

TE MANA O TE TAIAO

Aligning biodiversity objectives, outcomes
and goals across diverse strategies

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Executive summary

On 29 and 30 November 2021, the Department of Conservation (the Department) hosted a two-day workshop with several government agencies, regional councils and scientists to discuss the alignment of the goals and outcomes of Te Mana o te Taiao: Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020¹, the United Nations' Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and key related strategies/frameworks from other agencies. The workshop was designed to be a first step toward building a collective understanding of interdependencies within the ANZBS and across multiple strategies.

The workshop was part of a larger process of wider engagement with partners and stakeholders. These include two wānanga with iwi and plans for follow-up interagency sessions to progress development of the framework and confirm selection of the indicators and measures for assessing progress.

A fundamental part of the workshop was socialisation of Te Mana o te Taiao with other agencies. Equally, the Department wanted to better understand the main drivers and strategies/frameworks of those agencies and their relationship or inter-dependency with Te Mana o te Taiao. Mapping exercises throughout the workshop contributed to the long-term goal of developing a shared responsibility for initiating work and tracking progress toward the outcomes of Te Mana o te Taiao.

¹ The full title of the strategy is Te Mana o te Taiao: Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020. In this document, we refer to it by this full title or either Te Mana o te Taiao or the abbreviation ANZBS.

Key outcomes

Internal links within Te Mana o te Taiao

Groups of participants were first asked to link one objective from the ANZBS to other components within the strategy, such as outcomes, intermediate outcomes² and goals, as well as the other objectives. They also were asked to indicate the strength of the links and if they were direct or indirect links.

As expected, many participants said they found this to be a complex exercise but one that successfully highlighted the inter-connected nature of the strategy. As one group noted, “Crucial interdependencies are hard to unpick [because] everything is interrelated.”

Although the graphics produced by each group differed, a common theme was that any representation of Te Mana o te Taiao needed to reflect a non-linear system. “The whole thing is a social construct, so more than likely to be a chaotic system,” one group said.

The fundamental conclusion from the exercise is that because of the interlinked nature of the ANZBS, the implementation plan must be cross-cutting. Goals and objectives need to be clustered rather than assigned individually as the responsibility of a single agency or sector. Successful implementation will need to be a collaborative, multi-agency exercise.

Links to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Broadly speaking, workshop participants recognised that there are several concepts common to both the ANZBS and the draft Global Biodiversity Strategy. However, the different terminology between the ANZBS and the CBD creates confusion and uncertainty when trying to map them to each other. For example, the 2050 “outcomes” in the ANZBS equate to “goals” in the CBD, while the “goals” in the ANZBS are either “action targets” or “milestones” in the CBD. The ANZBS has 13 “objectives” for 2050 that are directing the work needed (ie, purpose) and are presumably critical for judging success. The CBD has no equivalent term as implementation is devolved to national governments via National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs).³

Groups found it relatively easy to recognise links between the ANZBS and the CBD but much harder to represent those links in a standardised way. In its report back, one workshop group said, “It depends on how you want to cut up the pie; there are different ways and no right or wrong”.

Some differences between the ANZBS and the CBD were noted. The CBD has a group of targets that relate to ensuring biodiversity provides benefits to people, eg, greenspace for human health reasons rather than for biodiversity’s sake; this is not clear in the ANZBS.

Unlike the ANZBS, the CBD goals do not speak directly to a “co-governance” role for indigenous people. A uniquely New Zealand feature of the ANZBS is its goal of “biodiversity system governance, in partnership with Treaty of Waitangi partners, whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori organisations”

² For simplicity, the workshop referred to the components of ANZBS outcomes as ‘intermediate outcomes’ even though this term is not used in the document. For example, Outcome 5 (Prosperity is intrinsically linked with a thriving biodiversity) includes four components, including “biodiversity resources are managed sustainably to provide ongoing economic benefits”. This was considered an intermediate outcome for the purposes of the workshop.

³ See Appendix 5 for a draft glossary of ANZBS and CBD terms.

Links to other agencies' strategic contexts

Encouragingly, the workshop showed that many strategies administered by other agencies have clear relevance for Te Mana o te Taiao, even when the drivers behind those strategies are not specifically linked to biodiversity impacts. For example, Fit for a Better World is the Ministry for Primary Industries' (MPI's) roadmap for accelerating the economic potential of the primary sector. However, the roadmap also emphasises the importance of nature:

Our food and fibre sector is grounded in Te Taiao, a deep relationship of respect and reciprocity with the natural world that will ensure the long-term viability of our sectors and wellbeing of future generations. In partnership with Māori and across the community, we propose establishing a Te Taiao framework.⁴

MPI also invests significant resources in biosecurity and pest management, areas that are crucial to success for the ANZBS.

However, MPI has so many relevant programmes and departments that effectively connecting them all to Te Mana o te Taiao will be challenging. There is considerable opportunity for alignment but, equally, significant effort will be required. As with all agencies, MPI has its own drivers and objectives. It will be essential to describe how potential investment in helping to achieve the ANZBS goals also will advance MPI's objectives.

The Ministry for the Environment's (MfE's) purpose statement is "a flourishing environment for every generation", and some of its major work areas are obviously central to the ANZBS objectives. This includes the proposed national policy statements for indigenous biodiversity and for freshwater management. However, other key investment areas are likely to be just as important, including:

- creating environmental targets and limits
- Māori rights and interests, Treaty of Waitangi obligations and partnership
- the waste strategy and regulations.

MfE has an environment reporting programme that relies on data contributed from other agencies, such as MPI, DOC, Crown Research Institutes (CRIs) and regional councils. The purpose is to report on the state of the New Zealand's environment and the effectiveness of policies. Data/information collected through this process for reporting on national indicators has the potential to contribute to measuring the success of Te Mana o te Taiao.

Stats NZ, with its responsibilities around improving New Zealand's data systems, has the potential to be a key partner contributing to measuring the success of Te Mana o te Taiao. "The right data at the right time" is a key theme for Stats NZ and needs to be closely linked to data collection suitable for reporting progress for Te Mana o te Taiao.

Regional councils and Te Mana o te Taiao

Regional councils are at the coal face of nearly all the ANZBS goals at some level, particularly through their work with landowners and community groups. The many goals under objective 11 "Biological threats and pressures are reduced through management" are strongly linked to regional councils through their on-the-ground work under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and other legislation.

However, while all regional councils have the same legislative responsibility for biodiversity, they are very diverse in political outlook, resources and the types of communities they serve. This means that their approach to, and enthusiasm for, implementing Te Mana o te Taiao can vary greatly. National direction, such as the National Policy Statement on biodiversity, can level that playing field to some degree. Nevertheless, simply directing councils to do something will not make those issues disappear. There needs to be a whole-of-system approach to ensure councils have the resources, capability and staff to contribute to the success of Te Mana o te Taiao.

Elements of the ANZBS that are about empowering people are wonderful for the individuals and communities that want to actively restore biodiversity. However, from the council perspective, they are struggling with people who are still affecting biodiversity, either intentionally or otherwise, through vegetation clearance, wetland drainage, etc.

⁴ Ministry for Primary Industries. 2020. *Fit for a Better World: Accelerating our economic potential*. Wellington: Ministry for Primary Industries, page 5.



“Let’s face it, it is still happening. We are still losing wetlands, we are still losing biodiversity, we are still in the destruction phase,” one council representative said. “Councils know it is happening, but many councils have very limited capacity to stop it, either through prosecutions or other means.”

“Empowering is fantastic and will get some people working, but we really need the system fixed, including the relationship between what a regional council does, a district council does, a city council, DOC, etc. All those layers need fixing if we are actually going to stop the decline.”

Regional councils collectively produced a biodiversity roles and responsibilities report in 2014 that identifies five shifts that would help them do the work needed to halt biodiversity decline.⁵ These systemic changes should be considered as part of the ANZBS implementation plan.

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

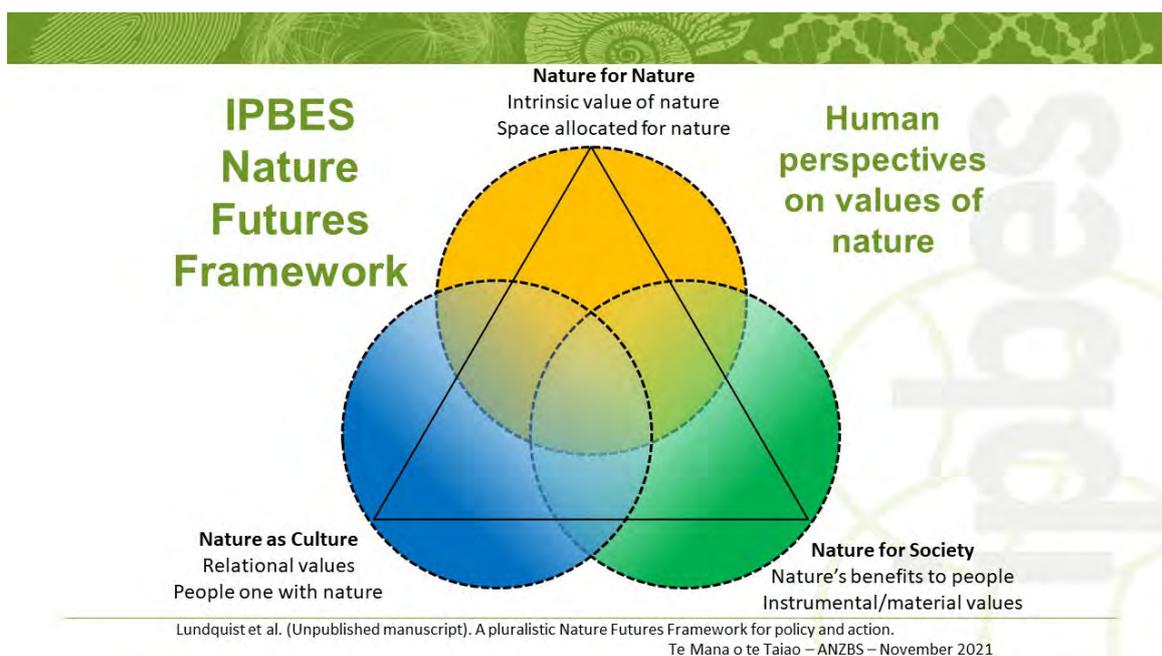
The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) is an intergovernmental body that assesses the state of biodiversity and of the ecosystem services provided to society as part of the work programme.

IPBES has developed the Nature Futures Framework (NFF) based on an in-depth analysis of a wide range of visions of positive futures for biodiversity and people. The framework embraces the diversity of human-nature relationships that reflect three primary value perspectives of nature (ie, intrinsic, instrumental and relational). The framework places relationships between people and nature at its core. The many ways that humans relate to nature can be used to develop a diversity of possible and desirable future scenarios.

In the NFF, human-nature relationships are represented as a triangle overlaid by a Venn diagram. Each corner of the triangle essentially constitutes a domain within that framework (see figure 1 on next page).

⁵ This report is called the Willis report. For more information on the Willis report, see the Waikato Regional Council webpage at: www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/environment/biodiversity/the-willis-reports

Figure 1: The IPBES Nature Futures Framework



Each corner of the NFF triangle illustrates the orientation towards one of three value perspectives on the relationship between humans and nature (ie, intrinsic, instrumental and relational), and the space within the framework represents a continuum or gradient between these three value perspectives, from which multiple relationships between people and nature and scenarios derived from these relationships can emerge.

The workshop heard a presentation on the NFF and how it could serve as a foundation for relating to Te Mana o te Taiao and responding to the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.⁶ The hypothesis was that the different agency perspectives regarding the ANZBS goals and objectives would lend themselves to being described in terms of the NFF model. This approach could be useful in considering a range of suitable futures in terms of how ANZBS is implemented and by whom and where.

Workshop participants found the NFF conceptually appealing, particularly its visual simplicity in contrast to the perceived complexity of the ANZBS. The results of an exercise to match the ANZBS to the NFF were interesting because so much of the ANZBS ended up in the central intersection between Nature for Nature, Nature for Society and Nature as Culture.

Key workshop themes

Many of the key themes that emerged from workshop participants' reflections involved the need to simplify the ANZBS and develop more effective, tailored communications in order to get buy-in from others. Key points related to the communication theme are summarised below (in no particular order or hierarchy).

- **A translation guide will be important** when discussing and trying to find commonality among multiple strategies related to Te Mana o te Taiao.
- **Te Mana o te Taiao architecture** – How can goals be grouped so the strategy is simple, makes sense and able to be assigned for implementation and measurement?
- Because of the interlinked nature of the ANZBS, **implementation must be communicated as an integrated and interdependent multidisciplinary exercise** rather than being seen as just the responsibility of a single agency or sector.
- **Many New Zealand strategies and frameworks are strongly connected to each other and to the ANZBS but are not presented that way** – there are great opportunities if they can all be pulled together.

6 Parties to the United Nations' Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) jointly develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

- The **end game for the ANZBS should be clear and easy to remember**, eg, “Zero threatened taonga species by 2050 in natural habitats.” The official vision, “The mauri of nature is vibrant and vigorous,” does not meet this criterium.
- **Narratives for the ANZBS are needed that reflect different interests**, eg, industry, researchers, local government, Treaty of Waitangi partners, local communities, etc.
- The **monitoring and reporting element of the strategy must be practical and endorsed by many** to build participation and championing across agencies.
- **ANZBS is perceived to separate people and nature because it treats them as discrete outcomes**, which does not align with the Māori world view (unlike the NFF); these components should be connected in any ANZBS narratives.
- The **most important and valuable component of the workshop was the social process** of immersing wider stakeholders into Te Mana o te Taiao and starting to build a collective view and desire for collaboration.
- The eventual **monitoring and reporting architecture for the ANZBS must be connected to other people’s drivers and strategies**, otherwise it will not resonate.
- There was a **strong desire for simplification and prioritisation of the ANZBS**, both visually and in the narratives meant to engage other parties.
- The overall **strategy is perceived as very abstract**; only becoming meaningful when people start to think about it at a place-based scale. At a place-based scale, the strategy becomes more defined and concrete, which is an essential prerequisite for aligned and effective action.
- The **CBD gives greater prominence to biodiversity targets aimed at sustainable use, benefits to people and productive uses**. These targets are key to engaging MPI and the private and farming sectors, so **they need more prominence in future ANZBS narratives**.
- It is important to **capture the voice of rangatahi and future kaitiaki** in implementation planning and monitoring and report development.

An A3 visual summary of the workshop and its key outcomes can be found in Appendix 1: Summary from the alignment workshop.

What comes next?

The importance of the feedback received from participants on the need for simple, targeted and effective narratives around Te Mana o te Taiao cannot be overstated. In addition, because the workshop heard only from selected agency representatives, the narratives that are needed to communicate effectively to other groups (iwi, local communities, industry, as well as other government agencies etc.) may well be different.

As a result of the workshop, the Department also has a better understanding of the interrelationships between Te Mana o te Taiao, the new CBD goals and targets, and other agencies’ drivers and strategies/frameworks.

All the information gathered from the workshop will be used to shape and inform the next steps of the wider Te Mana o te Taiao engagement process. For example, it is clear that a dedicated effort will be needed to engage with the many relevant programmes at MPI. In addition, MPI has access to primary industry leadership groups that could be influential in a successful implementation of the ANZBS.

Similarly, engaging MfE and Stats NZ on important systemic changes is clearly essential. If initiatives such as the National Policy Statement on Biodiversity, freshwater management, the Environmental Reporting Act 2015 amendments and Stats NZ’s data strategies are not sufficiently linked to Te Mana o te Taiao, then its ultimate success will be seriously undermined.

The Department needs to work closely with other agencies and stakeholders to construct a monitoring and reporting system that meets multiple needs. For example, integration with, and support for, MfE initiatives is critical so that all reporting requirements line up at a national level, including incorporating mātauranga Māori. Agencies and regional councils will need an opportunity to provide feedback on the components of any ANZBS monitoring and reporting proposal.

Engaging with Treaty of Waitangi partners is a significant part of the next steps for the Te Mana o te Taiao project team. The means by which Outcome 4 (“Treaty partners, whānau, hapū and iwi are exercising their full role as rangatira and kaitiaki”) is achieved received little attention at the workshop. This was similarly true for objective 5, “Mātauranga Māori is an integral part of biodiversity research and management”. Two wānanga are planned as the first step in in this process, with the North Island wānanga scheduled to take place in May. The purpose of these wānanga is to understand the role Te Mana o te Taiao can play in helping support iwi, hapū and/or whānau priorities in relation to biodiversity and to consider the processes, mechanisms and challenges required to support the development of a collective te ao Māori approach.

As part of ongoing engagement, the Department is hoping to hold a second workshop with many of the November attendees to cover:

- feedback on architecture, the monitoring and reporting framework, and the translation guide
- applying existing indicators from interrelated work/strategies/groups from their agencies
- co-designing ongoing engagement and supporting tools for agencies to continue internal application / stress testing / alignment of the framework.

Introduction

Te Mana o te Taiao: Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020⁷ was adopted in 2020 to set a strategic direction for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly indigenous biodiversity, in New Zealand. As a national approach, Te Mana o te Taiao provides the overall strategic direction for biodiversity in New Zealand for the next 30 years.

The development of Te Mana o te Taiao was led by the Department of Conservation (the Department) on behalf of New Zealand. It was built on the advice and ideas of Treaty of Waitangi partners, whānau, hapū, iwi, Māori organisations, communities, individuals, stakeholders, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), industry organisations and central and local government – ie, all those who will be vital to its success.

To be successful, Te Mana o te Taiao must be closely connected to sectors, groups and agencies that are implementing their own strategies and programmes that will affect biodiversity across New Zealand. These strategies range from broad-reaching international agreements, such as the United Nation’s Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to local, community-based biodiversity strategies.

To facilitate those connections, the Department hosted a two-day workshop with other government agencies and regional councils. This workshop was seen as a step toward strengthening existing links within and among agencies regionally, nationally and internationally by exploring the interrelationships between Te Mana o te Taiao, the new CBD international biodiversity framework and other agencies’ strategies/frameworks. The workshop was an opportunity for participants to articulate their own current drivers and imperatives, learn about those of others and, where possible, use goals of Te Mana o te Taiao as a unifying framework. This document is the record of the proceedings from that workshop.

⁷ This is the full title of the strategy. In this document, we refer to it by this full title or either Te Mana o te Taiao or the abbreviation ANZBS.

Workshop structure and methodology

An interagency workshop was held on 29 and 30 November 2021. At the workshop, subject-matter experts mapped Te Mana o te Taiao elements on an alignment diagram that had been prepared in advance. The aim of this activity was to facilitate a standardised discussion. The group then applied elements of CBD, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) Natures Futures Framework (NFF) and their own agency key strategies. This provided context and insight for challenges, barriers and priorities in simplifying how Te Mana o te Taiao could be collectively implemented and reported on in the future.

The workshop was attended by 20 participants⁸ (see Appendix 6: Workshop attendees), representing the following agencies or sectors:

- the Department
- Manaaki Whenua: Landcare Research
- Ministry for the Environment (MfE)
- Stats NZ
- Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)
- National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA)
- Environment Southland (representing regional councils).

Other agencies, such as the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and Toitū Te Whenua (Land Information New Zealand, LINZ), were unable to attend but will be included in the workshop follow-up and ongoing engagement.

In preparation for the workshop, participants were asked to familiarise themselves with Te Mana o te Taiao and the latest draft of the CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework. They were also asked to answer a series of questions about their own agency's strategies and other work programmes, including how they might relate to Te Mana o te Taiao and the CBD. And they were invited to a group dinner after the first day's workshop to help develop relationships and build connectivity.

Workshop structure

The two-day workshop was a mix of introductions, short presentations (see Appendix 7: Agency/Team/Organisation presentations) to inform the participants and breakout sessions to support group work and enable participation. The breakout sessions were cumulative, ie, each session built on work done in the previous exercise.

The key components of the workshop are outlined below.

- Presentation and discussion on Te Mana o te Taiao programme structure within the Department
- Presentation and discussion on Te Mana o te Taiao strategic framework, an initial translation guide of relevant terms and a draft alignment diagram and supporting rationale
- Breakout session – mapping Te Mana o te Taiao on the alignment diagram
- Presentation and discussion of the CBD
- Breakout session – mapping CBD to Te Mana o te Taiao
- Presentation on the IPBES NFF
- Breakout session – using the IPBES NFF to express ANZBS objectives
- Presentations from agencies on the drivers and strategies that are relevant to Te Mana o te Taiao
- Breakout session – mapping agency/sector strategies to Te Mana o te Taiao.

⁸ Attendance numbers varied slightly between the two days.



Workshop outcomes

The workshop used a series of mapping exercises to visually explore the links within Te Mana o te Taiao and to other strategies.

Links within Te Mana o te Taiao

In the first exercise, groups were assigned one objective from the ANZBS⁹ and were asked to:

- link that objective to any other relevant objective¹⁰
- link that objective to any relevant outcomes¹¹
- link that objective to any intermediate outcomes¹²
- link that objective to goals.¹³

Participants were also asked to indicate the strength of the links, whether they are direct or indirect links and if they flowed both ways.¹⁴

As expected, many participants later said they found this to be a complex and challenging exercise. However, they agreed that it highlighted

the interconnected nature of the strategy. As one group noted, “Crucial interdependencies are hard to unpick [because] everything is interrelated”.

Nevertheless, each group produced a graphic showing how they thought the strategy’s components should be connected. Although the graphics differed, a common theme was that some way needed to be found to represent a non-linear system. “The whole thing is a social construct, so more than likely to be [a] chaotic system,” one group said.

The fundamental conclusion from the exercise was that because of the interlinked nature of the ANZBS, implementation must be cross-cutting and collaborative. It is impractical to think of specific goals and objectives as being the responsibility of a single agency or sector.

Sample products from this session are included in Appendix 2: Internal Te Mana o te Taiao links from workshop 1 (sample).

⁹ For example, objective 11: Management ensures that biological threats and pressures are reduced.

¹⁰ There are 13 objectives in the ANZBS.

¹¹ There are five outcomes in the ANZBS.

¹² There are 17 intermediate outcomes in the ANZBS.

¹³ There are 54 goals in the ANZBS.

¹⁴ Groups were provided with the text of these elements on small, cut-out and laminated cards.

Links to the Convention on Biological Diversity

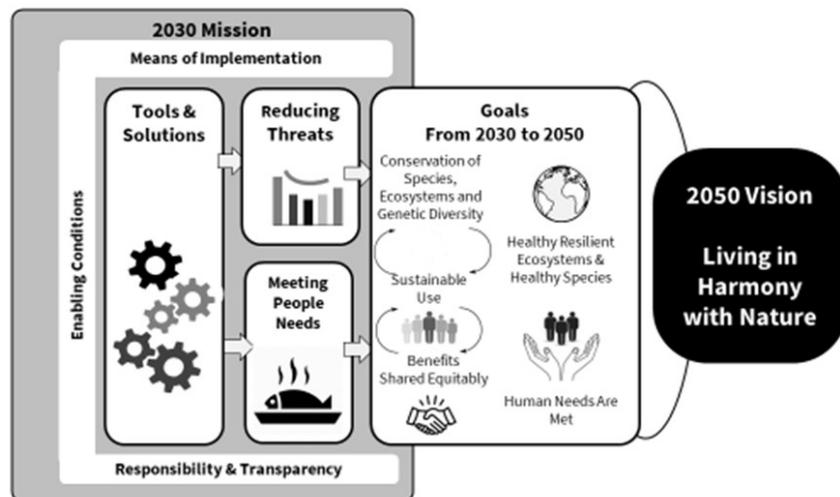
In the second exercise, groups were asked to map the ANZBS to the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework (to be revised at CBD COP-15 in March 2022), using a slightly modified version of the alignment diagram (shown in Appendix 4: ANZBS links to the Convention on Biological Diversity (sample)).

This exercise began to highlight the challenges of linking strategies that have fundamentally identical aspirational end points (biodiversity restored and protected) but very different frameworks. For example, the two strategies use different words to describe their components, which might seem like a minor point but does seriously complicate a mapping exercise.

The 2050 “outcomes” in the ANZBS equates to “goals” in the CBD, while the “goals” in the ANZBS are either “action targets” or “milestones” in the CBD. The ANZBS has 13 “objectives” for 2050 that are presumably critical for judging success; the CBD has no equivalent term (see figure 2 below).

Figure 2: Global biodiversity framework post 2020

P2020 Overarching Framework: Theory of Change



In this exercise, groups were asked to:

- link CBD goals to ANZBS outcomes
- link CBD targets to relevant objectives or goals
- link CNB enablers and implementation measures to any relevant ANZBS elements.¹⁵

Mapping the ANZBS to the CBD proved a challenging task. “A lot to absorb in a short period of time,” was the comment from one group.

Each breakout group produced its own graphic, all of which were visually quite distinct. Broadly speaking, the groups recognised that there were concepts common to both strategies, but how the groups represented those common concepts varied widely. In reporting back, one group said, “It depends on how you want to cut up the pie; there are different ways and no right or wrong.”

¹⁵ Groups were provided with the text of these CBD elements on small, cut-out and laminated cards.

Another group saw a lot of the duplication, with four or five different things in the ANZBS mapping to one thing in the CBD framework. This group felt this was an opportunity to simplify the ANZBS and make it easier to understand.

The groups also identified the following differences between the ANZBS and the CBD.¹⁶

- Everything in the CBD framework is more in the system and empowering action space.
- The CBD is quite explicit around who the goals are targeted at and mentions specific stakeholders, such as the primary sector, academic, private sector. It is more explicit than ANZBS.
- The importance of benefit sharing and of reforming financials systems is less explicit in the ANZBS.
- A big difference is a group of targets that relate to ensuring biodiversity provides benefits to people, eg, greenspace for human health reasons rather than greenspace for biodiversity's sake; this is not as clear in the ANZBS.
- Unlike the ANZBS, the CBD goals don't speak directly to the importance of having a shared role for indigenous people. That is more mentioned in the enabling side of things.

Sample products from this session are included in Appendix 4: ANZBS links to the Convention on Biological Diversity (sample).

Other agencies' strategic contexts mapped to Te Mana o te Taiao

A key objective of the two-day workshop was to better understand work being done by other agencies and how that might be relevant to Te Mana o te Taiao. Agency representatives gave short presentations to explain the most important drivers and imperatives facing their organisation, as well as significant activities in relation to the natural environment. This was followed by breakout groups that considered what Te Mana o te Taiao 2025 goals¹⁷ agencies are delivering toward through their strategies. Breakout groups were asked to identify opportunities, gaps and barriers to advancing the Te Mana o te Taiao goals.

Summaries of some of these discussions are included below.

Ministry for Primary Industries

Presentation

The Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) has an extremely broad mandate ranging from food safety to fisheries. The agency's vision of New Zealand being the world's most sustainable provider of high-value food and primary products has obvious relevance for Te Mana o te Taiao.

Underneath that vision sits the Fit for a Better World roadmap, which was launched in June 2020. This is the food and fibre sector's strategic framework, including 22 actions and multiple supporting initiatives.

At the workshop, the MPI representatives noted the many initiatives underway in the agency's various business units that will support better outcomes for the natural environment. Examples (not in priority order) include:

- He Waka Eke Noa: Primary Sector Climate Action Partnership
- the integrated farm planning work programme
- water availability and security
- various science plan accelerators, which includes mātauranga Māori
- Kauri Dieback Management Programme
- the Myrtle Rust in New Zealand website
- fisheries transformation
- Forestry and Wood Processing Industry Transformation Plan
- open ocean aquaculture
- Te Mana o te Taiao and regenerative farming practices
- Ngā Pouwhiro Taimatua (the Māori Primary Sector Forum)
- providing input into various international negotiations (eg, CBD and free trade agreement with the European Union).

It is clear from this list that engagement with, and within, MPI over Te Mana o te Taiao implementation needs to be extensive and well structured.

¹⁶ The groups' comments have been paraphrased.

¹⁷ Provided in advance for this exercise.

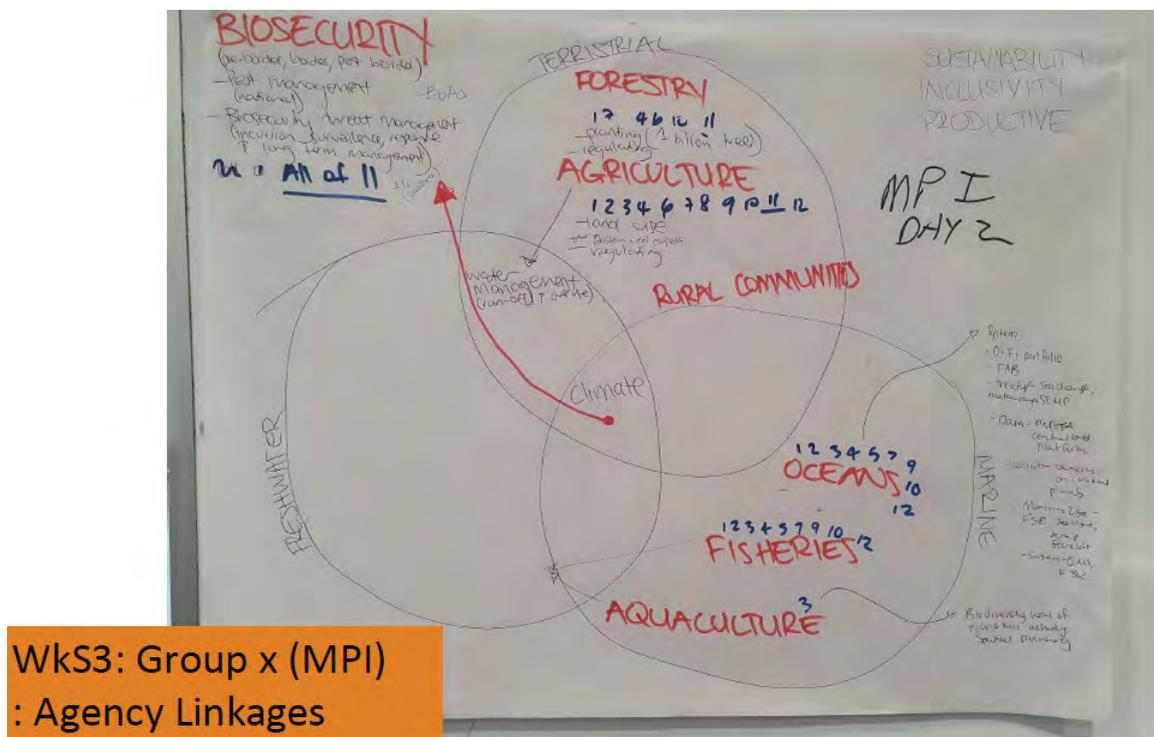
Breakout results

The group said it struggled with this exercise because MPI is such a large organisation and a whole day could be spent comparing the ANZBS to MPI's functions. The group worked on aligning ANZBS to the Fit for a Better World roadmap pillars of:

- sustainability
- inclusivity
- productivity.

However, they decided that this would end up so high level that it would not be helpful. Instead, they put up the three domains and then fit business units / ministerial portfolios within the diagrams to see where they overlapped. For example, for the terrestrial domain they noted the One Billion Trees Fund includes planting of indigenous trees. MPI's agriculture work and integrated farm planning obviously has links to biodiversity. The biosecurity system is relevant to most of the ANZBS and all of objective 11 is biosecurity related (see figure 3 below).

Figure 3: Breakout group comparison of ANZBS with MPI's functions



**WkS3: Group x (MPI)
: Agency Linkages**

Although starting somewhere was an essential first step, the group concluded that separating out by domain was not ideal because everything is cross-cutting. They felt it was very difficult to do the exercise while looking at MPI as an entire organisation.



Ministry for the Environment

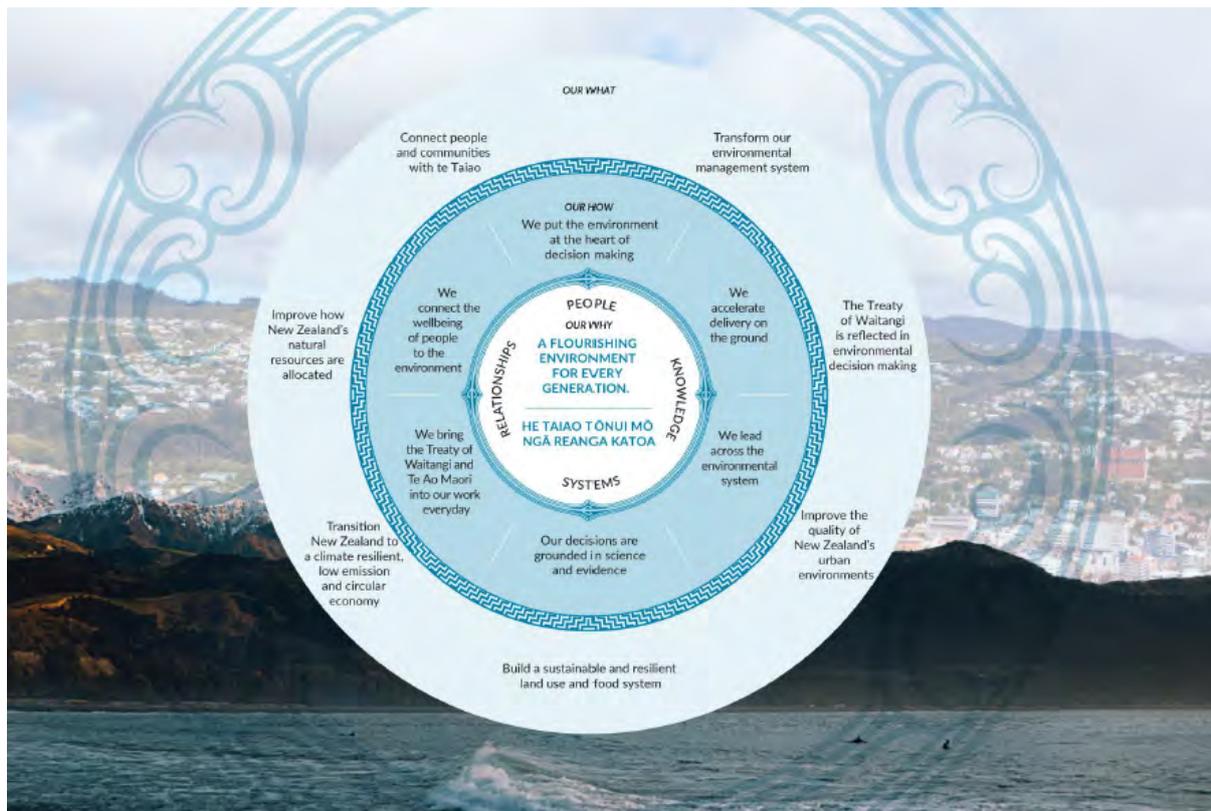
Presentation

The purpose statement for the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) is “He taiao tōnui mō ngā reanga katoa – a flourishing environment for every generation” (see figure 4 below). As with MPI, the agency covers a number of broad areas. Key investment areas highlighted for the workshop included:

- creating environmental targets and limits, which is the central purpose of the proposed Natural and Built Environments Act that is planned to be in place by 2023
- Māori rights and interests, Treaty of Waitangi obligations and partnership
- climate change: a national adaptation plan to be completed by August 2022 and an emissions reduction plan due to be completed by the end of May 2022
- the changing context of the New Zealand Waste Strategy and regulations
- developing a national policy statement for indigenous biodiversity to protect indigenous biodiversity on land
- the proposed national policy statement for freshwater management.

MfE realises that these areas of work connect with most of the outcomes listed in Te Mana o te Taiao and that reporting on progress on these policy initiatives would be part of its larger environmental reporting programme.

Figure 4: Ministry for the Environment purpose statement



Breakout results

Participants noted that a great deal of MfE's current work relates to strategy. Including:

- the Environmental Reporting Act 2015 and amendments
- the Resource Management Act 1991 reform, including existing national directions
- the environment and climate research strategy
- the climate change national adaptation plan.

The group designed its graphic with a series of circles that varied in size in relation to the strength of the connections of the ANZBS with MfE's work programmes (see figure 5 below). Particularly important were core environmental indicators and research and baseline information. A few potential barriers were noted, including that MfE is not resourced to engage with international agreements on biodiversity. An additional concern was how to resource effective engagement with Māori. There was a suggestion that there may be models from the health sector that can be looked.



Regional councils

Regional councils are involved in nearly all the ANZBS goals at some level; district councils are relevant as well, although they do not have the same direct responsibilities for biodiversity under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Councils work extremely closely with landowners and community groups. All of the goals under objective 8 “Resourcing and support are enabling connected, active guardians of nature” are relevant to councils, as are the goals under objective 9 “Collaboration, co-design and partnership are delivering better outcomes”.

The many goals under objective 11 “Biological threats and pressures are reduced through management” are also particularly linked to regional councils through their on-the-ground work under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and other legislation.

However, councils are very diverse in political outlook, resources and the communities they serve. This means that the approach they take to issues relevant to Te Mana o te Taiao can vary greatly. For example, what “good biodiversity” looks like can be open to interpretation. Councils are looking for national direction to clarify some of those issues.

They would like to see progress on the governance aspects of the ANZBS to help them make more progress with the last 20 percent, that is, the people who need more motivation to protect biodiversity. There also needs to be a whole-of-system approach

to help councils develop the resources, capability and staff to work effectively with landowners and to monitor outcomes. There are numerous crossovers here with national needs and programmes.

One obvious disconnect is with the hard barriers between Department land and various council-owned land – each has different responsibilities, but they affect each other. Workshop attendees felt that it would be good to get rid of that barrier and be able to work more closely with the Department.

This “roles and responsibilities” issue was addressed by councils in a 2014 report that describes difficulties in addressing biodiversity losses and identifies five shifts that would help regional councils halt biodiversity decline. These shifts are:

- Shift 1: Stronger leadership and clearer lines of accountability
- Shift 2: Building on what regional councils do best
- Shift 3: Better decision-making through better information
- Shift 4: Planning and delivering joined-up actions
- Shift 5: Modern, fit-for-purpose frameworks.¹⁸

The hope is that the implementation of Te Mana o te Taiao will help achieve these system changes.

¹⁸ This report is called the Willis report. For more information on the Willis report, see the Waikato Regional Council webpage at: www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/environment/biodiversity/the-willis-reports

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

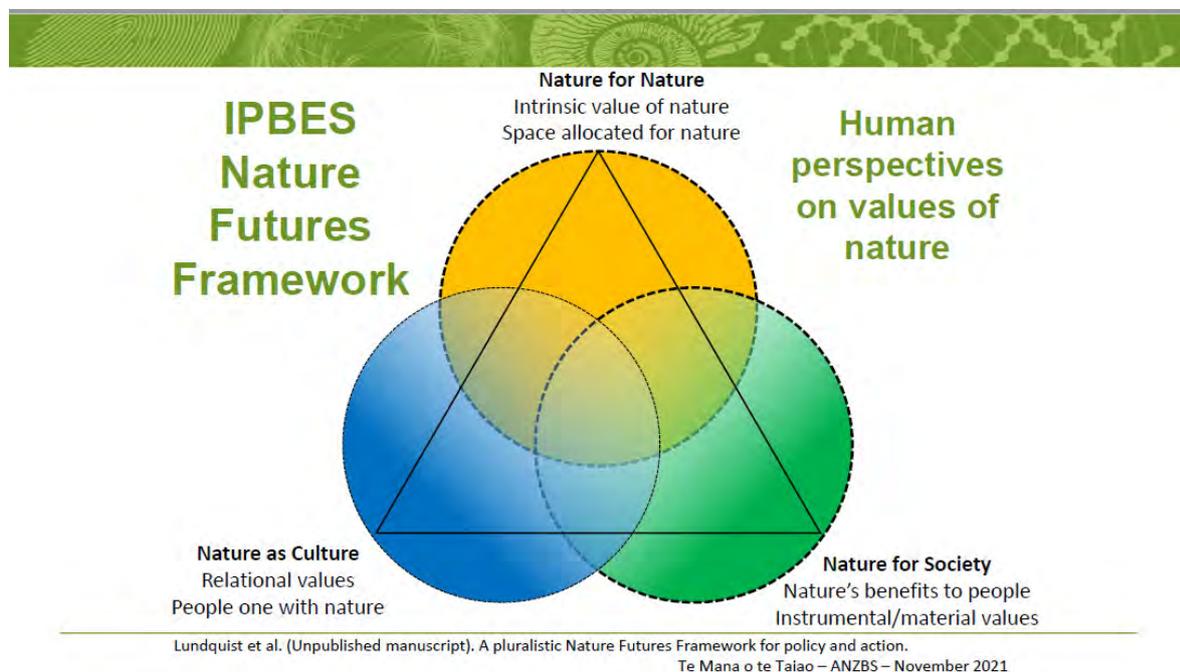
New Zealand is a member of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), the intergovernmental body that assesses the state of biodiversity and of the ecosystem services it provides to society, in response to requests from decision makers.

The workshop heard a presentation on the IPBES' Nature Futures Framework (NFF) and how the NFF could serve as a foundation for relating to Te Mana o te Taiao and responding to the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The NFF has three components (see also figure 6 below):

- **Nature for Nature** – Intrinsic value of nature; space allocated for nature
- **Nature for Society** – Nature's benefits to people; instrumental/material values
- **Nature as Culture** – Relational values; people one with nature.

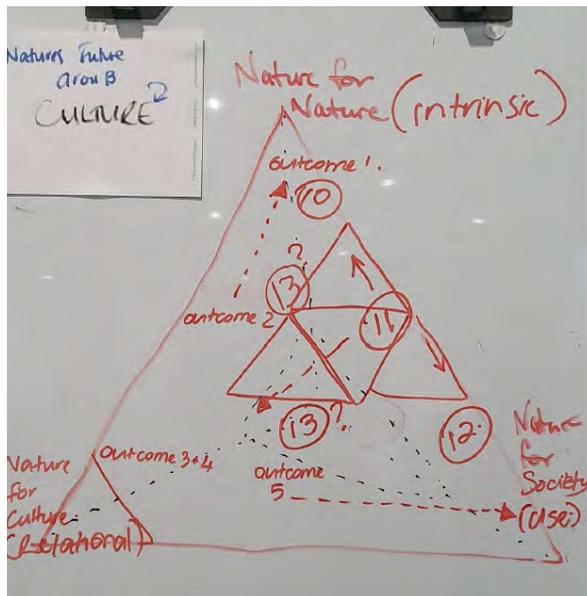
Figure 6: The Nature Futures Framework



During the workshop, breakout groups were asked to map the ANZBS to this framework.

The Nature as Culture breakout group looked at the ANZBS outcomes to see where they would fit on the triangle. Outcomes were viewed as "levers" that might push more toward one or more of the vertices, for example, Nature for Society. However, this was not always straightforward because some outcomes could reasonably be put into two categories. This was even more complicated for objectives. For example, the group could not decide if objective 13 ("Biodiversity provides nature-based solutions to climate change and is resilient to its effects") was closer to nature or more toward the middle of culture and societal use (see figure 7 below). Nevertheless, the triangle itself and the conversations about where it might push things was quite useful as a framework.

Figure 7: Breakout group comparison of ANZBS outcomes with the NFF



The Nature for Nature group started with outcomes 1 and 2¹⁹ in the middle of the triangle but decided it was more appropriate to have the vision statement in the middle, that is, biodiversity is part of and important for society and culture and underpins everything. Their view was that the intent of outcomes 1 and 2 is around nature and the integrity of nature, but they recognised that nature supports both society and culture.

Outcome 3²⁰ was put in the middle between culture and society, but the group said it really struggled with the difference between the two and where things would sit on the continuum.

Outcome 4²¹ was placed in culture and outcome 5²² in society.

The group also looked at intermediate outcomes but said “it started getting really confusing with things moving all over the place”.

There also was a breakout group that worked in the space between culture and society. They generally had similar results, with the first two outcomes related to Nature for Nature, and outcomes 3, 4 and 5 more related to Nature as Culture and Nature for Society. Below the level of outcomes, the group said the exercise became more challenging. Nevertheless, “It was an enjoyable exercise, so we kept going!”

The group said they felt the line between culture and society could get a little blurred, so they made their own a definition: “Culture has an experiential aspect to it and is not material; society is extractive or for use and nature is more of a protection for nature’s sake”.

Department of Conservation

The Department presentation identified three main strategic drivers:

- The biodiversity crisis
- Climate change
- COVID-19 impacts on New Zealanders, specifically in terms of the Jobs for Nature – Mahi mō te Taiao programme.

Subsequent breakout sessions looked at how the different Department divisions and programmes could engage with the ANZBS in a meaningful way. It was noted that the scale of the ANZBS is quite large, and throughout the workshop people have been putting things in circles; creating boundaries so they can mentally come to terms with it.

There was a suggestion that the overall strategy appears very abstract, only becoming meaningful when people start to think about it at a place-based scale. And thus, a fundamental question to be considered when seeking to implement the ANZBS is: What scale we should be working at?

¹⁹ “Ecosystems, from mountain tops to ocean depths, are thriving” and “Indigenous species and their habitats across Aotearoa New Zealand and beyond are thriving” respectively.

²⁰ “People’s lives are enriched through their connection with nature”.

²¹ “Treaty partners, whānau, hapū and iwi are exercising their full role as rangatira and kaitiaki”.

²² “Prosperity is intrinsically linked with a thriving biodiversity”.



Options raised included:

- a. by region – looking at a piece of landscape with people and nature within it that is meaningful to people
- b. by catchments – at that scale, we could consider questions such as:
 - i. What are the outcomes that we are trying to seek?
 - ii. What are the outcomes that are most profound at this place to get the greatest gains?
 - iii. What are the goals that are most salient for that outcome in the context of this place?
 - iv. What are the objectives that are most salient to the goals at this place?’

The concept of working simultaneously at different scales could be thought of as “concentric circles of salience”.

Another approach used in one of the Department breakout sessions was to look away from the complexity of the big picture and instead focus on a specific area, in this case the Department’s marine work. The Department does not have a specific marine strategy, but there is a cross-government Oceans and Fisheries portfolio.²³

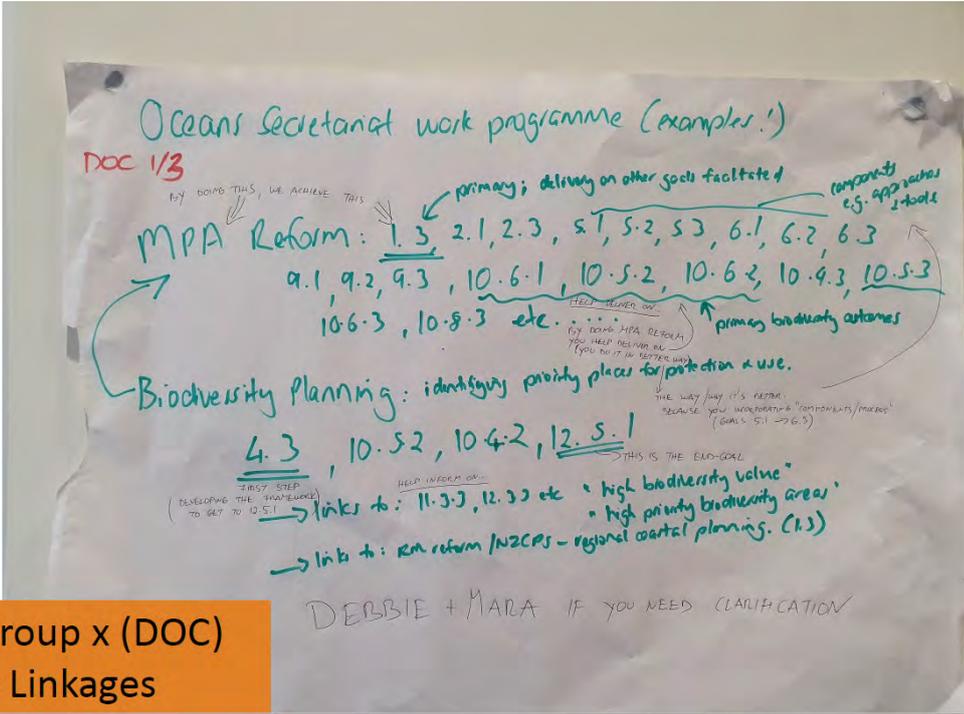
The breakout group worked through components of that programme, specifically marine protected areas reform and biodiversity planning, identifying priority sites for protection and use. For example, as part of that work, the Department, MPI and others are trying to deliver a marine protected areas network of high biodiversity areas. These efforts may not be formally linked to the ANZBS, but they clearly support the Te Mana o te Taiao vision and outcomes (see figure 8 on the next page).

One participant noted:

“This is a great example of how we can come back from a very complex thing ... to make it relevant to a specific area and then use the different clusters of goals to say, ‘here is something I am doing to achieve that goal, and in order to do that better, I am doing a number of other things as well and then I am going to get to the end goal.’ So, this is a nice way of explaining that ... and easier to report on afterwards.”

²³ For more information, see the Government adopts oceans vision release on the official New Zealand Government website at: www.beehive.govt.nz/release/government-adopts-oceans-vision

Figure 8: Breakout group comparison of ANZBS outcomes with the work of the Oceans and Fisheries secretariat



**WkS3: Group x (DOC)
: Agency Linkages**

Discussion and implications for ANZBS

The interagency workshop provided very useful context and insights into the challenges, barriers and priorities for simplifying how Te Mana o te Taiao is presented, with an eye toward collectively implementing and reporting on progress.

One clear message from the workshop was that it is challenging and complex to describe – either visually or through a narrative – the links between the ANZBS and other strategies or frameworks. As one group said, “It depends on how you want to cut up the pie; there are different ways and no right or wrong.”

Encouragingly, however, it was clear from the workshop that many strong links do exist and can be leveraged to support ANZBS outcomes. The workshop showed how other agencies’ programmes can benefit from work done in the Department to implement the ANZBS. This helps answer the “What’s in it for them?” question and supports the argument for a cross-agency approach to the ANZBS.

For example, Fit for a Better World is the MPI’s roadmap for accelerating the economic potential of the primary sector. However, the document also emphasises “... a deep relationship of respect and reciprocity with the natural world that will ensure the long-term viability of our sectors and wellbeing of future generations.”

Nevertheless, despite the workshop revealing encouraging links, the importance of the need for simple, targeted and effective narratives around the benefits of Te Mana o te Taiao cannot be overstated.

Implications for the rollout of the ANZBS programme include the parties involved considering:

- how to make clustering of goals work in practice
- how to present agency strategies as collaborative and aligned
- how to agree on integrated priorities, given each agency has its own imperatives
- how to target and be more effective with existing resources.

What comes next?

The Department's ANZBS implementation team has taken onboard the feedback from the workshop. Broadly speaking, work will continue on:

- organising and simplifying the ANZBS to aid understanding and guide implementation
- focusing attention on areas that will make the biggest difference
- clustering linked goals
- providing a framework to clearly articulate interventions and priorities and to help integrate the strategy across the environment sector
- progressing the monitoring and reporting system
- developing a translation guide between ANZBS, CBD and other agency strategies (see Appendix 5 for a working version of a translation guide of ANZBS and CBD terms)
- preparing strategic communications plans.

Specifically related to monitoring and reporting, information from the workshop has been used to inform and focus ongoing thinking and development of key deliverables. The intent is to continue building collaboration and co-design with agencies and mana whenua to:

- set the interagency monitoring and reporting framework for Te Mana o te Taiao
- develop a te ao Māori monitoring and reporting system that will enhance programme systems, honour the He Awa Whiria – Braided Rivers approach and continue to set and elevate partnerships with iwi/hapū
- support interdependent workstreams and deliverables to produce a consistent approach/language around Te Mana o te Taiao.

As part of ongoing engagement, the Department is hoping to hold a second workshop with many of the November attendees to cover:

- feedback on architecture, the monitoring and reporting framework, and the translation guide
- applying existing indicators from interrelated work/strategies/groups from their attendees' agencies
- co-designing ongoing engagement and supporting tools for agencies to continue internal application / stress testing / alignment of the framework.

Plans for two wananga are also underway. The purpose of these wananga is to understand the role Te Mana o te Taiao can play in helping support iwi, hapū and/or whanau priorities in relation to biodiversity and consider the processes, mechanisms and challenges required to support the development of a collective te ao Māori approach.

Appendix 1: Summary from the alignment workshop

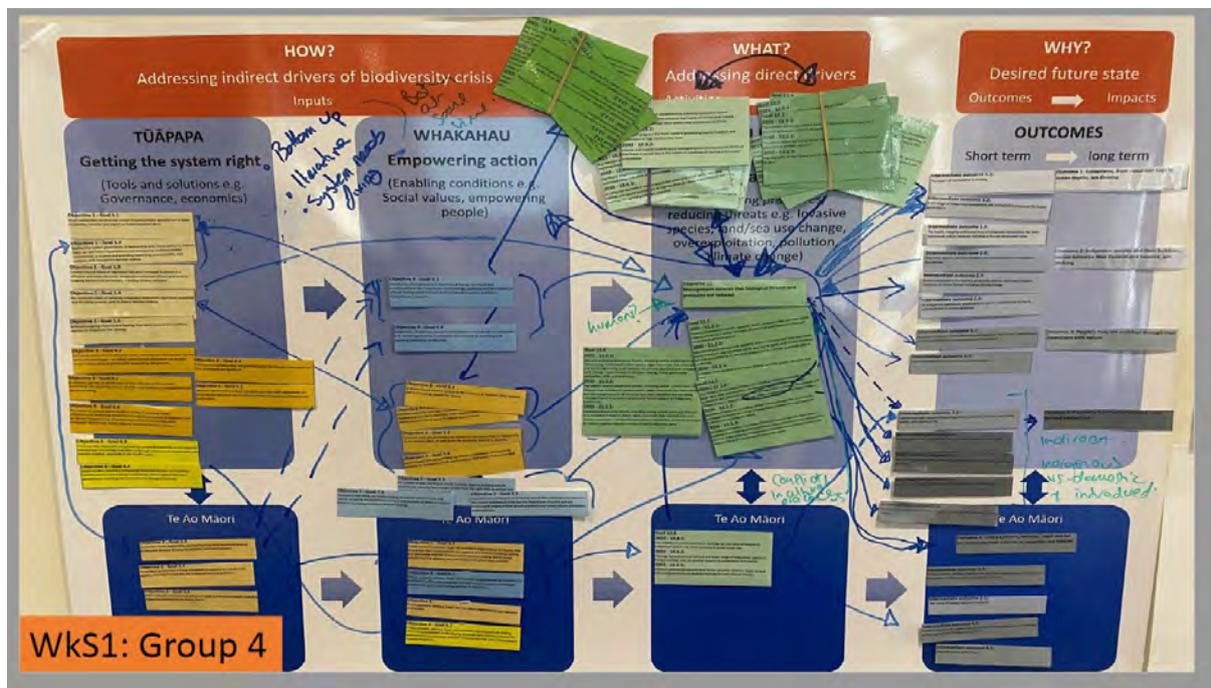
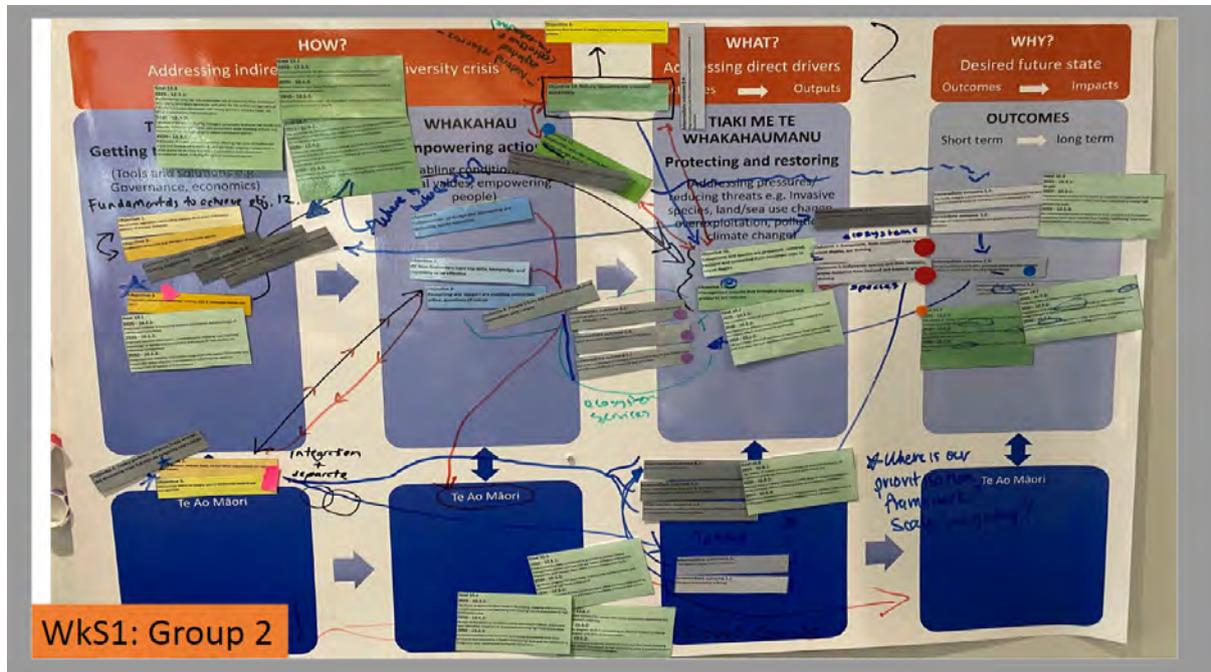
Te Mana o te Taiao/ Aotearoa NZ Biodiversity Strategy (ANZBS) Monitoring and Reporting System

Sector Collaboration - aligning biodiversity objectives, outcomes and goals

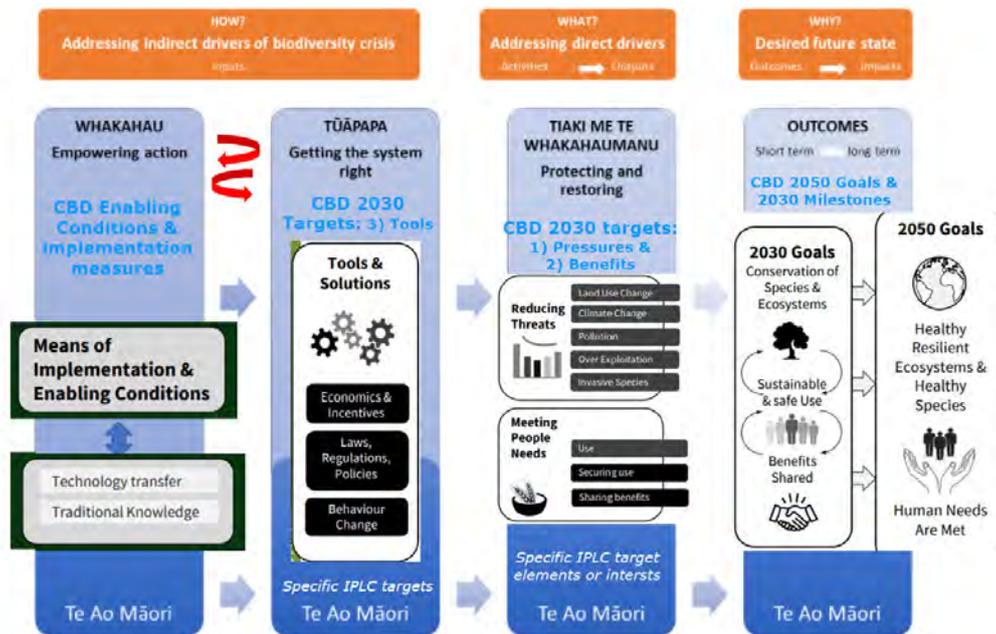
November 29 and 30, 2021

WORKSHOP PURPOSE	OUTCOMES OF MAPPING	NEXT STEPS			
<p>Agency collaboration to align and map the goals and objectives of ANZBS, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and agency strategies.</p> <p>Build understanding of agency strategies that support ANZBS implementation.</p> <p>Understand shared responsibility for tracking progress toward the outcomes of ANZBS.</p> <p>KEY OUTTAKES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Positive feedback on the social process and immersion to better understand ANZBS and CBD in context of other agency strategies. Positive first step in co-creating a supporting framework with subject matter experts. Data from workshop provides wider benefits in developing assurance systems, understanding ongoing barriers to participation and building engagement across the sector. Supports the need for top-down mandate to aid internal engagement, prioritisation and alignment. 	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: #c8e6c9; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; text-align: center;"> A. Map ANZBS Objectives and goals </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div style="width: 20%;">Output: Mapping ANZBS goals to Objectives</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Reflections: Many to many relationship between objectives and goals</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Reflections: Due to intertwined nature of goals implementation needs to be integrated across the sector</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Opportunity: Goals and objectives "clustered" rather than assigned individually to a single agency</div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: #bbdefb; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; text-align: center;"> B. Map ANZBS to CBD </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div style="width: 20%;">Output: Mapping of ANZBS objectives to CBD goals</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Reflections: CBD goals do not speak directly to the importance of having a shared role for indigenous people</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Reflections: CBD gives > prominence to sustainable use, benefits to people and productive uses</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Opportunity: CBD targets used to engage MPI & private sectors to give them more prominence in ANZBS</div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; gap: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: #ffe0b2; padding: 5px; border-radius: 10px; text-align: center;"> C. Map agency strategies to ANZBS </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; font-size: 0.8em;"> <div style="width: 20%;">Output: Using Nature Futures Framework as foundation to relate ANZBS goals and agency/council strategies</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Reflections: Agency strategies strongly connect to ANZBS & considerable opportunity for alignment</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Reflections: Agency implementation plans must be aligned and cross-cutting</div> <div style="width: 20%;">Opportunity: Agencies/ Councils given mandate to co-design and implement</div> </div> </div>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide full proceedings report of Alignment workshop by early February. Set engagement and co-design plan to continue input and partnership with key agencies to develop the monitoring and reporting framework and shared glossary. Support agencies to align and internally prioritise work to deliver on ANZBS. Scope ongoing participation and input with Regional Council. Scope ongoing participation and input with DOC's operations teams. Scope and deliver parallel wānanga with Treaty Partners and Māori subject matter experts Support the ANZBS programme team to create an updated architecture based on the results of engagement and honours the strategies intentions. 			
KEY THEMES OF DISCUSSION AND FEEDBACK					
Strategic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agency strategies strongly connected to each other and ANZBS but not currently but presented that way. Greater influence if pulled together. • Many of the goals feed into multiple objectives so assigning to single agency wont work. • Agencies not currently mandated to engage on co-design and implementation. 	Getting the system right <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANZBS separates people and nature outcomes, which does not align with Māori worldview. • Nature Futures Framework aids application of strategy goals. • ANZBS narratives do not always reflect different interests, e.g. industry, researchers, local government, Treaty partners, local communities, etc. 	Engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "end game" for ANZBS should be clearer e.g., "Zero threatened taonga species by 2050 in natural habitats." • Simplification and prioritisation of the action oriented goals (visually and narratives) to engage others. 	Implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANZBS goals grouped to better enable integration, implementation and measurement across the sector. • Collective action required for implementation • Must capture the voice of rangatahi and future kaitiaki in planning and implementation. 	Gaps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBD Sustainable use, benefits to people and productive uses. • Work closely with MPI and the private and farming sectors and give more prominence in future ANZBS narratives. • Bicultural participation in design, planning and implementation. 	Monitoring and Reporting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be practical and endorsed by agencies to build participation and champions. • Connect with agency drivers and strategies to ensure buy in. • Must capture the voice of rangatahi and future kaitiaki in monitoring and reporting.

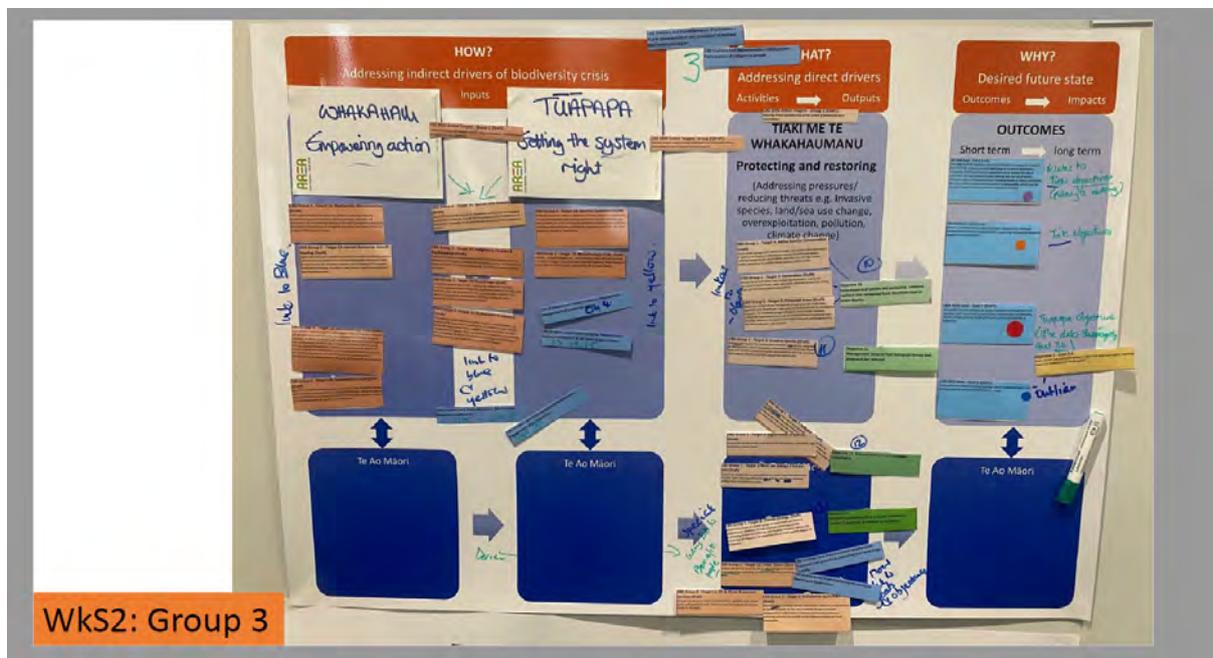
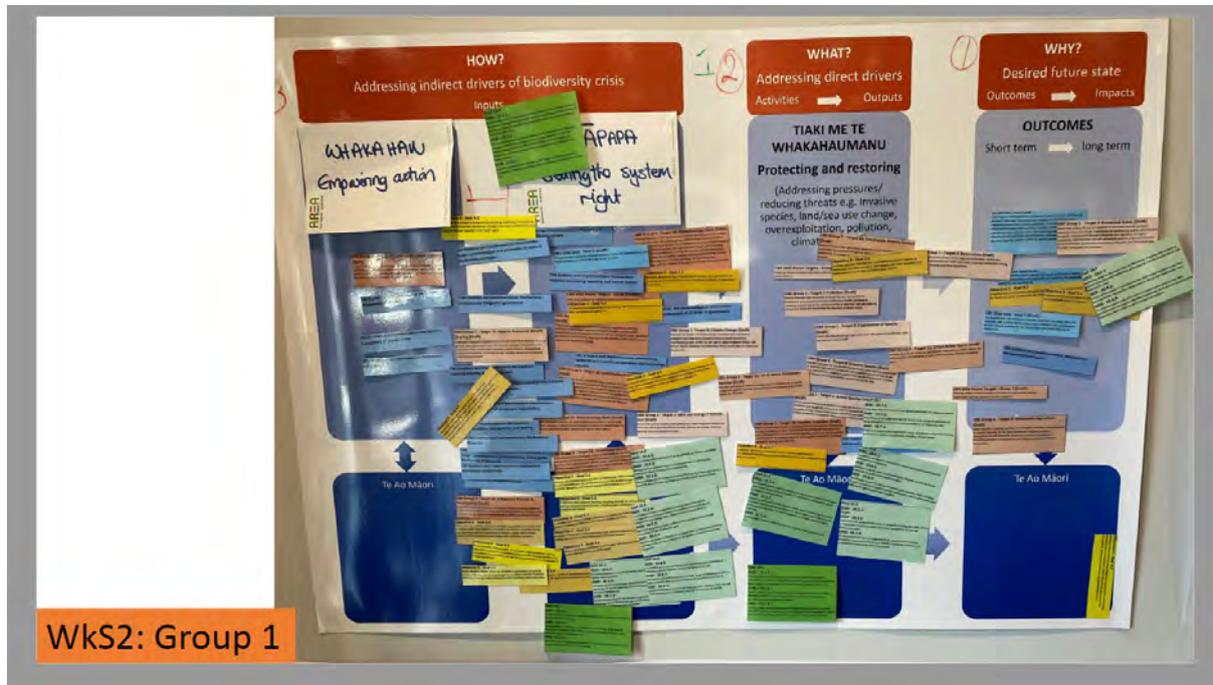
Appendix 2: Internal Te Mana o te Taiao links from workshop 1 (sample)



Appendix 3: Alignment diagram for the Convention on Biological Diversity discussion



Appendix 4: ANZBS links to the Convention on Biological Diversity (sample)



Appendix 5: Translation guide to Te Mana o te Taiao and the Convention on Biological Diversity

Hierarchy	ANZBS terms	Convention on Biological Diversity terms	Description
Vision	2050 Vision (<i>Te Mauri Hikahika o te Taiao – The mauri of nature is vibrant and vigorous</i>)	2050 Vision (<i>Living in harmony with nature</i>)	High level statement that details an aspiration
Mission	-	2030 Mission	Defines the intent, its objectives, and how these will be achieved
Strategy	Te Mana o te Taiao/ Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	Sets out a path or plan to achieve the defined vision or long-term goals
Outcome	2050 Outcomes (including the bullets underneath each outcome)	2050 Goals A-D (Outcome/end-state goals)	Description of a future state to be achieved by a specific end-date
Goal	2025 and 2030 Goals	2030 Milestones for each Goal	Specific, measurable and timebound actions needed to achieve the objectives and contribute to outcomes
Objective	2050 Objectives	-	Key factors that contribute to achieving outcomes.
Target	2050 Goals	2030 Action Targets	Essentially the same thing as an objective – a specific, measurable and timebound outcome or milestone
Milestone	2025, 2030, 2035 Goals	2030 Milestones	Intermediate steps contributing to a desired end state
Action plan	Te Mana o te Taiao/ANZBS Implementation Plan	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	A detailed plan with specific actions that are needed to achieve the defined vision or long-term goals.

Appendix 6: Workshop attendees

Name	Organisation	Title
Alana Webb	Ministry for Primary Industries	Intelligence & Biosecurity Support Advisor
Bonnie Hayvice	Ministry for Primary Industries	Fisheries Policy
Felicity Bloor	Ministry for Primary Industries	Fisheries Policy
Renata Sain	Ministry for Primary Industries	Strategic Policy
Patrick Kavanagh	Ministry for the Environment	Senior Analyst
Anne-Gaelle Ausseil	Ministry for the Environment	Principal Analyst
Julie Percival	Ministry for the Environment	Senior Analyst
Ali Meade	Environment Southland	Biosecurity and Biodiversity Manager
Carolyn Lunquist	National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research	Principal Scientist
Paul Brown	Stats NZ	Principal Analyst
Peter Bellingham	Manaaki Whenua: Landcare Research	Senior Researcher, Ecosystems and Conservation
Elaine Wright (Convener)	Department of Conservation	Principal Science Advisor Monitoring and Evaluation
Debbie Freeman	Department of Conservation	Senior Policy Advisor
Jeff Dalley	Department of Conservation	Principal Technical Advisor Social Monitoring
Joanne Perry	Department of Conservation	Threats Manager
Nic John	Department of Conservation	Business Improvement Manager Operations
Alex Macdonald	Department of Conservation	Attended as Marine Manager
Lyn Richardson	Department of Conservation	ANZBS Programme Manager
Maya Hunt	Department of Conservation	Senior International Advisor for the United Nations' Convention on Biological Diversity
Sharon Alderson	Department of Conservation	Director Planning and Support
Meredith McKay	Department of Conservation	Principal Technical Advisor
Sarah McIntyre	Department of Conservation	Science Advisor Ecology
Mara Wolkenhauer	Department of Conservation	Principal Advisory Science Investment / Co-facilitator
Thomas Thompson	Department of Conservation	ANZBS Principal Advisor Collaborative Engagement / Co-facilitator
Kevin Collins	Independent consultant	Workshop Facilitator

Appendix 7: Agency/Team/Organisation presentations

a. IPBES Presentation

ipbes New Narratives for Nature:
operationalizing the IPBES
Nature Futures Scenarios

Carolyn Lundquist
CoChair, IPBES Task Force on Scenarios and Models

#NatureFutures @cjlinz

www.ipbes.net

UN environment ITC Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations UNDP

Why do we need new scenarios?

Scenarios are available, and useful tools for policy support, but:

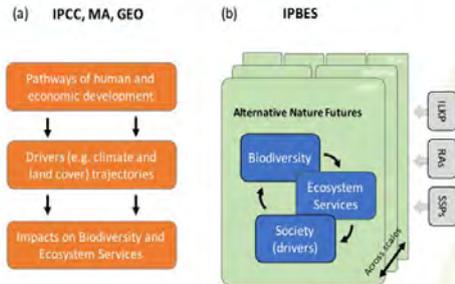
- Most global scenarios are limited to assessing the impact of drivers on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- Most global scenarios are developed for other purposes, e.g. climate change and its impacts
- Most global scenarios lack a participatory approach
- Integration of indigenous and local knowledge is typically limited

IPBES Task Force tasked with catalyzing next generation of biodiversity scenarios
<https://www.ipbes.net/deliverables/3c-scenarios-and-modelling>

Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021

Background: IPBES Task Force on Scenarios and Models

Phase 2 (2016-2019): Towards a new generation of nature centred scenarios



The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021

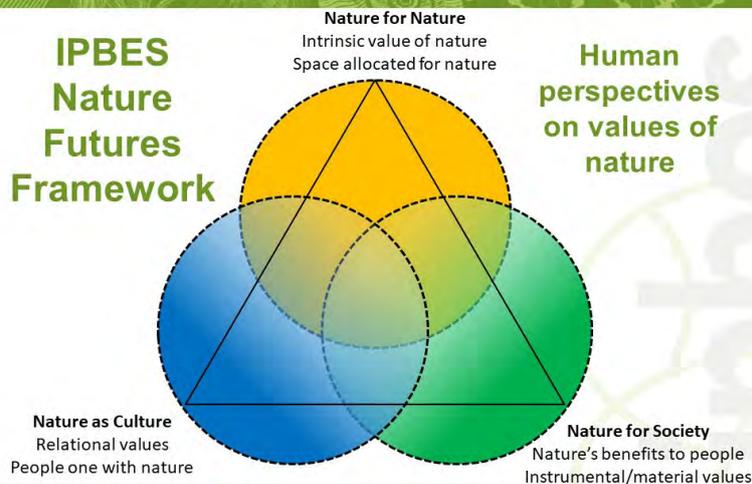
www.ipbes.net

Global BES assessment based on IPCC Shared Socio-economic Pathways



O'Neill et al. 2017 Climate Change

Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021



Lundquist et al. (Unpublished manuscript). A pluralistic Nature Futures Framework for policy and action.

Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021

Nature for Society – From the River

- Revising economic frameworks to include externalities
- Technology to solve food demand
- Blue-green infrastructure, alternative pest management
- Maintain ecosystem functions (clean water, air)

Nature for Nature – For the River

- Reconfiguring Nature Parks to better protect biodiversity
- ReWilding, Urban reforestation
- New Zealand Predator Free
- Agro-landscape supporting biodiversity, rich soundscape

Nature as Culture – With the River

- Biosphere reserves – communities living in harmony with land
- Reintroducing diversity of indigenous crop varieties, diversifying what crops and fish we eat
- Reconnecting urban communities with nature – green open space, reintroduce wildlife to cities, capture multi-functional values in urban planning, community co-operative gardens



Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021

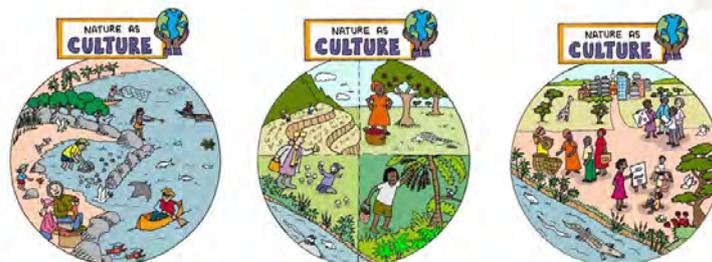
Imagining Ocean Seascapes in the NFF



Lundquist et al. (Unpublished manuscript). A pluralistic Nature Futures Framework for policy and action.

Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021

Imagining different futures based on living in harmony with nature

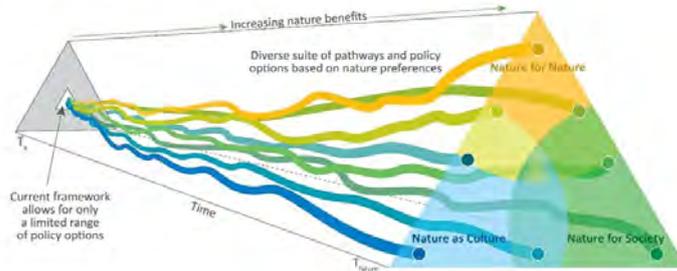


Lundquist et al. (Unpublished manuscript). A pluralistic Nature Futures Framework for policy and action.

Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021

Nature Futures Framework Scenarios

- Makes visible the diverse range of values for nature
- Identify/develop indicators to measure progress across diverse nature values

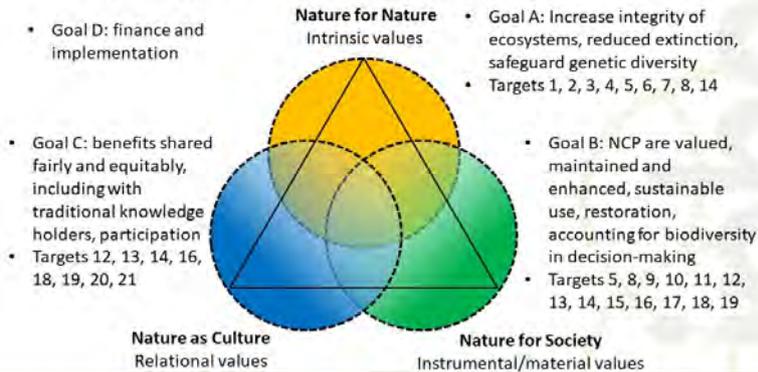


Lundquist et al. (Unpublished manuscript). A pluralistic Nature Futures Framework for policy and action.

Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021

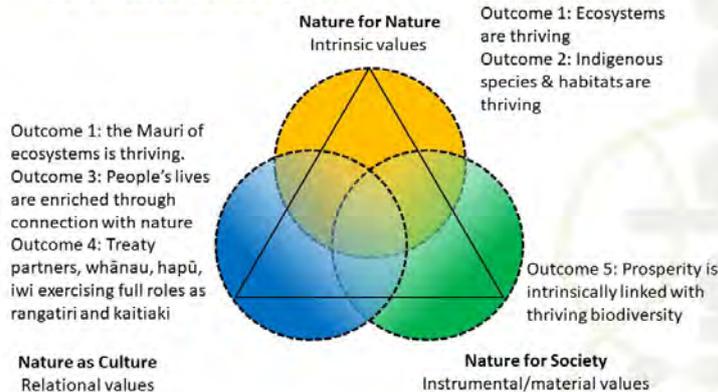
CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

The vision for the framework is a world of living in harmony with nature where: “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”



Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021

Te Mana o te Taiao

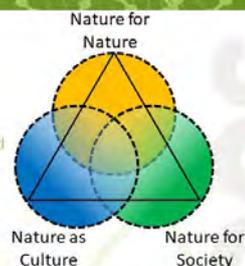


Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021

Te Mana o te Taiao

Tūāpapa

1. Governance/legislation/funding: partnership, inclusive and transparent decision-making (NC, NN, NS)
2. Treaty partners, whānau, hapū, iwi are rangitira and kaitiaki (cultural practices, tools, rights, responsibilities sovereignty) (NC)
3. Biodiversity protection is at the heart of economic activity (NN, NS)
4. Improved knowledge systems, multiple knowledge systems, collaboratively developed tools, accessibility (NC)
5. Mātauranga Māori integral (NC)
6. ANZ meaningful global contribution to global biodiversity (NN)



Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021

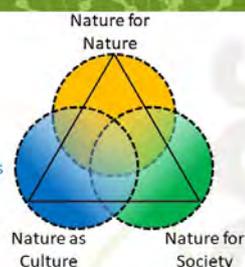
Te Mana o te Taiao

Whakahau

7. All NZers have the skills, knowledge, capability to be effective – societal norms, values, beliefs, addressing barriers and enablers (NC)
8. Resourcing and support to enable connected, active guardians of nature “Nature is part of everyday life” (NC)
9. Collaboration, codesign and partnership – collective ownership, consideration of multiple values (NC)

Tiaki me te Whanakhaumanu

10. Ecosystems and species are protected (NN)
11. Management to reduce threats/pressures (NN)
12. Natural resources are managed sustainably (NS)
13. Biodiversity provides nature-based solutions (NS)



Te Mana o te Taiao – ANZBS – November 2021

b. MPI Presentation



MPI's structure is broad

Agriculture & Investment Services

Tapuwae Ahuwhenua

New Zealand Food Safety

Haumaru Kai Aotearoa

Te Uru Rākau  New Zealand Forest Service

OFFICE FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

Biosecurity New Zealand

Tiakitanga Pūtaiao Aotearoa



Fisheries New Zealand

Tini a Tangaroa

Supported by four branches:

Policy & Trade, Public Affairs, Compliance and Governance, Corporate Services.

MPI's vision

- The Prime Minister launched the Primary Sector Council's vision in December 2019, placing **sustainability, the principles of Te Taiao, quality products and a confident sector, at the heart of the food and fibre sector's future**
- First time a vision had been developed for New Zealand's food and fibre sector as a whole
- **MPI's vision is New Zealand being the world's most sustainable provider of high-value food and primary products**



The Fit for a Better World goals and targets

- Building on the vision, the **Fit for a Better World Roadmap** was launched in June 2020
- Is the food and fibre sector's strategic framework
- 22 actions and multiple initiatives that support them

Productivity:

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

Sustainability:

Reducing biogenic methane emissions to **24-47 percent below** 2017 levels by 2050 & 10% below by 2030.
And **restoring** New Zealand's **freshwater environments** to a healthy state within a generation.

Inclusiveness:

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



What are the top 3 drivers and imperatives facing your organisation?

1. **Climate Change resilience and sustainability more generally:**
2. **COVID-19:**
3. **Global markets:**



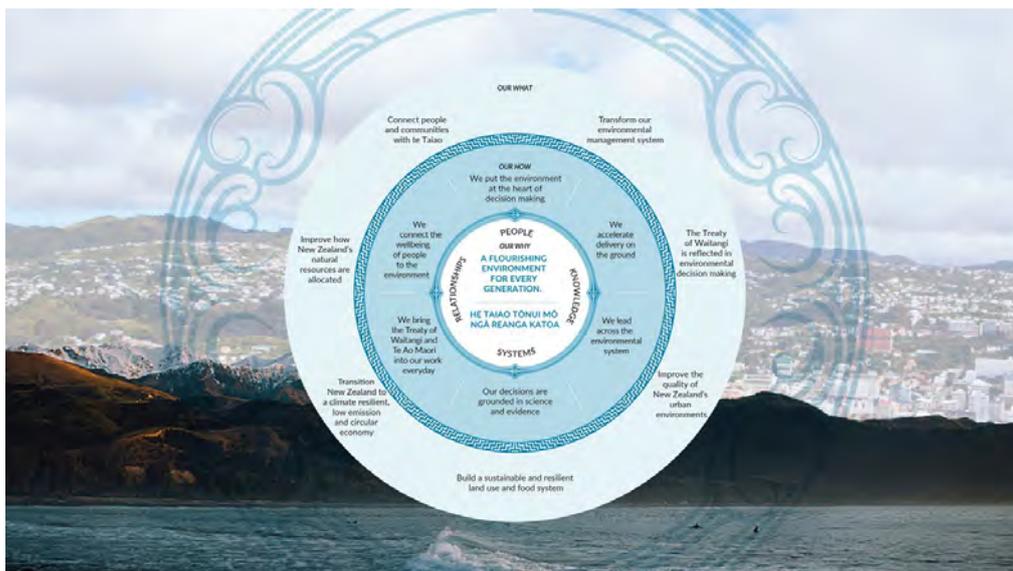
How do you report progress on investment areas or activities that relate to Te Mana o te Taiao?

- We regularly review progress of Fit for a Better World. This includes a review of the targets, key milestones, deliverables and expected outcomes. We are looking at strengthening what we monitor.
- Updates are provided to industry groups, Ministers and Cabinet.
- There are initiatives outside of Fit for a Better World that support conservation outcomes. These are reported separately.
- Each business unit also has relevant reporting frameworks. For example: Biosecurity New Zealand has four strategic outcomes: 'strengthening New Zealand's biosecurity system', 'reducing the impact of harmful pests and diseases in New Zealand', 'enabling and growing trade' and 'everyone champions biosecurity and owns responsibility' which all contribute to biodiversity outcomes.

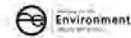
What are the three most important investment areas or activities in your organisation, particularly in relation to the natural environment?

- MPI is a large organisation and there are many priority areas that support natural environment outcomes.
- New investment areas are still being development through the NRC cluster and the Emissions Reduction Plan. This is budget sensitive and subject to Cabinet approval.
- There are many initiatives underway in our business units which will support better outcomes for the natural environment. Examples (not necessarily priorities or priority order) include:
 - He Waka Eke Noa
 - Integrated Farm Planning
 - Water security and availability
 - Various science plan accelerators which includes mātauranga Māori
 - Kauri Dieback Management Programme
 - Myrtle Rust website
 - Fisheries transformation
 - Forestry and Wood Processing Industry Transformation Plan
 - Open ocean aquaculture
 - Te Taiao and regenerative farming practices
 - Ngā Pouwhiro Taimatua (the Māori Primary Sector Forum)
 - Inputting into various international negotiations (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity and Free trade agreement with the EU)

c. MfE Presentation



Investment areas or activities underway



- **Resource Management Reform**
 - **Create environmental targets and limits**, which is the central purpose of the [proposed Natural and Built Environments Act](#) planned to be in place by 2023.
- **Māori rights and interests, Treaty obligation and partnership**
- **Climate change**
 - **National adaptation plan**, which will be an all of govt. strategy and action plan to guide climate change adaptation between 2022 and 2026, completed by August 2022
 - **Emissions reduction plan**, which sets out how we will meet emissions budgets, due end of 2021
- **Waste**
 - **Waste strategy and legislation**, which sets out innovative direction to transform the way we think about and regulate the management of waste, currently consulting

- *Connects with most/all of the outcomes in Te Mana o te Taiao*
- *Report progress against annual report (targets and measures), sits alongside environment reporting*

Biodiversity-related strands across MfE



1. **Environmental Reporting programme and ER Act amendments**
 - Next synthesis report (Environment Aotearoa 2022) released in April 2022
 - Amending the Act in line with PCE recommendations
 - Cross-domain themes
 - Core environment indicators
2. **National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity**
 - Regulatory tool within the RMA to protect indigenous biodiversity on land
 - Cabinet process to test exposure draft with key stakeholders
3. **Environmental limits in the Natural & Built Environments Act/National Planning Framework**
 - Limits set to protect ecological integrity
4. **Other**
 - Long-term insights briefing, under Public Service Act 2020
 - National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management
 - Jobs for Nature