December 2019	XX February 2020	XX April 2020	XX June 2020
2		Wellington	Wellington	Hamilton	Wellington	Wellington	TBC	Wellington
3	NZCA influence and advocacy	Budget planning for 2020-21 (Lou Sanson)	Receive DOC Thirdly Report to the Minister	Review DOC expenditure priorities FY 2020	Receive DOC Thirdly Report to the Minister		Receive DOC Thirdly Report to the Minister	
4		PF2050 Strategy and Action Plan presentation for feedback	Update on the Iwi Engagement System		Discussion on the forward agenda for the next 12 months			
5		Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge	Establish Working Group for the NZ Biodiversity Strategy	Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge	Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge	Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge	Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge	Identify potential submissions for the NZCA to lodge
6	Conservation boards	Review the Letters of Expectation for 2019-2020	Host the Conservation Board Chairs' Conference	Review Chairs' Conference and follow up on issues raised	Receive and acknowledge board annual reports	Receive and recommend Conservation Board nominations	Meet with [TBC] Conservation Board	Review the Letters of Expectation for 2020-2021
7		Discuss Agenda for Conservation Board Chairs' Conference		Meet with Waikato Conservation Board		Discuss options for date/s of the Conservation Board Chairs' conference		Discuss Agenda for Conservation Board Chairs' Conference
8	DG/DD-G strategic discussion topics	DOC's strategy (place in the world), with overview of biodiversity loss, tourism, iwi and community engagement (Martin Kessick, Bruce Parkes, Tata Lawton)	DOC's communications strategy (Karen Jones)	Key statutory planning work and speeding up the review processes (Mike Slater)	Managing the impacts of tourism on the conservation estate (Bruce Parkes)	TBC	TBC	TBC
9	DG Reports & DOC Updates	D-G report and environmental scan	D-G report and environmental scan	D-G report and environmental scan	D-G report and environmental scan	D-G report and environmental scan	D-G report and environmental scan	D-G report and environmental scan
10		Overview of DOC's work in Historic Heritage						
11	Conservation Plans for Review/Approval				Receive East Coast Hawke's Bay CMS		Approve East Coast Hawke's Bay CMS	Receive Bay of Plenty CMS
12	Stakeholder Engagement	Taranaki Iwi and Te Arawhiti for update on Maunga Settlement	Meet CE of Tourism New Zealand (TNZ) for update	Meet Chair and CE of NZ Fish and Game	Meet with PCE			
13		Meet CE of EPA to discuss new technologies and alternatives to 1080	QEII and LINZ updates	Biosecurity 2025 Steering Group (progress since Feb 2019 meeting)				
14		Meet Chair of Walking Access Act 2008 review panel	Fonterra - to discuss their 50 catchments programme	Meet new President of Federated Farmers and CEO (either)	Meet new President of Federated Farmers and CEO (or)			
15	NZCA Operations & Performance	Annual Review of NZCA Performance	Consider/approve draft Annual Report	Set meeting dates and locations for 2020				Annual Review of NZCA Performance
16		Review NZCA Communications and Engagement Plan						
17	NZCA Strategy, Policy & Principles	Review NZCA policy (s4; Content and format check for CMSs and MPs; NHF land acquisition for NPs)	Assess process for General Policy for National Parks review	Review NZCA policy (insert name)	Review NZCA policy (insert name)	Review NZCA policy (insert name)	Review NZCA policy (insert name)	Review NZCA policy (insert name)
18			Review and reset NZCA Strategic Priorities					
19	Field Visits			Hamilton			[TBC]	

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **NZCA members' environmental scan**

<p>NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal</p>	<p>NZCA Strategic Priority (E): Strategic advice to the Minister and DG in the context of conservation in today's economy, the governance requirements, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation</p> <p>NZCA Strategic Priority (F): Opportunities for step change in conservation</p>
<p>Recommendation or Action Required</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Authority:</p> <p>a) Provide topics for discussion</p>
<p>Context</p>	<p>This agenda item allows time for Authority members to bring up any issue of environmental concern that they believe could benefit from Authority input. Members should prepare, and circulate, any information as necessary prior to the meeting to allow for informed discussions.</p> <p>The Chair has suggested that members may have comments to make on the paper recently released by MfE, titled Environment Aotearoa 2019. The summary paper is attached, and the full report is available at: www.mfe.govt.nz/environment-aotearoa-2019.</p> <p>We have also included the letter recently received from the West Coast <i>Tai Poutini</i> Conservation Board about the Fox Landfill. This is a distressing situation for the board, as the local Council ceased funding contractors in the clean-up on 24 May after expending \$1m. DOC have contributed in kind and resources, the Ministry for the Environment have been approached for assistance but are likely to commission a report or unlikely to fund the clean-up. The Chair has requested that the issue be discussed, so that the Authority can provide some advice to the Minister.</p>

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **NZCA Communications and Engagement Plan**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (L): NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Approve the Communication and Engagement plan.
Context	The NZCA Communications and Engagement Plan was reviewed by members following the April 2019 meeting. Feedback has been combined and are attached as track changes. The Plan is recommended for approval, following any further discussion.

NEW ZEALAND

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
TE POU ATAWHAI TAIAO O AOTEAROA

**External Communications and
Engagement Plan**

Approved: ~~26-18~~ June ~~2018~~2019

To be reviewed annually at the start of each financial year

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A. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to ensure a consistent approach to communication and engagement from the [New Zealand Conservation Authority](#). Primary messages, audiences, communication channels and spokespersons are identified, as are methods for evaluating the effectiveness of the Authority's communications.

B. Context – The Authority

B.1 Role

The role of the New Zealand Conservation Authority *Te Pou Atawhai Taiao O Aotearoa* ([the Authority](#)) is to [provide independent advice to](#) the Minister of Conservation and the Director-General of Conservation. It is closely involved in conservation planning and policy development affecting the management of public conservation areas administered by the Department of Conservation, as it approves the statutory strategies and plans which set objectives for their management.

The [New Zealand Conservation Authority](#) is serviced by the Department of Conservation and [is a member of the New Zealand Committee of the International Union for Conservation of Nature \(IUCN\)](#). [The Authority recognises s4 responsibilities and relationships with our Treaty partners.](#)

B.2 Authority strategic priorities

Statutory role for management planning and land status

- Review, advise on and approve Conservation Management Strategies and National Park Management Plans.
- Provide advice on matters pertaining to all conservation lands.
- Meet requirements for the Authority as specified in Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation and give on-going effect to the principals of the Treaty. Also, provide advice in response to requests from settlement negotiation parties.

Influence and advocacy on nationally significant conservation issues

- Provide advice to the Minister and D-G in the context of conservation in today's economy, the governance requirements, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation.
- Advise on and advocate for conservation efforts to control and eradicate pests and weeds, and biosecurity.
- [Advise on and advocate for the management of visitors on public conservation lands and waters](#)
- ~~Advise on and advocate for the marine environment, with a focus out to 12 nautical miles, but also including the EEZ.~~
- Advise on and advocate for climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Advise on and advocate for rivers and other freshwater ecosystems.
- [Advise on and advocate for the marine environment, with a focus out to 12 nautical miles, but also including the EEZ.](#)

Monitoring and evaluation

NZCA Communication and Engagement Plan
Reviewed and updated Wednesday, [29 May 2019](#) ~~15 April 2019~~
DOC-5445134

Commented [A1]: How does the recent S4 decision impact on this section and do we need another sub-section under here detailing how we deal with this in a strategic comms sense?

Commented [RM2R1]: These are the Authority's strategic priorities.

- Review and advise on the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department’s conservation management.
- Self-review the Authority’s performance.

Commented [A3]: How has this been done traditionally?

Commented [RM4R3]: It’s done on an annual basis at the June meeting.

B.3 Members

Members are appointed for a three-year term and may be re-appointed. The current term of all Authority members expires on 30 June 2020.

The Authority has thirteen members appointed by the Minister of Conservation:

- two appointed after consultation with the Minister of Maori Affairs
- two appointed after consultation with the Minister of Tourism
- one appointed after consultation with the Minister of Local Government
- one appointed on the nomination of Te Runanga O Ngai Tahu
- one appointed on the recommendation of the Royal Society of New Zealand
- one appointed on the recommendation of Forest and Bird
- one appointed on the recommendation of the Federated Mountain Clubs
- four appointed from public nominations

Members of the Authority do not represent the person or organisation that nominated them for membership. Members are expected to work in the interests of the Authority as a whole.

The Minister will have regard for the interests of conservation, natural sciences, and recreation in making the appointments. The Minister appoints one of the members as Chair.

C. Plan objectives

1. The Authority’s mandate and national role can be clearly identified through its various communication throughout the year. Stakeholders and the wider public understanding of the role and functions of the Authority is increased.
2. Support and advocate on important conservation issues in New Zealand.
3. Ensure constructive and positive communication with stakeholders and be open and accessible to them.
4. Provide direction ~~with~~ for regular engagement with key stakeholders throughout the year.
5. Advocate for the effective and proactive management of international and local visitors with respect to conservation lands and MPAs.
6. Encourage recreation activities on conservation lands and the work of volunteers to improve conservation outcomes.
7. Advocate for the protection, conservation, and recovery of our natural biodiversity.
8. Advise on how to balance the needs of all users of public conservation lands – hunters, walkers, trampers, cyclists, visitors etc.
- ~~7-9.~~ Advise on how to recognise responsibilities under s4 of the Act to and for iwi and their issues.

D. Key messages

- Conservation matters to the long-term well-being and prosperity of all New Zealanders.
- New Zealanders’ have a strong identification with the country’s beautiful physical environment and affinity with nature.
- Conservation of New Zealand’s indigenous biodiversity is vital.

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- New Zealand’s nature and protected conservation areas are world-renowned and deserve protection and investment to sustain them over time.
- Conservation plans are vital to managing and stewarding protected areas whether they be National Parks, a Scientific Reserve or Marine Reserves through time.
- The threats to conservation – weeds, pests, biosecurity incursions – require proactive management, a diverse tool kit of responses and on-going innovation to ensure that biodiversity, landscapes, waterways and wetlands, coast margins, marine areas are not eroded.
- The Authority supports the use of 1080 to control predators of native biodiversity and the proactive development of alternative toxins and methods of predator eradication including exploring the potential of gene technologies.
- Maori are actively engaged in conservation and in a post-Treaty Settlement era want to play a stronger role in the oversight of setting strategic direction and priorities. The world view of Maori with respect to conservation is different to non-indigenous New Zealanders – Mātauranga Māori has been developed through generations of observation and experience and provides valuable insights to effective conservation.
- [The Ngai Tai ki Tamaki Supreme Court decision gives greater recognition to the role of iwi in managing concession on conservation land.](#)
- The engagement and involvement of the public in conservation is vital. Volunteers play a very important role.
- Conservation Boards provide for community and iwi representation; and are the ‘handshake’ between the Department and the public; and a mechanism for holding the Crown to account with respect to conservation funding and actions.
- New Zealand welcomes all visitors to its conservation estate and undertakes appropriate monitoring to ensure the environment is not compromised.
- New Zealand is active in international conservation groups and initiatives; and via the IUCN and other events the Authority keeps well-informed of international trends and developments.

Commented [A5]: Rick/Lisa – does this need amending given the latest correspondence and the mis-match between Park Plan approval and the bylaws (I can’t recall what the issues were exactly)

E. Stakeholders

The New Zealand Conservation Authority has a wide range of stakeholders throughout New Zealand and some internationally. Engagement with them forms an important part of the Authority’s role to advise on and achieve conservation outcomes. Members of the Authority volunteer a large amount of their time spent on its work, our stakeholder engagement efforts need to be targeted to give the best effect.

E.1 Table of Stakeholders

The following table should be reviewed annually; a comprehensive list is included as Appendix A.

Stakeholder	Authority Liaison/ Point of contact	What we want to achieve/ their information needs	What channels
Minister of Conservation	NZCA Chair and Executive Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open communication about the direction of NZ conservation Timely advice on conservation issues as requested Their/our focuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZCA Meeting dinners, an invitation is always extended to the Minister Pre-meeting briefings and Aide Memoir NZCA advice to the Minister Annual Report
DOC SLT and Chief Science Advisor	NZCA (Meetings) & Executive Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open communication about the direction of NZ conservation and DOC work Timely advice on conservation issues as requested Their/our focuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZCA meetings, invited to talk about and discuss relevant topics NZCA advice to DOC (e.g. science plan, public conservation engagement)
Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, Simon Upton	NZCA (Meetings) & Executive Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open communication about the direction of NZ conservation Their/our focuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual catch-up during NZCA meetings Letters, to and from
Conservation Boards	All NZCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open communication for conservation issues within their region Their/our focuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Chair's hui hosted by NZCA Liaison attendance to CB meetings NZCA meetings within CB district Chair's letter following NZCA meetings
Iwi /Imi	All NZCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the nuances of tikanga and Mātauranga Māori for individual tribes Assurance that their cultural interests being considered Who to contact if they/we need to be in touch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important to respond to queries and maintain open communication NZCA website
Other Government Departments Tourism NZ & TIA Office of Treaty Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZCA (Meetings) NZCA servicing staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open communication for conservation issues within their region Their/our focuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZCA meetings, invited to talk about and discuss relevant topics (public can attend except during

Commented [A6]: What is Imi?

Commented [RM7R6]: The Moriori equivalent if 'iwi'

Commented [A8]: Needs updating post S4 decision

Stakeholder	Authority Liaison/ Point of contact	What we want to achieve/ their information needs	What channels
Local Government NZ			'in-committee' agenda items <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct contact via email • NZCA website

E.2 Communication channels

Appropriate use of communication channels will vary depending on the stakeholder and our communications will be developed for specific media and audiences. The key objective for all media is that the communication is easy to understand. It is important to make sure that one or more of the key messages are included in each communication which comes from the Authority.

Below is a breakdown of some of the key communication channels.

Website

www.conservationauthority.org.nz

The Authority website is currently the primary means of communication with the public and it holds a large amount of information, past and present.

It includes information on:

- The role of the Authority
- Members
- Member appointments and responsibilities
- Meeting dates, minutes and agendas
- Meeting updates from the Chair
- Publications
- Policies
- Annual reports
- Submissions on conservation issues
- Advice to the Minister and/or Director-General
- Strategic Priorities

Symposiums/hui

Running and organising these events is an important way the Authority can engage with stakeholders.

Currently the Authority runs an annual hui for Conservation Board Chairs every year. This involves all Chairs coming together for a 2-day hui to discuss matters of mutual interest, engage with each other and discuss priorities for Conservation Boards.

The Authority supported the Protected Areas 2050 symposium in April 2018: "towards implementing a 2050 vision for the protected areas of Aotearoa/New Zealand". The purpose of this meeting was to discuss 2050 aspirations for conservation in New Zealand and as such will help inform the Authority's consideration of policies and practices that support biodiversity restoration and

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~~protection, effective visitor management, and appropriate use of (and payment for) conservation resources by concessionaires.~~

Media releases

The Chair is responsible for authorising media releases on behalf of the Authority. Unless agreed and otherwise specified by the Authority, the Chair is the official spokesperson for the Authority. All media enquiries to members are to be referred to the Chair and Executive Officer.

All media releases and comments are to be advised to the both the Minister of Conservation and Director General on a 'no surprises' basis. The Department media manager will wherever possible be provided the opportunity to make input to media releases.

The Authority does not make regular media releases. Consideration may be given to making a public media release prior to every meeting, or alternatively at the beginning of each year, informing the public of meeting dates, times, venues and important agenda items.

After a media release the Authority should be prepared to respond to media enquiries and in doing so raise its profile. The Chair should always be available to field any questions and comments which result from the media release.

See appendix B for a media release template.

Independent Reviews

The Authority may commission independent papers or reviews on key topics of conservation concern. The need for this may arise when there are significant issues requiring an independent perspective, to facilitate NZCA advice on such issues.

Facebook

The Authority does not yet have a presence on social media and consideration will be given during ~~2018-2019~~ to the benefits of establishing an actively maintained social media presence. Some 1.9 million Kiwis access Facebook every day, and so it may be an effective way to communicate with the public about the work we do and how they can get involved.

Social media to be effective requires daily monitoring, with options for diverse content including photos, what is going on, answering queries, interesting and relevant articles, new videos, Q and A with Authority members, blogs, etc.

E-Newsletter

Consideration will also be given in ~~late 2018-2019~~ of the merits of developing a quarterly/four monthly e-newsletter to raise the profile of the Authority and communicate its advocacy and other work more broadly than the present Chair's Letter, Meeting Minutes and other postings to the Authority's website.

Examples of information in an e-newsletter could include:

- Member profiles
- Current reviews
- Board activities

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An alternative option could be to join forces with the conservation board newsletter given many stakeholders experience e-news overload.

E.3 Minister of Conservation

Clear and timely communication is always to be undertaken with the Minister. This includes prioritising ministerial advice and responses to ensure the flow of information and appropriate communication. Communications include:

- An ‘aide memoire’ briefing of forthcoming Authority meetings setting out priority topics on the agenda
- A pre-meeting discussion with the Minister centred on the aide-memoire and other matters of importance to her/him.
- Post-meeting advice on specific topics discussed at Authority meetings.
- Responses to specific requests from the Minister.
- ‘No surprises’ advice on media enquiries.
- A Briefing for the Incoming Minister (BIM) setting out conservation opportunities and concerns, and the Authority’s strategic priorities.

F. Action plan

<i>Date</i>	<i>Audience</i>	<i>Channel</i>	<i>Key message/content</i>	<i>Person responsible</i>
Annually	All stakeholders and the NZ public	Website	Review, ‘Who the NZCA is and what we do’	NZCA servicing officers
Twice annually	Specific CBs	NZCA Meeting	Issues within the Boards rohe are brought to the NZCAs attention, and vice versa.	NZCA
<u>Twice annually</u>	<u>Iwi leaders</u>	<u>NZCA meeting</u>	<u>NZCA need to engage with Iwi leaders at a more personal level. Ask iwi leaders to attend our out of Wellington meetings respective of the Rohe we are visiting, to discuss any issues they wish</u>	<u>NZCA Chair and servicing officers</u>

Commented [A9]: Can we add Iwi in here post S4 decision, also how do we include hapu and specific whanau/community engagement where needed?

Date	Audience	Channel	Key message/content	Person responsible
August, annually	CB Chairpersons	NZCA annual Chairperson hui	Discuss matters of mutual interest, to continue engagement between one another and to discuss priorities for Conservation Boards	NZCA Chair, and members in attendance
May – August, annually	All stakeholders	NZCA Annual Report	Important events and matters that occurred in the past financial year	NZCA Chair and servicing officers
Multiple times yearly	CB, other NZCA member liaisons	Liaison meetings	Issues within their regions/areas of concern are brought to the NZCAs attention, and vice versa.	NZCA members
As appropriate	All stakeholders	NZCA meetings/ symposiums/ hui	Invitations are sent out to individuals/ organisations/ community groups as appropriate.	NZCA servicing officers
As appropriate	MOC, DOC D-G	Letters, submissions, Advice	NZCA members to decide on submissions/ responses as required, refer to key messages above.	NZCA members and servicing officers
Prior to each NZCA meeting/start of the year	All stakeholders	Website	NZCA next meeting time, location and key agenda items	NZCA servicing staff

Further to this plan:

- Each year media coverage relating to the work of the board should be monitored and evaluated as to whether the key messages are being delivered.
- In addition to the formal Authority meetings and liaison roles, members will be involved with committees and other sub-groups when required.
- NZCA members are encouraged to attend a Te Pukenga Atawhai course, run by the Department.

G. Evaluation

G.1 Measures of success

A system to measure the success of this plan is crucial to its success. The following measures should be assessed annually to ensure the plan is active and of use:

Objective	Measure
The Authority's mandate can be clearly identified through its various communication throughout the year.	Responses are to be analysed annually as to whether key messages are being delivered.
To be aware of any support and advocacy that may be necessary throughout New Zealand surrounding important conservation issues.	Members are continuously bringing issues of importance to NZCA meetings from their experience/engagement with stakeholders. Communication and engagement with Conservation Boards is consistent.
Constructive and positive communication with stakeholders and being open and accessible for them.	Stakeholders participation is valued, and this is reflected in feedback. Feedback received from stakeholders throughout the year is positive and constructive. Every communication contains a clear contact point for further information.
Sustained engagement with all stakeholders throughout the year.	Stakeholders have actively participated, or been consulted, within the NZCA workplan annually.
Stakeholders will better understand the role and functions of the NZCA.	Numbers of visitors to websites & NZCA meetings exceed prior years.

G.2 Critical issues

1. The Authority needs to operate on a no surprises basis – where this has not been able to be proactively managed the Chair should liaise directly with the Minister's and D-G's office and provide briefing information on the context, key issues and responses to these.
2. The Interface between new technology, legislation and social licence to operate such as that related to genetics, biocontrol, drones-remote sensing which are nascent, not yet permitted or approved but with tight controls under the HSNO or other Acts.
3. Section 4 consultation which is proactive and genuine – refer to Authority's S4 Policy for guidance.

Commented [A10]: Need to check alignment here with S4 policy (post amendments) and review this wording post S4 decision ie. 'consultation' is probably not strong enough.

G.3 Review schedule

This plan will be reviewed annually at the first meeting of the year (February). It is intended to be a living document subject to change as necessary.

APPENDIX A

Stakeholder	Authority Liaison/ Point of contact	What we want to achieve/ their information needs	What channels
Minister of Conservation	NZCA Chair and Executive Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open communication about the direction of NZ conservation Timely advice on conservation issues as requested Their/our focuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZCA Meeting dinners, an invitation is always extended to the Minister Pre-meeting briefings and Aide Memoir NZCA advice to the Minister Annual Report
Department of Conservation			
D-G Lou Sanson	NZCA (Meetings) & Executive Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open communication about the direction of NZ conservation and DOC work Timely advice on conservation issues as requested Their/our focuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZCA meetings, invited to talk about and discuss relevant topics NZCA advice to DOC (e.g. science plan, public conservation engagement)
DD-G Strategy and People Chief of Governance, Mervyn English	NZCA (Meetings) & Executive Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open communication regarding DOC work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZCA meetings, invited to talk about and discuss relevant topics NZCA advice to DOC
DD-G People and Engagement			
DD-G Operations, Mike Slater			
DD-G Corporate Services, Rose Anne MacLeod			
DD-G Biodiversity, Martin Kessick			
DD-G Partnerships, Kay Booth			
DD-G Kahui Kaupapa Atawhai, Tata Lawton			
DD-G Policy and Visitors, Bruce Parkes			
Conservation Boards			
Te Hiku o Te Ika	Nicole Anderson-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Chair's hui hosted by NZCA
Northland	Nicole Anderson-		

Commented [A11]: Suggest just have staff Titles in here, not all names as these change.

Stakeholder	Authority Liaison/ Point of contact	What we want to achieve/ their information needs	What channels
Auckland	Mark Brough <u>Nicole Anderson / Mick Clout</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open communication for conservation issues within their region Their/our focuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaison attendance to<u>at</u> CB meetings NZCA meetings within CB district Chair's letter following NZCA meetings
Waikato	Mick Clout		
Bay of Plenty	Warren Parker <u>Mark Brough</u>		
Tongariro Taupo	Warren Parker <u>Kerry Prendergast</u>		
Taranaki / Whanganui	Mark Brough		
East Coast Hawkes Bay	Rauru Kirikiri		
Wellington	David Barnes		
Chatham Islands	Warren Parker <u>Edward Ellison</u>		
Nelson Marlborough	Robyn Jebson		
West Coast <i>Tai Poutini</i>	Gerry McSweeney		
Canterbury Aoraki	Mark Christensen <u>Tony Lepper</u>		
Otago	Tony Lepper		
Southland	Jan Riddell		
Iwi/Imi (not a complete list)			
<u>Te Aupouri</u>		•	•
<u>Ngāti Kuri</u>		•	•
<u>Te Rarawa</u>		•	•
<u>Ngai-Takoto</u>		•	•
<u>Ngāti Kahu</u>		•	•
<u>Ngāti Wai</u>		•	•
<u>Te Roroa</u>		•	•
Ngāi Tahu			
Ngāpuhi		• Understand the nuances of tikanga and Mātauranga Māori for individual tribes	• Important to respond to queries and maintain open communication
Ngāti Porou			
Waikato Tainui	All NZCA		
Ngāti Tūwharetoa		• Assurance that their cultural interests being considered	• NZCA website
Ngāti Maniapoto			
Tūhoe			

Commented [A11]: Suggest just have staff Titles in here, not all names as these change.

Commented [A12]: I've added in the rest of the Tai Tokerau Iwi. Perhaps these sit in an appendix that can be regularly updated.

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Stakeholder	Authority Liaison/ Point of contact	What we want to achieve/ their information needs	What channels
Ngāti Kahungunu Kahungunu ki t-e Wairoa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Who to contact if they/we need to be in touch 	
Te Arawa			
Ngāti Tama			
Ngāti Toa			
Ngāti Ruanui			
Ngāti Whātua			
Te Ātiawa			
Whakatohea			
Other			
Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, Simon Upton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZCA (Meetings) & Executive Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open communication about the direction of NZ conservation Their/our focuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual catch-up during NZCA meetings Letters, to and from
LINZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZCA (Meetings) NZCA servicing staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open communication for conservation issues within their region Their/our focuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZCA meetings, invited to talk about and discuss relevant topics (public can attend except during 'in-committee' agenda items Direct contact via email NZCA website
MFE			
MPI			
Local Government of New Zealand			
Fish and Game Council			
Predator Free 2050 Ltd			
Game Animal Council			
NGOs – WWF, Forest & Board			
NZ community and volunteer conservation groups			
IUCN			
NZ Research providers			
Tourism Industry Aotearoa (TIA)			
Walking Access NZ			
Tourism NZ			
Cycle NZ			
Office of Treaty Settlements			

Commented [A11]: Suggest just have staff Titles in here, not all names as these change.

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Commented [A14]: How are these implemented into our Work Programme or how do we ensure we are more proactive at determining their annual priorities and scheduling into our CA timetable for engagement or consideration...

APPENDIX B

NEW ZEALAND

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
TE POU ATAWHAI TAIAO O AOTEAROA

Media release

(Insert Date)

[Headline]

(Body Text)

{Please ensure you are using at least one of the following key messages}

- Conservation matters to the long-term well-being and prosperity of all New Zealanders.
- New Zealanders' have a strong identification with the country's beautiful physical environment and affinity with nature.
- Conservation of New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity is vital.
- New Zealand's nature and protected conservation areas are world-renowned and deserve protection and investment to sustain them over time.
- Conservation plans are vital to managing and stewarding protected areas whether they be National Parks, a Scientific Reserve or Marine Reserves through time.
- The threats to conservation – weeds, pests, biosecurity incursions – require proactive management, a diverse tool kit of responses and on-going innovation to ensure that biodiversity, landscapes, waterways and wetlands, coast margins, marine areas are not eroded.
- The Authority supports the use of 1080 to control predators of native biodiversity and the proactive development of alternative toxins and methods of predator eradication including exploring the potential of gene technologies.
- Maori are actively engaged in conservation and in a post-Treaty Settlement era want to play a stronger role in the oversight of setting strategic direction and priorities. The world view of Maori with respect to conservation is different to non-indigenous New Zealanders – Mātauranga Māori has been developed through generations of observation and experience and provides valuable insights to effective conservation.
- The engagement and involvement of the public in conservation is vital. Volunteers play a very important role.
- Conservation Boards provide for community and iwi representation; and are the 'handshake' between the Department and the public; and a mechanism for holding the Crown to account with respect to conservation funding and actions.
- New Zealand welcomes all visitors to its conservation estate and undertakes appropriate monitoring to ensure the environment is not compromised.
- New Zealand is active in international conservation groups and initiatives; and via the IUCN and other events the Authority keeps well-informed of international trends and developments.

Ends

[Important - please send your draft media release to the Chair and for peer review for sign off before it goes to the media]

Commented [A15]: Does this need updating post S4...

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Rick McGovern-Wilson, NZCA Executive Officer

Subject: **Review of NZCA Policies – Content and format check for CMSs and MPs**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (L): NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Review the content and format check for CMSs and MPs b) Approve the content and format check for CMSs and MPs
Context	<p>At the October 2018 meeting the Authority received the content and format check for CMSs and MPs for review, which previously was last reviewed and approved in July 2009.</p> <p>Attached is the version which incorporates members comments and includes a new section as recommended. Also attached is the NZCA Statement of Expectations that were developed in early 2017 as a guide for the Department.</p> <p>The policy is recommended for approval following any further discussion.</p>

NEW ZEALAND

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

TE POU ATAWHAI TAIAO O AOTEAROA

Content and format check sheet for conservation management strategies (CMS) and [conservation](#) management plans (Plan) presented to the New Zealand Conservation Authority

[Adopted](#) 10 July 2009

[Reviewed and amended 18 June 2019](#)

A copy of this form should accompany conservation management strategies and [conservation](#) management plans presented to the New Zealand Conservation Authority for approval.

Part A: Best practice

If [conservancies-management planners](#) follow DOC best practice in the development of conservation management strategies and the analysis of submissions this will assist the NZCA undertake its approval role. To give the Authority assurance that best practice has been followed, it requests that compliance with best practice be attested to by the [Conservator Operations Director](#) as follows (please tick):

- Legal advice identifying requirements for CMS/Plan to be legally compliant was received and instances where legal advice has not been followed have been identified with reasons for not doing so provided.
- Gaps or discretions in regard to implementation of general policies have been identified and explained¹.
- The CMS/Plan aligns with the Department's CMS Template and any guidelines and was prepared in accordance with the CMS/Plan advice notes.
- The CMS/Plan complies with the Department's publishing standards for working documents and a quality editing process has been completed.

¹ Includes instances where General Policy states that a CMS/Plan "will" or "should" but the CMS/Plan does not do so, and where a CMS/Plan provision is at odds with a general policy that uses the word "will" or "should". NZCA expects that where a CMS/Plan is silent on the implementation of general policy (despite this being one of the statutory purposes of a CMS/Plan), the Department will still implement general policy. This is relevant to the NZCA function "to review and report on the effectiveness of the Department's administration of general policies."

Part B: Qualities

Qualities that will assist the Authority's exercise its approval role quickly:

Content and Structure

- Sense of purpose and direction that gives coherent guidance to achieve integrated conservation management.
- A word picture of the characteristics of the conservancy using specific language² at the beginning of the CMS/Plan.
- Clear statements of values for each place³ for which outcomes are identified.
- Measureable outcome⁴ statements.
- Logical progression from outcomes (which relate to values) to objectives to policies.
- Milestones⁵ that are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time bound [SMART] as much as possible.
- Are there clearly identified reporting mechanisms for the 3, 7 and 10 year Milestones?
- Identification of threats to natural, historical and cultural values and to the use and enjoyment of people (including people on people impacts) and approaches that will be used to avoid, minimise or reconcile these applying integrated management considerations.
- National consistency subject to reasonable local variances.
- Application of the general to the specifics of the local circumstances.⁶
- Prioritisation of "priorities" or identified actions (to guide business planning).
- Inclusion of criteria to guide decision-making on specific management actions or concessions applications.
- For national parks, only objectives for management included in CMS (national park management plans establish policies for national park management).
- Focus on the what and not the how; the what in sufficient detail to take full advantage of cost effective and efficiency benefits that flow from that e.g. resource consents and for RMA advocacy especially for freshwater bodies within or impacting on public conservation lands.
- Matters General Policy expects to be included in CMSs/Plans and subject to general public consultation processes not deferred to a subsequent non-statutory process.

Style

- Clarity of language and good grammar and avoidance of jargon, vague and ambiguous statements, subjective use of adjectives and qualifications such as 'appropriate'.
- Logical layout and order and good indexing to assist with use.

Documentation of CMS/Plan process

- Comprehensive and complete process statement (Code of Compliance).
- Summary of submissions is comprehensive, follows best practice, and demonstrates tangata whenua and public input has been properly considered and, when appropriate, has resulted in amendments.

² Examples: lowland tawa forest rather than indigenous forest; southern right whales and bottlenose dolphins rather than marine mammals

³ For definition of place see General Policy

⁴ For definition of outcome see General Policy

⁵ 13(f) Conservation General Policy refers

⁶ See Footnote (2)

In addition to the qualities outlined above, does the CMS/Plan conform with the NZCA's Statement of Expectations (2017)?

Note: Consistent with its decision-making function, the NZCA retains the ability to seek clarification on any matter or request amendments before approving a conservation management strategy.

[Comment: when the NZCA first considered this document in October 2018, members requested a section (Part C) be added that identified NZCA responsibilities. On closer reflection, however, this is not considered necessary, as this document contains a checklist for Departmental staff (and, by extension, conservation boards) to complete before they hand a CMS or Plan to the NZCA for their consideration and (ultimately) approval. There is a separate procedure for National Park Management Plans (NPMP).]

NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY
CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES, NATIONAL PARK
MANAGEMENT PLANS, CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLANS
NZCA'S STATEMENT OF EXPECTATIONS ON BEST PRACTICE APPROACH
30 June 2017

Introduction

Conservation Management Strategies (CMS) are approved by the Authority under section 17F(p) of the Conservation Act 1987.

National Park Management Plans (NPMP) are approved by the Authority under section 48(1) of the National Parks Act 1980.

Conservation Management Plans (CMPs) may be sent by a conservation board under s17G(2) of the Conservation Act to the Authority for approval. The Authority may also make comments on draft CMPs prepared under specific legislation arising from Treaty of Waitangi claims settlements which specify a body other than the NZCA as the approving entity.

CMSs, NPMPs and CMPs are now being considered under a new, shorter timeframe and nationally consistent approach. To achieve the best quality documents and to ensure an efficient and timely process and to avoid delays in the approval of CMSs, NPMPs and CMPs, this Statement of Expectations sets out the process by which the Authority intends to engage on these statutory documents, along with a range of matters which the Authority considers should be addressed in these documents. In respect of the matters which need to be addressed (and where the Authority's function is to approve the document), the Authority expects that they will be included in the documents at the earliest opportunity, preferably prior to when they are publicly notified, to provide the public with full opportunity to comment.

The Authority may amend this document from time to time.

The role of the NZ Conservation Authority

In relation to CMSs, the Authority's powers and functions in the Conservation Act include:

- approving CMSs under sections 6B(1)(b) and 17F of the Act
- reviewing and reporting to the Minister or the Director-General on the effectiveness of the Department's administration of general policies
- advising the Minister and the Director-General annually on priorities for the expenditure of money
- investigating any nature conservation or other conservation matters the Authority considers are of national importance, and advising the Minister or the Director-General, as appropriate, on such matters.

In relation to NPMPs, the Authority's powers and functions in the National Parks Act include:

- approving NPMPs in accordance with s 48 of the Act
- Advising the Minister and Director-General on the priorities for the expenditure of any money appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of the National Parks Act
- Reviewing and reporting to the Minister and Director-General on the effectiveness of the administration of the general policies for national parks

- Giving advice to the Minister and the Director-General on any other matter relating to any national park.

In relation to CMPs, the Authority's powers and functions include:

- approving CMPs under sections 6B(1)(b) and 17G(h) of the Conservation Act
- Making recommendations to the decision-making body under Treaty settlement legislation
- reviewing and reporting to the Minister or the Director-General on the effectiveness of the Department's administration of general policies
- advising the Minister and the Director-General annually on priorities for the expenditure of money
- investigating any nature conservation or other conservation matters the Authority considers are of national importance, and advising the Minister or the Director-General, as appropriate, on such matters.

CMSs, NPMPs and CMPs provide for the Department and Conservation Boards (and in the case of documents arising from Treaty settlements, the relevant iwi body or authority), to work together to prepare and provide draft documents to the Authority for approval. For CMSs under the Conservation Act, the Authority may "make such amendments as it considers necessary" to a draft before it approves it (section 17F(n)). For NPMPs under the National Parks Act, the Authority may require modifications to the draft it receives "in such manner as it thinks fit". For CMPs under the Conservation Act, the Authority "shall make such amendments as it considers necessary". In all cases, the Authority is required to refer a CMS, a NPMP and a CMP to the Minister for comment, and must "have regard to" the views or recommendations of the Minister "before it approves" the CMS, CMP or NPMP.

There is no formal requirement or mechanism for the Authority to engage in the review process until after it has been provided with a revised draft of a document. However, issues which are not addressed in a reviewed document provided to the Authority may result in delays. For that reason, it is a matter of good practice and effectiveness if the Authority engages at a level that reviews and monitors throughout the process, and particularly to provide guidance prior to the initial public notification. While the Authority can express a view about what things should be in a document or how provisions should be expressed, it must retain an open mind about the specific wording proposed by a Board and the Department in a document. In this way, the Authority can engage through the process in a way which does not compromise its final decision-making obligations.

The following are some questions considered by the Authority:

Question: In considering draft documents provided to it, are the Authority's powers restricted to the matters which are in the draft or are raised in submissions? That is, can the Authority when requiring modifications or amendments to a draft document "in such manner as it thinks fit" add or require new matters which are not raised in any submission?

Answer: Subject to issues of natural justice which require submitters to be consulted on a proposed amendment which was not previously in the draft document, the Authority has wide powers to require amendments to the document where it considers appropriate to do so to meet the legislative requirements, including General Policy.

Question: What level of detail is appropriate for the Authority to consider in its review?

Answer: The relevant Acts do not specify what the level of detail which is appropriate. However, the Authority can require modifications to documents “in such manner as it thinks fit”. It is therefore entitled to be as detailed as it wishes. The Authority should be guided by the scope of its functions set out in the legislation. The appropriate level of detail is situation dependent (e.g. where a new precedent might be set such as, at present, the extent of use of e-bikes) but normally detailed analysis and documentation would be handled at Conservation Board level. The Authority should particularly satisfy itself that correct processes have been completed in a comprehensive and credible manner.

Question: What happens if the Authority and the Board/Department (and the Minister) cannot agree on what the documents should say?

Answer: The Authority can require changes to a statutory document “in such manner as it thinks fit” before approving it. It is the Authority’s final decision, having regard to its functions under the legislation, the purpose of the Acts, the reports and draft documents provided to it, and the views of the Minister.

Where the Authority’s expectations set out in this document are met, the Authority expects that it will be able to approve a statutory document at its first meeting following formal receipt of a draft.

Principles to be applied in drafting CMSs, NPMPs and CMPs

When drafting a CMS or a NPMP, the Authority considers that the following principles should be applied:

- The document must be consistent with and should promote the purposes of the relevant Act, the General Policies, and for a NPMP and CMP the relevant CMS. Considerations beyond the purposes of the legislation (such as the economic benefit to individuals or to a district’s economy) should not be considered
- The document must meet the obligations set out in s4 of the Conservation Act
- National parks have a unique status by having special legislation and a separate regime compared with other public conservation land administered under the Conservation Act
- The document should be enabling and flexible, with objectives, policies and milestones which are measurable by the relevant Board and Department managers and which clearly state the outcomes that are intended.
- The document should contain clear provisions about monitoring and review processes to assess effects and to allow adaptive management, consistent with the relevant legislation and the Act and the General Policies. Flexibility can also be achieved by allowing for efficient partial reviews based on increased knowledge and experience
- Because the documents contain strategies and management plans for defined conservation area(s), the document should have clear links to and reporting provisions relating to the Department’s Statement of Intent and strategic goals. That is, the Objectives, Goals and Milestones should be selected and designed so as to thoroughly and clearly represent the key tasks that the Department must undertake to deliver the agreed position in the strategy or plan.
- The document should be prepared with a separate resource/budget to support the proposed actions and there should be an annual/triennial alignment of resources to

the document, reporting on to the relevant Board annually consistent with the Milestone on annual reporting

- Provisions controlling activities should be based on sound and robust evidence
- For potential new activities on public conservation land, and especially in national parks, and where there are limited precedents elsewhere, it is appropriate to take a cautious approach and collect robust evidence before allowing or further expanding such activities
- The best available science should be used to inform and guide decisions and priorities, recognising that science may not always be the sole driver of the document's provisions
- The document should use clear, concise language and be easy to use and understand by a range of stakeholders and, as far as possible can be read as a stand-alone document
- Descriptive and background information should be kept to a minimum
- The use of appendices to documents (such as lists of huts, species, or management methods) should be minimised, preferably with such material only being referred to in the document with the full appendix being available on the Department's website so that information (including maps) can be kept up to date and cross-referenced.

Specific drafting issues related to CMSs

- There should be clear links between the plan and the Intermediate Outcomes and strategic goals consistent with the following:

Policies: "Manage the [name of PCL] to achieve the [relevant] Intermediate Outcome and relevant strategic goals".

Milestones: "Annual public reporting on the Intermediate Outcome and Stretch Goal actions for [relevant IO] in [name of relevant PCL] has commenced in Year 1".

- In addition to general Objectives, Policies and Milestones for the CMS, the CMS should include specific Objectives, Goals and Milestones for all areas covered by the CMS which are specially protected areas under Part 4 of the Conservation Act.
- Additions to public conservation land and recategorizations of land should be dealt with in a manner consistent with the following statement:

"If any land is added to public conservation land or a specially protected area during the life of this CMS, to the extent allowed by the Conservation Act, the provisions of this CMS will apply to any such additions, and the additions will be managed in the same way as prescribed for the "place" that it will become part of. Changes to maps within the plan are expected to be made without additional public notice and consultation".

- Milestones should be set as 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 year goals.
- The CMS should not state that only policies and objectives have legal effect. This is potentially confusing to readers. The entire document should be carefully drafted, and intended to guide and direct decision making, not just policies and objectives.
- Objectives, Policies and Milestones need to be clear and measurable. For example, the following objective and milestone are appropriate:

Objective: "Recognise the historic and/or heritage value of huts (identified in Appendix 15) and tracks in Otago, and its ongoing value for backcountry and front

country recreation. To achieve this, work with outdoor recreation groups and the Otago Conservation Board to assist with management and retention of the network, while recognising that some parts of the network may need to adapt in response to changes in the community that uses them”.

Milestone: “A baseline report on the number and condition of huts, tracks and other visitor facility structures in Otago, and on the number and satisfaction of people using these facilities”.

In contrast, the following policy and milestone are not adequately measurable:

Policy: “Improve the ecological resilience of the remnant indigenous vegetation areas on public conservation lands and waters, by:

- a) seeking supportive management of adjoining areas to minimise adverse effects, including edge effects;*
- b) building relationships with adjoining landowners; and*
- c) encouragement of community care initiatives and actions”.*

Milestone: “Increased protection of the landscape and ecosystem features of the [name of PCL]”.

It is unclear from these latter examples who is to decide on the measures or targets and how they are to be determined, and how success can be measured. These matters should be set out in the policies and milestones, or identified in policies upon which the milestones depend.

Specific drafting issues related to NPMPs and CMPs

- A NPMP should address the matters set out in Part 12 of the General Policy for National Parks
- There should be clear links between the plan and the Intermediate Outcomes and strategic goals consistent with the following:

Policies: “Manage the Park [or relevant conservation area] to achieve the [relevant] Intermediate Outcome and relevant strategic goals”.

Milestones by end of Year 1: “Annual public reporting on the Intermediate Outcome and strategic goal actions for [relevant IO] in [name] National Park has commenced”.

- In terms of s4 obligations, NPMPs within the rohe of Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu should replicate the relevant provisions of the Paparoa NPMP. For NPMPs in other areas, the Paparoa NPMP provides a useful precedent, to be adapted depending on circumstances.
- A NPMP and CMP should not state that only policies and objectives have legal effect. This is potentially confusing to readers. The entire document should be carefully drafted and intended to guide and direct decision making, not just policies and objectives.
- Additions to NPs should be dealt with in a manner consistent with the following:

Under a description of Plan Structure: “If any land is added to the [name] National Park during the life of this plan, to the extent allowed by the National Parks Act, the provisions of this plan will apply to any such additions, with the provisions of the Place which adjoins the additional land also applying. Changes to maps within the plan are expected to be made without additional public notice and consultation”.

- Extending pest management beyond priority ecosystem units. This should be done in a manner consistent with the following:

Milestone by end of Year 3: “The Department has prepared an analysis of the benefits and costs of extending pest management beyond the Priority Ecosystem Units to include the entire national park or some part of it

- Additions to national parks which can proceed under section 7 rather than section 8 of the National Parks Act should be incorporated as part of the NPMP review, making it clear that the decision whether to add the land to the national park is part of the decision-making process.
- There should be policies and accompanying milestones which recognise and encourage public participation by way of volunteer engagement in conservation areas
- Milestones need to be clear and measurable. For example, the following milestones are appropriate:

“Heritage assessments for all actively conserved historic places in Paparoa National Park are completed and available on the Department’s website”.

“The New Zealand Alpine Club guidelines for bolted and fixed climbs within the Climbing Development Area in Nīkau Place and any other authorised climbing development areas has been developed and is being implemented”.

In contrast, the following milestones are not adequately measurable in themselves and need to rely on the annual planning and reporting process:

“The ecological condition of priority ecosystem units in [name] National Park is improving (as defined by agreed measures) as a result of pest management”;

“The abundance and persistence of threatened and at-risk species, such as [name], have increased (as indicated by agreed measures) in [name] National Park”;

“Goat numbers in [name] National Park are significantly reduced in accordance with agreed targets”.

It is unclear from these latter examples who is to decide on the measures or targets and how they are to be determined. These matters should be set out in the milestones, or identified in policies upon which the milestones depend.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **Review of NZCA Policies – NHF acquisition of land for national park**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (L): NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Review the NZCA policy after notification of Nature Heritage Fund acquisition of land for national park b) Approve the NZCA policy after notification of Nature Heritage Fund acquisition of land for national park
Context	At the February 2019 meeting, during a review of the NZCA procedure after notification of Nature Heritage Fund acquisition of land for national park, it was agreed Gerry McSweeney would work with the NZCA servicing staff to modify the procedure by updating it to a policy for use and implementation. Please see attached the policy for your review. It is recommended for approval.

NZCA procedure after notification of Nature Heritage Fund acquisition of land for national park

Adopted 12 October 2010

The Authority resolved to adopt the following procedure for all notifications from the Nature Heritage Fund Committee, if acquisitions by the Fund for national park purposes.

Procedure:

1. advise the relevant conservation board and seek its active advocacy to the Conservator to undertake the necessary process to achieve national park classification;
2. advise the Director-General of the Authority's interest in seeing the national park classification process completed sooner than later;
3. request, if the timing is appropriate, for the intention to seek national park classification to be included in draft management planning documents; either conservation management strategy or national park management plan;
4. advise the Minister and the Nature Heritage Fund Committee of the above actions;
5. enquire after progress (utilising the status report recording system) every two years until national park status is secured.

NZCA policy after notification of Nature Heritage Fund acquisition of land for national park

**Adopted 12 October 2010
Amended 24 May 2019**

The Authority resolved to adopt the following procedure for all notifications from the Nature Heritage Fund (NHF) Committee of acquisitions by the Fund where:

- (a) The NHF has achieved the legal protection of the area, and
- (b) The best protective designation of the area is likely to be as national park.

BACKGROUND CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE UPDATED POLICY ON NHF PROTECTION PURCHASES TO BE ASSESSED BY NZCA AS PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL PARKS

- I. The NHF Committee is NOT determining what should go into a national park - that is the NZCA's job. The NHF is simply determining if an unprotected natural area deserves permanent legal protection. The NHF may have a view on the future status of the area, as may the Minister of Conservation in approving the NHF protection actions. Both the NHF and the Minister can only recommend to the NZCA that it should consider the addition of the now protected area to an adjoining national park. The NHF does not have any legal standing to achieve a national park addition.*
- II. There is some discussion about the breadth of a Section 7 investigation and the extent of NZCA consultation. This is set out in the General Policy for National Parks 2005, Policy 6(d). Consultation with iwi is certainly required as is consultation with the appropriate conservation board(s). The public and local authorities should be consulted, as should the local Fish and Game Council, but this is up to the discretion of the NZCA. Essentially this decision comes down to a test of significance.*
- III. The other question is about CMSs and NPMPs and whether an area must be mentioned in the plans to be considered for addition to a national park. Most of these statutory documents are not far sighted enough to identify desirable additions. This is either because they don't know about the values of areas adjoining the park OR because if the adjoining area's status is presently private land (most of the lands that the NHF deals with) then it is not legally possible to mention such privately-owned areas in a statutory document without it being seen as a land grab. Such a mention could also have the result of pushing up the price of protecting the private land involved. The absence of a mention in a CMS or NPMP should not preclude the addition of an area to a national park.*

POLICY:

- 1. The NZCA, in accordance with the National Parks Act 1980 (the Act), does seek to achieve a more ecologically sustainable and ecologically representative national park system in New Zealand. National park boundaries may be expanded to achieve this.
- 2. The NZCA, acting under section 7 of the Act, has responsibility for determining if an area should be considered for addition to a national park. There is an assessment and consultation process defined in the Act before the Authority can recommend to the Minister of Conservation that an area should be added to a national park.

3. When the NZCA receives advice from the NHF Committee that an area has been legally protected, together with information about the values of that area, the NZCA, in accordance with the procedure under Section 7 of the Act, will consult with the relevant conservation board and seek its advice on whether national park is the appropriate protective status for this area.
4. The NZCA will consult with tangata whenua about the proposed national park addition in fulfilment of its obligations under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987.
5. The NZCA may also consult with local authorities and with the wider community if this is considered necessary to meet the requirements of Section 7 of the Act.
6. If the national park addition is considered by the NZCA to meet the criteria of section 7 of the Act, the NZCA will advise the Director-General that it wishes to see the national park addition expedited.
7. The NZCA may request that the intention to seek national park classification for an area should be included in a draft conservation management strategy (CMS) or national park management plan (NPMP). However, the absence of such a stated intent in the CMS or NPMP to add any such area meeting national park criteria should not preclude the addition of that area to the national park should all the requirements of section 7 of the Act have been met.
8. The NZCA is to advise the Minister and the Nature Heritage Fund Committee of progress in the above actions.
9. The NZCA will enquire after progress (utilising the status report recording system) every year until national park status is secured for any area recommended by the NZCA as a national park addition.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **Review of NZCA Policies – Giving effect to section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (L): NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Review the NZCA Giving Effect to Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 policy b) Amend the NZCA Giving Effect to Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 policy
Context	At the April 2019 meeting, the Authority agreed to review the <i>NZCA Giving Effect to Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987</i> policy. This follows the discussion with Judge Carrie Wainwright on section 4 and its implications for the Authority. The Authority's Section 4 Committee have provided an edit for the policy. It is attached for members to review and provide feedback.

Giving Effect to Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 (2019)

Giving Effect to Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987

Written June 2007

Reviewed and amended May 2019

The New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA) has a statutory obligation to fulfil Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 viz: *“This Act shall so be interpreted and administered as to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.”*

The principles that guide the Authority’s actions are:

1. Section 4 is the responsibility of every member of the NZCA. The requirement to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi creates a firm obligation on authority members and should not be narrowly construed.
2. All members must have a sound understanding and working knowledge of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi and their relevance to the management of conservation.
3. Other statutory provisions must be applied consistently with the S4 requirement.
4. Conservation considerations are paramount.
5. The principle of partnership should guide respectful working relationships with iwi and hapu on matters pertaining to conservation plans, policies or initiatives.
6. The principle of active protection of Maori interests including tino rangatiratanga should also guide the relationship and substance of engagements with iwi and hapu on conservation matters and may include supporting iwi or hapū to reconnect to their ancestral lands by taking up opportunities on the conservation estate.
7. The principle of options determines that as Treaty partners Maori have the right to undertake kaupapa Maori responsive practices.
8. The principles of mana whenua, right of development and right of redress potentially require a degree of preference to be given to Maori and for Maori economic interests to be considered.
9. Mana recognition should be exercised (i.e. the correct approach to the mandated tribal authority or spokesperson(s)) and, if this is unclear, advice from a Māori authority on such matters should be obtained to confirm the correct approach is adopted.
10. Decisions should always contain an explicit statement with supporting documentation of how Section 4 was addressed and in this respect any papers prepared for the Authority by the Department or by itself should contain the following information:
 - What the Section 4 considerations are
 - What engagement with tangata whenua has been undertaken or, if none, how an informed decision can still be made
 - Whether adequate information was provided for engagement and what was the nature of that process and information
 - What comments those engaged with had to make
 - How those comments have been considered in reaching a recommendation or any decision.

11. In support of these principles, the Authority will also adopt the following practices:
- Record and develop a perspective on current Section 4 issues of importance to achieving conservation outcomes (e.g. post-Treaty settlement expectations with respect to governance, management and application of the Conservation Policy and General Policy for National Parks)
 - Acknowledge kaitiakitanga as an important foundation for Māori conservation outcomes and its role in guiding how tangata whenua exercise their responsibilities for the care and protection of the natural environment
 - Respect mātauranga Māori (traditional knowledge) gained through generations of observation and practice, and support its appropriate application to conservation planning, monitoring and decision making
 - Meet with local tangata whenua when travelling e.g. on field trips
 - Schedule engagement with Māori involved in conservation governance and management as part of the annual work programme
 - Conduct an annual self-review of its performance with respect to Māori engagement and fulfilling its Section 4 obligations, and this policy
 - Encourage conservation boards to adopt this policy and practice guideline.
12. All members are strongly encouraged to develop, such as through the Department's *Pūkenga Atawhai* programme, a foundation understanding of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, tikanga (customs and practices for respective iwi), and a familiarity with te reo Māori (for example, correct pronunciation of Māori place names, flora, fauna etc., a personal mihi/greeting, and/or waiata/song).

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **Annual review of NZCA performance**

NZCA Strategic Priority	NZCA Strategic Priority (L): NZCA's performance
Recommendation	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Assess its performance for the previous 12 months b) Identify improvements to performance for the coming year c) Review the Strategic Priorities d) Amend the Strategic Priorities where necessary
Context	The Authority undertakes a yearly self-review of its performance of its statutory functions and its strategic priorities. The Authority undertook its last self-review at the June 2018 meeting. This review is for the 2018-2019 year.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **Annual Report 2018-2019**

NZCA Strategic Priority	NZCA Strategic Priority (L): NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Provide feedback on the contents and layout of this paper
Context	<p>The Authority is required to report to the Minister of Conservation annually under Section 6E of the Conservation Act 1987. Its report is a parliamentary paper and is tabled in the House of Representatives (Parliament). The draft Annual Report 2018-2019 will be compiled following this meeting.</p> <p>It is proposed that Authority members provide any write-ups, details and feedback on content to be included. This will then be compiled by the NZCA servicing staff and presented for further comments at the August 2018 meeting.</p> <p>Note the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- comments throughout the document for feedback- Italicised text shows last year's information which can again be used <p>All members will have received a copy of the Authority's 2017-18 Annual Report, but it can also be found online at https://www.doc.govt.nz/about-us/statutory-and-advisory-bodies/nz-conservation-authority/annual-reports/</p>

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **Conservation Board Chairpersons' Conference**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (F): Effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's conservation management NZCA Strategic Priority (L): NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Confirm the agenda and Authority members' roles
Context	The Authority hosts and funds (from its budget) an annual Conservation Board Chairpersons' Conference. The 2019 Chairpersons' Conference is scheduled for 17 and 18 August, at the West Plaza Hotel, Wellington. The proposed agenda is appended for comment. The Authority must also decide who will be in attendance and the level of involvement they will have.

Conservation Board Chairpersons' Conference 17 – 18 August 2019

Attachment 1: Agenda and run sheet

<p style="text-align: center;">Day 1 – Date: Saturday 17 August 2019</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Meeting Venue: West Plaza Hotel, 110 Wakefield Street, Wellington</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Times: 1.00 pm – 5.00 pm, 6 pm – 9 pm</p>				
Time	Agenda item	Facilitator	Details and Outcomes	Agenda paper
1.00 pm – 3.15 pm	1. Around the table session – CB Chairs' issues and opportunities	Nominated CB Chair	<p>CB Chairs only session. Topics to be raised and discussed by Chairs as appropriate.</p> <p>Outcomes for this session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chairs have opportunity to candidly discuss both matters of concern and where things are going well. A nominated Chair will provide a summary report, as appropriate, back to NZCA and DOC officials. 	-
3.15 pm – 3.30 pm, afternoon tea				
3.30 pm – 5.00 pm	2. Welcome and scene setting	Edward Ellison, NZCA Chair	<p>Welcome – Conservation Board Chairs and NZCA members. Topics to be raised and discussed by those present as appropriate.</p> <p>Outcomes for this session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Around table introductions and overview of Sunday agenda Information on NZCA members NZCA current focuses over the next year Overview of Day 2 agenda 	NZCA Work Programme & Strategic Priorities
6.00 pm – 9.00 pm, dinner at The Arborist				

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Day 2 – Date: Sunday 18 August 2019

Venue: West Plaza Hotel, 110 Wakefield Street, Wellington

Times: 8.30 am – 4.00 pm

Time	Agenda item	Facilitator	Details and outcomes	Agenda paper
8.30 am – 9.30 am	1. Board support and servicing	?	<p>Discussion on the enhancement of support provided to the conservation boards by DOC.</p> <p>Outcome for this session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback on the support boards receive, and how this may differ • Discussion on what is required and how DOC can ensure this 	Include the email that Pat Garden sent, as background
9.30 am – 10.15 am	2. Concessions	?	<p>An overview of the concession application process and the role of conservation boards.</p> <p>Outcome for this session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearer understanding of the concession application process and the expectations of conservation boards within the process • Discussion on how this process may differ throughout the country and how it can be streamlined 	?
10.15 am – 10.30 am, morning tea				
10.30 am – 11.15 pm	3. NZ Biodiversity Strategy	?	<p>The development of the new national Biodiversity Strategy by the end of 2019 is a priority for the Minister of Conservation. This session provides an opportunity for conservation boards to clarify their understanding of the Strategy and ask any questions. Also, any information available on the National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity will be provided.</p> <p>Outcome for this session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearer understanding of the NZ Biodiversity Strategy 	?

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Time	Agenda item	Facilitator	Details and outcomes	Agenda paper
11.15 pm – 12.15 pm	4. Section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987	?	<p>This year's session will again go over the recently revised NZCA's s4 Policy, as well as the impact of the recent Ngāi Tai Supreme Court case judgement.</p> <p>Outcome for this session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearer understanding on the obligations of conservation boards in giving effect to s4 of the Conservation Act 1987 	?
<i>12.15 pm – 1.00 pm, lunch</i>				
1.00 pm – 2.00 pm	5. DOC Iwi Engagement System	?	<p>The Department is currently undertaking an Iwi Engagement System project, designed to better improve the manner with which they engage with tangata whenua. This project has implications for statutory planning processes.</p> <p>Outcomes for this session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearer understanding of the DOC Iwi Engagement System • Discussion on the role conservation boards play and what they need to be aware of. 	?
2.00 pm – 2.30 pm	6. Issues update	?	<p>An update on conservation management strategies, national park management plans, and conservation management plans; DOC's Historic Heritage team; and reclassification of conservation land.</p> <p>Outcome for this session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview and understanding on the status of ongoing work. 	?

Conservation Board Chairpersons' Conference 17 – 18 August 2019

Time	Agenda item	Facilitator	Details and outcomes	Agenda paper
2.30 pm – 3.15 pm	7. Review of the Minister's 2019-20 Letter of Expectation and CB Annual Work Programmes	?	<p>A group discussion and review of the Minister's expectations for the 2019-20 year, and the individual Work Programmes.</p> <p>Outcomes for this session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of the Minister of Conservation's expectation that the boards have a conservation leadership role on behalf of the communities that they represent. • Understanding of the development of the Annual Work Programmes and how to work to and report against the Letter of Expectation. • Discuss and review scope of work and requirements for conservation boards. 	<p>Copy of the Minister's Letter of Expectation.</p> <p>CB Chairs to bring their own Work Programme for reference.</p>
3.15 pm – 3.30 pm, afternoon tea				
3.30 pm – 4.30 pm	8. DOC Director-General discussion	Lou Sanson, Director-General	An opportunity to meet and raise issues with Lou.	-
4.30 pm – 5.00 pm	9. Wrap up	Edward Ellison, NZCA Chair	Wrap up, final reflections and conclusions.	-

Conservation Board Chairpersons' Conference 17 – 18 August 2019

Attachment 2: Attendance list

Name	Role
Conservation Boards	
XX	Chair Te Hiku o Te Ika
XX	Chair Northland
Lyn Mayes	Chair Auckland
Alan Cockle	Chair Waikato
XX	Chair Bay of Plenty
Jo Blakeley	Deputy-Chair East Coast Hawke's Bay
XX	Chair Tongariro / Taupo
XX	Chair Taranaki / Whanganui
Jenny Rowan	Chair Wellington
Judy Kamo	Chair Chatham Islands
Gina Solomon Bev Doole	Chair Nelson / Marlborough Deputy Chair
Keith Morfett	Acting Chair West Coast <i>Tai Poutini</i>
XX	Chair Canterbury Aoraki
XX	Chair Otago
XX	Chair Southland
NZCA	
Edward Ellison	NZCA Chair
	NZCA member
NZCA servicing staff	
Rick McGovern-Wilson	NZCA staff
Lisa McLennan	NZCA staff
Minister's Office	
Hon Eugenie Sage	Minister of Conservation
DOC staff	
Lou Sanson	Director-General
Other attendees	

Conservation Board Chairpersons' Conference 17 – 18 August 2019

Attachment 3: Information on conservation board attendees

XX – Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board XX

XX

XX – Northland Conservation Board XX

XX

Lyn Mayes – Auckland Conservation Board Chairperson

Mrs Mayes is the company director and founder of a management consultancy. She believes in consensus building and is an advocate for wider industry engagement with conservation programmes. She has been a member of many boards and is familiar with the public sector and policy development. Her outdoor recreation interests are running, walking and gardening.

Alan Cockle – Waikato Conservation Board Chairperson

Alan is a business owner providing Maori Land Research, Administration Services and Governance Mentoring. He has a background in mediation, facilitation and financial and property management.

Alan has governance experience as a trustee and board member, and extensive iwi affiliations. He has expertise in tribal histories and is an orator within Ngāti Maniapoto. He is of Ngāti Maniapoto, Ngāti Raukawa, Ngāti Tūwharetoa, Ngāti Kahungunu, Te Āti Awa and Āti Haunui A Pāpārangi iwi. Alan is also a Justice of the Peace.

XX – Bay of Plenty Conservation Board XX

XX

Jo Blakeley – East Coast Hawke's Bay Conservation Board Deputy-Chairperson

Ms Blakeley is a Director of Academic and Student Services at the Eastern Institute of Technology. She has experience in management, policy development and environmental education. Her outdoor recreation interests are tramping, cycling, gardening, farming and sailing.

XX – Tongariro/Taupo Conservation Board XX

XX

XX – Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board XX

XX

Jenny Rowan – Wellington Conservation Board Chairperson

Jenny Rowan has been involved in local government for 30 years, most recently as former Mayor of Kapiti Coast District Council, and as an Environment Court Commissioner for 16 years. She is widely experienced in matters relating to conservation estate issues, the Resource Management Act and related aspects of the Conservation Act, including extensive work with iwi. Her current interests include restoration and enhancement of public reserves and DOC estates on the Kapiti Coast,

Conservation Board Chairpersons' Conference 17 – 18 August 2019

including as a former trustee of Whareroa Farm and as a member of the governance body for the Kapiti Biodiversity Project.

Gina Solomon – Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Board Chairperson

Gina is a nominee of Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and was first appointed in 2006. She has extensive iwi networks and is actively involved in the local community. Her iwi affiliations include: Ngāi Tahu, Ngati Apa, Ngati Kuaia, Te Atiawa, Ngati Koata, Rangitane, Ngati Toa. Interest in marine conservation.

Gina is on numerous Boards and governance groups, including the Molesworth Steering Committee, Kaikoura Marine Guardians, QEII National Trust Board, Nature Heritage Fund, Kaikoura Zone Committee, and the Forestry Ministerial Advisory Group. She is the administrator and a member of Te Korowai o Te Tai o Marokura.

Bev Doole - Nelson/Marlborough Conservation Board Deputy-Chairperson

Bev is a former journalist who now focuses on project management with a special interest in the environment. She has experience writing and editing for resource management plans and policy documents and is highly knowledgeable about conservation issues in the region. Bev also sits on the Cawthron Institute Trust Board. Her outdoor recreation interests are walking and gardening and spending time in the Marlborough Sounds.

Dr Keith Morfett – West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board Acting Chairperson

Dr Morfett is recently retired. Keith has worked in science, tourism, education and emergency management and has built two successful small businesses based in Hokitika. He has governance skills as well as planning and analysis skills developed through business, scientific research and Search and Rescue involvement. Keith has climbed, tramped, paddled and fished throughout New Zealand and has spent considerable time overseas in National Parks, reserves and remote protected areas.

XX – Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board XX

XX

XX – Otago Conservation Board XX

XX

XX – Southland Conservation Board XX

XX

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **Conservation boards' Letters of Expectation 2019-2020**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	<p>NZCA Strategic Priority (E): Strategic advice to the Minister and DG in the context of conservation in today's economy, the governance requirements, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation.</p> <p>NZCA Strategic Priority (K): Effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's conservation management.</p>
Recommendation or Action Required	<p>It is recommended that the Authority:</p> <p>a) Note the context for this agenda item</p>
Context	<p>The Department will seek the views of each conservation board about its suggested priorities for its region. The deadline for boards to provide suggested priorities is 21 June. These suggestions will help the Department and the Minister of Conservation determine the priorities for the 2019-2020 Letters of Expectation for boards. The intention this year is for the final letters to be sent to boards by early July.</p> <p>The Authority should also review the attached letter and provide feedback to the Minister on its suggested priorities.</p>

New Zealand Conservation Authority Meeting No. 167	Agenda Item: 167.16
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REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lou Sanson (Director-General)

Subject: **Director-General's Report**

NZCA Strategic Priority	NZCA Strategic Priority (E): Strategic advice to the Minister and DG in the context of conservation in today's economy, the governance requirements, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation
Recommendation	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Note this report by the Director-General
Context	<p>This report by the Director-General brings to the Authority's attention a range of operational matters that have occurred in the April – May 2019 period. Topics discussed are based around the Minister's priorities, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy • Project Safeguard • Predator Free 2050 • Visitor Charging on Public Conservation Land • Budget FY 19-20 • Westland NP Damage Update • GrowDOC • Pacific Reset • <i>Undaria</i> Incursion in Fiordland • Oparara PGF Project • Communicating with New Zealand's Chinese Community • Invasive Ants in the Pacific • Tahr Control Programme • Establishment of the tara iti/ New Zealand fairy tern Recovery Group • Improving Whitebait Management

REPORT

Meeting Date: 4 and 5 April 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **DOC Budget planning for 2020-2021**

<p>NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal</p>	<p>NZCA Strategic Priority (E): Strategic advice to the Minister and DG in the context of conservation in today's economy, the governance requirements, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation.</p>
<p>Recommendation or Action Required</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Authority:</p> <p>a) Provide feedback following the D-G's presentation</p>
<p>Context</p>	<p>One of the functions of the Authority is to advise the Minister and Director-General annually on priorities for the expenditure of money [s6B(1)(h)].</p> <p>At the Authority's April meeting, DOC Director-General Lou Sanson gave an overview on the Department's 2019-2020 business planning and outlining the proposed expenditure of new monies received in Budget 18-19, with an emphasis on strategic priorities. Following this discussion, the Authority requested early engagement for the first principal's discussion on Budget 2020-2021.</p> <p>Lou will again present to the Authority, allowing time for discussion and the Authority's input for DOC Budget Planning 2020-2021.</p> <p>To facilitate this discussion, the reports for the 2nd Third 2018/19 Financial Year are attached – the first is the Report on the Output Performance Measures, and the second is the report on the Minister's Priorities.</p>

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **DOC's strategy with overview of biodiversity loss, tourism, and iwi and community engagement**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (E): Strategic advice to the Minister and DG in the context of conservation in today's economy, the governance requirements, and strategic advice on public policy documents and legislation.
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Provide feedback following DOC's presentation
Context	<p>Following the February 2019 Authority meeting, a timetable of strategic discussions between the Authority and the DOC Senior Leadership Team were agreed upon for the 2019 year.</p> <p>At this meeting, Martin Kessick (Deputy Director-General Biodiversity), Bruce Parkes (Deputy Director-General Policy and Visitors) and Joe Harawira (Acting Deputy Director-General Kahui Kaupapa Atawhai) will present to the Authority. They will discuss DOC's strategy (place in the world) and an overview of current major influences, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biodiversity loss• Tourism• Iwi and community engagement.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Peter Brunt, Director Policy

Subject: **New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy update**

<p>NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal</p>	<p>DOC – Immediate Outcome 1: The diversity of our natural heritage is maintained and restored.</p> <p>NZCA Strategic Priority (F): Opportunities for step change in conservation</p>
<p>Recommendation or Action Required</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Authority:</p> <p>a) Note the contents of this paper</p>
<p>Context</p>	<p>The development of a new national Biodiversity Strategy (NZBS) by the end of 2019 is a priority for the Minister of Conservation.</p> <p>The main focus in April and May has been the development and finalisation of a discussion document for public consultation and an accompanying Cabinet paper.</p> <p>The discussion document consists of two parts. Part one outlines background information on the importance of biodiversity, the current state of indigenous biodiversity in New Zealand and the pressures that are contributing to its continued decline. It also sets out the reasoning and purpose of a new Strategy.</p> <p>Part two contains proposals for inclusion in the new NZBS. These include a Te Ao Māori framework to frame and structure the strategy; a vision for 2070; values and principles; eight long-term outcomes; goals for 2025, 2030 and 2050; detail on how implementation could work; and five system shifts.</p> <p>The five system shifts are proposed as the most important changes to focus on getting right over the next five years. The areas broadly relate to ensuring the biodiversity system is fit for the future, empowering kaitiakitanga and mātauranga Māori, empowering communities to take action, working at scale from the mountains to the sea, and innovating for the future. For each area, a number of initial actions are suggested.</p> <p>The proposed Cabinet date for the discussion document is now 1 July. Public consultation will take place during July and August. The project team would seek a discussion with NZCA on the discussion document.</p>

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Brent Beaven, PF2050 Programme Manager

Subject: **PF2050 Strategy and Action Plan**

<p>NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal</p>	<p>NZCA Strategic Priority F: Opportunities for step change in conservation</p>
<p>Recommendation or Action Required</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Note the contents of this paper b) Provide feedback on the contents of this paper
<p>Context</p>	<p>DOC has been developing a strategic plan for Predator Free 2050. A draft Strategy and Action Plan “Towards a Predator Free New Zealand” is attached for your consideration and feedback.</p> <p>A discussion guide, “The Predator Free Discussion Guide”, released on 27 November 2018 attracted written responses (and online survey response) from a wide range of interests. [The NZCA’s submission is attached for your reference – RMcG-W]</p> <p>A series of regional hui were also held to better engage with mana whenua on a range of key biodiversity policy issues, including a Strategic Plan for PF2050 and the new New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy. Shared engagement assisted in aligning the draft Plan with work to develop the NZBS.</p> <p>During drafting it became apparent that developing both a Strategy and an associated Action Plan would best fit the desire to drive strategic shifts in long term direction and provide a tight focus on near term action. A draft Strategy and Action Plan “Towards a Predator Free New Zealand” has been developed and is attached for your consideration (see Attachment A). The Strategy outlines how we will achieve the Predator Free goal in three phases – mobilise, innovate and accelerate – delivered through six pathways. It enables alignment of work and greater clarity of roles amongst the various Predator Free players towards a common goal.</p> <p>The Strategy includes the addition of two extra strategic pathways from those proposed in the discussion guide: “mana whenua express their kaitiakitanga” and “supporting the vision through legislation and policy”. The “advancing knowledge, innovation and improvement” pathway (formerly science,</p>

	<p>innovation and improvement) now incorporates mātauranga alongside science as a core component of the pathway. A number of milestones were also added, altered or deleted based on feedback.</p> <p>The Action Plan sets out intermediate outcomes and associated milestones for the first five years along each of the pathways. Whilst we do not expect the Strategic Pathways to alter, the novel nature of the ambition to make New Zealand Predator Free means that we expect the approach to evolve as we go. Therefore, the Plan focuses most tightly on the next five years and will be regularly reviewed in the light of new technology, knowledge and ideas.</p> <p>A key component of each pathway that will inform the development of future actions, is the establishment of national inter-agency collaborative groups to drive a “shared agenda”. At the regional level, collaborations will also occur between iwi/hapū, communities, agencies and others to determine local action at place.</p> <p>We are keen to finalise this strategy as soon as practicable, so are requesting that feedback be provided by 30 July.</p>
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**Kōkiri whakamua i te
Whakakore Konihi i Aotearoa**

**Towards a
Predator Free New Zealand**

Moemoea / Our Vision

Whakahokia mai ngā reo karanga o te ngangara, o te mokomoko, o te pekapeka, o te manu ki te ngāhere, ara ki te wao nui a Tānemāhuta, pamu, me nga tāone.

Return the voices of the insects, reptiles, bats and birds back to the forests, farmland, towns and cities.

Tīmatanga kōrero / Introduction

New Zealand is world-famous for its ancient species: tuatara, a relic from 200 million years ago; and native frogs, all but unaltered in 70 million years. The physical isolation of Aotearoa has meant that many of our creatures and plants, our taonga of the natural world, are found nowhere else on the planet. That makes our wildlife unique to this landscape – ours to protect for Aotearoa New Zealand.

The traditional Māori holistic view of the environment is that we are connected through whakapapa, and linked by the threads of a woven universe held firm by an inextricable bond between people and nature. An ecosystem is like a spider web: with all its strands intact it's strong and resilient, but when a strand is broken the web is weakened. The integrity of this intricate web is diminished. In te ao Māori, the Māori world view, the mauri (life force), wairua (spirit), mana (integrity) and tapu (sacredness) of the web are all affected in some way.

When people first arrived in New Zealand, they began a process of massive change to the environment. The cumulative effects of fire, land clearance, overexploitation of resources and introduced plants and animals have left a lasting impact on our native biodiversity. As a result, many species have become extinct, and an increasing number are now threatened with extinction. Our biodiversity continues to face a number of ongoing pressures and our changing climate is exacerbating existing pressures on native species and ecosystems.

Our birds, reptiles, bats and insects could not defend themselves against the mammalian predators that arrived with Māori and European settlers. New Zealand's natural ecosystems were thrown out of balance when people introduced mustelids (stoats, ferrets and weasels), rats, and possums into the natural environment. Native wildlife had not evolved to hide, escape or defend themselves from ground-based predation, making them easy prey for the stoats, rats, possums, weasels, ferrets, cats, dogs, hedgehogs and other predators.

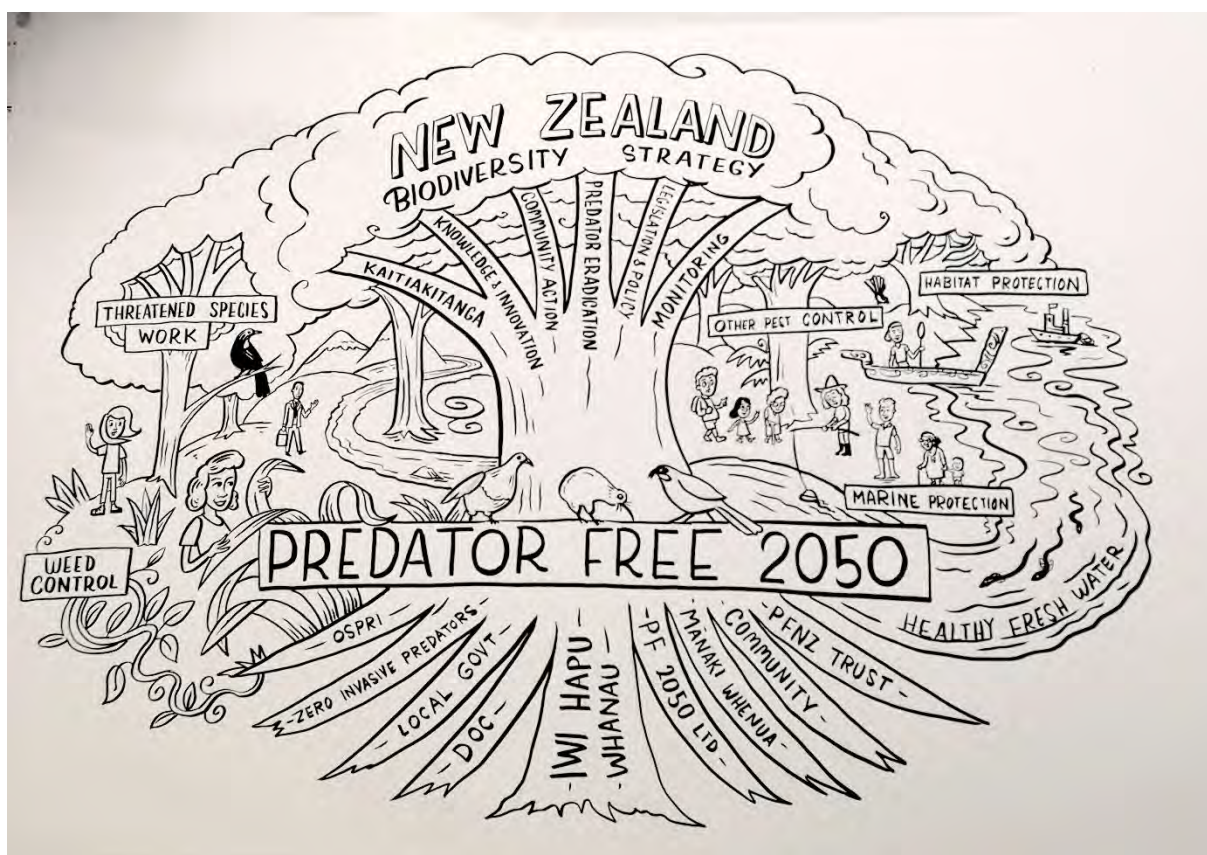
Many of our native land species have already been lost. At least 60 birds, three frogs, seven vascular plants and an unguessable host of invertebrates are gone forever. The conservation status of over 9000 native land species assessed reveals that more than 3000 of these are threatened with or at risk of extinction, with thousands more data deficient (meaning we don't know enough about these species to assess their conservation status)¹. Each year over 25 million native birds are killed by predators².

¹ Data obtained from New Zealand Threat Classification System and MfE Environment Aotearoa 2019 Summary, <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/Environment-Aotearoa-2019-Summary>

² Innes, J, 2011

Ko te tīkanga o tēnei akoranga whakakore konihi kia whai orange rerenga rauropi / Predator Free is a key programme of work towards restoring New Zealand’s biodiversity

Predator Free New Zealand is not a programme in isolation, it is one of many programmes of work that can reverse the decline in our biodiversity if we actively work together. Collectively these policies and programmes will contribute to the outcomes of the updated New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (currently in preparation). New Zealand’s Biodiversity Strategy (NZBS) is the overarching strategy for a broad range of biodiversity-related policies and programmes. Predator Free New Zealand is a significant work programme that will help us achieve NZBS outcomes.



Me whakaaro rereke / A radically different approach

We can't keep doing what we have always done if we want to change this trajectory of loss. This strategy offers a radically different approach.

Predator Free New Zealand aspires to eradicate mustelids, rats and possums from mainland New Zealand by 2050. With their removal, we can look forward to native wildlife flourishing once again, and to stronger, more resilient ecosystems with mauri restored, bringing balance to Papatuanuku and the taonga of the taiao (environment).

But achieving a Predator Free New Zealand is about much more than predator control. A predator-free environment signals a turning point in our relationship with the ecosystem that underpins our very existence, and a resolve to leave a lasting legacy for future generations.

New Zealand's Predator Free Strategy will set us on a path to achieve this outcome. It is only through our collective efforts that we have a chance of success.

Kei te aro tahi mātou ki ngā kīrearea matua e toru / We are focusing on the three most damaging predators

Predator Free New Zealand aims to eradicate mustelids (stoats, ferrets and weasels), rats (Norway, ship and kiore) and possums from all of New Zealand by 2050. These species were chosen because, collectively, they inflict the worst damage of all the introduced predators on New Zealand's plants and wildlife. We also know more about their biology and control than any other predators.

Why not cats?

Other species such as wild cats also cause damage to our wildlife and there have been suggestions that they should also be included in the programme.

However cats are also valued domestic pets. We have not addressed the issue of pet ownership and the lack of controls over breeding that leads to continued wild populations. We do not yet have the social acceptance (social licence) to include cats in the programme in many parts of New Zealand.

Where there is a need, the Predator Free programme is flexible enough to include eradication of wild cats and other predator species at particular places.

Rautaki Whakakore Konihi i Aotearoa / Our Strategy for a Predator Free New Zealand

The Strategy outlines how we will achieve the Predator Free goal to eradicate mustelids, rats and possums from mainland New Zealand by 2050, in three phases – mobilise, innovate and accelerate – delivered through six pathways:

- Mana whenua expressing their kaitiakitanga
- Advancing our knowledge, innovation and improvement
- Empowering and inspiring communities to take action
- Moving from sustained predator control to eradication
- Measuring and assessing the difference we make
- Utilising legislation and policy.

A companion Predator Free 5-year Action Plan focuses on the work required over the next 5 years, outlining the key outcomes within the six pathways.



In summary, New Zealand's Predator Free Strategy is to mobilise, innovate and accelerate.

Mobilise: In this phase we will take the steps we need to connect, work with and build Predator Free communities by engaging people and communities locally, connecting through regional and national collaborations, building the necessary capability and capacity, and addressing barriers to participation.

Innovate: This phase is about developing new and transformational tools and technologies, along with social acceptability and social licence. We don't now have the tools and technologies to eradicate predators on the mainland across the range of habitats and to defend sites from reinvasion. We need to invest in learning through mātauranga science, innovation and technology development to build the tools and techniques that will help us achieve a Predator Free New Zealand.

Accelerate: Once we have developed the tools and techniques to achieve eradication at scale on the mainland, we will expand and apply these across the landscape as fast as possible. Learning will be shared and applied across the collaborative Predator Free community.

Ngā Aheinga / The opportunity

The good news is that, as rapidly as numbers have declined in recent years, we know from experience that where we undertake sustained predator control or eradicate predators, we see the wildlife return. This means that by 2050, we could see bird numbers at similar levels to a century ago.

Predator Free has already been a catalyst for action. It harnesses the momentum of hundreds of community conservation projects around the country. It dovetails with existing conservation strategies, and offers central and local government, iwi, science and environmental agencies, NGOs and communities the unifying vision of an endgame, driving alignment of effort.

Predator Free New Zealand builds on existing knowledge, borrowing the best from existing predator control while inspiring solutions to address limitations. By setting targets currently beyond our capability, Predator Free New Zealand is stimulating new ways of thinking and doing.

For whānau, hapū and iwi, the long relationship with the land and the ethos of care this has crafted adds drive and meaning to that national aspiration, because so much of Māori tikanga, or customary values, is defined and nourished by the land itself. That culture of care and responsibility around an ethos of guardianship that nurtures the welfare of the land, and by natural extension, the people, is expressed through the concept of kaitiakitanga.

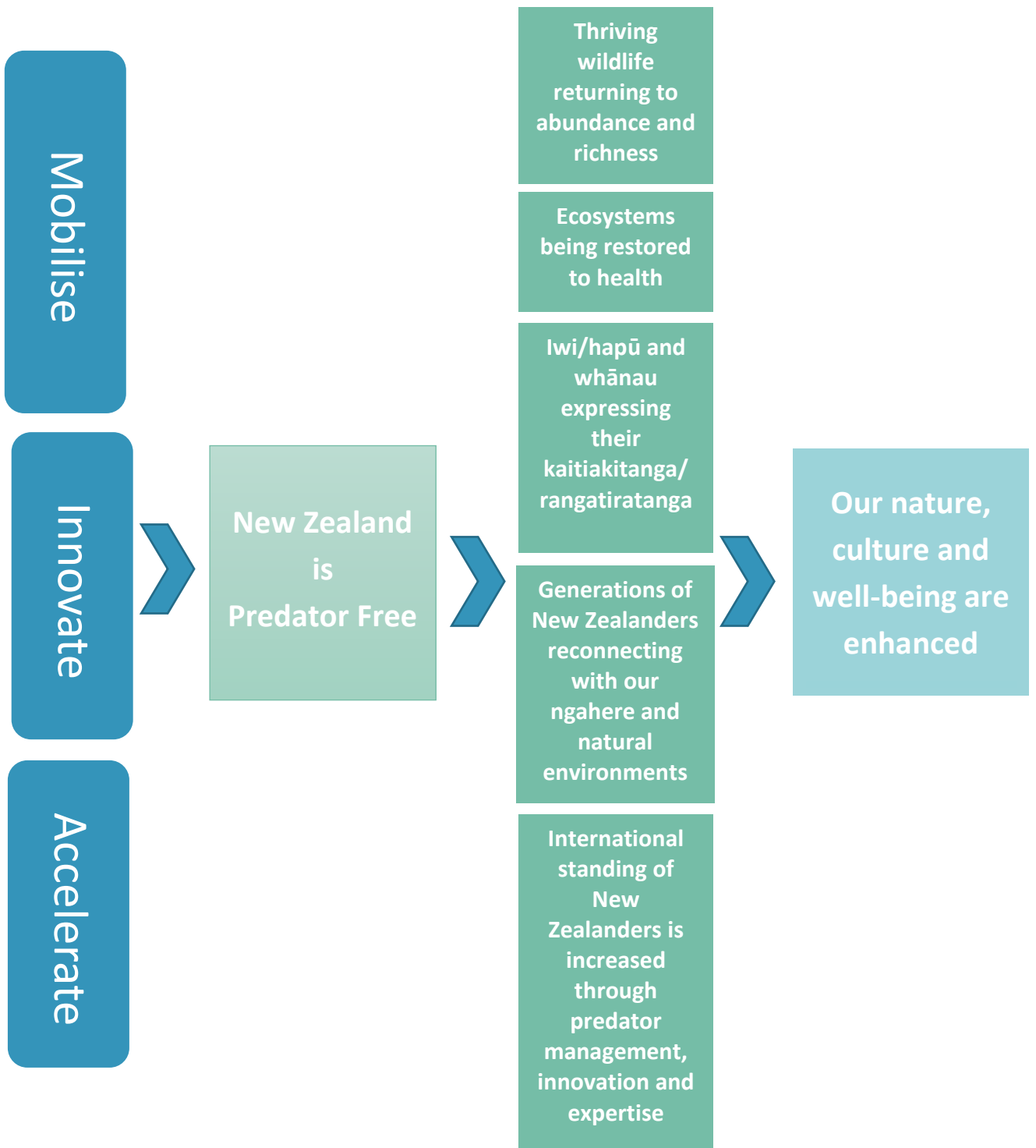
Predator Free New Zealand will take time and will build on the work, the knowledge, and the gains, as success inches closer. The biodiversity of Aotearoa is the common heritage of all New Zealanders. That means we all have a part to play in seeing the mauri regained within taonga species. Anyone and everyone, can be a part of Predator Free New Zealand.

Ngā Whaingā Akoranga / What success looks like (outcomes)

Killing predators for the sake of it is not why New Zealand is becoming predator free. Rather, becoming predator free supports broader outcomes for our wildlife, our nature and for New Zealanders.

Outcomes will be established under the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy. In the interim, we have developed a set of working outcomes illustrating what we stand to gain by achieving a predator free state (See Figure 1).

Figure 1: Working outcomes that show what we will gain by becoming predator free



Key shifts we need to make to deliver a Predator Free New Zealand

The idea of a predator free New Zealand captured the imagination of the late Sir Paul Callaghan, who raised it in the public and political consciousness as ‘New Zealand’s moonshot’.

A Predator Free New Zealand will be a world first—there is no manual to follow. It builds on sturdy foundations: the expertise gained from decades of successful island predator eradications, and a trove of evolving knowledge, including mātauranga derived from generations of interaction between people and te taiao.

The stretch it will take to achieve a Predator Free New Zealand suggests we need to shift the way we think, behave and do.

Whakamanahia te Tiriti / Treaty partnership

Predator Free New Zealand offers us more than a vision of abundant nature. It presents an opportunity to strengthen the partnership between Māori and government. The Treaty of Waitangi defines and guides the relationship with iwi and hapū, and work to achieve a Predator Free New Zealand gives us the chance to express it as a shared will to rescue shared taonga. Māori values, practices and stories are integral to the Predator Free kaupapa, and Māori knowledge and energy is crucial to the success of an ambition with no global precedent.

The culture of care created by the people’s long relationship with the land is defined and nourished by the land itself. Wairuatanga recognises that inseparable bond, and a reality that transcends culture – that if the environment is ailing, we are all weakened.

Iwi, hapū and whānau regard broad-scale predator control as one way of restoring mauri, or life force, returning both land and culture to good health. When Māori exercise their rangatiratanga – their authority and sovereignty – Predator Free New Zealand gains the potent force that is kaitiakitanga, the custodianship that nurtures the welfare of the land, and by natural extension, the people.

This shift recognises the key role that iwi, hapū and whānau will play in the movement towards a Predator Free New Zealand, designing, deciding and delivering predator management projects and playing a central role in broader regional collaborations.

Mahi taki a motu / National collaboration

Collaboration is key – no single entity can meet this ambitious goal alone. Achieving a Predator Free New Zealand will rely on ‘collective impact’, a concerted effort across parties that will accomplish much more than organisations or individuals operating on their own.

Collective impact will work at two levels: nationally and regionally. At the national level, the relevant parties will collaborate to define the problem. They will then agree on a cooperative plan to solve it. We see this as critical to delivering our ambitious science needs, data collection and evaluation, communication needs and delivery of a Predator Free New Zealand on the ground.

In part, this will address current weaknesses in coordination and collaboration across the national organisations involved in Predator Free.

Six National Collaborative Groups will be formed – one for each of the pathways identified to deliver the Predator Free Strategy. One senior representative from each relevant organisation will have the capability to make decisions, commit organisational resources and enable input to and from collaboration group meetings. The process will clarify roles and responsibilities for each agency in delivering the work plan. Ultimately, we believe this approach will build trust and ‘power-up’ the system, enabling a system response to a complex issue.

The groups will take responsibility for setting the direction for their strategic pathway. This creates the ability to keep the strategy live and to respond to change based on new knowledge.

Collaborating on the various Predator Free New Zealand strands will ensure that government agencies, councils, science providers, educators, innovators, businesses, NGOs, iwi, communities and individuals are better able to meet the goals before them. Collective impact is an inclusive approach that welcomes a diversity of views, values and talents, producing a collaboration working to an agenda shared by everyone.

This shift sets in train six national collaborations to develop shared agendas and guide collaborative planning, action and review.

Mahi tahi a rohe / Regional collaboration

It is also critical that local people have a say about their places. Collaboration needs to occur at the regional level: mana whenua, DOC, local government, community organisations and others coming together to articulate how they will collaborate at scale and work towards a predator free region. Strong community leadership and collaboration is essential to enable the local ownership and commitment vital to sustain the long-term vision and pathway towards Predator Free New Zealand.

This shift enables local ownership. Regional collaborative groups will develop stocktakes and five-year action plans that articulate how regions will collaborate at scale.

Urutau akoranga / Adaptive learning

Predator Free is a world first – there is no map. New Zealand's Predator Free Strategy is a step along that journey but we will need to learn as we go, adjusting our thinking and behaviour in light of new learning, new knowledge and new ideas. In some cases this will be iterative as existing tools and methods improve over time. In others, new technologies and new discoveries may cause us to change paths in ways that we can't, as yet, anticipate.

We need to be prepared to change course as we learn, informed by better understanding of predators, of ecology and of people. And we need to share that learning so the wider Predator Free community can benefit.

This shift reflects the uncharted waters that is Predator Free. It assumes we don't have all the answers and need the opportunity to 'fast fail', to be agile and adapt.

Tirohanga whānui / Scaling up

In New Zealand, we've been controlling predators for decades using traps, bait stations and aerial poisoning, enabling effective control over limited areas – a way of buying our native species breathing space. Pest-free islands and fenced mainland sanctuaries illustrate that more is possible.

We understand the fundamentals. The programme builds on the knowledge gained from decades of successful island predator eradications in New Zealand. We've shown we can do this on islands – now it's about scale.

This shift sees a change from individual isolated projects to coordinated and connected landscape-scale eradication.

Ngā mātāpono / Guiding principles

How we work towards becoming predator free is as important as achieving the outcome. Our principles guide the way we do the work.

Principles	How we express them in our work
Kotahitanga Collaboration	The scale and complexity of the task means isolated actions will not achieve our goal. On this journey we need everyone to work together, combining efforts to get the job done.
Hononga Connection	Predator Free isn't about killing predators for the sake of it. A Predator Free New Zealand will result in flourishing biodiversity and improved well-being for New Zealanders. Retaining a connection to these broader outcomes is critical for this work.
Taiao Environment at place	Local action, led by communities who look after the environment at particular locations, is supported by national planning and actions.
Whakakotahi Inclusivity	Aotearoa's biodiversity is a taonga, the heritage of all New Zealanders – including those yet to be born. That means we all have a stake in seeing it thrive again. Anyone and everyone can be a part of creating a Predator Free New Zealand – every viewpoint is valid and adds value.
Kaitiakitanga Guardianship and responsibility	Mana whenua have an obligation of kaitiakitanga, deriving from whakapapa, to care for indigenous plants and wildlife. Although only Māori can be kaitiaki, an ethic of 'wise stewardship' or guardianship also weaves through Western thinking. We need to embrace these dual responsibilities, to care for what makes New Zealand unique, as we work towards a Predator Free New Zealand.
Urutaunga Adaptability	Predator Free takes us into new territory. We don't have all the answers. A culture of learning and adapting as we learn is critical to the programme's success.
Māiatanga Courage	Becoming Predator Free by 2050 requires us to have the courage to do things differently and the courage to change and adapt in the light of new information and knowledge.

Ngā huarahi - Whakakore konihi i Aotearoa

Pathways to a Predator Free New Zealand

Six pathways have been identified to deliver the strategy and drive the shifts in the way we do things. The pathways are a way of organising like skills and action – bringing coherence to work programmes and making sense of a complex response.

Mā te mana whenua e whakatau i tō rātou kaitiakitanga

Mana whenua expressing their kaitiakitanga

Mātauranga, mahi auaha, whakapai

Advancing our knowledge, innovating and improving

Me whakaohoho me whakamanahia i ngā hāpori ki te mahi i te mahi

Empowering and inspiring communities to take action

Toitū te mahi haepapa kīrearea

Moving from sustained predator control to eradication

He aronui, he aromataiwaitia, he aromātai te rerekētanga

Measuring, assessing and evaluating the difference we make

Whakatinanatia i ngā ture mō ngā momo kaupapa here

Supporting the vision through legislation and policy



Mā te mana whenua e whakatau i tō rātou kaitiakitanga Mana whenua expressing their kaitiakitanga

This pathway expressly recognises the kaitiaki role of mana whenua.

Our history, institutions and systems and a loss of connection to whenua and cultural practice have created many barriers for mana whenua. The Predator Free kaupapa provides an opportunity to help rekindle that connection.

For mana whenua, this means drawing on the knowledge of kaumātua and hau kāinga to understand how places have changed over time. Many predator free projects will be designed, led and delivered by mana whenua at their place. As the whenua thrives, so too will the people thrive.

For agencies this means taking a supporting role by:

- developing relationships and trust
- coming to the table ready to listen
- understanding the needs of mana whenua from mana whenua, and
- seeking to address them.

These needs are likely to include education and employment. In hui to date we have heard people's desire for young people to have employment at home, to maintain ahi kaa and to have the education to achieve this. Education and employment are strands in this pathway.

As local action planning gets underway, increasingly we will see mana whenua play a central role in education and employment too, working alongside agencies, community groups and others to develop and plan a path forward.



Me whakaohoho me whakamanahia i ngā hapori ki te mahi i te mahi Empowering and inspiring communities to take action

One task of Predator Free New Zealand is to inspire the national passion it will take to achieve it. This passion needs to be sustained into the long term because today's schoolchildren will be tomorrow's leaders. We need a focus on environmental education for our tamariki, and to meet the Predator Free-related needs of today and tomorrow for our young people and others.

More and more New Zealanders are participating in predator control. Because our society is changing – we're aging, becoming more urbanised and more ethnically diverse – Predator Free New Zealand will need to be socially flexible enough to accommodate these shifts. Generally, New Zealanders agree with the need to become predator free, but some question how it should be done – or whether it can be done at all.

Agencies need to consider how best to support community groups: what their needs are and how to address them. By learning how to address the different perspectives and values held by New Zealanders, we plan to increase participation across all New Zealand cultures.

Investment and funding could be stimulated by constantly demonstrating the economic value of Predator Free New Zealand to sectors such as tourism and primary production. The stories we tell, as well as who tells them, will be important.

As more and more sites are cleared of predators, and biodiversity begins to recover, it will allow more New Zealanders to experience what healthy forests and other ecosystems look and sound like. That, in turn, will foster well-being and inspire more people to get behind further projects.



Whakatinanatia i ngā ture mō ngā momo kaupapa here Supporting the vision through legislation and policy

This is a small, targeted pathway, ensuring we have the legislative tools and policy frameworks to support a Predator Free New Zealand and are using them effectively. Tools under the Biosecurity Act 1993, the Resource Management Act 1991, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 and Animal Welfare Act 1999 need to be considered, to understand the role they could play in supporting this kaupapa.

Environmental scanning underpins this theme, identifying and addressing issues and opportunities in the policy and regulatory environment as they arise.

There are some near-term opportunities – a new New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy is being developed, and with it comes the opportunity to cement Predator Free New Zealand's role in delivering wider biodiversity and well-being outcomes. At the regional scale, Regional Pest Management Plans can perform a similar role. Councils' long-term plans (LTPs) set out how they will invest over the next 10 years and synergies between these and regional planning could be considered.

The Biosecurity Act 1993 is being reviewed, which provides the opportunity to ensure that the 'biosecurity toolbox' works for Predator Free New Zealand. In the interim, we will investigate steps we could be taking now to use the Act to support Predator Free outcomes, such as pest management plans, unwanted organism classifications, and border control.

There will also be a need for different regulatory solutions at a particular place as we achieve eradication, to protect borders and prevent reinvasion.

The Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 didn't anticipate some of the novel solutions that may be required to make New Zealand Predator Free. We need to consider the regulatory environment we operate in and whether efficiencies can be made while giving New Zealanders the confidence they need that operators are qualified, methods are safe, and humane.



Mātauranga, mahi auaha, whakapai

Advancing our knowledge, innovating and improving

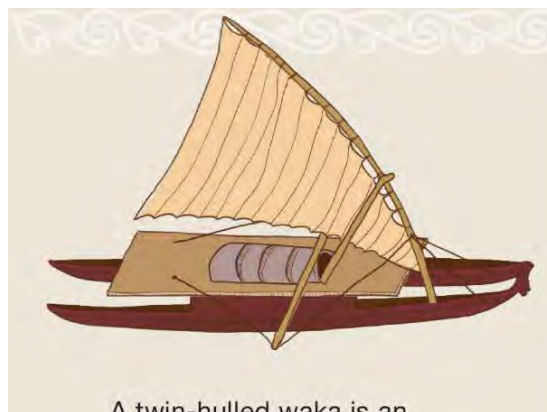
This pathway is fundamentally about developing the knowledge we need to get us to our goal of a Predator Free New Zealand. It is about identifying and using existing knowledge, as well as gaining new knowledge and developing the tools and methodologies we need. If we don't solve how to eradicate predators and successfully defend sites, then we have failed. The knowledge we need is not limited to predator biology and ecology – we also need to understand people. Social science can help us in understanding the range of public perceptions and understandings around predator control and the protection of our unique plants and wildlife.

Mātauranga (traditional knowledge) has equal weighting here. Mātauranga articulates centuries of Māori understanding: the knowledge, history, customary practices and spiritualities of a people intimate with nature. As part of the Predator Free kaupapa, mātauranga will be practised at the local and at the national level. Mātauranga will inform the shared science agenda.

Much work is already underway. DOC administers a fund to develop new tools and techniques and many research programmes are already up and running. Technological capability is increasing all the time. In some cases, we're already close to success – for instance, a potential means to eradicate possums is being trialled now.

However, our focus groups and submitters thought there were still a number of gaps. In particular, that we need more emphasis on 'applied' science – research into the practical use of new technologies. That research needs to be carefully prioritised to get the best possible results from the funding available.

Ecosystems are complex and unpredictable things. We need to better understand, for example, what might happen once all rats, stoats and possums are eradicated. We should do all we can to understand all the risks and trade-offs of eradication.



A twin-hulled waka is an effective analogy for how mātauranga and Western science could come together. It is not about one engulfing the other – both are equally needed. Since mātauranga Māori is local (particular to the rohe), every whānau/hapū/iwi will have a different view or understanding of what it is and what is important.

We need links too to broader biodiversity research. Our biodiversity needs more than just freedom from predators, there must be ample food and quality habitat to accommodate the increase in population numbers.



He aronui, he aromātaiwaitia, he aromātai te rerekētanga Measuring, assessing and evaluating the difference we make

We need to have a clear understanding of what data we need and why, so that our data collection focuses on the right things. Data will inform the decisions we make. It needs to be accessible and visible so that the people who need it can access it and make sense of it. And it needs to be reported, giving people visibility of how well we are doing.

Data collection, analysis and dissemination is a fast-paced field, with information technology and the uses it can be put to evolving and changing rapidly. A challenge for this pathway is harnessing these developments and bringing them online quickly to benefit Predator Free New Zealand. We need to use the best tools we can get.

A key first step is cementing national collaboration, ensuring data is managed collectively among the multiple organisations. Early steps are being taken to investigate a tool that has been developed which has potential here, known as a data portal. Geospatial tools are also important as we plan for a Predator Free New Zealand. The Predator Free New Zealand Trust has developed a map illustrating all the current predator control projects. This includes projects by community groups, landowners, DOC, regional councils and OSPRI.

Monitoring is crucial to detect the presence of predators and to understand the difference we are making. As part of this kaupapa, there will be opportunities for mātauranga centred monitoring at place.



Toitū te mahi haepapa kīrearea

Moving from sustained predator control to eradication

This pathway is at the sharp end of the Predator Free programme, addressing the actions required to progressively eradicate mustelids, rats and possums from landscape-scale sites, preventing their re-invasion and replacing them with thriving populations of native wildlife.

New Zealand's biodiversity continues to decline, indicating that 'business-as-usual' predator control is not sufficient. This is the pathway where we need to manage predator control more intensively across a much wider scale, if we are to stop the decline. It's where we shift from control to eradication.

This pathway seeks effective coordination of people's widespread efforts at the national level through collaborative planning by the delivery agencies: DOC, regional councils, OSPRI and others. The collaborative impact of this approach will enable agencies to work to their strengths in delivering integrated predator management across land tenures, ultimately leading to eradication. At the local level, regional collaborative groups comprising iwi/hapū, councils, DOC, community groups and others will scope and develop regional plans for their places.

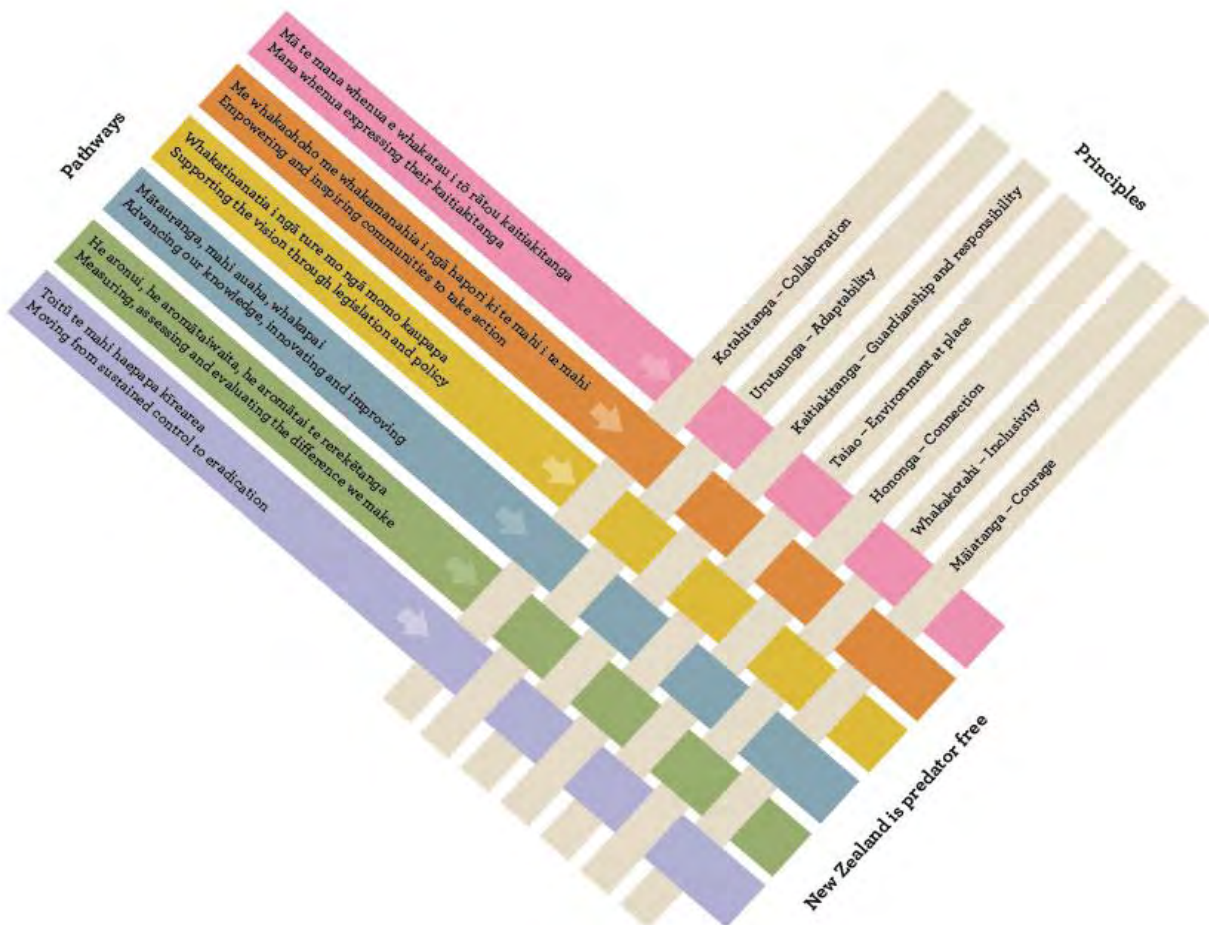
The pathway widens to include sustained landscape-scale predator control which is crucial while we shift our sights to eradication.

Here is where Investment in knowledge and innovation will pay off – both as new technology comes on stream, and as research and knowledge changes and improves predator management as we discover the most humane and cost-effective ways to shift from sustained predator control to eradicating predators once and for all. Modelling to determine the optimal predator control for different environments is a critical early milestone that will feed into and assist with regional planning.

Islands, often refuges of some of our most threatened species, get their own focus with the proposed establishment of a dedicated island eradication programme.

Predator Free New Zealand Whāriki

The principles expressing how we will work bind the pathways together into one cohesive programme as expressed in the Predator Free New Zealand Whāriki – the base on which all our Predator Free actions sit.



Glossary

ahi kaa	continuous occupation by a group, generally over a long period of time
hapū	part of a large kinship group; primary political unit in traditional Māori society
hau kāinga	local or home people
hui	gathering or meeting
iwi	extended kinship group, tribe, nation
kaitiaki	custodian, guardian, steward
kaitiakitanga	the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship
kaumātua	adult, elder, a person of status
kaupapa	policy, purpose, scheme, proposal, programme, issue, initiative
mana whenua	customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū in an identified area
mātauranga	traditional knowledge
ngahere	Bush, forest
taonga	valued resources or prized possessions
tamariki	children
tikanga Maori	means Maori customary values and practices
whakapapa	genealogy, lineage
whenua	land, territory, country, nation

He māhere rautaki whakakore konihi / Predator Free New Zealand 5-year action plan

Whakahokia mai ngā reo karanga o te ngangara, o te mokomoko, o te pekapeka, o te manu ki te ngāhere, ara ki te wao nui a Tānemāhuta.
Return the voices of the insects, reptiles, bats and birds back to the forests, farmland, towns and cities.

Tīmatanga korero / Introduction

A strategy for delivering a Predator Free New Zealand by 2050 has been developed. It has three phases:



To organise delivery of the Strategy, six pathways have been identified. These pathways help rationalise and focus the work required to achieve a Predator Free New Zealand by 2050:

- Mana whenua expressing their kaitiakitanga
Mā te mana whenua e whakatau i tō rātou kaitiakitanga
- Empowering and inspiring communities to take action
Me whakaohoho me whakamanahia i ngā hapori ki te mahi i te mahi
- Supporting the vision through legislation and policy
Whakatinanatia i ngā ture mō ngā momo kaupapa here
- Advancing our knowledge, innovating and improving
Mātauranga, Mahi Auaha, Whakapai
- Measuring and assessing the difference we make
He aronui, he aromataiwaitia, he aromātai te rerekētanga

- Moving from sustained predator control to eradication
Toitu te mahi haepapa kīrearea

The following action plan focusses on the work required over the next 5 years (2020–2025) and outlines key near-term outcomes within the six pathways, with a focus on how this work contributes to the over-arching strategy to “mobilise, innovate and accelerate”.

He aha ai / Why 5 years?

We are developing a programme to drive change, so everything we do adjusts the future. This creates uncertainty, which is balanced by the action plan having a focus on a relatively short timeframe (the next 5 years), with more general longer-term outcomes signaling the direction of travel. Our intention is to push the near-term planning ahead of us as we go, adjusting directions based on new knowledge as it becomes available.

Ngā mahi matua / Priority actions for the next 5 years

The first 5 years of the Strategy implementation focus on the steps we need to take to get the system up and running. Many actions fall in the ‘mobilise’ space.

Key areas include:

- Actions to achieve the interim 2025 goals
- Establishing national and regional collaborations
- Technical modelling
- Establishing an investment plan

Ngā whaingā mō te tau 2025 / Interim 2025 goals

New Zealand’s goal to become predator free was announced in 2016. Four interim (2025) goals have since been established to focus effort and demonstrate progress towards the Predator Free New Zealand 2050 goal. These interim goals are:

- Suppress target predators on a further 1 million hectares through Predator Free New Zealand projects.
- Eradicate predators from blocks of at least 20,000 hectares without the use of fences.
- Eradicate all predators from offshore island nature reserves.
- Achieve a breakthrough science solution capable of eradicating at least one small mammalian predator from New Zealand

The interim goals do not capture all of the actions required to achieve Predator Free New Zealand. Building understanding, capability and capacity, coordination and collaboration are just as necessary as the technical developments required.

Mahi tahi a motu / National collaboration

For each strategic pathway, a national-level inter-agency collaborative group will be formed. These six groups will define roles and responsibilities and remove duplication by developing shared agendas for action.

The collaborative groups will ‘own’ the strategic direction of each pathway, making changes to the 5-year direction based on shared knowledge. This plan has specifically not defined actions but, rather,

focused the outcomes and the measures. A key role for the collaborative groups will be to determine the actions (and who should carry them out) required to achieve the Intermediate Outcomes defined in this plan. Development of shared agendas by the collaborative groups will ensure that the Predator Free New Zealand programme is drawing on the best expertise and knowledge, while at the same time developing shared ownership of it.

This approach will ensure that the Strategy and this action plan remain 'live', current and responsive to new knowledge.

The chair of each of the collaborative groups will sit on a governing body tasked with working across the pathways to identify synergies, opportunities and relative priorities and track and report on progress. This will ensure that the Predator Free 2050 programme is cohesive and operates as more than the sum of its parts.

National collaboration case study — Advancing our knowledge, innovation and improvement He rauemi mahi tahi a motu-Matauranga, Auaha, Whakapaipai

One of the key shifts Predator Free Aotearoa /New Zealand proposes is national and regional collaborations. While collaboration itself is not a new idea, the idea to “co-own” the problem and collaboratively set the forward direction and strategic pathway, enabling a system response to a complex issue, is.

In early 2019, a national knowledge, innovation and improvement collaborative group was piloted. In an industry where a largely competitive research model has predominately dictated isolated effort and investment, this approach has the opportunity to create a focussed, effective and impact charged work programme.

The group comprises representatives of national agencies and organisations working in predator control science and research fields. This group committed to develop and lead a national strategy and work programme for Predator Free knowledge, innovation and improvement, which will produce science outputs and outcomes for predator free. Three focus areas have been identified by the group to focus research activity:

- Effective barriers to movement – how to defend sites
- Detecting and removing the last %
- Developing social licence and acceptance

Embedded in these themes is mātauranga Māori, informed by local interaction at place.

Collaborative work to rapidly develop a cross-agency research programme in these priority areas has begun.

He roopu kāhui huihuinga / Proposed collaborative group initial membership

The proposed memberships of the collaborative groups guiding the six Predator Free New Zealand strategic pathways are provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Proposed memberships of the six Predator Free 2050 collaborative groups.

Collaborative group	Proposed organisation members
Mā te mana whenua e whakatau i tō rātou kaitiakitanga – Manawhenua expressing their kaitiakitanga	(Iwi/hapu leaders to be determined) DOC BHNSC MPI TPK Manaaki Whenua
Me whakaohoho me whakamanahia i ngā hapori ki te mahi i te mahi – Empowering and inspiring communities to take action	DOC PF2050 Ltd Forest & Bird PFNZ Trust Regional councils (via bio-managers group) MPI
Whakatinanatia i ngā ture mō ngā momo kaupapa here – Utilising legislation and policy	DOC MPI MfE Regional councils (via bio-managers group) LINZ
Matauranga, mahi auaha, whakapai – Advancing our knowledge, innovation and improvement	PF2050 Ltd Te Tira Whakamātaki ZIP Manaaki Whenua Biological Heritage National Science Challenge (BHNSC) MPI DOC Science for Technical Innovation Challenge OSPRI Regional Council National Science Working Group
He aronui, he aromataiwaitia, he aromātai te rerekētanga – Measuring and assessing the difference we make	DOC LINZ PF2050 Ltd Regional councils (via bio-managers group) BHNSC Statistics NZ
Toitu te mahi haepapa kīrearea – Moving from sustained predator control to eradication	DOC Ospri Regional councils (via bio-managers group) PF2050 Ltd

Mahi tahi a whanau / Regional collaborations

The importance of local people having leadership and influence over what happens locally will be supported by regional collaborations. Mana whenua, community organisations and non-governmental environmental organisations, local authorities, DOC and others will come together to stocktake work within each region and develop 5-year action plans to set out how each region will work towards a predator free New Zealand.

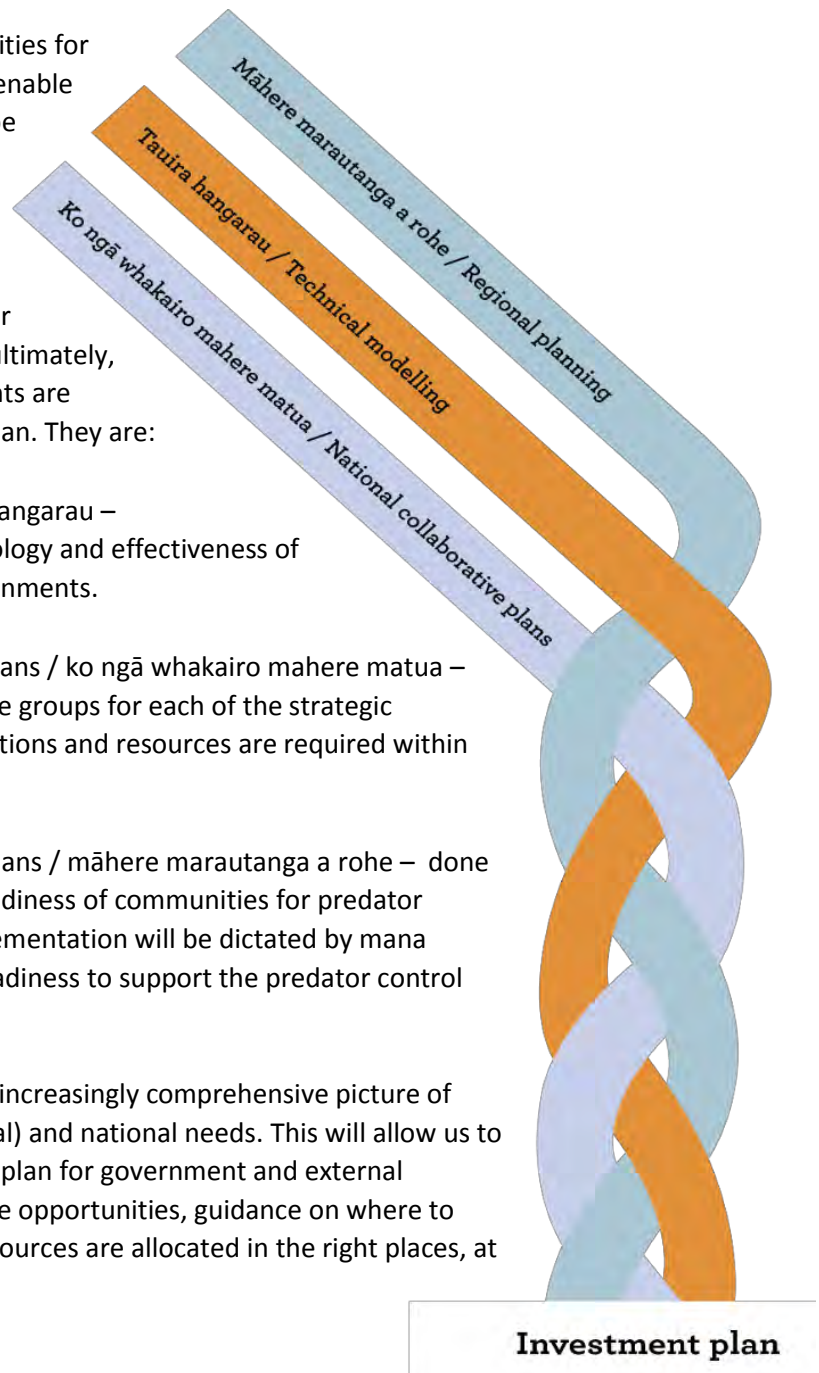
Regional collaborations, driven at the local level, will clarify accountabilities, roles and responsibilities in their local areas.

Ko te mea nui ka puta ko te rautaki tūmau / Prioritisation leading to an investment plan

This action plan doesn't cost out priorities for investment – it establishes a path to enable us to get to the point where this can be done. An investment plan is a separate step informed by the Strategy. Our assessment is that three separate components are required to come together to build our understanding of prioritisation (and, ultimately, an investment plan). These components are embedded in this first 5-year action plan. They are:

- Technical modelling / tauira hangarau – understanding of predator biology and effectiveness of eradication in different environments.
- National-level collaborative plans / ko ngā whakairo mahere matua – developed by the collaborative groups for each of the strategic pathways, identifying what actions and resources are required within each pathway.
- Regional-level collaborative plans / māhere marautanga a rohe – done locally to determine social readiness of communities for predator control actions at place. Implementation will be dictated by mana whenua and communities' readiness to support the predator control work required.

Over time, we will be able to build an increasingly comprehensive picture of regional readiness (social and technical) and national needs. This will allow us to develop a comprehensive investment plan for government and external investors, providing oversight of future opportunities, guidance on where to direct resources and ensuring that resources are allocated in the right places, at the right times.



Ngā kawa, Ngā Mahi Whakataua, me ngā Mahi Haepapa

Roles and responsibilities: (Who's involved)

A Predator Free New Zealand will only be achieved if everyone takes responsibility, as it requires collaborative effort across the country. Some agencies and groups that will be key to the success of Predator Free are described below (although this is not a comprehensive list).

[Whānau, iwi and hapū](#) have a whakapapa relationship with New Zealand's indigenous flora and fauna. As kaitiaki they have an obligation to ensure that our native taonga are protected for future generations. Tangata whenua will play a key role in reaching the goal of a predator free New Zealand.

[Communities \(including businesses and NGOs\)](#) will play a critical part in New Zealand becoming Predator Free, as to be successful we need support and commitment from throughout the country and across communities. Increasingly, communities around New Zealand are coming together to form local predator trapping programmes, independent of central or local government commitment.

[New Zealand's Biological Heritage National Science Challenge](#) is focussed on co-ordinating the science system for effective delivery on one of New Zealand's priority science challenges. Some of the work being done for this challenge will assist in the development of new predator control tools and in learning more about the population ecology of the target species, as well as effective data management and monitoring.

[Department of Conservation \(DOC\)](#) is the government agency responsible for facilitating the overall Predator Free New Zealand programme and ensuring public and private sectors are connected. It is responsible for developing the strategic direction.

As well as this, DOC delivers a large component of Predator Free New Zealand, including predator management, eradication science, training, regulatory work and partnership development. It is also a key contributor to regional and local predator control activities and planning.

[The Predator Free NZ Trust](#) is an independent organisation established in 2013. Its vision is to connect and energise the nation towards a Predator Free New Zealand. It aims to do this through engaging with and supporting community groups and individuals by helping them access the information and expertise they need.

[Predator Free 2050 Limited](#) is responsible for directing a significant amount of Crown investment into the Predator Free Programme. The company is focused on investing in large, high

value, landscape-scale predator removal initiatives and breakthrough science [see breakout box below].

Regional/district councils and unitary authorities are instrumental in delivering Predator Free programmes at the community level. Regional Councils are the key organisations responsible for delivering pest management on land outside conservation land administered by DOC. They manage public parks and reserves and undertake large-scale predator control. They are actively working with private landowners, community groups and iwi in planning and undertaking predator control activities.

Manaaki whenua – landcare research is a crown-owned research institute (CRI) which specialises in terrestrial (land-based) research. This includes native forests and the plants and animals (including pests – especially mustelids (stoats, ferrets and weasels), rats and possums) that live within them. Manaaki whenua is responsible for much of the modelling that has been done with regard to possum numbers and their impact in New Zealand.

Zero Invasive Predators Ltd (ZIP) was established to develop operationally ready, innovative, strongly supported technologies to completely remove stoats, rats and possums from large mainland areas, and then defend those areas from reinvasion.

Ospri runs the national programme that aims to eradicate Bovine Tb (Bovine tuberculosis) from New Zealand by 2055. The largest vector of Bovine Tb is possums (and, to a lesser extent, ferrets). OSPRI operates a large possum control programme across the country, keeping possum numbers low enough to eradicate Tb from local cattle populations.

Predator Free 2050 Limited

Predator Free 2050 Ltd (PF 2050 Ltd) is a crown-owned charitable company established to direct crown investment into the Predator Free Aotearoa/New Zealand programme. PF 2050 Ltd have the role of leveraging the value of Crown based funding into Predator Free through collaboration and philanthropic donation to invest in high-value, large-scale predator control initiatives and scientific research into predator eradication. As of 2019, they have invested over \$23.3 million to five large landscape scale projects which aim to enable predator control to eradication. In addition to this, PF 2050 Ltd contribute \$1 million per annum towards breakthrough science, guided by the Predator Free 2050 Ltd science research strategy.

Predator Free 2050 Ltd supports a shift from the competitive funding of small scale, isolated projects to large landscape scale projects with much higher biodiversity outcomes. This has built community support across integrated landscape projects, and land types.

How to use this 5-year action plan:

This plan sets out the steps along each of the six pathways that are needed to deliver intermediate outcomes for the next 5 years, with measurements of success identified for many of them.

Logic mapping has been used to help guide and prioritise thinking within the six strategic pathways. The 'logic map' approach specifies the key steps (or intermediate outcomes) along the journey towards the desired long-term outcome for each pathway. The logic maps can be viewed in Appendix A.

The interim 2025 goals can be identified within this plan by *italicised and underlined* text. Intermediate outcomes that have been identified as priority work can be identified by **bolded** text.

The main phase(s) of the Predator Free Strategy that the text in the following sections addresses will be indicated in by colour in the accompanying graphics.



Mā te mana whenua e whakatau i tō rātou kaitiakitanga Mana whenua expressing their kaitiakitanga

A collaborative interagency group will be formed to drive the kaitiakitanga pathway. This pathway is based on foundational concepts of mauri, local tikanga, wairua and tapu. In the near term, it seeks to support local leaders and individuals with mana (such as kaumātua) to revitalise the connection of mana whenua to te taiao (natural world), and to share this with whanau and hapu). Ensuring local mātauranga is supported will help to drive regional prioritisation as well as at the national level.

Investment in education now will ensure knowledge of what is happening to te taiao, and what we can do to help, is cemented across generations. Specifically, upskilling in pest management (field work, management, planning, technical innovation and data management), will allow local employment of mana whenua, supporting the local economy and sustaining ahi kā. Existing relationships and connections are critical to sharing learning – kaitiaki sharing their models of pest management with other kaitiaki is also crucial – this recognises and acknowledges the historical ties and connections between mana whenua based on migratory routes.

Barriers to expression of kaitiakitanga need to be understood and addressed: this includes acknowledging regional priorities of mana whenua and ensuring these are accounted for in planning.

This pathway recognises the need for self-determination (mana whenua creating, designing and delivering pest management programmes) and also the need for mana whenua to have a voice at the table in larger regional initiatives—many of which they may lead.

Locally driven mātauranga māori underlies all this work, informing research and regional planning.

Ultimately, this mahi will help return the ngahere (forest) to health and abundance, enabling cultural practices such as mahinga kai (food gathering) and rongoā (medicine), and increasing mana. It is very important to be future-focussed with this work. In the short term, a number of intermediate outcomes which will be used to measure success have been identified.

Intermediate outcomes (IOs)	5-year measurements of success
IO 1 Kaumātua need the opportunity to describe what was and what is now (including whakapapa, mauri, local tikanga, wairua and tapu) with rangatahi and others through wānanga and stories.	
IO 2 Mauri, tikanga, wairua and tapu are shared and understood widely through wānanga and stories	
IO 3 National collaborative group facilitates a kaitiakitanga shared agenda	By 2020, a national collaborative group is formed and developing a shared agenda for kaitiakitanga in Predator Free New Zealand.

<p>IO 4 Hīkoi back to place enable kaitiaki to understand their whakapapa and what is happening to their environment.</p>	
<p>IO 5 Hau kāinga and agencies gain understanding of how they can support kaitiakitanga through wānanga and stories.</p>	
<p>IO 6 Agencies understand what is needed by kaitaki and help resource this on request.</p>	<p>By 2020, a toolbox of information to assist whanau/hapu with decision making, planning and delivery of predator control is readily available.</p>
<p>IO 7 Community influencers with mana, who know their community and context, to establish relationships with agencies and identify predator control opportunities.</p>	
<p>IO 8 Tamariki learn about their relationship to te taiao and understand their role in looking after it into the future.</p>	<p>By 2025, kura, kohanga and other education providers are using tailored Predator Free New Zealand resourcing to educate and encourage tamariki and rangatahi to act.</p>
<p>IO 9 Rangatahi and others will have opportunities to upskill in pest management (eg ecology, trapping, project management, customary management) locally, delivered by skilled whanau, tertiary institutes and local wānanga.</p>	
<p>IO 10 Other barriers to kaitiakitanga are identified and addressed by agencies.</p>	
<p>IO 11 Community influencers connect, facilitate and stimulate action in their communities.</p>	
<p>IO 12 Mana whenua design, decide on and deliver new pest management programmes.</p>	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Involvement and expertise of mana whenua in pest management has increased. ● Hapu and whanau are actively restoring a significant number of sites. ● Predator Free-related work is providing employment and economic opportunities for whanau and rangatahi in their local areas.
<p>IO 13 Agencies allow for other demands on mana whenua time (e.g. Treaty settlements) and plan accordingly.</p>	
<p>IO 14 Existing projects by mana whenua are succeeding, encouraging more sizeable mana whenua-led projects to begin.</p>	<p>By 2025, the majority of marae are actively involved in predator control in their rohe.</p>
<p>IO 15 Kaitiaki are using connections and relationships to share information on their</p>	

approaches to pest management.

IO 16 Mana whenua voices and stories in conservation are shared and celebrated.

By 2025, an increasing number of Māori voices and stories in conservation are shared.

Ngā Whaingā Ako / Long-term outcomes:

1. **Mana whenua are at the core of decision making.**
2. **Predator control activities are contributing to local economies, providing employment of mana whenua and sustaining ahi kā**
3. **Mana whenua have a strengthened sense of connection with place and community.**
4. **The ngahere returns to health and abundance, enabling cultural practices such as mahinga kai and rongoā to be fostered and sustained, enhancing mana and wellbeing.**
5. **The Treaty partnership is honoured.**



Mana whenua express their kaitiakitanga/rangatiratanga



Me whakaohoho me whakamanahia i ngā hapori ki te mahi i te mahi Empowering and inspiring communities to take action

This pathway seeks to help people understand what is happening to our te taiao and inspire them to help. A national communications and engagement interagency group will drive development of a shared agenda to deliver this pathway. A key first step in this pathway is growing understanding – for people and communities of what predators are doing to our environment and how they can help – and for agencies, an understanding of people’s values and perspectives and what motivates them to act.

Agencies need to consider how best to support community groups – what their needs are and how to address them. A focus on environmental education for tamariki and training for young people and others is needed to sustain the Predator Free 2050 programme into the future.

The stories we tell, and who tells them, will be important. We need to identify the leaders that are emerging in communities and support them – they will be advocates for Predator Free New Zealand and inspire others to become involved. People need to be able to see what others are doing to help understand how they can also contribute.

Social science will help us to understand the range of people’s values and perspectives around pest control in New Zealand. This will help us ensure that predator free communications respect these values and talk to people in the most effective ways.

As more and more areas are cleared of predators, and biodiversity begins to recover, more New Zealanders will be able to experience what a healthy forests and other ecosystems look and sound like. That in turn may foster wellbeing and inspire more people to get behind further projects.

In the short term there will need to be a focus on supporting existing community effort and stimulating more engagement and effort with a Predator Free New Zealand. To do this, we need to ensure people understand the issue and have the support, information and tools they need to act.

Communicating the Predator Free story – that Predator Free New Zealand belongs to us all – is an essential part of the process and needs to start early in the process. The story will evolve and build over time as New Zealanders become inspired and enabled to take action, new technologies develop and new generations pick up the mantle.

Intermediate outcomes (IOs)	5-year measurements of success
IO 1 National communications and engagement group is driving development of a shared communities agenda	By 2020, all key agencies are collaborating to develop a shared story, key messages and maintain support for Predator Free New Zealand.

	By 2020, the collective Predator Free New Zealand communications strategy connects and supports communities.
IO 2 People understand what is happening to their environment	
IO 3 Agencies understand what leads to public acceptance of predator control.	
IO 4 Agencies understand the range of public values and perspectives and how these might influence their attitudes to predator control.	By 2020, baseline data to help understand the range of public perceptions and understanding around predator control has been collected. Changes in people's attitudes towards Predator Free are tracked over time.
IO 5 Agencies engage with different audiences on their terms and respond to societal change over time.	
IO 6 Harder to reach communities are proactively engaged	
IO 7 Agencies identify and address barriers to different audiences' acceptance of predator control.	
IO 8 Agencies support and stimulate action by communities in the ways preferred by different communities.	By 2020, agencies support community hubs where this approach is useful. By 2025, every town and city has community-based Predator Free New Zealand initiatives underway, involving a wide range of people.
IO 9 Agencies understand how to maintain impetus over decades.	
IO 10 Young people learn about their relationship to te taiao and understand their role in looking after it.	By 2025, schools, kura, kōhanga and other education providers are using Predator Free 2050 resourcing to educate and encourage young people to act.
IO 11 People are inspired by the Predator Free story and accept the need for action.	By 2020, the Predator Free New Zealand story is widely shared and understood. By 2025, all New Zealanders know what they will do to support the Predator Free New Zealand goal.

<p>IO 12 People have access to training, information, options and tools that enable them to act</p>	<p>By 2020, initial training needs are identified.</p> <p>By 2022, a toolbox of information to assist with decision making, planning and delivery of pest control is readily available.</p> <p>By 2025, people are being upskilled in predator control and project management through tertiary education, workshops and on-the-job training.</p>
<p>IO 13 Iwi/ hapu, councillors, rural and urban land managers, businesses and existing community groups grasp the opportunities Predator Free New Zealand presents.</p>	
<p>IO 14 Community influencers and leaders are emerging to advocate and inspire others to accept the need for action.</p>	<p>By 2025, influential landowners / land managers are leading by example.</p>
<p>IO 15 People are being encouraged and influenced by peers and stakeholders.</p>	
<p>IO 15 A growing collaborative network is developing at local, regional and national level</p>	
<p>IO 16 Diverse communities contribute in different ways (e.g. donating, trapping, building traps, planting).</p>	
<p>IO 17 Coordination between iwi, councils, community groups and others is enabling shared regional agendas to develop.</p>	<p>By 2025, regional action plans are in place for 75% of the country.</p>
<p>IO 18 People are excited by what others are doing towards Predator Free New Zealand and actively seek out ways to contribute for wider collective benefit.</p>	
<p>IO 16 Large-scale sustained predator control and eradication is accepted (social license obtained).</p>	

Ngā Whaingā Ako / Long-term outcomes:

1. **Predator Free New Zealand is collectively owned and supported.**
2. **People's wellbeing is enhanced from engaging and participating.**
3. **People are reconnecting with te taiao.**
4. **Communities and agencies celebrate their contribution to New Zealand's success as a global leader in controlling invasive predators and other pests.**
5. **New generations are picking up the mantle**



Collective ownership and participation



Whakatinanatia i ngā ture mō ngā momo kaupapa here

Supporting the vision through legislation and policy

This pathway ensures that we have the appropriate legislative tools and policy frameworks to support Predator Free New Zealand and are using them effectively. A small national-level collaborative interagency group will maintain a Predator Free New Zealand-focused overview of legislation and policy effectiveness. An understanding of the current legislative and policy environment is critical here. Much of the key legislation which may assist in driving us towards a Predator Free New Zealand already exists, including;

- Biosecurity Act 1993
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996
- Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)
- Local Government Act 2002
- Animal Welfare Act 1991
- Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (ACVM) Act 1997
- Conservation Legislation (i.e. Conservation Act 1987, Wild Animal Control Act 1977)

Opportunities to shape the institutional framework (such as the development of the next New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy and the upcoming review of the Biosecurity Act) will be considered in light of how they may assist New Zealand in its aim to become predator free. Legislative tools will be utilised where effective and processes will be evaluated for efficiency gains.

Intermediate outcomes (IOs)	5-year measurements of success
IO 1 A National-level collaborative interagency group is driving Predator Free New Zealand legislation and policy effectiveness.	By 2020, an interagency collaborative group is formed and developing a shared agenda for the work required to ensure appropriate legislative tools and policy frameworks are in place to support Predator Free New Zealand.
IO 2 Agencies understand the current legislative and policy environment.	By 2022, agencies perform an analysis of effectiveness of current legislative and policy landscape
IO 3 The specific regulatory needs of individual projects are identified and addressed.	Supporting regulatory tools are considered as part of both national-level Predator Free New Zealand projects and regional plans (e.g. border controls and regional pest management plans). By 2025, border biosecurity systems for key offshore sites are established.

<p>IO 4 National policy instruments that assist the work of Predator Free New Zealand are identified and utilised (e.g. national pest management plans and unwanted organism classifications).</p>	
<p>IO 5 RMA tools to support Predator Free are investigated.</p>	
<p>IO 6 Codes of practice are developed and in place encouraging best practice use of tools and methods in Predator Free New Zealand activities</p>	
<p>IO 7 Predator Free New Zealand requirements are considered in the review of the Biosecurity Act.</p>	<p>By 2022, changes to the Biosecurity Act deliver improved Predator Free New Zealand outcomes.</p>
<p>IO 8 Regional pest management plans are linked up to coordinate management of predators across regional boundaries.</p>	
<p>IO 9 The role of Predator Free New Zealand in achieving wider biodiversity outcomes is recognised in New Zealand’s Biodiversity Strategy.</p>	
<p>IO 10 Regional biodiversity strategies explicitly enable Predator Free New Zealand outcomes.</p>	
<p>IO 11 Predator Free New Zealand is building the support of decision makers.</p>	<p>Predator Free New Zealand is prioritised within regional council long term plans (LTPs).</p>
<p>IO 12 HSNO and ACVM requirements support novel predator control technologies and methods.</p>	<p>By 2020, agencies seek efficiencies in approval processes for novel technologies and methods in HSNO and ACVM processes.</p>
<p>IO 13 The use of relevant conservation legislative frameworks to support Predator Free New Zealand is considered (e.g. Conservation Act, Wild Animal Control Act).</p>	<p>As Conservation Management strategies are renewed, they are modified to support Predator Free New Zealand work.</p>

Ngā Whaingā Ako / Long-term outcomes:

- 1. New Zealand’s regulatory environment supports Predator Free New Zealand work and is agile and future-facing to enable rapid assessment and approval of novel technologies and methods.**
- 2. Compliance and enforcement support a Predator Free New Zealand.**



New Zealand’s regulatory framework supports the Predator Free vision



Mātauranga, mahi auaha, whakapai

Advancing our knowledge, innovating and improving

A collaborative interagency group will be formed to develop and drive a shared research agenda to deliver the Knowledge, innovation and improvement pathway. To focus effort, three key research themes will be focussed on initially: developing social license and acceptance; how to defend areas where predators have been removed from reinvasion and how to move from predator suppression to eradication (i.e. detecting and removing the last 1% of the predator population in an area). Local mātauranga will underpin work on these themes.

Developing understanding of people's values and perspectives on predator control is an important early step towards a Predator Free New Zealand, and social science sits alongside ecological research as important components of this work. Science communications will help keep the public informed and ensure transparency in this work.

We currently do not have the tools and techniques to achieve large-scale predator eradication across all habitats on mainland New Zealand. Our toolbox needs new and improved techniques in order for New Zealand to become predator free, but to ensure we are investing in the right tools, we need focussed research to identify knowledge gaps, and how these should be addressed. For example, predator ecology and their interactions with native animals are likely to differ between natural, rural and urban environments and these differences will be critical to understanding how to remove them. Funding or incentives will increase research capacity and capability and drive technological innovation and improvement for the full range of land tenures (natural, rural and urban environments).

Technical scenario modelling involving understanding of predator biology and effectiveness of control in different environments will be used to inform research and work prioritisation. Continued improvement of predator control tools and technologies will drive improvements in the humaneness and effectiveness of the methods used. As we get closer to a Predator Free New Zealand reality, barriers (or other ways of defending sites) will need to be in place and operational to ensure predator removal gains are not compromised by reinvasion, so work to develop barriers to reinvasion is a priority.

The drive towards attaining a Predator Free New Zealand does not occur in isolation from other ecological issues. The issues associated with removing predators are complex, with possible unintended consequences (both positive and negative). The impacts of climate change on predator behaviours are just one example of the knowledge gaps that will need to be considered. Ensuring unintended (or unanticipated) responses are considered as part of research programmes will allow management to adapt, based on what we learn.

Intermediate outcomes (IOs)	5-year measurements of success
<p>IO 1 A national-level collaborative inter-agency group is driving the knowledge, innovation and improvement agenda.</p>	<p>By 2020, a national-level, interagency collaborative group has been formed and is developing a research agenda.</p> <p>By 2020, all parties clearly understand each other's roles, responsibilities and respective strengths.</p>
<p>IO 2 How current mātauranga and science contribute to Predator Free 2050 is clearly understood and gaps in knowledge identified (at both national and local levels).</p> <p>Three research themes are focussing research needs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Developing social licence and acceptance for predator control. 2. Developing effective barriers to reinvasion after eradication – how to defend sites. 3. Detecting and removing the last 1% of predator populations. 	<p>By 2020, a stocktake of current predator control research is complete and knowledge gaps have been identified.</p> <p>By 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mātauranga / research needs at particular places have been identified. • Mātauranga māori needs are an essential component of all Predator Free 2050 funding applications. <p>By 2025, the implications of climate change on predator behavior are better understood.</p>
<p>IO 3 Social science research is improving understanding of the diversity of beliefs and values associated with predator control and the methods used.</p>	<p>By 2022, social science research has helped agencies understand what motivates people to take action</p>
<p>IO 4 Our understanding of predator ecology and interaction in natural, rural and urban environments is improved.</p>	
<p>IO 5 Funding and incentives are available for predator control research.</p>	
<p>IO 6 Scientists and new graduates in New Zealand and elsewhere are attracted into pest management and applied sciences (social and biological specialties in particular).</p>	<p>By 2025, systems are in place to ensure New Zealand is benefiting from increased predator control capability and capacity.</p>
<p>IO 7 National- and regional-level knowledge gaps are being addressed.</p>	<p>In 2020, pilots of mātauranga-centred research to inform regional planning commence.</p> <p>By 2020, research to address key knowledge gaps to overcome current challenges to Predator Free 2050 has commenced.</p>
<p>IO 8 New humane approaches and technologies are developed to broaden the suite of predator management tools available.</p>	<p>By 2020, an incentive-based model is encouraging more innovative approaches towards achieving Predator Free 2050</p> <p><u>By 2025, technology capable of eradicating at least one small mammal pest species is available.</u></p>

<p>IO 9 New technologies are being used in data collection/accessing and data analysis (e.g. remote sensing devices).</p>	<p>By 2025, a remote sensing data collection and analysis device is in production.</p>
<p>IO 10 Develop a scenario modelling tool to determine optimal predator control for different environments.</p>	<p>In 2022, a scenario modelling tool will be informing prioritisation of predator control approaches for different environments.</p>
<p>IO 11 New technologies and tools to enable eradication are developed and trialed for use on a range of land tenures.</p>	<p>Investment is occurring in technologies and tools for ongoing suppression of predator populations.</p>
<p>IO 12 A broad range of people contribute to the knowledge base (iwi, hapu, science communities).</p>	
<p>IO 13 The tools and approaches to effectively prevent predator reinvasion (barriers) are developed.</p>	
<p>IO 14 Potential unintended consequences of actions are identified, and solutions developed.</p>	<p>By 2025, the effects of eradicating stoats, rats and possums on remaining pests (e.g. mice) are well understood.</p>
<p>IO 15 The approaches needed to ensure widespread acceptance of large-scale pest control and eradication are developed.</p>	<p>By 2025, an approach for segmented (targeted) messaging based on values is being used in informing the public about Predator Free 2050 issues.</p>
<p>IO 16 Science, research and innovation is conducted in an open and transparent way</p>	<p>As new technologies are developed, they are communicated to the public.</p>
<p>IO 17 Mātauranga māori, ecological and social science research now underpin Predator Free 2050 work.</p>	<p>By 2025, locally driven and owned mātauranga has informed development of regional plans</p>

Ngā Whaingā Ako / Long-term outcomes:

1. **Applied research, development and adaptive management gives species the chance to recover**
2. **Continuous improvement of tools and technologies ensure improvements in humaneness and effectiveness**
3. **Mātauranga and community-based science enhance relationships between people and the natural environment**
4. **Applied social science continues to facilitate constructive national conversation about our biological heritage and NZer's are having open discussions on new technologies and methods**
5. **NZ's predator free science has a profile in broader national and international science spheres**



Learning and expanding our toolbox



He aronui, he aromataiwaitia, he aromātai te rerekētanga Measuring and assessing the difference we make

For this pathway a national collaborative interagency group will drive the assessment and implementation of data, monitoring and evaluation needs for Predator Free New Zealand. We need to have a clear understanding of what data we need and why to ensure our data collection focuses on the right things. We also need to understand the range of data collection methods people use, and the barriers to sharing data.

Monitoring is necessary to detect predator presence and to understand the difference Predator Free actions make. Innovative and effective monitoring tools are being developed, and continually improving technologies for data collection (such as remote sensing technologies) will help with this work. As part of this kaupapa, there will be opportunities for mātauranga-centred monitoring at place.

Monitoring is another area where collaboration is crucial. An open data portal will provide the ability to connect with, analyse and display data sets, supporting Predator Free decision making and enabling reporting, which enables people to see how well we are doing. Processes will be continually reviewed and adapted as necessary when new tools become available.

Intermediate outcomes (IOs)	5-year measurements of success
IO 1 A national collaborative interagency group is driving a data, monitoring and evaluation shared agenda.	
IO 2 Understanding what monitoring and evaluation data we need to collect and why.	By 2020, key monitoring specialists and representatives of stakeholder groups have confirmed what data needs to be collected and have developed conceptual models and sampling frames based on this assessment.
IO 3 Understanding of the range of data collection methods used by the public is developed and barriers to people sharing data are identified so that limitations of data collection methods and knowledge gaps are identified.	By 2020, public surveys will have enabled understanding and insight into the range of data collection methods used by the public. By 2022, initial barriers to data sharing have been addressed.
IO 4 Aligned set of biological, social and cultural indicators are developed and disseminated	By 2020, key stakeholders will have reviewed and updated indicator framework, by identifying and addressing gaps

<p>IO 5 Agencies explore innovative monitoring and evaluation reporting and communication approaches.</p>	<p>As opportunities present, Predator Free New Zealand monitoring and evaluation needs are discussed with key technical partners.</p>
<p>IO 6 National data collection and sharing (interchange) standards for Predator Free New Zealand are developed, disseminated and used by key agencies involved in data collection.</p>	<p>By 2020, data collection and quality assurance standards for Predator Free New Zealand are developed/confirmed and implemented by key agencies.</p> <p>By 2021, data infrastructure has been developed and is available for use by key agencies.</p>
<p>IO 7 Tools for collecting data are widely available and used by all parties.</p>	<p>By 2025, people contributing to Predator Free New Zealand are consistently monitoring their work and sharing the data.</p>
<p>IO 8 Technical support is available to assist people in gathering standardised data and understanding why this is necessary.</p>	<p>By 2022, Predator Free New Zealand monitoring and data management training needs have been identified and these are being addressed.</p> <p>By 2025, online courses, a toolbox of monitoring methods and access to subject matter experts support communities and key agencies to collect and record data arising from their Predator Free work.</p>
<p>IO 9 Agreement to share data by collaborative partners</p>	<p>By 2020, a set of assurances, principles and standards regarding intellectual property rights and data security will have been developed for Predator Free New Zealand activities.</p>
<p>IO 10 An open data portal is connecting, analysing and displaying data sets and supporting Predator Free New Zealand decision making.</p>	<p>By 2020, a Predator Free New Zealand data portal is in place and work has begun to connect the portal to data sets.</p>
<p>IO 11 New technology and highly sensitive, accurate and reliable remotely operated, automatic presence/surveillance methods are developed.</p>	<p>By 2025, highly sensitive, reliable, quick and accurate devices are being used across New Zealand to alert land managers when breaches into areas where predators have been controlled occurs.</p> <p>Ongoing, developers and users seek improvement in surveillance and/or detection of pests (e.g. by thermal imaging, camera traps, acoustic recorders).</p>
<p>IO 12 Baseline ecological data is collected.</p>	<p>By 2022, baseline data to inform scenario modelling has been collected.</p>
<p>IO 13 Monitoring is underway on an appropriately widespread scale (geographically and organisationally).</p>	<p>By 2023, data collection is being carried out in a coordinated manner across key agencies through access to common/shared planning tools.</p> <p>By 2025, there is coordinated and complementary data collection amongst agencies which enables data aggregation and shared learning across and between regions</p>

IO 14 Mātauranga-centred monitoring of local places	From 2022, mātauranga-centred monitoring of local places is supporting regional planning
IO 15 Monitoring of social attitudes relevant to Predator Free New Zealand is occurring.	By 2020, a societal attitude survey regarding Predator Free New Zealand is underway.
IO 15 Predator Free New Zealand interventions and outcomes are being monitored.	By 2025, algorithms have been developed and are being used routinely by key agencies and communities to inform progress against the Predator Free New Zealand Strategy
IO 16 Open access to Predator Free data and findings enables actions and programmes to be managed adaptively, and real time progress to be seen.	By 2025, people are consistently monitoring and sharing Predator Free New Zealand data
IO 13 Sophisticated data analysis and interpretation (e.g. to prove causality) is available.	

Ngā Whaingā Ako / Long-term outcomes:

- 1. Innovative ways of visualising and reporting on progress towards a Predator Free New Zealand are keeping people inspired and engaged.**
- 2. The effectiveness of eradication and reinvasion barrier methods are understood and problems addressed.**
- 3. The differences Predator Free New Zealand activities are making to our environment, culture and wellbeing are being demonstrated.**
- 4. Sharing information is leading to better decision making, analysis and understanding.**



We understand the difference we are making

Ngā māhere rauemi / Mapping tools

New Zealanders need access to information to show where current activity is occurring, which can enable people to see where to contribute for wider collective impact, which mapping applications allow us to do.

The Predator Free New Zealand Trust has mapped effort of community projects throughout the country (at both regional and national scale), and provides contact details for the organisations leading these projects. The map is accessible at <https://predatorfreenz.org/map/>.

More recently, a publicly accessible mapping application has been developed by DOC which maps current national activity and investment alongside geographic/ landcover and masting forecast data (which can enable forward planning for predator population increases). This mapping tool is designed to help facilitate strategic regional and national decision making. It enables identification of areas such as large-defensible sites on mainland New Zealand. The map is accessible at <http://deptconservation.maps.arcgis.com> As we get closer to becoming Predator Free, these tools will allow progress to be mapped, ensuring motivation and effort is maintained.



Toitū te mahi haepapa kīrearea Sustained pest control to eradication

For this pathway, a national collaborative interagency group will be set up to deliver a shared agenda to drive national delivery of Predator Free. Collaboration between iwi, councils, DOC, community groups and others will develop shared regional approaches to predator control, informed by technical modelling, local knowledge and social readiness.

Sustained predator control is needed to maintain low predator numbers while we develop the technologies to shift from control to eradication, and as such remains a critical part of the Predator Free strategy. Barrier systems to prevent reinvasions will need to be implemented as we begin to clear areas of the target pests.

A focussed island eradication programme would ensure there is a focus on the islands that are yet to be declared predator free.

Alongside this, enhancing and increasing habitat will be needed to ensure we have sufficient habitat for native species to expand into as their numbers increase – this will require linkages with wider biodiversity restoration programmes.

Ultimately, this work is the end game for Predator Free New Zealand – restoring te taiao to health.

Intermediate outcomes (IOs)	5-year measurements of success
IO 1 A national collaborative group is driving predator free delivery	<p>By 2020, a national interagency collaborative group is established and developing a shared agenda for the work required to ensure sustained control to eradication of predators.</p> <p>By 2020, all parties have clarity on each other's roles and responsibilities, recognising their respective strengths.</p>
IO 2 Coordination between iwi/hapu, councils, community groups to enable shared regional agenda	<p>By 2020, regional collaborative groups have formed in identified pilot regions and are developing a shared agenda.</p> <p>By 2022, regional collaborative groups have formed across the country and are developing shared agendas.</p>
IO 3 A focused island predator eradication programme is established.	<p>By 2020, an island eradication programme underway.</p> <p><i><u>By 2025, all island nature reserves are Predator Free.</u></i></p>

<p>IO 4 New Zealanders understand the need for sustained pest control and eradication.</p>	
<p>IO 5 Modelling is being used to determine optimal predator control regimes for different environments.</p>	
<p>IO 6 Barriers, including capacity needs to scale up and deliver on shared agendas are identified.</p>	<p>Barriers to delivering work programmes (including capacity needs) are addressed, as required.</p>
<p>IO 7 Planning for regional predator control is underway, informed by local knowledge, technical modelling and social readiness.</p>	<p>By 2025, regional plans are in place.</p>
<p>IO 8 Sustained predator control acts as insurance, buying native species time while technologies are developed.</p>	<p><u>By 2025, an increase of 1 million hectares of mainland NZ of sustained pest control is occurring</u></p>
<p>IO 9 Barrier systems to prevent pest reinvasion are being developed.</p>	
<p>IO 10 A focus on enhancing and increasing habitat for species is maintained.</p>	
<p>IO 11 Scenario modelling, regional plans and collaborative shared agendas are integrated to produce an investment plan that drives prioritization.</p>	<p>By 2022, an initial investment plan is developed.</p>
<p>IO 12 Work programmes are being operationalised (i.e. priorities for action, sites for trials, targets).</p>	<p>By 2022, priority sites where there will be long-term commitment to eradication have been identified.</p>
<p>IO 13 Pest control and knowledge transfer is being coordinated between regions</p>	
<p>IO 14 Industries involved in predator control have the incentives, certainty and confidence to scale up</p>	
<p>IO 15 Safe and effective use of predator control tools and methods by all parties helps maintain social license for their use.</p>	

Shift to eradication

<p>IO 16 Technology, tools and methods to enable predator eradication are being developed.</p>	<p><i><u>By 2025, pest removal has been demonstrated from an area of at least 20,000 hectares without the use of fences</u></i></p>
<p>IO 17 Sustained predator control is moving to eradication across land tenures.</p>	
<p>IO 18 Priority island conservation sites are predator free (and used as examples).</p>	
<p>IO 16 Priority mainland sites are predator free (and used as examples).</p>	<p>By 2025, we will have piloted a predator control to eradication programme on at least once large mainland site.</p>
<p>IO 17 Reinvasion of predator free sites prevented through use of barrier systems.</p>	
<p>IO 18 Sufficient habitat for native species to expand into as their numbers increase is ensured.</p>	

Underlying the work for this pathway is the need for feedback which informs integrated pest management.

Ngā Whaingā Ako / Long-term outcomes:

1. **Native species are less threatened and becoming more abundant.**
2. **Ecosystems are recovering and te taiao returning to health.**
3. **Native species that are sensitive to predation are thriving across New Zealand.**
4. **A Predator Free New Zealand enhances our culture, economy and wellbeing.**



Te taiao returning to health

Glossary

ahi kaa	continuous occupation by a group, generally over a long period of time
hapū	part of a large kinship group; primary political unit in traditional Māori society
hau kāinga	local or home people
hui	gathering or meeting
iwi	extended kinship group, tribe, nation
kaitiaki	custodian, guardian, steward
kaitiakitanga	the exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship
kaumātua	adult, elder, a person of status
kaupapa	policy, purpose, scheme, proposal, programme, issue, initiative
mana whenua	customary authority exercised by an iwi or hapū in an identified area
mātauranga	traditional knowledge
ngahere	Bush, forest
taonga	valued resources or prized possessions
tamariki	children
tikanga Maori	means Maori customary values and practices
whakapapa	genealogy, lineage
whenua	land, territory, country, nation

CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

TE POU ATAWHAI TAIAO O AOTEAROA

Predator Free 2050 Discussion Guide

SUBMISSION FROM THE NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Date	30 January 2019
To	predatorfree2050@doc.govt.nz
From	New Zealand Conservation Authority (Contact: Dr Rick McGovern-Wilson)
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The Legislative Basis for the New Zealand Conservation Authority (NZCA) submission

1. The New Zealand Conservation Authority (the Authority) was established under the Conservation Act 1987, with members appointed by the Minister of Conservation. It is an independent statutory body with a range of functions, but primarily acts as an independent conservation advisor to the Minister and the Director-General of Conservation.
2. The Authority has a growing role as an objective advocate on matters of national significance and interest in the conservation arena and to provide high quality independent advice to the Department of Conservation (DOC) on its strategic direction and performance.
3. The Authority has a range of powers and functions, under the Conservation Act 1987, as well as under other conservation related legislation. Under the Conservation Act, Section 6C(2)(c), the NZCA has the power to “advocate the interests of the Authority at any public forum or in any statutory planning process.”
4. One of the NZCA’s statutory functions is to approve conservation management strategies and conservation management plans, and review and amend such strategies and plans. They constitute the key management documents for directing conservation effort and resources in New Zealand. Many of these documents have objectives, policies and outcomes relating to the conservation of native species and predator control.
5. Following the logic of the above powers and functions, the Authority supports DOC’s work to help achieve Predator Free 2050 (PF2050) and appreciates opportunities to provide feedback on how this will be achieved.

Authority feedback

6. DOC have been engaging with the Authority on the development of PF2050 programme since 2017. Already, feedback from the Authority has been incorporated into this Discussion Guide, contributing to the Strategic Framework and Plan.
7. Following the Authority’s review of the Discussion Guide, further feedback has been prepared.

General comments

8. The guiding principles should be reassessed so that they are better coordinated.
9. The science and technical advisory group which will be established should look at all options for the control and eradication of pests, not just those which we are using now.
10. For New Zealand to be innovators in pest control operations, DOC will need to deviate from only using traps and toxins.
11. The flow-on negative consequences from only controlling certain predator species are potentially large, e.g. mouse populations in some areas could expand as other mammals are removed. Data should be collected to investigate such possible impacts.
12. Landscape-scale suppression and eradication of predators, page 11: The fourth 5-year goal specifies 10,000 hectares of rural production land which is a huge undertaking, and potentially unachievable by 2050.
13. The Authority questions how regional councils will come up with their share of the money to fund these operations? Will they be resourced appropriately? Also, how will iwi and hapū be resourced to restore sites?
14. It is also important to ask; how do we balance commercial outcomes with continuing work toward PF2050? This challenge will be raised throughout the process of developing the strategic plan. Within the strategic plan, connection into the National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity should be specified.
15. PF2050 must be driven at a community level, with regular feedback and monitoring from DOC to continue to encourage and motivate communities.
16. To continue to encourage interest and understanding of this work, visual aspects should be incorporated into progress reporting, providing clear updates against objectives.

Mātauranga Māori specific

17. **Imagining a predator free New Zealand, page 1:** The fourth paragraph needs to show more meaningful commitment to Māori leading, e.g. co-governance or joint-ownership of conservation programmes, but also the administering of them through post settlement arrangements, as per Treaty of Waitangi/te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty) principles. This means not just saying Māori can exercise kaitiakitanga, but instead providing more meaningful partnership opportunities.
18. **A framework for PF2050, page 3:** The five broad work streams should be provided in te reo Māori also. For example, the third broad work stream *Communications and engagement*, iwi, iwi chairs, and hapū leaders can drive this space alongside DOC and others working toward PF2050. This again reiterates the partnership principle of the Treaty.
19. **Choosing our guiding principles, page 6:** As with the fourth and fifth guiding principle, the other four should also be framed around Māori concepts.
20. Above all, it is important that this PF2050 strategy gives effect to the principles of the Treaty, as referenced in paragraphs 17 and 18 above. Specifically, this should also be applied to the 5-year outcomes from **Mātauranga Māori, page 8** of the Discussion Guide:
 - *Iwi are genuine partners in PF2050, involved in decision making, scoping and planning;* Concerning the partnership principle, not all regions are the same and engagement may occur at the hapū or iwi level.

- *Mātauranga values are an integral part of the PF2050 strategic plan*; Relates to tino rangatiratanga which refers to the right of Māori to have absolute sovereignty of their land, and so the exercise of that authority based on Māori traditions and values.
- *Consultation is done at local, hapū level*; The use of the word consult should instead be changed to engage, as it is more proactive and comprehensive. This also relates to tino rangatiratanga, as most Treaty signatories are identified by hapū but the principle of partnership requires more than consultation so outcome (1) and (3) need to be taken together. Combined it could instead read, *Engagement is undertaken with iwi/hapū and iwi/hapū are genuine partners in PF2050, involved in decision making, scoping and planning.*
- *More sizeable, iwi-led eradication projects have begun*; Again, this relates to tino rangatiratanga, exercising of authority over lands, forests, fisheries, taonga, etc.
- *Examples of best practice in iwi leadership and stewardship are being showcased*; Again, this relates to partnership.
- *The majority of marae have established trap networks*; What constitutes a trap network? Who pays for this network? Who pays for the clearing of traps? Again, this relates to tino rangatiratanga, exercising of authority over lands, forests, fisheries, taonga, etc.
- *Rangatahi are an integral part of PF2050 work, and gaining the qualifications required to move through to leadership roles*; Again, this relates to tino rangatiratanga.

21. These principles should also be applied to the **Long-term milestones, page 13-14**:

Time frame	Mātauranga Māori milestones	Comment
2023-2030	Iwi and hapū are actively restoring a significant number of sites	This relates to tino rangatiratanga, DOC should therefore not be dictating this to them.
	Māori involvement and expertise is increasing	This is a bit patronising the way it is currently worded – as if Māori don't have the expertise – rather it is more a case of Māori being excluded from management of the ngahere. This could instead read, <i>The involvement of Māori expertise is increasing.</i>
2030-2040	Iwi leadership and effort will have been integral to securing a number of pest-free sites	Should mention a partnership.
	The achievements and efforts of individuals will have lifted mana throughout iwi	It is not the business of government to be talking about lifting the mana of iwi. This milestone also does not appear to relate to the outcomes on page 8, and if it does it would pay to be more specific.
	Restored ngahere (forest) will be able to provide food and medicines in some areas	Relates to traditional use and tino rangatiratanga.

2040-2050	Customary management will be empowered in law	Relates to the principle of good governance.
	Some species may be granted legal personhood	Relates to good governance and tino rangatiratanga.

Summary of feedback

22. It is clear there is great understanding of the need for collaboration within PF2050, which is reassuring as this will be a key enabler for success.
23. A greater effort to expand the ‘tool box’ of predator control methods must be provided for.
24. Resourcing for all level of stakeholders must be considered in greater detail.
25. As a key element of this discussion guide is in developing outcomes, the Authority sees that Treaty principles must be more thoroughly considered. Furthermore, a Māori perspective throughout the document would be preferable to allocated sections.
26. This Discussion Guide signals an opportunity for step-change in predator control and the Authority is encouraged by the direction it provides.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Steve Taylor, Director Heritage and Visitors Unit

Subject: **Overview of the Department's heritage management work**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	The information provided is aligned with the Department's Stretch Goals, Intermediate Outcomes, and Four-Year Plan. NZCA Priority K: Effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's conservation management
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Note the information provided on the Department's new Heritage & Visitors Unit as it relates to heritage management.b) Note the information provided on the Department's heritage management framework and process priorities.c) Note the information provided on key heritage initiatives currently underway at the Department of Conservation.
Context	The New Zealand Conservation Authority asked the Department of Conservation to provide an overview of the historic heritage work within the Department, and a summary of key heritage initiatives.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Steve Taylor, Director Heritage and Visitors Unit

Subject: **Overview of the Department's heritage work**

Purpose

1. The purpose of this briefing is to update the New Zealand Conservation Authority with the Department of Conservation's approach to heritage management and the projects and programmes currently underway.

Introduction to heritage management at DOC

2. The Department of Conservation manages the single largest portfolio of archaeological and historic sites in New Zealand, including some of the country's most significant cultural heritage sites. These places play a critical role in our national identity and tourism offering by providing people with a powerful connection to Kiwi identity, life, and culture.
3. The Department's goal is to bring history to life and to protect heritage sites on Public Conservation Lands & Waters.
4. To achieve this goal, the Department focuses on two areas for its heritage work:
 - a) telling engaging and memorable stories about New Zealand's history and identity that resonates with people
 - b) protecting heritage sites from avoidable harm to ensure that key places can be enjoyed by future generations
5. Progress in the Department's approach to heritage management is driven by two of its 2025 Stretch Goal:
 - a) the stories of 50 Heritage Icon sites are told and their fabric protected
 - b) whānau, hapu, and iwi can practice their responsibilities as kaitiaki of cultural resources on Public Conservation Lands & Waters
6. To advance these areas, the Department of Conservation established its Heritage & Visitors Unit in early 2019. Regarding heritage management, the unit focuses on:
 - a) improving heritage frameworks, systems, and processes
 - b) driving the delivery of quality outcomes on the ground
7. The unit works cross-organisation and cross-sector to protect New Zealand's heritage and increase benefits for New Zealanders and international visitors.

Heritage and Visitors Unit

8. The Heritage & Visitors Unit enables the Department to focus additional energy on managing heritage sites on Public Conservation Lands & Waters, and to drive system and delivery improvements.
9. The new unit includes a Heritage Advice Team and manager, as well as a Principal Heritage Advisor. Eight Senior Heritage Advisors are distributed across the country specifically to strengthen links between National Office and Operations staff. Each of the Department's regions has an advisor assigned to function as integrator between national strategic considerations and operational delivery.
10. The team currently focuses on establishing trusted relationships with operational management, our Treaty partner, and stakeholders to improve the delivery of strategic heritage priorities in the regions.

Management and investment framework

11. The Department's heritage management and investment framework is based on three categories of heritage sites:
 - a) Heritage Icons (50) are selected on their potential to bring history to life. These are New Zealand's best places to tell great stories about Kiwi identity, grow tourism, and generate economic benefits.
 - b) Actively Conserved Heritage Places (590) are a representative sample of New Zealand's heritage sites. They warrant active conservation because of their high heritage value and/or visitor value.
 - c) Protected Heritage Places (ca. 14,000) are all known heritage places on Public Conservation Lands & Waters, most of which are archaeological sites protected from avoidable harm.

Telling memorable stories

12. Telling memorable stories is one of the two focus areas for the Department's heritage work, as heritage is more than fabric. It is the stories connected to fabric that have the power to engage. It is in this understanding that a major focus for the Department's heritage work is storytelling.
13. To drive better storytelling practice across the Department, the new Heritage & Visitors Unit includes an Experience Design Team. Working jointly with the Heritage Advice Team and operational staff to deliver better visitor experiences and tell engaging stories on site.
14. The Department's storytelling work focuses on three areas, DOC Heritage Icons, Tohu Whenua sites, and Tuia 250 Encounters.

Heritage Icons

15. Heritage Icons have the potential to bring history to life. Having established a list of 50 iconic sites, the Department is working on a 10-year strategic investment plan. At the end of this period, their key stories will be told in ways that are engaging to visitors, and have their fabric protected through a well-managed maintenance regime.

Tohu Whenua

16. Over the last three years, the Department played a major role in the rollout of the Tohu Whenua programme led by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.
17. Aligning its top heritage sites with the programme requirements, the Department identifies those places most likely to get into the programme. Rolled out in three regions to date (Northland, Otago, West Coast), the Department contributes strongly to

the programme, providing experiences that people want whilst ensuring that heritage is protected.

18. The Department is in the process of securing International Visitor Levy funding to invest in its most important Tohu Whenua sites. The aim is to develop one outstanding visitor experience per rollout region to showcase the potential of heritage experiences as a major drawcard for domestic and international visitors.
19. For Northland, the Department is focusing on Ruapekapeka Pa, key site of the New Zealand Land Wars. To deliver an outstanding visitor experience, the Department is working with the Te Ruapekapeka Trust, local iwi and hapu, the Ministry for Māori Development, the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, the Ministry for Māori/Crown Relations, and the Ministry of Transport to prepare the site for the 175th anniversary of the Siege of Ruapekapeka Pa in January 2021.

Tuia 250 Encounters

20. The Department is a key supporter of, and contributor to, the government's Tuia 250 Encounters celebrations. Working cross-government, operational staff is making major improvements to visitor facilities at key celebration sites.
21. All four Tuia 250 trusts have events planned that will take place on or in direct association with Public Conservation Lands & Waters.
22. The Department has three large infrastructure upgrade programmes in support of the Tuia 250 Encounters programme. Two are in the Bay of Islands and the third in Tairāwhiti/Gisborne. These programmes include improvements to storytelling on site. The Department is also preparing for the celebrations at Meretoto/Ship Cove in the Marlborough Sounds. All programmes are on track to be completed in time for the commemorations.

Protecting heritage sites

Improving the management framework and processes

23. To protect the heritage sites under its care, the Department uses an asset management system. This ensures that conservation work is carried out in a timely and appropriate fashion.
24. To improve performance of its heritage management system and increase heritage conservation outcomes, the Department is focusing on four pathways:
 - a) Refine system standards

To better understand the impact of maintenance and remedial work, and to optimise the use of resources, the Department is in the process of establishing a standardised heritage fabric inspection regime for its Actively Conserved Heritage Places across its regions.

The Department is also working with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and the New Zealand Archaeological Association to include all known archaeological sites in its dashboard planning tool (MyPM). This enables integrated planning of Heritage, Visitor, and Biodiversity work, and reduces the probability of avoidable damage to archaeological sites.
 - b) Build internal capacity and capability

Over the last two years, the Department deployed storytelling rangers in areas popular with visitors. To ensure quality delivery of storytelling and face-to-face engagement with visitors, the Department developed and delivered a set of training workshops.

The Department is also developing a heritage awareness course. Part of the DOCLearn system, this resource will ensure that all new staff consider DOC's heritage management obligations in their work.

c) Focus organisational delivery effort

The Senior Heritage Advisors attached to the Department's regions are working with operational staff to develop 4-Year Heritage Plans. These plans will combine strategic and tactical considerations to establish a heritage investment plan to be executed over the next four years.

d) Establish long-term investment planning

Taking into account the 4-Year Heritage Plans under development, the Department is also working on a ten-year investment plan for its 50 Heritage Icon sites. This plan will support the delivery of the Stretch Goal.

National Historic Landmarks

25. The Department is working with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga as part of the National Historic Landmarks initiative. This cross-agency initiative recognises the country's most important heritage sites (above Category 1) and coordinates cross-agency effort to ensure their long-term survival. In particular, it focuses on the development of Risk Management Plans that consider, for example, climate change, sea-level rise, and seismic activity.
26. The Department is working with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, iwi, and communities to recognise Meretoto/Ship Cove as one of the country's first National Historic Landmarks. Supporting the long-term survival of 'Cook's favourite place in the Pacific', this work also aligns with the Tuia 250 Encounters celebrations.

Conclusion

27. The Department of Conservation's approach to heritage management focuses on storytelling and fabric protection, both of which are reflected in the Department's 2025 Stretch Goals.
28. To tell memorable stories, engage people, and grow conservation effort, the Department focuses on its Heritage Icons, Tohu Whenua sites, and places that are part of Tuia 250 Encounters.
29. To protect the heritage sites under its care, the Department is improving its management framework and processes, refining its system standards, building internal capacity and capability, focusing on the organisational delivery effort, and establishing long-term investment plans.
30. The newly established Heritage & Visitors Unit is well-situated to improve the Department's heritage frameworks, systems, and processes, and to drive the delivery of quality outcomes on the ground.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared by: Nicole Mistal, Management Planning National Advisor

Subject: **Management Planning Update**

NZCA Strategic Priority	(A) Conservation Management Strategies (B) National Park Management Plans (D) Treaty of Waitangi
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Note the contents of this report.
Context	<p>The purpose of this paper is to keep the NZCA informed of progress with management planning processes being undertaken by the Department.</p> <p>The paper provides an overview of the management plan, strategy reviews and other key statutory planning processes currently underway.</p> <p>The appendix contains information showing the status of management plans and strategies.</p>

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared by: Nicole Mistal, Management Planning National Advisor, Wellington

Subject: **Management Planning Update**

Background

1. The NZCA approves all conservation management strategies (CMS) and national park management plans (NPMP). Conservation management plans (CMP) are approved by conservation boards alone, or jointly with a Post Settlement Governance Entity for a CMP which is required in Treaty settlement legislation.

Conservation Management Strategies (CMS)

2. **East Coast/Hawkes Bay CMS and Nga Whakahaere Takirua CMS** – The Department is looking to hold a meeting with Ngati Porou regarding the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Tribal Trust Supreme Court decision (Ngāi Tai decision) within the next month. The outcome of this meeting may shape the drafting of the Nga Whakahaere Takirua and consequently the draft East Coast Hawke's Bay CMS.
3. **Bay of Plenty CMS** – The Department has worked closely with iwi, key stakeholders and the Bay of Plenty Conservation Board to develop the draft CMS. The Department and the Board have agreed to undertake further engagement with our Treaty Partner before the document is notified.
4. **Te Hiku CMS** – The Department continues to work with Te Hiku o Te Ika Conservation Board on establishing how the process will proceed for this review.
5. **West Coast Te Tai o Poutini CMS** – See separate paper.
6. **Whanganui CMS** – The Department is exploring sequencing and priority for reviewing this region's statutory Management Planning documents (Egmont NPMP and Whanganui NPMP). Initial discussions were held on 27 and 28 February with the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board. The first plan review for this statutory document may commence towards the end of the 2019-2020 financial year.

National Park Management Plans (NPMP)

7. **Westland Tai Poutini and Aoraki Mount Cook NPMPs** – Both draft NPMPs were publicly notified on 8 September and the submission period closed on 4 February 2019.

A total of 890 submissions have been received for the Aoraki/Mount Cook NPMP and 1367 for the Westland Tai Poutini NPMP. The submissions include a large number of generic form submissions prepared by the Royal NZ Forest & Bird Society and NZ Jetboating Association. The Department has agreed to pause the review of these two draft plans at the request of Ngāi Tahu so the implications of the recent Ngāi Tai decision relating to Ngāi Tahu can be assessed.

The Department is using this time to work through what the Supreme Court decision means for the draft plans, as well as the broader implications for its ongoing operations

and future planning processes. In the meantime, copies of all submissions are on the national park review web pages www.doc.govt.nz/westland-review and www.doc.govt.nz/aoraki-mt-cook-plan-review. All submitters have been informed of the decision to pause the review process and the cancellation of hearings until further notice. In the meantime, project staff are continuing to summarise and analyse the submissions received.

8. **Mount Aspiring and Fiordland NPMPs** –The DOC - Ngāi Tahu mana to mana meeting requested before the process commences is scheduled for July 2019. The Department is continuing with preparation work (such as the monitoring program targeting known management issues undertaken over the summer season, process initiation planning).

The Southland and Otago Conservation Boards will receive a detailed update on the reviews of Mount Aspiring and Fiordland at the next Board meetings and will be provided regular updates from this point forward including addressing any questions raised. Management Planners will be attending Board meetings via Skype in most instances and in person at strategic meetings.

9. **Paparoa NPMP** – The Department has paused the proposed non-notified amendments process (under section 46(5) of the National Parks Act 1980) pending the outcome of the West Coast CMS legal proceedings.

The West Coast Tai Poutini Conservation Board and the Department received OIA requests for information about the 2016 Paparoa National Park Management Plan review process. The Department understand that NZCA has also received a similar OIA request. The Planning Team have liaised with Rick McGovern-Wilson regarding the OIA responses. These OIA requests may be withdrawn as a result of the West Coast CMS legal proceedings.

10. **Whanganui NPMP and Egmont NPMP** – The Department is exploring sequencing and priority for reviewing this region’s statutory Management Planning documents. Initial discussions were held on 27 on 28 February with the Taranaki/Whanganui Conservation Board. The first plan review may commence towards the end of the 2019-2020 financial year.

Conservation Management Plans (CMP)

11. **Te Tapui Tokotoru CMP** – Work has begun on reviewing this CMP, which covers Moutohorā (Whale Island) Wildlife Management Reserve, Ōhope Scenic Reserve and Tauwhare Pā Scenic Reserve. Anticipated notification mid-2019.
12. **Tamaki Makaurau Motu CMP** – The process continues to be on hold. The Tupuna Taonga Trust has requested the Department discuss with our Minister the issue of resourcing consultation for this statutory planning process that has been initiated by a Treaty Claim Settlement. The Auckland Conservation Board also wrote to the Minister in late November 2018 expressing their concerns about the lack of progress to develop this CMP. The Minister has responded to the Auckland Conservation Board requesting that the Department develop national guidance for how to respond to requests from Treaty partners for support during statutory management planning processes. The Department will continue to keep the NZCA updated.
13. **Te Waihora Joint Management Plan** – Ngāi Tahu have asked for the Te Waihora Joint Management Plan review to be put on hold while internal discussions within Ngāi Tahu occur. They will contact the Department when the review is to re-commence.
14. **Molesworth CMP** – A new timeline for the proposed review of the management plan has been agreed and discussed with Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura, Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board and the Molesworth Steering Committee. The Minister has also

been informed. The proposed timeline has a final management plan approved in September 2020. Discussions continue with Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura about a co-design process for the review of the management plan. Meetings have been held with Rangitāne o Wairau and Ngāti Toa Rangatira as both their areas of interest include the reserve. These iwi are considering how they would like to be involved in the management plan review process. The management plan review processes, roles and responsibilities and proposed timing was discussed at the April joint meeting of the Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board and Molesworth Steering Committee. A decision about the proposed review of the management plan is expected in June 2019.

15. It is proposed to extend Pāmu's (Landcorp) current farming lease by two years to June 2022 under s114 of the Reserves Act. A two-year extension will cover the transition period between the new management plan for Molesworth being approved and allow for a competitive allocation/tender process, if required, for any new lease. The bridging lease proposal would not be publicly notified but iwi would be consulted. The Minister is the decision-maker under the Reserves Act.
16. **Te Pokohiwi and Wairua Boulder Bank CMP** – Development of this CMP is being progressed by a planning consultant who has been working closely with Rangitāne and has attended a site visit.

Marine Protected Areas

17. **South-East Marine Protection Forum** (the Forum) – In February 2018 the Forum provided recommendations to the Minister of Conservation and the Minister of Fisheries for the establishment of a network of marine protected areas (MPAs) on the south-east coast of the South Island. The recommendations report outlined two alternative networks (known as Network 1 and Network 2).

After careful consideration Ministers have made the following decisions:

- Network 1 will be progressed in its entirety under existing legislation i.e. Fisheries Act and the Marine Reserves Act.
- The Department and Fisheries New Zealand will continue to work with Kāi Tahu to explore their aspirations for establishing and managing MPAs in the region, and to explore options regarding the proposed marine reserve at Irihuka (Long Point).
- Consultation on Network 1 will be now be undertaken with tangata whenua, stakeholders and the community.

Next steps

The Forum ran a very thorough social process, including public consultation. However, the proposed Network 1 has not been consulted on in its current form and consultation on 'Network 1' is required under existing legislation. The Department and Fisheries New Zealand are working on a consultation plan and process for release later in 2019.

18. **Moutere Ihupuku / Campbell Island Marine Reserve** – The Minister of Conservation has received the report from the independent reviewer, which has also provided it to the Minister of Fisheries. The Minister of Fisheries is required to provide his response to the report to the Minister of Conservation within 90 working days (late July). The Ministers are required to agree whether or not to extend the marine reserve. The Act does not enable other options to be considered. If the Ministers decide to extend the reserve this will be done via an Order in Council which must be in place by 2 March 2020.

Revocations

19. **Canterbury (Waitaha), Otago, Southland Murihiku, and West Coast CMSs** – 12 South Island Conservation Act 1987 conservation management plans have been withdrawn and 45 South Island Reserves Act 1977 conservation management plans have been revoked. The relevant areas are managed under the Canterbury, Otago, Southland Murihiku or West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Management Strategies, Conservation General Policy and relevant legislation. The Department is currently preparing correspondence for staff, conservation boards, and the public on the outcome of this process. Copies of the plans will be retained in the DOC library, marked as withdrawn or revoked.
20. **Northland, Auckland and Waikato CMSs** – Scoping, iwi consultation, and statutory engagement is currently underway for the two remaining CMPs (Coromandel Peninsula Conservation Land, and Urupukapuka and Waewaetorea Islands).
21. **Wellington** - Scoping is currently underway for the revocation of CMPs covered by the newly operative Wellington CMS.

Other

22. **Bylaws** – The Department is developing bylaws for Paparoa National Park. The bylaws are required to give effect to Paparoa NPMP provisions to manage activities such as mountain biking on new tracks. A first draft of the bylaws has been discussed with the District Office and the West Coast *Tai Poutini* Conservation Board. The legal team are leading the process to finalise, approve and gazette the bylaws. However, this process is paused pending the outcome of the West Coast CMS legal proceedings.

Appendix 1: Status of Conservation Management Strategies

Conservation management strategy	Date approved	Status	Comments	Expected date to NZCA for:
Auckland	October 2014	Current		NA
Bay of Plenty	December 1997	Under review	See update above.	Approval late 2019
Canterbury (Waitaha)	September 2016	Current		NA
Chatham Islands	August 1999	Due for review		To be confirmed
East Coast/Hawke's Bay and Nga Whakahaere Takirua	October 1998 (EC) October 1994 (HB)	Under review	The new CMS will replace the majority of both the East Coast and Hawke's Bay CMS, some parts will be replaced by the Wellington and Bay of Plenty CMS's (due to boundary changes over the last 10 years).	Approval early 2020
			The Ngāti Porou Claims Settlement Act 2012 requires the preparation of Nga Whakahaere Takirua as a separate part of the East Coast/Hawke's Bay CMS. The Nga Whakahaere Takirua applies to 22 pieces of Conservation land in the East Coast.	
Nelson/ Marlborough	September 1996	On hold	Iwi engagement system being trialled in Nelson-Marlborough region. Will apply outcomes and learnings to CMS review. Engagement with iwi will be first step and critical to get this right.	To be confirmed
Northland	September 2014	Current		NA
Otago	September 2016	Current		NA

Conservation management strategy	Date approved	Status	Comments	Expected date to NZCA for:
Southland Murihiku (including the Subantarctic Islands)	September 2016	Current		NA
Stewart Island/Rakiura	February 2011	Current		NA
Te Hiku	No current CMS	To be prepared	A requirement of the Ngāi Takoto/Ngāti Kuri/Te Aupouri/Te Rarawa Claims Settlement Acts 2015.	To be confirmed
Tongariro-Taupo	May 2002	Due for review		To be confirmed
Waikato	September 2014	Current		NA
Wanganui	April 1997	Due for review	Part of the existing CMS is being incorporated into the Wellington CMS. Taranaki is part of the Wanganui CMS. See update above.	To be confirmed
Wellington (includes Rangitikei/Manawatu that was formally part of Wanganui)	January 2019	Current		NA
West Coast	April 2010	Current	Amendment process underway, see update above.	Approval of amendment September 2019

Appendix 2: Status of National Park Management Plans

National Park Management Plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Expected date to NZCA for:
Abel Tasman	October 2008	Due for review		NA
Aoraki/Mount Cook	12 August 2004 Amendments approved June 2012.	Publicly paused	See update above.	Approval in late 2019
Arthur's Pass	13 December 2007	Due for review		NA
Egmont	14 February 2002	Due for review	On hold until CMS review completed.	To be confirmed
Fiordland	21 June 2007	Due for review	See update above.	To be confirmed
Kahurangi	13 June 2001. Partial review approved 8 December 2010. Amendment approved 3 April 2017.	Amendments recently approved are current. However, full review of the plan is due.	Full review to be undertaken following Mokihinui catchment additions	To be confirmed
Mount Aspiring	23 June 2011	Due for review	See update above.	To be confirmed
Nelson Lakes	10 October 2002 as a 7-year plan	Due for review	On hold until CMS review completed	To be confirmed
Paparoa	1 February 2017	Current	Non-notified amendment process underway, see update above.	Approval June 2019
Rakiura	9 February 2011	Current		NA

National Park Management Plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Expected date to NZCA for:
Tongariro	12 October 2006 Amendments approved in 2011 Partial review approved 23 April 2018	Amendments recently approved are current. However, full review of the plan is due.		NA
Westland/Tai Poutini	21 December 2001 Amendments approved April 2014.	Publicly paused	See update above.	Approval late 2019
Whanganui	9 August 2012.	Current		NA

Appendix 3: Status of Conservation Management Plans

Conservation management plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Decision maker	Expected date to NZCA:
Abel Tasman Foreshore Scenic Reserve	June 2012 6-year term to coincide with review of Abel Tasman NPMP.	Due for review	Enables management of commercial activities on foreshore adjacent to the National Park.	Management Plan Approval Committee (made up of Tasman District Council, DOC, Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board and Iwi representatives)	NA
Coromandel Peninsula Conservation Land	2002	To be revoked	The Conservation Board has agreed to progress withdrawal and revocation process.	Waikato Conservation Board	NA
Coromandel (excl. Moehau)		To be prepared	Requirement of Hauraki Collective Treaty Settlement (AIP). At this stage, this process is on-hold until the legislation is enacted.		NA
Farewell Spit Nature Reserve and Puponga Farm Park	December 1990	Current	To be revoked and covered by new Nelson Marlborough CMS.	Director-General Conservation	NA
JM Barker (Hapupu) National Historic Reserve	1998	Due for review			NA
Kaimanawa Forest Park	June 2007	Due for review			NA
Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve and Kaka Point Historic Reserve	December 2015	Current	Reserves controlled and managed, and plan prepared, by Kaiteriteri Recreation Reserve Board	Minister of Conservation	NA

Conservation management plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Decision maker	Expected date to NZCA:
Kapiti Island		To be prepared	Requirement of Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014. In agreement with Kāpiti Island Strategic Advisory Committee following discussions with Ngāti Toa, the drafting of the CMP will not be started until after Wellington CMS has been made operative.	Wellington Conservation Board and the Strategic Advisory Committee	To be confirmed
Kaweka Forest Park	June 1991	Current	To be revoked and covered by new East Coast/Hawke's Bay CMS.		NA
Loch Katrine Recreation Reserve	September 1998	To be revoked	Covered by Canterbury (Waitaha) CMS.	Director-General Conservation	NA
Moehau		To be prepared	Requirement of Hauraki Collective Treaty Settlement. At this stage, this process is on-hold until the legislation is enacted.		To be confirmed
Molesworth	October 2013	Current	Required by lease. See update above.	Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board	NA
Pukekura (Tairaroa Head) Reserves	March 2013	Current		Otago Conservation Board for Tairaroa Head Nature Reserve and Tairaroa Head Foreshore Wildlife Sanctuary, Dunedin City Council in respect to the other reserve.	NA

Conservation management plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Decision maker	Expected date to NZCA:
Pukenui Forest – Ngahere o Pukenui	December 2009	Current		Whangarei District Council and Northland Conservation Board.	NA
Ruahine Forest Park	1992	Current	This land now sits under the Wellington Conservation Board and is therefore part of the Wellington CMS. It will be formally revoked once the CMS has been made operative.	Wellington Conservation Board	To be confirmed
Tamaki Makaurau Motu		To be prepared	Requirement of Nga Mana Whenua o Tamaki Makaurau Collective Redress Act 2014. At the request of the Tūpuna Taonga o Tamaki Makaurau, this process remains on hold.	Auckland Conservation Board and the Trust	To be confirmed
Te Pokohiwi and Boulder Bank Historic Reserves		Currently being developed	This is a requirement of Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014. Planning consultant has established a good working relationship with Rangitane and the District Office.	Rangitāne o Wairau Settlement Trust and Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board	To be noted. Subject to consideration by Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board and Rangitane.
Te Hauturu-o-Toi	October 2017	Current		Auckland Conservation Board and Ngāti Manuhiri Settlement Trust.	NA

Conservation management plan	Date approved	Status	Comments	Decision maker	Expected date to NZCA:
Te Tāpui Tokotoru	October 2008	Under review	Includes Moutohorā (Whale Island) Wildlife Management Reserve, Ōhope Scenic Reserve and Tauwhare Pā Scenic Reserve.	Joint management committee established under the Ngāti Awa Claims Settlement Act 2005.	To be confirmed
Te Waihora Joint	December 2005	Under review	See comments above	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and Minister of Conservation	To be confirmed
Te Waikoropupū Springs	April 2009	Current	Registered wāhi tapu and site of significance to Manawhenua ki Mohua. Subject to Water Conservation Order application.	Nelson Marlborough Conservation Board	NA
Urupukapuka and Waewaetorea Islands	1984	To be revoked	Covered by Northland CMS.	Director-General Conservation	NA
Whirinaki Te Pua-a-Tāne	October 2017	Current		Ngāti Whare and Bay of Plenty Conservation Board	NA
Various CMP's in Canterbury, Otago, Southland, including Rakiura/Stewart Island and West Coast.	1980's to 1990's	To be revoked or withdrawn	The final steps of the revocation are being completed.	Minister of Conservation	To be noted

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Sheryll Johnson, National Advisor - SLM

Subject: **Statutory Land Management Issues:**
(including outstanding NHF queries and the reclassification of
stewardship land project)

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Priority C: Land Status Change
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the NZ Conservation Authority (NZCA): a) Note the contents of this paper.
Context	This report provides an update on progress with respect to strategic land management issues, including outstanding NHF queries and the reclassification of stewardship land project. It follows on from the last report prepared for the NZCA April 2019.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Sheryll Johnson, National Advisor - SLM

Subject: **Statutory Land Management Issues:**
(including outstanding NHF queries and the reclassification of
stewardship land project)

Summary of progress since last update (February 2019)

1. Reclassifications

1.1 General reclassification work

DOC continues to undertake various reclassification work where relevant as part of their usual statutory land management processes, for example; Council requests to change a classification, or an area identified for change with a Conservation Management Strategy (CMS).

1.2 Reclassification of Stewardship Land – Background

The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, in her report entitled “Investigating the future of conservation; The case of Stewardship land” (PCE Report), recommended that the Minister of Conservation instruct DOC to identify areas of stewardship land that are clearly of significant conservation value and re-categorise (or often referred to as ‘reclassify’) them per that value. The Minister took this on board and instructed DOC to follow through on this recommendation. The resulting five-year plan is an important way to make progress with this recommendation.

In reviewing the PCE Report, DOC noted that although there is a continual programme of reclassification as part of our core statutory work, there is an opportunity to take a more systematic approach to stewardship land reclassification.

DOC identified three areas of focus:

- i) Significant proposals – see item 2.
- ii) NHF purchases (outstanding items) - see item 3.
- iii) Development of a prioritised five-year work programme – see item 4 – this work has subsequently become identified as the “Reclassification of Stewardship Land Project”.

2. Significant proposals




The three significant proposals identified were:

St James-Poplars	<p>There is work underway within DOC and with Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura to progress this project. We are working to have a high-level Partnership Agreement with the Rūnanga for all DOC Eastern South Island work programmes within its takiwā. A specific agreement for how we work together on the St James Project would sit below this.</p> <p>We are also discussing with Ngāi Tahu and Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura what the process for reclassification will be.</p>
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	We expect to receive on the 31 May 2019 a Ngāi Tahu Cultural Values Report on the lands being investigated. This is being prepared by Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited, for Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura.
Mokihinui Catchment and Riverbed	The additions for the Mokihinui catchment and riverbed to Kahurangi National Park were announced by the Minister in March 2019.
Te Waahipounamu – South West New Zealand World Heritage Area.	Te Waahipounamu – South West New Zealand World Heritage Area was the third significant area identified in the review of the PCE Report after St James-Poplars and Mokihinui. Te Waahipounamu is a significant project and will be assessed after the completion of St James and Mokihinui processes.

3. NHF Reclassifications

Progress of the following NHF purchased locations are noted below.

Additions to	Progress Update	Target Date
Abel Tasman National Park	<p>Canaan Downs Farm:</p> <p>As previously advised, the addition of this land to the National Park is best done when the management plan is up for review to allow for existing recreational activities to be incorporated.</p> <p>The District Office will consider the management plan review timeframes and reclassification in any future grazing applications.</p>	 <i>Revised: TBC</i>
Hakatere Conservation Park	No change from last time other than we have a meeting scheduled to hopefully get documents finalised which will enable us to start moving the Hakatere Park additions forward.	<p>June 2018</p>  <i>Revised: TBC</i>
Craigieburn Conservation Park	<p>Consultation with key interest groups has been initiated for the addition of four areas to Craigieburn Conservation Park, including the NHF acquisition. Public consultation will follow early July 2019.</p> <p>This work is now progressing, subject to consultation and public notification outcomes, we estimate completion by the end of the year.</p>	<p>June 2018</p>  <i>Revised: Dec 2019</i>

3 Reclassification of Stewardship Land Project

We are in the process of confirming the first reclassification pilot. Investigations into possible reclassification work continue across the South Island and we are looking for opportunities in Central North Island.

We will provide a verbal update to the Authority on the progress of proposed reclassification work at their next meeting, June 2019.

NEW ITEMS

4 Riversdale Flats

This has been requested as a standing item to retain focus on the requirement to reclassify the area when the overlapping issue has been resolved by LINZ.

5 Land Management Strategy

This item will remain as a standing item to retain focus on the development of a plan once the Reclassification Project Pilot has been completed.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **Stakeholder Engagement – Chair of the review panel for the Walking Access Act 2008**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (F): Opportunities for step change in conservation
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Note the contents of this paper
Context	<p>A number of the Authority's strategic priorities rely on stakeholder engagement, to understand the roles they play and to deliver better outcomes for conservation in New Zealand.</p> <p>MPI is currently leading a review of the Walking Access Act 2008, with support from an independent panel of three experts. Dr Hugh Logan, who is chairing this panel, has been invited to attend the June meeting. He will discuss with the Authority the work of the panel in reviewing the Act.</p> <p>The review process was opened up for public consultation on 17 May 2019 and a public feedback paper was released, it can be found here https://www.mpi.govt.nz/dmsdocument/34548-walking-access-review-public-feedback2-pdf. Public consultation ends on 2 July at 5 pm.</p> <p>The summary of the public feedback paper is attached.</p>



Reviewing the Walking Access Act 2008

Have your say on public access to the outdoors



Walking Access Act Review

Have your say on public access to the outdoors

We are reviewing the Walking Access Act 2008 and we want to hear from organisations and individuals involved in access to the outdoors so we get the best possible outcome. The Act is about providing free access to the outdoors for walking and for types of access that may be associated with walking, such as access with firearms, dogs, bicycles, or motor vehicles. Access to the outdoors can be in, close to, or far from towns and cities.

New Zealanders value having access to our outdoor spaces, our land, bush, mountains, rivers, coasts, and areas of cultural significance. That access is also an important attraction for visitors to New Zealand, who support many businesses around the country.

The Walking Access Act 2008 says the Act must be reviewed 10 years after its introduction. The findings must be tabled with the House of Representatives before 30 September 2019.

The Act, including the role of the Walking Access Commission it established, is being reviewed to determine whether changes are needed. It aims to ensure the Act and the Commission are fit for the future.

The New Zealand Walking Access Commission is an independent body that leads and supports the negotiation, establishment, maintenance, and improvement of access. The Commission works with private landowners, local government, the Department of Conservation, community groups, and others to carry out this work. It also provides detailed information to help people find tracks and trails across the country and use them safely and respectfully.

The Ministry for Primary Industries is leading the review, because it is responsible for administering the Act. A review panel has been appointed with expertise in public access to the outdoors, how government works, Māori cultural values, and landholder issues.

The review will not consider the “right to roam” over private property. Changing the premise that the New Zealand Walking Access Commission must negotiate access with landholders is specifically excluded from the review.

Public feedback paper

The success of the review will depend on the input we get from organisations and individuals with an interest in access to the outdoors. A public feedback paper has been prepared to help people engage and give feedback. It is available at www.mpi.govt.nz/walkingaccessreview. It includes the views of some stakeholders we have already spoken to and responds to issues they have raised.

We've prepared this summary of the issues and two key questions to be addressed. There are more questions in the public feedback paper and you are welcome to provide your views on any of these.

Two key questions

The two questions we'd like you to consider are:

1. What's working well?
2. What could be improved?

Please provide examples or evidence to support your responses.



1. What's working well?

We have heard there is support for the Commission's independent brokering role in public access issues, and support for the role that its Regional Field Advisors play in working with landowners, councils and others to secure public access. Do you agree these roles are important?

What other aspects of the Act and the Commission's work do you think have been effective over the past decade?

2. What could be improved?

We have received a range of suggestions on improvements that could be made to the Act and the Commission.

Reviewing the purpose, priorities, objective and functions in the Act

Do the purpose and priorities in the Act need any updating? Do the names of the "Walking Access Act" and "Walking Access Commission" reflect public access issues now?

Working towards equal access

Do you think the outdoors is less accessible for some groups? If so, who? What has been your experience?

Māori perspectives on access

Many Māori want to access their wāhi tapu and other places significant to them, including where these are on private land. They want to make sure their taonga are protected. Some will want to take up opportunities to build business opportunities based on provision of free public access to lands they own.

Coping with visitor numbers

High visitor numbers can provide economic benefits in the regions, but put pressure on the host community. What do you think the Commission's role should be in managing the impact of high visitor numbers?

Addressing barriers to landowners providing public access

Some landowners see risks in providing public access to their land, from disruption to farming through to having to take responsibility for the safety of all visitors. What barriers do you think exist, and what should be the Commission's role in addressing them?

Encouraging positive visitor behaviours

Can you provide any information to help us understand the scale of poor visitor behaviour on tracks and trails on private land, particularly those shared by different groups of users? Does the Commission provide enough guidance on responsible behaviour at wāhi tapu and other sites of cultural significance?

Organisations working together

Do you have any examples where a lack of coordination or duplication between agencies and the Commission has got in the way of maintaining and improving public access?

Tools for the Commission

The current instrument for creating walkways under the Act doesn't allow for a changing pathway – for example, if a stream bed moves. It doesn't allow the landowner to change the pathway easily if their farming operations change by season for example. Would a more flexible means of formalising a walkway be a useful addition to the Commission's tool box or would it create other issues?

Governance for the Act and Commission

Do you think that the Ministry for Primary Industries, or another government agency, should administer the Act? What are your views on the size of the Commission's Board and the ideal skills and experience for its members?

Funding

The Commission receives annual government funding of \$1.789 million, which it uses to employ Regional Field Advisors, provide advice about public access, cover survey and legal costs, and provide public information about tracks and trails. Should the Commission supplement this with private funding and/or cost recovery?



Having your say

We want to hear from anyone who has a view on any aspect of the review. You can comment on one particular issue, or on every issue, and use whatever method you prefer – it's up to you.

We have developed a simple survey. To carry out the survey go to www.mpi.govt.nz/walkingaccessreview and click on the *online feedback form*.

Alternatively, you can email or post your contributions to us (contact details below) by Tuesday 2 July.

A broad range of agencies and organisations are involved in the public access system. When you are providing input, it would help us to know which organisations you work with, or contact, when you have public access issues.

Contact details

Visit www.mpi.govt.nz/walkingaccessreview for access to the Public feedback paper, the Terms of Reference, the legislation, information about the New Zealand Walking Access Commission and the Review Panel, and the online survey.

You can email responses to the questions and any other input you have to walkingaccessreview@mpi.govt.nz or you can write to Ministry for Primary Industries, Walking Access Review Team, Environment & Communities Directorate, PO Box 2526, Wellington 6140.

Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua



PO Box 2526, Wellington 6140
0800 00 83 33
www.mpi.govt.nz

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **Taranaki Maunga Settlement update**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (D): Treaty of Waitangi and post-Treaty settlement conservation management
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Provide feedback on the discussion
Context	<p>The Authority met Katherine Gordon, Chief Crown Negotiator, Office of Treaty Settlements (OTS) – now Te Arawhiti, at their December 2018 meeting on the Treaty settlements involving the three national parks: Egmont, Tongariro and Whanganui River. This particularly focused on the Taranaki negotiations and proposed changes to the governance structure for the Park, and the decision-making role of the NZCA.</p> <p>Katherine will present an update on the progress of the Taranaki settlement for the Authority, along with John Wood, Chief Crown Negotiator for the Tongariro settlement, and Jamie Tuuta, chief negotiator for Ngā Iwi o Taranaki.</p>

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **Pest control initiatives, alternatives to 1080 and new techniques**

<p>NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal</p>	<p>NZCA Strategic Priority (F): Opportunities for step change in conservation</p> <p>NZCA Strategic Priority (K): Effectiveness and efficiency of the Department's conservation management</p>
<p>Recommendation or Action Required</p>	<p>It is recommended that the Authority:</p> <p>a) Note the contents of this paper</p>
<p>Context</p>	<p>At the February 2019 meeting during the discussion on the work programme and identifying agenda items for the coming 12 months, the Authority discussed the PF2050 strategic plan and outcomes. It was agreed that an expert would be invited to a future meeting to discuss pest control initiatives, alternatives to 1080 and new techniques.</p> <p>Dr Allan Freeth, Chief Executive EPA, was invited to attend this meeting to provide an overview of the development new techniques and possible alternatives to 1080.</p> <p>It is important for the Authority to understand the tools that are currently being used vs what New Zealand should be researching/using in the future, taking into consideration the views of the public.</p>

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019
Prepared By: Edward Ellison, NZCA Chair
Subject: **Chair's Report**

Kia ora tatou,

1. On Tuesday 2 April a pre-Authority meeting with Minister Eugenie Sage was held. Discussion included the Authority's strategic priorities and potential to influence, for example, biodiversity (link to regional councils), climate change and marine protection issues. It was also noted that Authority meetings held outside of Wellington, while subject to budget provisions, do provide an opportunity to create linkages and advocacy on key issues.
2. A post Authority meeting (April) telephone call was made to Minister Sage to report on key outcomes. Discussion included the Kayla Kingdon-Bebb paper on "Implications of the Ngai Tai ki Tamaki Supreme Court Decision" and the set of options the Authority recommends for addressing issues with the General Policy for National Parks. Post meeting discussion also occurred with Mervyn English re the Authority's desire to better understand the capacity and capability implications for the Department in addressing the General Policy and related Section 4 issues.
3. The option for the Authority to appoint a deputy chair has arisen, due principally to requests from Wellington sources for the Chair who lives in Dunedin to attend meetings of short duration and therefore difficult to justify the time and cost of travel. I have discussed this idea with our Wellington-based members who in principle are supportive of discussion at the June meeting of the Authority.
4. The invite that gave rise to the suggestion was the eNGO forum convened by the Department to maintain dialogue with Wellington based CEO's of eNGOs, such as F&B, WWF, EDS, F&G, FMC, QEII, Nature Conservancy and Greenpeace. The Minister of Conservation is an invitee and often attends. The terms of reference for the NGO group indicates they would prefer not to have proxies; I joined the March meeting (2 hour) by telephone link.
5. However, the principle of having a deputy chair has merit for situations where the Authority presence is warranted, but the Chair's attendance is outweighed by the travel and time factor. It is noted that Wellington-based members have indicated willingness to represent the Authority at Wellington based events in any case.
6. The 'deputy' role has been discussed with Minister Sage, who is supportive and, given the legislation makes no reference to a deputy chair, considers that it is for the Authority to make such an appointment. On the previous Authority that I served, a deputy chair was appointed, principally to chair the working party and process around the General Policy National Park review, on reflection a role that was the duty of the Chair.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Mick Clout

Subject: **Auckland Conservation Board liaison report**

Introduction

1. I attended the Auckland Conservation Board meeting at the Auckland Botanic Gardens on 15th May 2019, in my role as one of NZCA liaison people for this board.

Detail/Comment

2. The Auckland Board tries to hold its meetings at different venues around Auckland, which is a good idea in my opinion. This meeting, at the Botanic Gardens, included a visit to the 'NZ threatened plants area' of the Gardens, led by Rebecca Stanley who is a recognised expert in this field. It was interesting to reflect on the relatively low profile of critically threatened plants nationally, compared with (for example) threatened birds.
3. Items on the agenda of the meeting itself included reports on concessions, translocations, RMA activities, threatened species, the draft Heritage & Visitor strategy, and a Conservation Management Strategy monitoring report. In the latter context, the Auckland Conservation Board has suggestions for more detailed and specific reporting on issues in the CMS. This will be raised at the forthcoming Conservation Board Chairs meeting and circulated to other boards.
4. There was much discussion throughout the meeting concerning the recent Ngai Tai ki Tamaki decision and implications of section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 in relation to this. A specific, current implication in the Auckland area is the management of Motutapu (in the Hauraki Gulf). In the wake of the Ngai Tai judgement all restoration work on the island, including weeding and planting, is apparently 'on hold'.
5. Other topics discussed at the Board meeting were the management of threatened species, with an interesting briefing on key sites for such species within the Auckland region, and the need for action on increasing the number and size of marine reserves in the Hauraki Gulf. The potential for a marine reserve around Hauturu (Little Barrier Island) was one of the examples mentioned.
6. The Auckland Conservation Board is an active and knowledgeable team, well-chaired by Lyn Mayes.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Mick Clout

Subject: **Waikato Conservation Board liaison report**

Introduction

1. I attended the Waikato Conservation Board meeting at the Hamilton DOC Office on 28th May 2019, in my role as the NZCA liaison person for this board.

Detail/Comment

2. Items on the agenda of the meeting included the draft DOC Heritage & Visitor strategy, developing the Board's cultural capacity, discussion of Waikato CMS milestones and the WCB annual work plan, Board membership, liaisons and representation and the forthcoming Conservation Board Chairs Conference. The WCB membership is undergoing a period of change, with a new Chair (Alan Cockle) and the imminent departure of the previous Chair (Kevin Robinson). Three vacancies are due to be filled shortly.
3. Prior to the meeting, Board member Scott Summerfield raised the issue of a recent mining permit application (by Oceana) for underground gold mining beneath DOC land in the Wharekirauponga area between Waihi and Whangamata. There is concern by several Board members about potential impacts on native biodiversity (including Archey's frogs). It was therefore decided to add this topic to the agenda. Outcomes of the discussion included a decision to write to the Minister of Conservation, expressing concern about the potential impacts, should a permit be granted. A sub-committee was also established to consider a possible submission, should the need arise.
4. On a more positive side, the Board received an excellent presentation by Johlene Kelly, a Waikato University postgraduate student, describing her research on koura (freshwater crayfish) and the effects of riparian planting. Johlene is the latest recipient of the Dr Stella Frances Scholarship, which is awarded annually by DOC and the Waikato Regional Council.
5. There was discussion during the meeting concerning the recent Ngai Tai ki Tamaki decision and implications of section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987 in relation to this.
6. The topic of whitebait management also arose (as usual) and the Board maintains its longstanding watching brief on this issue.
7. The new Chair of the WCB, Alan Cockle, ran the meeting well and there was good engagement from all members, with energetic and positive discussion of all of the issues on the agenda.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Rauru Kirikiri

Subject: **East Coast/Hawke's Bay Conservation Board liaison report**

Introduction

8. I attended the site visit of the East Coast Hawkes Bay Conservation Board to Ruatoria on 3 May 2019 but was unable to stay for their formal Board meeting the following day.

Detail/Comment

9. This "site visit" was for all intents and purposes a back up to the visit by Ministers Sage and Jackson to Ruatoria in February, that I mentioned in my last report. To recap, that visit was primarily an opportunity for Ministers to see the damage that deer browsing was having on the Raukumara Ranges - from the Ruatoria side of the ranges, plus other pest damage in the forest. This "site visit" was a chance for the Board to meet with students and other locals to continue the conversation.
10. The day kicked off with a Q and A session involving students on the "Ka Hao te Rangatahi Ecological Studies" course run by the Eastern Institute of Technology (EIT) at their premises in Ruatoria. The course itself is designed to introduce students to, and to build participation in, environmental management/conservation activities in the locality. A few locals also participated in the session.
11. The students were extremely shy - some chose not to participate in the session - they did not come into the room - and only thawed out once we had gone out into the field to see some of the work they were doing in a local forest. In total there are about a dozen students on the course, but only three participated in the Q and A session.
12. We got a vivid picture of the challenges facing DOC, EIT and the local community with respect to the health of the Raukumara Ranges. We saw videos of recent trips into the Raukumara Ranges showing disturbingly extreme damage to trees and undergrowth primarily from deer browsing, and we talked to locals who had traversed the forest over time and had witnessed the increasing damage being caused. They painted a very grim picture indeed.
13. The discussion eventually turned to the entire Raukumara Ranges - including the Bay of Plenty side - and how DOC might best deal with the widespread devastation problem deer browsing was causing to the forest. The Ruatoria side of the ranges is essentially in Ngāti Porou territory whilst the Bay of Plenty side is in the rohe of neighbouring whanaunga Te Whānau-ā-Apanui. In February, around the time of the Ministers' visit, Te Rūnanganui o Ngāti Porou undertook a road show in their rohe to highlight the plight of the Raukumara forest, and this "site visit" was yet another leg in that journey.
14. It was suggested that a sensible approach might be to tackle the problem jointly i.e. through both DOC Bay of Plenty and DOC East Coast Hawke's Bay dealing with the matter together as one. Ngāti Porou and Te Whānau-ā-Apanui are reported to highly favour such an approach, and in fact are already doing so at the iwi/hapū level. The two iwi are so closely related that it makes eminently good sense.

15. I have since been informed that that discussion has progressed somewhat, and that DOC is definitely looking at ways in which a joint approach might best be implemented.
16. A highlight of my visit was getting out of Gisborne the following morning to travel to Taupo. There was only one flight out of Gisborne on Saturday morning, and it was cancelled because of inclement weather in Auckland, en route to Taupo. Air New Zealand arranged for me to go to Taupo by taxi - a four hour/\$1600.00 road journey!

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Edward Ellison

Subject: **Chatham Islands Conservation Board liaison report**

Introduction

1. The CICB's last meeting was held on the 3rd May at Whakamahatanga Marae, Te One. I did not attend the meeting; attendance at a future CICB meeting is yet to be determined, and likely linked to a kaupapa that merits attendance

Detail/Comment

2. The agenda item headings were circulated to me, which included the NZCA minutes, Chair's letters and agenda for the period December 2018 – April 2019.
3. I made contact by email with the new Chairperson, Judy Kamo, re the Board nominations, but there were no other particular issues identified.
4. The Board Chair indicated interest in the forthcoming Board Chairs' Conference.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Tony Lepper

Subject: **Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board liaison report**

Introduction

1. On April 8th I joined the Canterbury Conservation Board for their field trip in the McKenzie Basin.

Detail/Comment

2. Key features of the day were:
 - discussions around the proposal for a Drylands Heritage Area and the work of the McKenzie Country Trust being led by Chairwomen Julia McKenzie of Braemar Station
 - the work being done on wilding conifer management,
 - an update on the plans for collaborative landscape restoration through Te Manahuna Aoraki Ltd, and
 - an example of cultural storytelling through the erection of a pou on the edge of Lake Ohau.
3. It was a full, very interesting and timely trip.
4. The meeting the next day included verbal reports from members on their areas of interest. This included a report on concessions by the Department and, in particular, an update on the status of the various ski fields that sit on DOC land.
5. The most interesting part of the day was a catch up with the NEXT Foundation and the progress on the very ambitious Te Manahuna Aoraki project.

REPORT

Meeting Date: 17 and 18 June 2019

Prepared By: Lisa McLennan, NZCA Servicing Officer

Subject: **Correspondence**

NZCA Strategic Priority and/or the Relevant DOC SOI Goal	NZCA Strategic Priority (L): NZCA's performance
Recommendation or Action Required	It is recommended that the Authority: a) Receive the inwards correspondence, and b) Approve the outwards correspondence
Context	Attached is the correspondence schedule for the Authority's inwards and outwards mail since the last meeting. The mail log is emailed weekly to members, giving members the opportunity to request copies of correspondence. The correspondence is available for inspection at each Authority meeting.

**NEW ZEALAND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (NZCA)
MAIL LOG FOR PERIOD 16 MARCH TO 24 MAY 2019**

INWARDS & OUTWARDS CORRESPONDENCE

INWARDS CORRESPONDENCE			
Date Received	From	Topic	Comment/Status
21 March 2019	Office of the Minister of Conservation	Seabird by-catch – response referred to Minister of Fisheries	FYI – forwarded to the Chair
22 March 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	E-Newsletter for Friday 22 March 2019	FYI
27 March 2019	Office of the Minister of Conservation	Indigenous biodiversity initiatives – response referred to Assoc Minister for the Environment	FYI – forwarded to the Chair
29 March 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	E-Newsletter for Friday 29 March 2019	FYI
1 April 2019	Southland Conservation Board	Agenda for meeting of 11 April 2019	FYI
3 April 2019	Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board	Agenda for meeting of 10 April 2019	FYI
4 April 2019	Mike Slater, DD-G Operations, DOC	Reply to NZCA letter of 18 March 2019 re Visitor Behaviour	FYI – forwarded to Chair
4 April 2019	Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation	Reply to NZCA letter of 4 February 2019 re Taranaki Maunga Treaty negotiations	FYI – forwarded to Chair
5 April 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	E-Newsletter for Friday 5 April 2019	FYI
11 April 2019	Nicky Snoyink, Forest and Bird	Cc of letter from F&B and FMC to Mike Slater and Marie Long re issues with West Coast planning matters	Forwarded with Friday email
11 April 2019	Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board	Confirmed Minutes of meeting on 13 February 2019	FYI
12 April 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	E-Newsletter for Friday 12 April 2019	FYI
18 April 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	E-Newsletter for Friday 19 April 2019	FYI
26 April 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	E-Newsletter for Friday 26 April 2019	FYI
29 April 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	Tourism Sustainability E-Newsletter for April 2019	FYI
30 April 2019	Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation	Reply to the Authority's letter of 18 March 2019 seeking additional funding for the Backcountry Trust	FYI – forwarded to Chair
2 May 2019	Erika Toleman, Solicitor, Forest and Bird	Request under Local Govt Official Information and Meeting Act for all material relating to the review and approval of the Paparoa NPMP in the period 2015-2017	FYI – forwarded to Chair
3 May 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	E-Newsletter for Friday 3 May 2019	FYI
7 May 2019	Hon Nanaia Mahuta, Assoc Minister for the Environment	Reply to the Authority's letter of 21 March 2019 re New Zealand's biodiversity.	FYI – forwarded to Chair

8 May 2019	Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation	Reply to the Authority's letter of 2 April 2019 re tahr control and the Department's annual report	FYI – forwarded to Chair, MB, TL and GMcS
10 May 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	E-Newsletter for Friday 10 May 2019	FYI
11 May 2019	Pat Garden, Chair of Otago Conservation Board	Cc of letter to Aaron Fleming, Ops Director SSI, DOC, re aircraft concessions in Mt Aspiring National Park	FYI – letter sent to Chair, then forwarded to secretariat
14 May 2019	Marie Long, DOC Director of Planning Permissions and Land	Cc of letter to Stephen Hoskin, Chair Fiordland Trails Trust, re their request for a partial review of the Fiordland NPMP	FYI – forwarded to Chair and Jan Riddell
14 May 2019	Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation	Reply to the Authority's letter of 16 April 2019 re their resolutions on the Ngai Tai ki Tamaki response	FYI – forwarded to Chair
17 May 2019	Marta Lang, DOC National Compliance Manager	Response to question raised at April meeting re hut users paying their fees	FYI
24 May 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	E-Newsletter for Friday 24 May 2019	FYI

OUTWARDS CORRESPONDENCE

Date Sent	To	Topic	Comment
18 March 2019	Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation	Seabird by-catch	FYI
18 March 2019	Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation	Backcountry Trust	FYI
18 March 2019	Lou Sanson, DG DOC	Visitor behaviour	FYI
21 March 2019	Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation	Indigenous biodiversity	FYI
2 April 2019	Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation	Management of Himalayan Tahr 2019	FYI
11 April 2019	Nicky Snoyink, Forest and Bird	Cc of letter from F&B and FMC to Mike Slater and Marie Long re issues with West Coast planning matters	Forwarded with Friday email
11 April 2019	Canterbury Aoraki Conservation Board	Confirmed Minutes of meeting on 13 February 2019	FYI
12 April 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	E-Newsletter for Friday 12 April 2019	FYI
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12 April 2019	Tourism Industry Aotearoa	E-Newsletter for Friday 12 April 2019	FYI
15 April 2019	Conservation board chairpersons, cc Board Support Officers, Statutory Managers, Private Secretaries	NZCA Chair's letter	FYI – NZCA members were cc'd in

16 April 2019	Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation	NZCA's resolution resulting from the Ngai Tai discussion at the April meeting	FYI
18 April 2019	Hon Eugenie Sage, Minister of Conservation	Forwarding a set of the 2017-18 conservation board annual reports for her interest	FYI
14 May 2019	Judy Hirāni-Kamo, Chatham Islands Conservation Board	Thank you for Board's 2017-18 Annual Report	FYI
14 May 2019	Rangitane Marsden and Sheridan Waitai, Te Hiku Conservation Board	Thank you for Board's 2017-18 Annual Report	FYI

