



TE KOIROA O TE KOIORA



Our shared vision for living with nature

August 2019

SPECIES

8 million

Total species estimated on Earth

12.5%

Could go extinct over
the next few decades

That includes:

10% of insects



40% of amphibians



33% of reef corals, sharks,
and marine mammals



55%

of ocean area is covered
by industrial fishing



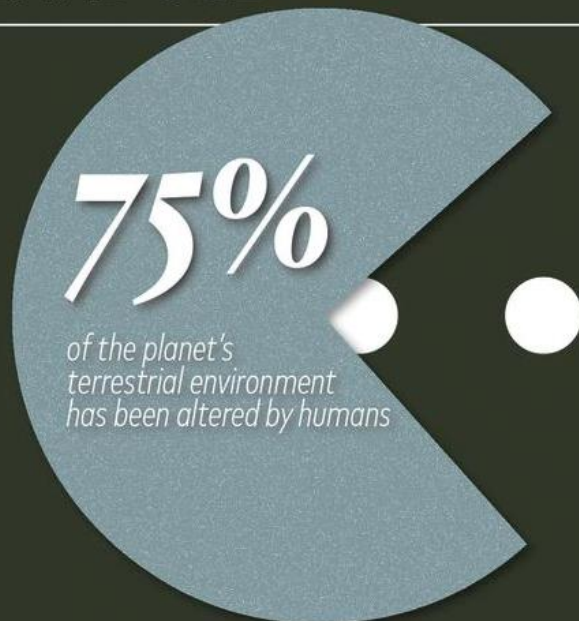
32%

of all pre-industrial forests
on Earth have been lost

LAND USE

75%

of the planet's
terrestrial environment
has been altered by humans



33%

of fish stocks are harvested
at unsustainable levels



of the world's land
is used for agriculture

Wetland area
lost since 1700

85%





Almost
50%
of plants
threatened with
extinction

Less than a
third
of original forest
cover remains

More than
50%
of NZ's land cover has
been converted to
pasture or urban
areas

Nearly half
of seabed shallower
than 400 metres has
been trawled*

From Environment Aotearoa 2019
*between 1990-2011

THE NEW ZEALAND BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

Our Chance to Turn the Tide

Whakakōhukihukitia Te Tai Roroku Ki Te Tai Oranga

FEBRUARY 2000

New Zealand

BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

2016 – 2020



TE KOIROA O TE KOIORA



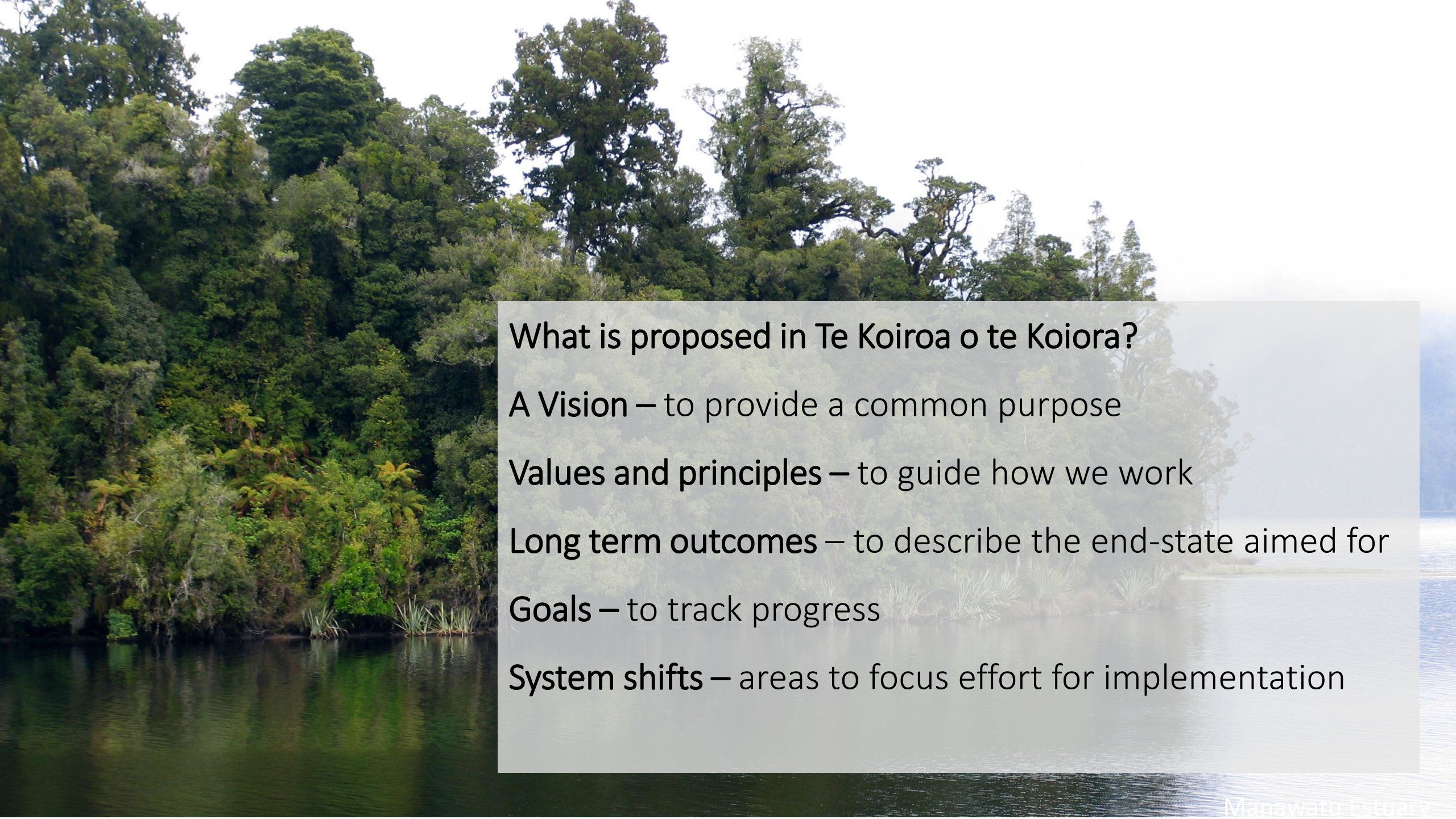
Our shared vision for living with nature

August 2019



New Zealand Government

A DISCUSSION DOCUMENT ON PROPOSALS FOR A BIODIVERSITY
STRATEGY FOR AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND

The background image shows a lush green forest on the left bank of a body of water, likely the Manawatu Estuary. The trees are dense and varied in height, with some tall, thin trees visible against a pale sky. The water in the foreground is calm, reflecting the greenery and the sky. A semi-transparent grey box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing text.

What is proposed in Te Koiroa o te Koiora?

A Vision – to provide a common purpose

Values and principles – to guide how we work

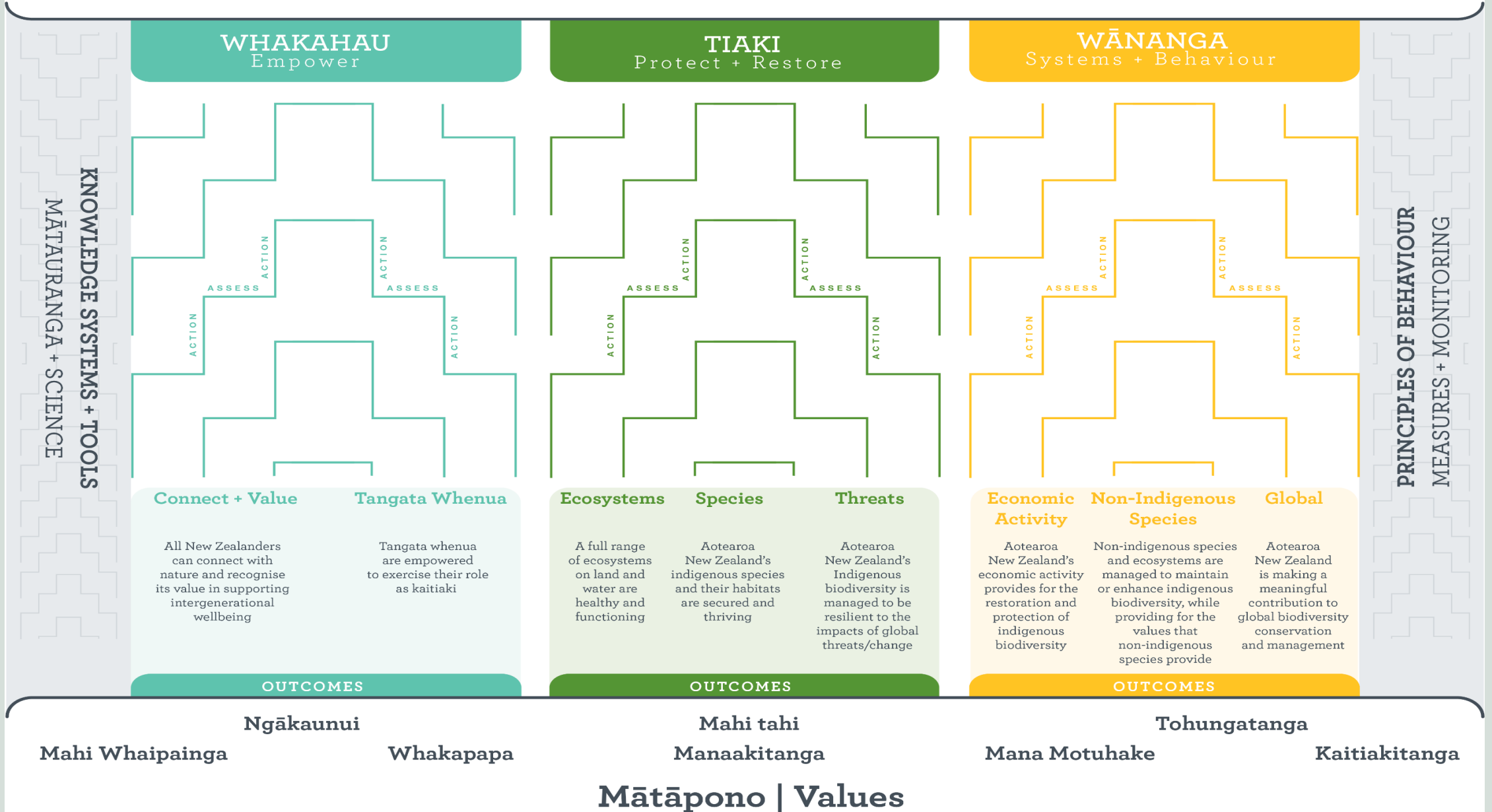
Long term outcomes – to describe the end-state aimed for

Goals – to track progress

System shifts – areas to focus effort for implementation

Matapopore | Vision

Nature in Aotearoa is healthy, abundant and thriving.
Current and future generations connect with nature, restore it and are restored by it.





What could be the future for nature in Aotearoa New Zealand?

Nature in Aotearoa is healthy, abundant, and thriving. Current and future generations connect with nature, restore it and are restored by it.



Long term outcomes

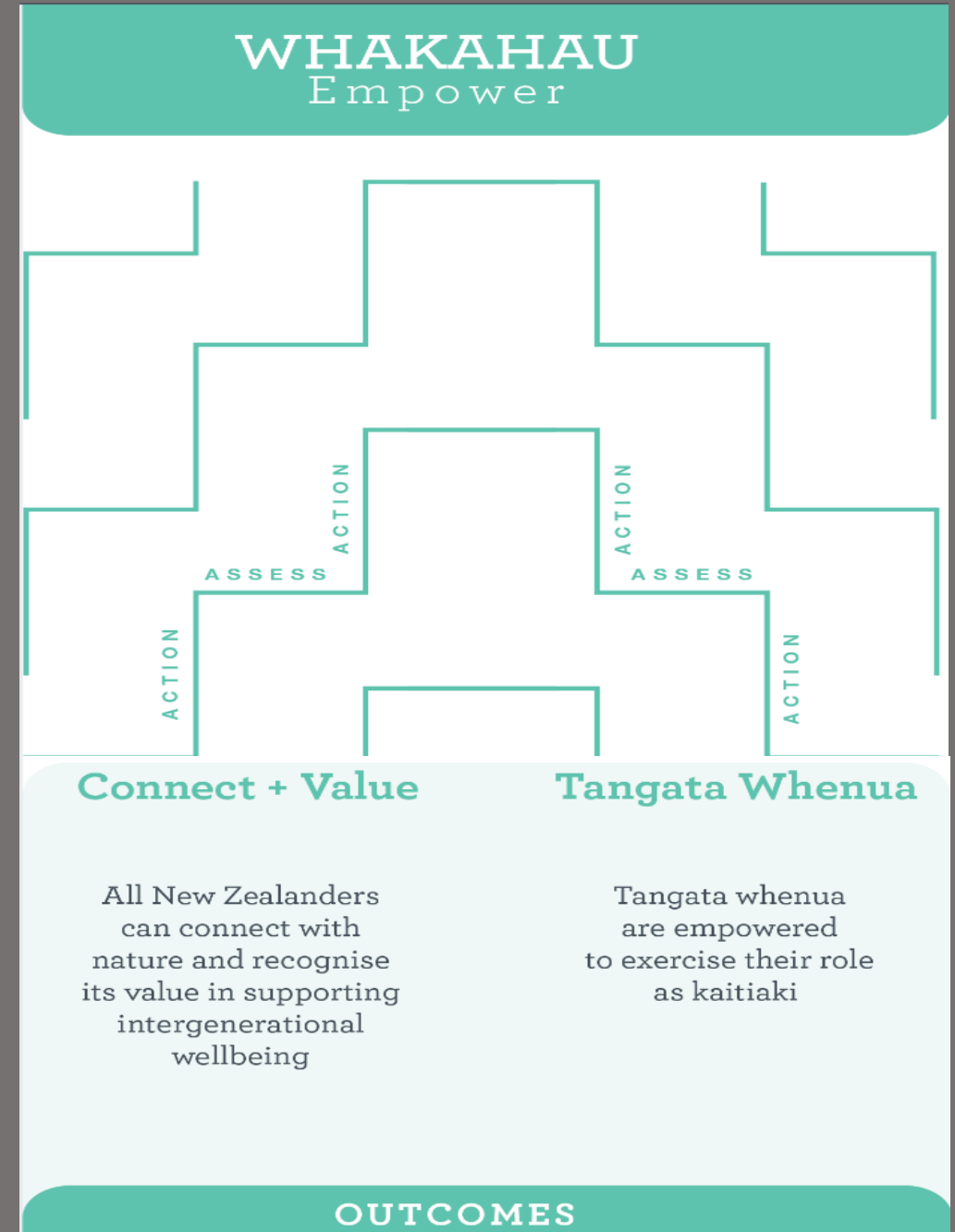
A strategy needs to define what we are all aiming to achieve for nature across land, freshwater and marine environments.

Eight long-term outcomes are proposed that describe what we want the future to look like. Achieving all of these will together enable us to achieve our vision for nature.

These outcomes are ambitious and may take up to 50 years to fully achieve. We may not yet know how to achieve all of the proposed outcomes.

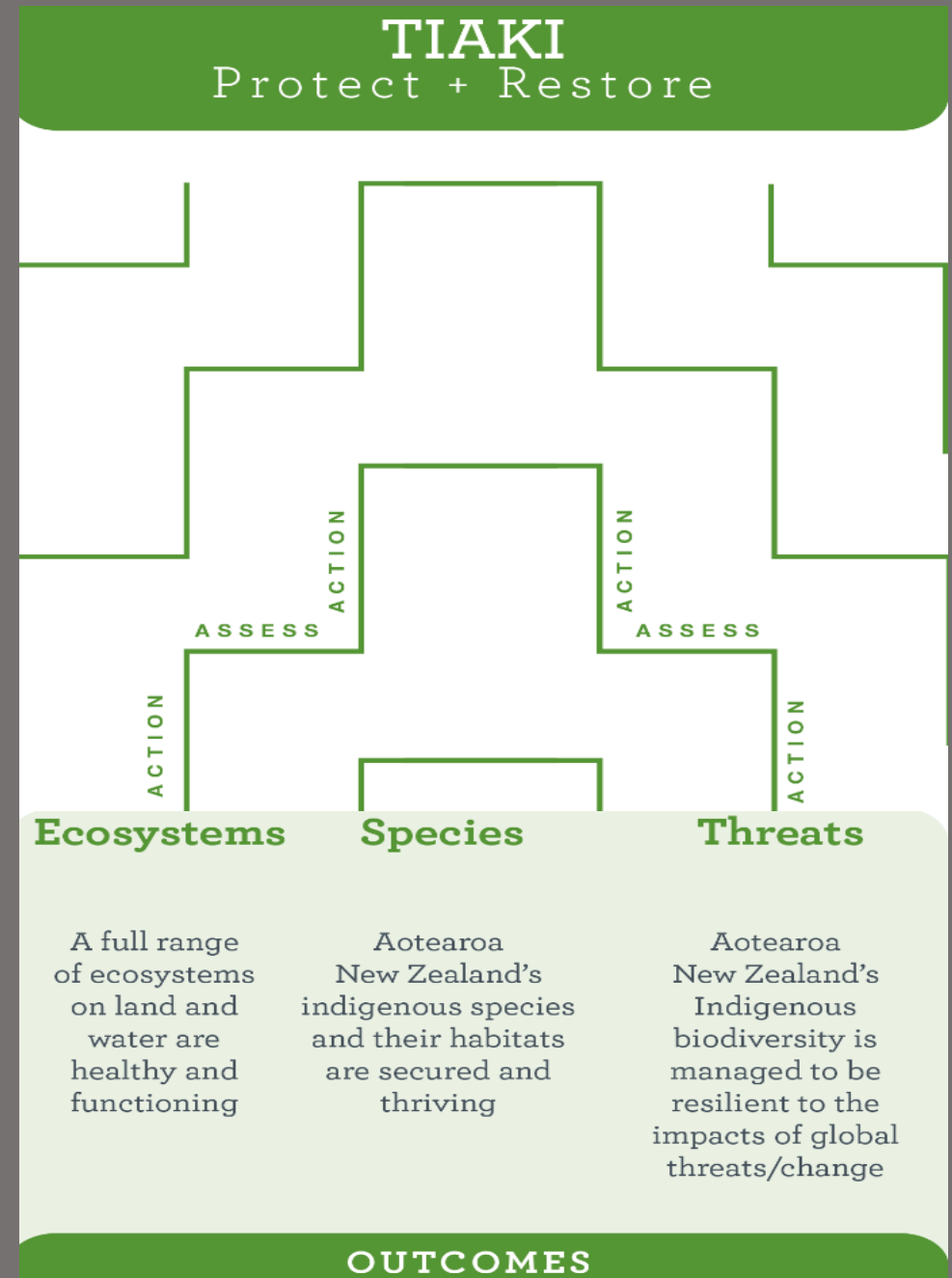
Whakahou – Empower

In order to restore nature and realise the benefits for current and future generations, New Zealanders will need to be empowered to act



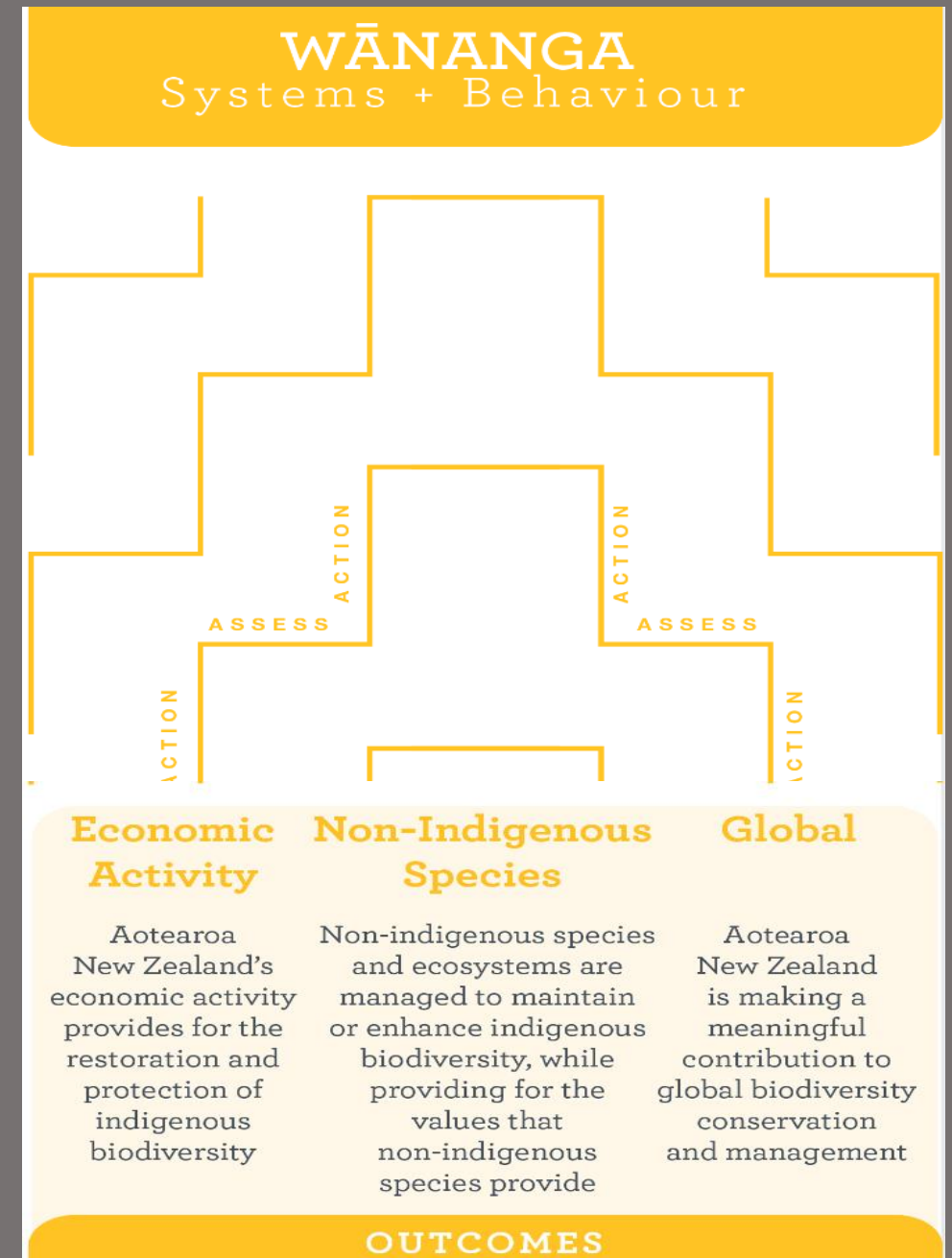
Tiaki – Protect and Restore

Protecting and restoring our unique nature will ensure it endures and continues to provide benefits for current and future generations



Wānanga – Systems and Behaviour

To restore nature and empower others, and respond to the drivers of decline, we will need to make changes to our systems and the way in which we behave.



Goals – tracking our progress

By 2025 if we have been successful, we will see:

- No decline in the number and extent of wetlands
- All predators and non-indigenous browsers eradicated from island nature reserves
- A complete network of biodiversity hubs across NZ

By 2030 if we have been successful, we will see:

- Ten freshwater pest species and ten land-based weed species eradicated or controlled so they do not diminish ecological integrity
- Achieving biodiversity outcomes is a part of standard farming practice

By 2050 if we have been successful, we will see:

- Marine bycatch reduced to zero
- Populations are increasing for all our threatened species
- NZ is free from possums, stoats and rats
- Mahinga kai, cultural take and sustainable use of our indigenous species is taking place

System Shifts – to focus effort for the first 5 years



Five system shifts have been proposed as the most important changes we need to get right in the next five years. They will enable us all to have the biggest impact possible in improving Aotearoa New Zealand's biodiversity.

1: Getting the system right | Tika na pūnaha tīkanga

A well-coordinated biodiversity system that's fit for the future is put in place – optimised to plan, enable, support and deliver action, with clear roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for those involved at national, regional and local levels.

- Review/clarify roles and responsibilities
- Support regional and local planning
- Enable system co-ordination and capability
- Assess and improve regulation
- Strengthen influence in decision making



2: Empowering kaitiakitanga and mātauranga Māori | Te Ao Māori – he hononga, he kaitiakitanga, he mātauranga Māori anō hoki

Te Ao Māori perspectives are embedded throughout the biodiversity system, and tangata whenua are enabled to be kaitiaki at all levels of the system. Getting this right is critical for our Treaty relationship, and for our overall success.

- True partnership with the Crown
- Supporting capability and capacity
- A te Ao Maori approach to conservation, including Mātauranga Māori
- Enabling Iwi management plans



3: Communities are empowered to take action | Mā ngā hapori e whakahaere e whakamanahia

All New Zealanders are empowered to be stewards of nature, conserving, managing and using it wisely, and those who are actively contributing are connected, effective, and well-supported.

- Strengthening education and awareness
- Mainstreaming nature, so it is included in all decision making
- Incentivising nature protection and biodiversity restoration
- Supporting on the ground action



4: Connecting ecosystems from the mountain tops to the ocean depths | Mai i ngā tihi o ngā maunga tiketike tae atu ki nga moana tarapīpīpi

Biodiversity is managed in a joined-up way across boundaries in the places where we live, work and play. The drivers of biodiversity loss are many and varied, as are the number of people who need to play a role in addressing them. Ecosystems are interconnected.

- Working at a large scale to connect ecosystems
- Working across boundaries – tenure, organisational, domain
- Joining up smaller scale efforts
- Nature restoration where people live, work and play



5: Innovating for the future | Hiringa auaha anamata

The power of technology, data and science is used to transform the way we manage biodiversity. We are working to fill the many gaps in our knowledge to inform effective approaches.

- Investing in knowledge
- Ensuring we have the scientific capability we need
- Investing in tools and technology
- Enabling the full value of data
- Effective prioritisation



Join the conversation!

- Public meetings across the country
- Submissions must be lodged by **Sunday 22 September 2019.**
- Join the conversation online:
www.doc.govt.nz/biodiversity-consultation
- Any questions? nzbs@doc.govt.nz



TE KOIROA O TE KOIORA



Our shared vision for living with nature

August 2019