

Supporting the kaupapa through legislation and policy
Te whakatinana i ngā ture me ngā momo kaupapa here e
tika ana mō te kaupapa

Collaborative Pathway Action Plan 2020-2025

Strategic context

The overall strategic direction for biodiversity in Aotearoa New Zealand over the period 2020-2050 is provided by [Te Mana o te Taiao \(Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy\)](#). The strategy's intention is to guide all those who work with or have an impact on biodiversity. The [Predator Free 2050 Strategy, Towards a Predator Free New Zealand](#), endorsed by Cabinet in 2020, sits under the umbrella of Te Mana o te Taiao as one of the core foundations. It comprises three areas – mobilise, innovate and accelerate, that describe how Aotearoa New Zealand will achieve the Predator Free 2050 goal to eradicate mustelids, rats and possums by 2050. Beneath the Predator Free 2050 (PF2050) Strategy sits [He Māhere Rautaki Whakakore Konihi, PF2050 5 Year Action Plan 2020-2025](#). This overarching action plan organises delivery of the PF2050 strategy into six pathways to help rationalise and focus the work required to achieve PF2050. These pathways are:

- *Mā ngā whānau, mā ngā hapū, mā ngā iwi e whakatau tō rātou kaitiakitanga* – **Whānau, hapū and iwi expressing kaitiakitanga**
- *Te whakatinana i ngā ture me ngā momo kaupapa here e tika ana mō te kaupapa* – **Supporting the kaupapa through legislation and policy**
- *He aronui, he aromataiwai, he aromātai i te rerekētanga* – **Measuring and assessing the difference we make**
- *Me whakaohoho, me whakamana ngā hāpori kia mahi i te mahi* – **Communities taking action**
- *Te mātauranga, te mahi auaha, te whakapai* – **Advancing our knowledge, innovation and improvement**
- *Te nuku atu i te pupuru i te maha o te kaikonihī kia iti, ki te ara haepapa pūmau* – **Moving from sustained predator control to eradication**

These six pathways each have a series of milestones and measures for achievement, and together they can be thought of as providing stepping stones to the ambitious PF2050 goal. In 2020, national collaborative groups composed of multiple agencies, organisations and iwi were formed and named for each of the six pathways. The purpose of these groups is to understand and allocate across those involved the actions within these pathways to ensure that the collective PF2050 goals are being achieved. Each group has a Collaborative Pathway Action Plan (2020-2025) that:

- drives the national achievement of the PF2050 Strategy milestones and Interim Goals;
- describes the measures being used to monitor progress and achievement;
- represents a joined-up approach to securing resources and facilitating partnerships in a collaborative, non-competitive way.

These plans are intended to be living documents and as such are a work in progress. Accountabilities for lead agencies and funding requirements are currently being explored by the collaborative groups and will be added to the plans once confirmed. It is important to note the impact that Covid-19 and subsequent lockdowns have had on planning and implementation timeframes. As such, many of the actions within the plans have had to be deferred. This is likely to continue to remain the case whilst the impacts of Covid-19 continue to be felt.

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This draft Supporting the kaupapa through legislation and policy Collaborative Pathway Action Plan was created by the collaborative group in July 2021.

This pathway aims to ensure that New Zealand has the appropriate legislative framework and policy tools to support PF2050 and that they are being used effectively.

This Collaborative Pathway Action Plan focuses on ensuring we have an optimal and interconnected policy and legislative system with which we can deliver Predator Free 2050. This requires horizon scanning and future focus, to ensure our legislation and policy doesn't operate as a handbrake, but rather supports the work of Predator Free 2050. This plan is dependent on the needs of the other collaborative groups, plus central and local government processes. The group will be identifying and aligning with areas key to Predator Free 2050 mahi.

Context

This plan outlines the work required to ensure we have a clear understanding of what work needs to be prioritised to support the kaupapa through legislation and policy. It outlines current knowledge and gaps, and indicators for the measures of success, as well as identifies:

- What should happen to achieve success indicators?
- When should it happen (Timeframe)
- Context/requirement
- Dependencies
- Prioritisation

Actions:

Actions describe the critical work and processes required to achieve milestones. No actions are optional. Actions are predominantly scheduled until 2025, except those that are necessary to continue the engagement in data management. This reflects the increasing uncertainty in assigning timeframes beyond 5 years and the need to review progress for all actions by 2023.

Timeframe:

By when is this action necessary? Whilst the milestones aren't timebound, their measures of success are. Please note: Some of these plans were developed prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, thus timeframes for these plans do not take into account the impacts Covid-19 have had (and continue to have) on ability to achieve some of the actions outlined. Timeframes should therefore be held with this in mind. Additionally, as one plans actions are often dependent on actions/activities of other collaborative action plans, a need to defer in one plan can have a ripple effect on actions across plans.

Dependencies:

Does something need to happen in another workstream first for this action to be worked on? An appendix will show actions which need to be happening in parallel.

Context/requirements:

Describes why an action has been suggested/necessary to be undertaken, or whether there is work happening in this space already that will help to build on our understanding of this work.

Prioritisation:

Work has been prioritised using the following system.

Maintaining: Minimum effort required to ensure we maintain and defend current gains / build necessary foundations

Progressing: Work required to ensure we meet cabinet approved Interim Goals and make progress towards key intermediate outcomes in PF2050 National Strategy

Accelerating: Ensuring all outcomes and commitments within PF2050 Strategy are met in a way that satisfies the needs and requirements all stakeholders and our commitment to operating within the principles of the PF2050 strategy are uncompromised, setting up PF2050 up for the best chance of success and scaling.



Collaborative Pathway Action Plan 2020-2025

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Milestone 1
 Ensure there is an optimal and interconnected wider biodiversity system in place that supports and strengthens PF2050

Action	Timeframe	Context / Requirement	Dependency	Prioritisation
1.1 Recommend the need for ensuring system leadership and focus on Treaty partnership in the biodiversity system	TBC	Get common understanding of the system and allow people to lift up and see work within wider system, and enable points to enact change	Need to signal importance of this mapping to Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy as well	Accelerating
1.2 Develop a current system map (what are the bounds, who is in, where does Predator Free sit (or not) within the system) and show interactions with related systems (e.g science policy, biosecurity, biodiversity)	TBC	Link with the regional think piece on the biodiversity system. There may be things we can't shift that we will need to accept	Interdependencies with other collaborative groups specifically <i>Data management group</i> and <i>Knowledge, innovation and improvement group</i>	Accelerating
1.3 Workshop with other collaborative groups to build understanding of what an ideal future biodiversity system is - What work has already been done here?	9 June 2021		Dependency with ALL other collaborative groups.	Accelerating
1.4 Identifying barriers and enabling points	TBC			Accelerating
1.5 Identify where the programme can influence change on those barriers and enablers	TBC			Accelerating
1.6 Ensuring communication of the parts, definitions, roles etc are well understood	TBC		Dependency with <i>Communities taking action group</i>	Accelerating

Milestone 3
The role of PF2050 in achieving wider biodiversity outcomes is recognised and provided for in national and regional biodiversity strategies

Action	Timeframe	Context / Requirement	Dependency	Prioritisation
Te Mana o te Taiao Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (ANZBS) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of links between PF2050 strategy and ANZBS (across all collaborative groups) 2. Set up process to allow good level of communication between the PF2050 groups and ANZBS (implementation team) 3. Constantly monitoring progress – reviewing papers as they come through to ensure alignment 	Ongoing	Understand how to Implement Te Mana o te Taiao, the ANZBS, and how to support the delivery of PF2050 by driving improvements to the wider biodiversity system Required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the development of the implementation plans. (This spans beyond the policy collaborative group – the other groups could also be involved as they each have expertise that will be relevant) • Staying connected with the implementation work to identify areas of overlap where efforts could be combined e.g. the ANZBS 2025 goal of reviewing and reforming conservation legislation 	Very similar to the milestone above regarding Resource Management reform and Biosecurity Act review Sufficient funding and resourcing needed for the ANZBS implementation	Accelerating
Regional Biodiversity Strategies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Investigate a process to ensure regional and national biodiversity strategies align and understand how all connect/align with Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy and other Act reviews 2. For Resource Management Act reform, constantly monitoring progress – reviewing papers as they come through to ensure alignment 3. Obtain resource to help fund the work needed 4. Supporting regulatory tools for PF2050 are considered alongside regional biodiversity strategies 	Now? By Dec 2021 From June 2022 (budget dependent)	Consistency in purpose, development and implementation of regional biodiversity strategies across NZ, resulting in clear, consistent guidance and leadership at a national level that provides a clear framework for regions developing clear and achievable strategies Resource needed in order to develop and effectively deliver biodiversity strategies that are successfully implemented and lead to meaningful outcomes	Links to Milestone 4 How to task someone to do action 1? Would it happen under the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy? Won't be able to accelerate these plans unless we have whole of system oversight	Accelerating (Particularly those 'structure' conversations as without clear and sound oversight, this will struggle)
Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PF2050 interim goals are being progressed through the implementation of the ANZBS • By 2025, regional biodiversity strategies are supporting PF2050 outcomes 				

Milestone 4

The specific regulatory needs of individual projects and PF2050 regional plans are identified and implemented

Action	Timeframe	Context / Requirement	Dependency	Prioritisation
<p>Regional pest management plans (RPMPs):</p> <p>4.1 Input into Biosecurity Act process</p> <p>4.2 Define the problem definition for RPMPs, including how the other collaborative groups seek to use them</p> <p>4.3 Understand the costs associated with RPMPs (including opportunity costs) – where is the best investment for achieving the outcome</p>	<p>Now</p> <p>July 2021</p> <p>By Dec 2021</p>	<p>Biosecurity Act review needs to look at how strategic biosecurity interventions can occur in current legislation</p> <p>Resourcing to carry out predator control as set out in the plans is an ongoing issue</p>	<p>Comms</p> <p>Link in with the data group?</p> <p>Financial resource to fund the implementation of management programmes (eradication/suppression etc).</p>	<p>Progressing</p>
<p>Codes of practice:</p> <p>4.4 Need leadership to come together to develop consistent codes of practice and toolbox of resources</p> <p>4.5 Utilise PF2050 Programme website to hold toolbox</p> <p>Capacity needs to be built to support the system and help people navigate it</p>	<p>ASAP for all</p>	<p>Need the codes of practice/best practice at multiple levels depending on scale and tool use. It is all just sitting there really for the taking. Again, players need to put aside narrow, individual thinking and band together to make it happen.</p>	<p>Dependency with the <i>Communities taking action group</i></p>	<p>Accelerating</p>
<p>Border biosecurity systems for offshore sites:</p> <p>1. Understand what ‘prioritised offshore sites’ means</p> <p>2. Understand who is responsible for implementing and maintaining the biosecurity system for islands under all types of tenure</p> <p>3. Update existing island biosecurity plans</p> <p>4. Implement island biosecurity plans</p>	<p>TBC</p> <p>TBC</p> <p>Biosecurity plans updated within 2 years</p> <p>As islands become Predator Free</p>	<p>This is largely being well managed through existing Department of Conservation programmes.</p> <p>Note: while this refers to offshore sites only, we need to think about biosecurity plans for mainland NZ too.</p>	<p>Dependency with the <i>Moving from sustained predator control to eradication group</i> and DOC’s National Eradication Team (NET)</p>	<p>Maintaining</p>
<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Codes of practice for PF2050 projects are available and being used at all levels of the system By 2023, border biosecurity plans are updated 				

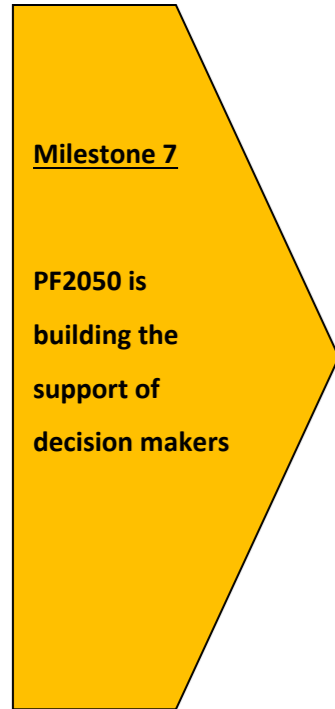
Milestone 5

The specific regulatory needs of individual projects and PF2050 regional plans are identified and implemented

Action	Timeframe	Context / Requirement	Dependency	Prioritisation
<p>As part of the conservation law reform:</p> <p>5.1 Contribute to the analysis/review of Conservation Management Strategies (CMS) as a tool to deliver PF2050</p> <p>5.2 Understand the role of CMS after the conservation law reform, and ensure that they are developed as part of the wider system (regional strategies, pest management plans etc)</p>	Before 2026	<p>Ensure the legislation is responsive and flexible to change in context (currently there is little scope to make changes to a CMS within the 10-year period)</p> <p>Each region is on a different review cycle, so some aren't planned for review for a number of years</p> <p>They need to line up with Regional Pest Management Plans, which might be at different stages of review</p>		Accelerating
<p>5.3 Identify which components of PF2050 projects or regional plans would benefit from regulatory tools or support</p>	Immediately	<p>On many occasions, PF2050 projects or regional plans can be developed independently of any regulatory mechanisms. This can also make conversations much easier with the community. However, this can carry a degree of risk such as not securing gains made in perpetuity or changes in the landscape altering implementation plans</p> <p>Identifying areas where regulatory tools could be used to provide some security or baseline support would be beneficial. Some of the tools that may be identified (such as a Regional Pest Management Plan programme – either site-led or species-led) may have limitations depending on its own regulatory context. These limitations need to be clarified.</p>	Resource Management Act and Biosecurity Act reforms – consideration around Regional Council oversight and alignment	<p>Progressing</p> <p>This is an area already being worked on – especially with regional councils exploring the use of RPMP programmes to support PF2050. However, it is a bit ad hoc and there is variation based on different regional context and interpretations. A lack of Biosecurity Act planning standards or expertise has been identified by regional councils with solutions or concepts to improve this area yet to be identified.</p>
<p>Measures: Conservation legislation allows for management plans that are responsive and flexible to change, and that can align with Regional Pest Management Plans</p>				

Milestone 6
National policy instruments that assist the work of PF2050 are identified and utilised (e.g. national pest management plans and unwanted organism classifications)

Action	Timeframe	Context / Requirement	Dependency	Prioritisation
<p>National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB)</p> <p>6.1 Ministry for the Environment to provide PF2050 lens over policy development and check it is facilitating and not putting up barriers to voluntary work on protecting and restoring indigenous biodiversity</p> <p>6.2 Ground truth through exposure draft process to ensure alignment with PF2050</p> <p>6.3 Understand how this will support PF2050 (including consideration and mitigation of unintended consequences)</p>	Middle of 2021	<p>Need to ensure that the NPSIB aligns well with PF2050, but also with other key biodiversity platforms, such as the ANZBS and other relevant national direction.</p> <p>Coordinated implementation support across these programmes will be essential.</p>	<p>Could <i>Communities taking action group</i> help through providing stories of where biodiversity is being protected and restored on private land?</p> <p>How to provide feedback through draft process?</p>	Maintaining
<p>Biosecurity Act</p> <p>6.4 Instruments are being investigated for alignment with PF2050</p> <p>6.5 Ensure the other collaborative groups understand the purpose of current instruments:</p> <p>a) What do the groups think the tools are going to help with (problem definition)?</p> <p>b) Report back to group on purpose of tools and look for other options/ tools which are more suitable</p> <p>6.6 Analyst to assess and ensure implementation goals are lining up</p> <p>6.7 Ensuring pathway plans, pest management plans and unwanted organisms plans (risk management tools) are considered to help keep areas free once they are eradicated. National/ regional depending on scale</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>ASAP</p> <p>TBC</p> <p>TBC</p>	<p>Opportunities through the implementation process to ensure greater alignment</p> <p>Tied into social licence</p> <p>Reinvasion – who’s responsible?</p>	<p>Will national instruments be different after the Act reviews (Biosecurity Act)?</p> <p><i>Communities taking action group</i> dependency for telling the story well and helping people understand and influence buy-in (if necessary)?</p>	Progressing
<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [By 2022], implementation of the NPSIB by relevant mandated authorities (Regional Councils, DOC, LINZ) is supporting PF2050 outcomes By 2022, a dedicated secretariat with a range of skills and expertise is in place to ensure alignment across the policy and legislation landscape 				



Action	Timeframe	Context / Requirement	Dependency	Prioritisation
<p>7.1 Define level of decision makers/ influencers – map out these groups and determine how we could influence them</p> <p>7.2 Ensure decision makers and funders have the full picture in front of them to ensure robust decision making</p>	Ongoing	A clear integrated picture of biodiversity management priorities in New Zealand, how that feeds down to regional priorities, and subsequent clarity over where Predator Free 2050 fits, through the implementation of the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy	<p>Strength of biodiversity strategies is important. See Milestone 3</p> <p>Link with social science work – question around mechanism/approaches to take to reach the desired outcome? This is audience specific</p> <p>Link in with audience (so connect with <i>communities taking action group</i> involvement)</p> <p>If is based on assumption on this being around resourcing, can't just be regional council specific</p>	Accelerating
<p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2022 there is a clear integrated picture of biodiversity management priorities in NZ, allowing funders to make decisions for investment 				

Milestone 8

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996 (HSNO) and Agricultural compounds and veterinary medicines (ACVM) requirements support decisions on novel predator control technologies and methods

Action	Timeframe	Context / Requirement	Dependency	Prioritisation
8.1 Understand whether there is a political and societal appetite to begin conversations	As soon as possible	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (HSNO) is keeping up with advances in science and technology	Related with Milestone 2	Accelerating
8.2 Understand problem definition and audience (conversations with the public) – How do we enable the “elephant in the room” question to be asked?	Ongoing for remainder of actions?	Act takes into account Te Tiriti o Waitangi more explicitly	Linkage with social science and <i>Communities taking action group</i> for social licence	
8.3 Looking at opportunities to ask “are conservation outcomes considered during decision making by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)”?		Conservational benefits or outcomes are considered during decision making	Not just about one tool – all tools	
8.4 Define the problem and answer: Need to build an authorising environment with the help of the <i>Communities taking action group</i>		Social science is helping drive discussion	Market issue (absent or too small) – for people looking to develop new products	
8.5 Continual conversation to keep scanning for new tools such as eDNA, biopesticides, introducing new organisms etc – ensure connection into <i>Advancing our knowledge, innovation and improvement group</i>		All parties understand the roles and mandate of respective agencies and authorities towards enabling new technologies	Is the economic model actually the right one for tool development and use?	
8.6 Policy conversations around influence and wellbeing framework (to look into break down of competitive market in local tool development)		Having adequate and effective tools is a huge dependency for PF2050. This is a critical area.		
Measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HSNO Act is responsive to advances in science and technology, and explicitly takes into account Te Tiriti o Waitangi • Wider conservation benefits are considered during HSNO decision making 				

