

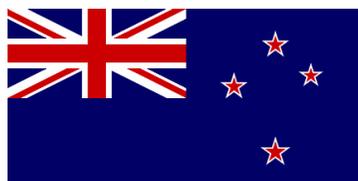


Forests and the Biodiversity Convention

**Independent Monitoring of the
Implementation of the Expanded Programme
of Work
in New Zealand**



Kowhai Consulting Ltd



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Citation:

Country monitoring report on New Zealand. (2008) 54 pages.
Independent monitoring of the implementation of the Expanded Work Programme on forest biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD POW), 2002-2007.
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Cover photo:

Ti Kōuka, Commonly known as the cabbage tree Ti kōuka (*Cordyline australis*) is widely found throughout New Zealand (except for Fiordland) and can live for hundreds of years. It can grow up to 20 metres high with trunks 1.5–2 metres in diameter and old specimens may be multi-stemmed, with such stems growing from vegetative sprouts at the base of the parent tree.¹ This photo is taken in the Pureora Forest Park which lies between Te Kuiti, Taumaranui and Lake Taupo.

Photos:

Harakeke Flowers

Phormium tenax, commonly known as flax or swamp flax, is one of New Zealand's most distinctive native plants and referred to by Māori as harakeke. In spring the black flower stalks, which can grow up to 5m tall, bloom with dull red, nectar-filled flowers attracting birds including Tui.² This example was taken outside Kowhai Consulting Ltd offices in Waitomo, New Zealand.

Pureora Forest Park foliage

Native forestry and foliage in the Pureora Forest Park which lies between Te Kuiti, Taumaranui and Lake Taupo

Dactylanthus

An example of New Zealand's indigenous flora, *Dactylanthus (Dactylanthus taylorii)*, which is New Zealand's only fully parasitic flowering plant. It's previous common name being wood rose, these examples were taken out of the Pureora Forest Park which lies between Te Kuiti, Taumaranui and Lake Taupo. The Māori name for dactylanthus is "pua o te reinga," meaning 'flower of the underworld,' and alludes to the way its flowers emerge from below ground.³

This report was made possible through the generous contribution of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For more information visit: www.globalforestcoalition.org

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¹ <http://www.teara.govt.nz/TheBush/NativePlantsAndFungi/ShrubsAndSmallTreesOfTheForest/6/mi>

² <http://www.teara.govt.nz/TheBush/NativePlantsAndFungi/FlaxAndFlaxWorking/1/en>

³ <http://www.doc.govt.nz/templates/page.aspx?id=33588>

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Harakeke Flowers

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Global Forest Coalition questionnaire was distributed for feedback to environmental NGOs, Māori organisations, research centres, government agencies, academics and industry related stakeholders such as forest owners and managers associations. Of the 75 questionnaires distributed, 16 responses were received, a response rate of 20%.

A consultation workshop to inform participants of the current situation, discuss survey results and prompt input and feedback was successful in increasing awareness, knowledge and obtaining perspectives.

A copy of this report will be provided to the relevant Government departments and any response will be distributed together with the final report to key interest groups to inform change and educate others.

2. BACKGROUND

From July – September 2007 Kōwhai Consulting Ltd conducted a survey in partnership with the Global Forest Coalition, the GFC. The GFC is an umbrella organisation representing environmental and Indigenous people's organisations at an international level.

Kōwhai Consulting Ltd is one of the leading Māori professional consultancies in New Zealand. With a team of ten consultants in three locations, Kōwhai provides a wide range of professional advisory services to national and regional organisations, both public and private.

Māori development is a multi-faceted discipline and has a number of unique features not generally found in other business or development sectors. It typically combines social, cultural, economic and environmental imperatives within a single initiative. Kōwhai's consulting group combine specialisations in each of these areas to offer clients an integrated range of advice and services.

This research process aims to monitor and assess how governments are implementing the Expanded Programme of Work (POW) on Forest Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity ('CBD') in 20 different countries.

When deciding to adopt this CBD/POW, the COP-6 of the CBD 'invited' Parties, Governments, NGOs, international and regional organisations, etc. to address:

- a. The need to focus on key priorities for sustainable use of forest resources and the equitable sharing of benefits;
- b. The need to facilitate adequate participation of indigenous and local communities and the need to respect their rights and interests;
- c. The need for urgent conservation action for forests that are ecologically significant and/or most important for biological diversity on national and regional scales, in accordance with national priorities, where forest biodiversity loss or threats of loss are significant or of great concern, but also to work to enhance conservation in all types of forests, both within and outside protected areas;
- d. The need to achieve synergies and avoid duplications between the work of the key international instruments and bodies, such as the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;
- e. The need to ensure capacity-building and the provision of adequate financial, human and technical resources to allow implementation of the work programme by all relevant stakeholders;
- f. The need to ensure that relevant activities be effectively incorporated into national and subnational forest and biological diversity strategies and programmes;

- g. The need for clarification of the links between the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management.

3. METHODOLOGY

The key objective of this project was to distribute and report on the questionnaire created by the GFC. This questionnaire was designed to draw out varying elements in relation to the POW on Forest Biological Diversity. The results from the questionnaire will be used to produce a research report measuring implementation of the POW by different countries.

The questionnaire was sent to over 70 environmental NGOs, Māori organisations, research centres, government agencies, academics and industry related stakeholders such as forest owners and managers associations.

This summary of findings will contribute to material for inclusion in a final report to be presented at the ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD (May 2008) with the aim to provide input to the long-term development of the CBD/POW and the commitments taken up by countries for national level implementation.

Substantive responses have come from the key players in forestry biodiversity, both Government and non-government with Government departments choosing to respond in collaboration.

A number of organisations to whom the survey was distributed advised that they were unable to respond to the survey either because they lacked awareness or lacked capacity to respond.

We note that the process did have shortcomings particularly given the lack of Government engagement. Many of the questions pertaining to traditional knowledge and recognition of indigenous rights were either not answered or not answered in full. A fuller independent and objective response from Te Puni Kokiri (the Ministry of Māori Development) would have been appropriate. Most environmental interest groups and Māori organisations appeared largely unaware.

Overall, it would appear that Government and non-government organisations need to work together more to ensure an acceptable level of awareness and implementation of the POW. A greater focus on informing and including stakeholders and other interest groups in policy development is necessary to achieve this.

For future consultation processes of this kind it is suggested that an improved methodology would be to provide resources for participation by indigenous and non-governmental groups.

4. GENERAL INFORMATION

New Zealand's environmental, geophysical and socioeconomic aspects

New Zealand is a cluster of islands in the South Pacific. Its three largest islands, the North Island, the South Island, and Stewart Island, are much bigger than most that dot the Pacific page of the atlas, and they lie mostly on a north-east by south-west axis⁴. New Zealand is an independent nation and a member of the Commonwealth. Comparable in size (268,680 sq km) to Great Britain, Japan and Colorado in the United States, New Zealand has a diverse multicultural population of four million people, making it one of the world's least crowded

⁴ *The State of New Zealand's Environment (1997) Chapter 2 p. 3*

countries. New Zealand's indigenous Māori, a Polynesian people, make up around 15% of the population⁵.

The climate of New Zealand reflects both its location and its geography: maritime, temperate, and breezy (some would say windy). The moist breezes blow mainly from the west, swirl up over the mountains, and generate heavy clouds which spill their rain as they rise. As a result, the west coast, particularly of the South Island, is wet and lush; the east coast is drier. The winters are cool to cold, the summers are warm to hot.⁶ The north is subtropical and the south temperate. The seasons are opposite to those in the Northern Hemisphere. The warmest months are December, January and February, and the coldest are June, July and August. In summer, the average maximum temperature ranges between 20°C and 30°C; in winter, between 10°C and 15°C. Extremes of temperature are unusual.⁷

In recent years, as the power of the Southern Oscillation (the Pacific Ocean's see-sawing high and low air pressure systems) and the associated El Niño and La Niña weather patterns have become better understood, they have provided explanations for unusually cool summers—or equally unusual warm ones— and the droughts which sometimes parch the east coast of both main islands. The climate is ideal for agriculture, and to the casual visitor, the country is a land of lush green farms and neatly fenced paddocks full of cows and sheep. Pine forests, big and small, are another, more recent feature. The number of farms and livestock tends to disguise the fact that less than one-quarter of New Zealand is less than 200 metres above sea level. Steep hills or mountain ranges, sometimes brown, bare, and badly eroded, sometimes green and clad in lush native forest, often form a backdrop to the scene.⁸

Extensive areas of New Zealand have been set aside as national parks, including Fiordland, Aoraki/Mt Cook and Tongariro. The North Island has New Zealand's largest lake, Taupo (606 sq km), longest river, Waikato (425km), and most of the country's active volcanoes – Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe and Tongariro – all of them usually quiet. Hot springs, geysers and mudpools also form part of the volcanic system centred around Rotorua. In the South Island, one of the most striking physical features is the Southern Alps/ Kā Tiritiri o te Moana. These, along with fiords, glaciers and lakes, and the coastal plains of Canterbury and Southland, add to the variety of the South Island's scenery. New Zealand's deepest lake (Hauroko, 462m) and deepest cave (Nettlebed, 889m) are also located in the South Island. Protected offshore islands and oceanic reserves ensure New Zealand's unique plants and wildlife are preserved⁹.



Pureora Forest Park foliage

Almost without exception, the animals and birds seen from the road on a drive through New Zealand, have been introduced and have some link to farming. The indigenous species are more shy. New Zealand parted company with the prehistoric supercontinent, Gondwana, 80 million years ago. This has produced species of plants, animals, and birds that are found nowhere else in the world, and that need either their ancient shadowy forest habitat or their remote windswept coastal rookeries to survive. Most famous among these is the flightless

⁵ <http://www.stats.govt.nz/NR/rdonlyres/5AE857F5-8ED6-4A98-BDE9-5EFA9C5D4EAD/0/5598NZinprofile2007ffWEB.pdf> (The information in this brochure is compiled by Statistics New Zealand. All figures are as at 30 June unless otherwise specified.)

⁶ Supra at note 4, p. 5

⁷ Supra at note 5

⁸ Supra at note 4, p. 5

⁹ Supra at note 5

kiwi, a forest-dwelling bird that filled a niche normally occupied by mammals. Apart from two small bats, that also took to 'walking' rather than flying, there were no mammals in New Zealand. Here, the role of predator fell to birds, such as the New Zealand falcon and the huge Haast's eagle, the latter now extinct along with its main prey, the giant moa. Other unique animals also succumbed to the impact of humans and their introduced species, while some only just survived. The tuatara, a lizard-like reptile that roamed the islands of emerging New Zealand when dinosaurs ruled the Earth, and the giant tusked weta, an ancient wingless relative of crickets and grasshoppers, are still threatened with extinction. Unique trees, such as the kauri, the kahikatea, and the totara, have survived but their range has been dramatically reduced. In the higher latitudes and altitudes are the southern beech forests which once formed great swathes through the part of Gondwana which united New Zealand, Antarctica, and southern South America.¹⁰

More than 70% of the population lives in the 16 main urban areas. In addition to Wellington and Auckland, New Zealand's major urban centres are Christchurch, Hamilton, Napier-Hastings and Dunedin. There are universities in Auckland, Hamilton, Palmerston North, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. English is the everyday language of New Zealand. English, Māori and New Zealand Sign Language are recognised as official languages. New Zealand's largest religious denominations are Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian. Sport and cultural activities are important aspects of New Zealand life.¹¹

NZ Demographics

Based on the 2006 Census 4,027,947 people usually live in New Zealand. This is an increase of 290,667 people, or 7.8%, since the 2001 Census¹². With a population of 1.3 million Auckland's population ranks 1st in size out of the 16 regions in New Zealand – 32.4% of New Zealand's total population. 67.6% of people in New Zealand belong to the European ethnic group while 14.6% of people belong to the Māori ethnic group¹³.

Ethnic Groups(1) in New Zealand, 2006 Census		%
European	2,609,589	67.6
Māori	565,329	14.6
Pacific peoples	265,974	6.9
Asian	354,549	9.2
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	34,746	0.9
Other ethnicity		
New Zealander	429,429	11.1
Other ethnicity-other	1,494	0.0
Total	430,881	11.2

(1) People can choose to identify with more than one ethnic group, therefore percentages do not add up to 100.

Māori have occupied this country since 1300AD (approx) although they did not identify themselves by this collective name until the arrival of European people. Abel Tasman was the first European to see New Zealand in 1642 followed by James Cook in 1769 who claimed New Zealand for Great Britain (the North Island 1769, the South Island 1770).¹⁴

The Treaty of Waitangi – New Zealand's Founding Document?

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Supra at note 5

¹² <http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/census-outputs/quickstats/snapShotNZ.htm?type=region?tab=PopulationDwellings&id=9999999>

¹³ <http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/census-outputs/quickstats/snapShotPlace.htm?id=1000002&type=region&ParentID=>

¹⁴ Supra at note 5

In 1835 the Māori Chiefs of New Zealand signed the Declaration of Independence declaring New Zealand an independent state with sovereign power and authority in the land to reside with the chiefs 'in their collective capacity', expressed as the United Tribes of New Zealand¹⁵.

In 1840 the Treaty of Waitangi was signed between the Māori Chiefs and the British Crown. It's two texts, one Māori and one English have led to a history of conflict particularly as the English text is not an exact translation of the Māori text. Despite the problems caused by the different versions, both represent an agreement in which Māori gave the Crown rights to govern and to develop British settlement, while the Crown guaranteed Māori full protection of their interests and status, and full citizenship rights.¹⁶

A brief description of the two versions is provided by the Waitangi Tribunal. It states that:

"The preamble of the English version states the British intentions were to:

- protect Māori interests from the encroaching British settlement;
- provide for British settlement; and
- establish a government to maintain peace and order.

The Maori text has a different emphasis. It suggests that the Queen's main promises to Māori were to:

- secure tribal rangatiratanga; and
- secure Māori land ownership"¹⁷

Characterisation of forests occurring in New Zealand

Currently there is about 23.4% indigenous forest cover contained mainly in both wet and dry temperate forest ecosystems, of this about half is virgin forest area. Add to this the fact that the Government refers to plantations as planted forests it is important to realise that slightly less than 8% of the total land mass of the country is in exotic plantation cover of which about 89 to 90% is in a single species (pinus radiata). See also the Government's response to question 15 in the results summary. Further information can be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (website: www.maf.govt.nz).

The land tenure regime and forest management situation in the country

Essentially the land tenure regime in New Zealand comprises: Māori customary land (inalienable) Maori freehold land (alienable), Crown land, Crown land reserved for Māori (land often used for settlements) and general land. For particulars note the Government response to question 19 in this report.

Most of the indigenous forest cover in the country is in Crown title while most of the plantation cover is in private land title some of which is under Māori ownership.

The status and situation of forests and forest peoples before and after the entry into force of the CBD/POW

Indigenous forests have been relatively stable at around 23.4% of the total land mass for more than 40 years, thus the POW has had little direct impact on the status of forests. Most Māori no longer live in the forests and so while Māori are traditionally forest dependant peoples (largely) the POW has also had little direct impact on forest dependant peoples. The concept of community conserved areas has also not received much Government uptake further lessening the impact directly on forests however also see the Government response to question 28.

¹⁵ <http://aotearoa.wellington.net.nz/imp/dec.htm>

¹⁶ The information under this section has been taken directly from the website of the Waitangi Tribunal - <http://www.waitangitribunal.govt.nz/treaty/meaning.asp>

¹⁷ Ibid

Predominant forest management practices (including legal framework) before and after the inception of the CBD/POW

Again there has been little legislative change in terms of forest management directly. However amendments to New Zealand's existing legislative regime such as the Resource Management Act are a direct result of the country's involvement and over the years management practice has improved, particularly with the election of the Labour-Alliance Govt and the ending of logging of indigenous forests on Crown land. Please see the detailed Government response to questions 11(b), 12, 13 and 15 in relation to actions taken: to address the underlying causes of forest biodiversity loss and degradation; to protect forests from identified threats; to restore, mitigate and eradicate those identified threats; and to apply the eco-system approach.

New Zealand's role in deforestation and forest conservation abroad, as well as market-based conservation initiatives originated in New Zealand

"New Zealand is committed towards working at addressing illegal logging and associated trade problems. Whilst no formal policy has been in place preceding this development phase, officials have been working in areas that can influence addressing illegal logging."¹⁸

Government policy on the surface does not in theory contribute to deforestation or forest impacts but one respondent noted that a consideration of Government funded research groups reveals that NZ based research is being used in several countries to inform the forest and timber management there. NZ has a reputation as a world leader in timber and forestry research and this includes genetic engineering. However, the respondent notes that New Zealand research has meant that the use of genetically engineered trees overseas has been enhanced and empower. Bilateral trade agreements may be a concern as while we might be fairly benign in relationship to them internally, the question is what does New Zealand import that contributes to deforestation overseas.

The Imported Tropical Timber Group (ITTG) comprises members from environmental NGOs, timber manufacturers and importers (with MAF advice), including Greenpeace International and is trying to deal with lessening the importing of illegal timbers. It is a significant challenge because of the problem of chain of custody documentation, compounded by corruption in producer countries. One respondent notes that there is a need for Government leadership in terms of being prepared to ban imports from countries where it cannot be irrefutably established that the timber and timber products New Zealand import is truly sustainable. The problem with this is that Government is loathe to intervene too much in case it breaches WTO rules.

New Zealand also supports biodiversity conservation in other countries, with a focus on the South Pacific region. One example is its support for the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme (SPREP) in the form of assistance with species recovery programmes, animal and weed pest control, and the development of SPREP's strategic plans¹⁹.

The role of international institutions, such as the World Bank, UN Food and Agriculture Organization, UN Conference on Trade and Development, World Trade Organization, and other relevant regional ones in helping New Zealand implement the CBD/POW

International trade agreements impact on environmental management and trade impacts on forest management, especially in poorer countries, but international agreements often mean that while poorer countries are exploited more, richer countries have environmental protection weakened by trade agreements with them.

The New Zealand Government "aims to harmonise its objectives for trade and for the environment, both multilaterally through the WTO and through free trade agreements, to achieve the overarching goal of promoting sustainable development worldwide. In 2001, the Government adopted a framework for integrating environment issues and trade agreements.

¹⁸ <http://www.maf.govt.nz/forestry/illegal-logging/illegal-logging-discussion-paper/7-questions.htm>

¹⁹ <http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/picture/doing/international.html>

The framework guides New Zealand's trade negotiations with other countries and seeks to ensure a linkage between trade and environment policy, including a mutual commitment to meet environmental standards."²⁰ Further information can be obtained from the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade website – www.mfat.govt.nz.

Environmental changes occurring in New Zealand since the entry into force of the CBD/POW

There has been some change since the introduction of the POW but some of this is also as a result of better research. The amount of change directly attributable is debatable though amendments to New Zealand's key pieces of environmental legislation and policy are positive indications. The integrated approach to sustainable management and the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NZBSAP) provide a good platform from which to build. Much of these changes are discussed within this document in relation to the Government's response to key questions.

5. RESULTS

In total, approximately 75 questionnaires were sent to environmental NGOs, indigenous (Māori) organisations, research centres, government agencies, academics and industry related stakeholders such as forest owners and managers associations.

Responses were received from 16 organisations largely in hand-written form and in addition, some individuals contacted Kōwhai by telephone to advise their inability or incapacity to participate.

Of the responses received:

10 completed the questionnaire. Three respondents failed to complete the majority of questions in the questionnaire, suggesting a lack of capacity to answer all questions.

4 indicated they would work collaboratively with other agencies to complete the questionnaire (MfE, MFAT, DoC, TPK). Note that the Government response sent in by MAF has been included as one of the 10 completed questionnaires.

2 chose not to complete the questionnaire due to lack of capacity or inability. One respondent recommended organisations the questionnaire could be forwarded to.

The low response rate, and responses from those who chose to participate in the survey, suggests that thorough knowledge of the machinations of the CBD/POW is restricted to a small number of agencies, principally to specific agencies within the Government sector.

6. RESULTS SUMMARY

This section summarises the results of the survey and is presented in five areas:

- Awareness and Implementation;
- Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit Sharing;
- Institutional and socio-economic enabling
- Knowledge, Assessment and Monitoring
- Indigenous Peoples' Rights

We note that respondents were asked to answer these questions from their knowledge of Government policy and processes.

²⁰ <http://www.mfat.govt.nz/Trade-and-Economic-Relations/NZ-and-the-WTO/Trade-Issues/0-environment.php>

Awareness and Implementation

The first eleven questions relate to general awareness and implementation of the POW on Forest Biological Diversity.

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 1) Are you aware of the existence of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity?</i>	5	5		

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 2) Do you consider the POW (or parts of it) useful to enhance the status of forest biological diversity in NZ?</i>	6			4

	Comment Provided	No Response
<i>Question 3) Why is the POW useful?</i>	6	3

<i>Comments Provided</i>	
Government Response	The POW is sufficiently comprehensive to meet the needs and priorities of different parties for whom specific portions of the POW will apply in different ways according to national priorities and needs. For NZ the relevant portions are usefully aligned with biodiversity related government policies and statutes.
Respondent 2	The POW is the way in which Governments will implement conservation work in relation to forest biodiversity and as such is vital in terms of biodiversity protection as well as recognition of Indigenous rights.
Respondent 3	Guideline for better forest management.
Respondent 4	Any attempt is better than nothing.
Respondent 7	Provides an impetus for forest biodiversity protection and acknowledges the role and contribution indigenous peoples' have or should have
Respondent 9	I cannot comment on detail. But in principle let me state that anything, absolutely anything, that brings biodiversity to the fore is useful.
Respondent 10	Because it provides further impetus to protecting and sustainably managing our forests

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 4) Is the POW (or parts of it) being implemented in NZ?</i>	6	1	3

<i>Comments Provided</i>

Government Response	NZ has incorporated the principles set out in the POW on FBD through a number of key policy measures. While NZ does not have a national forest programme, the roles and values of forests are embodied in a range of conservation and sustainable use orientated policies and proposed policies. Matters related to biodiversity within natural forests are reflected in the objectives, actions and priorities of the NZ Biodiversity Strategy which focuses on reversing the decline of NZ's unique biodiversity, much of which comprises forest types and habitats. Specific policies focus on illegal logging, sustainable use (through the Resource Management Act (RMA)) and the role of forests in both climate change mitigation and maintaining water and soil values.
Respondent 2	In theory yes, but the reality is that like most Governments, this Government has picked and chosen which pieces to give priority to and which pieces to ignore. For example, the concept of Community Conserved Areas has not been driven by this Government to the detriment of both Tangata Whenua and Forests. Yes, it could have served as a useful tool for the recognition of Indigenous Conservation.
Respondents 3, 7 and 10	Yes some parts are being implemented.
Respondent 9	There is some work around biodiversity being implemented. But I have no idea as to whether or not that is because of the POW. Obviously Govt are big time "bio aware" at the moment, but that is due to a wide range of influences.

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 5) Does the NZ government have a programme of public consultation and discussion for the design, implementation and monitoring of the POW?</i>	4	3	3

<i>Question 5) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	<p>Awareness about the role of forests and forest biological diversity is promoted through the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP). It is also applied through education curricula, and through government agency publications focusing on the varied roles of forests – conservation, climate change mitigation, water and soil protection, habitats and recreation.</p> <p>The public is also being encouraged to participate in a number of government sponsored processes related to the current and future importance of forests, such as the community conservation projects and specific policy measures related to forests, climate change mitigation and sustainable land management.</p>

Respondent 2	Again, there is a consultation process in place but it has not been highly successful, partly because of a lack of a corresponding capacity building programme and partly because of Government gate keeping practices.
Respondent 3	Not that I am aware of.
Respondent 7	Yes but a rather inadequate one.
Respondent 10	The consultation workshop in relation to this survey was the first I knew of the POW.

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
Question 6) Which parts of the POW are being implemented?	4	1	5

Question 6) Comment Provided	
Government Response	<p>New Zealand implements portions of the POW relevant to our forests including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying the Ecosystem Approach to the Management of all Types of Forests (Element 1, Goal 1) • Reducing the threats and mitigating impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (Element 1, Goal 2) • Protecting, Recovering and Restoring Forest Biodiversity (Element 1, Goal 3) • Promoting Sustainable Use of Forest Biodiversity (Element 1, Goal 4) • Enhancing the institutional enabling environment – including domestic initiatives and internationally-focused “promotion of forest law enforcement and addressing related trade.” (Element 2, Goal 1) • Addressing socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity” (Element 2, Goal 2) • Increasing public education, participation, and awareness (of the value of forest biodiversity and its goods and services at all levels). (Element 2, Goal 3) • Characterising and analysing, from forest ecosystem to global scale, and developing, a general classification of forests on various scales in order to improve the assessment of status and trends of forest biological diversity (Element 3, Goal 1) • Improving knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity, based on available information (Element 3, Goal 2) • Improving understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (Element 3, Goal 3) • Improving the infrastructure for data and

	information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biological diversity (Element 3, Goal 4)
Respondent 2	The issue of Protected Areas is one that this Government has picked up and developed almost more than any other but this has not always been done with adequate consultation. They have also been quick in picking up on some pest eradication programmes but the methodology is highly contested and they have also partly applied an endangered species recovery programme at least in relation to some bird species, but their work on plantation development has undone a lot of their valuable efforts as large scale monocultural plantations pose a threat to forest biodiversity which this Government attempts to mask (in my opinion) with their insistence on calling plantations planted forests.
Respondent 3	Element 1 Goals 1, 2, & 3 in part Element 2 All goals in part Element 3 Goals 1 & 2 in part
Respondent 10	Aspects of Goals 1, 2 and 3 are being actioned and promoted by a range of agencies, community groups and individuals. Goals 4 and 5 are as yet not well developed for implementation

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 7) What process is in place to implement the POW in NZ?</i>	3	4	3

<i>Question 7) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	The POW goals, objectives and activities are not implemented in a single specific process but rather incorporated into the array of conservation, sustainable management and forest-related statutes. They also align with a number of non-governmental initiatives and accords.
Respondent 2	The Department of Conservation has major responsibility for development of this programme and herein lies one of the problems as DOC is traditionally under funded.
Respondent 10	Aspects of the POW are statutory responsibilities for government agencies. Community groups are active through stewardship roles.

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 8) Is the POW being incorporated in sectoral policies? In which sector/s?</i>	4	4	2

<i>Question 8) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	The National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan provides for various sectoral biodiversity-related initiatives; including sustainable use related sectors of agriculture (including horticulture) and forestry.

Respondent 2	Yes, in particular in relation to the work being done on climate change mitigation and carbon sinks, although the cynical might question whether this is primarily an economic motivation.
Respondent 9	Again, I see some mention of biodiversity in sectors. For example, the agricultural sector, but really how meaningful this is, is questionable. There is a huge delusion around agriculture in NZ. For example, the general agriculture research focus is to address their massive negative environmental impact through "new technology". The problem is, it never happens. They make tiny bits of progress, but at the end of the day a paddock can never do what a forest does. In forestry, there is a definite groundswell of biodiversity awareness in the plantation sector. The phrase non-timber values is being coined more and more, and this captures, air quality, species perpetuation, flora and fauna, habitat, water quality, recreational, values etc. The concept of multi species canopies and continuous cover harvest systems are also receiving a lot of attention. In my view the single biggest opportunity to quickly increase NZ biodiversity lies in the plantation forestry sector.
Respondent 10	To a limited extent e.g. Agriculture sector, Fonterra Accord, Waikato Regional Council-Clean Streams, Forestry Accord to avoid clearance of indigenous vegetation, QEII, rules in District Council plans on vegetation clearance.

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 9) What resources are allocated to the implementation of the POW?</i>	3	4	3

<i>Question 9) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	Resources for the POW implementation are drawn from parts of a number of wider biodiversity-related programmes undertaken by a number of government departments. Some private and conservation organisation resources also contribute. As such, no information on specific resource allocated to the POW is available.
Respondent 2	Not enough and this is evidenced by the pest eradication programme and the reliance on aerial dropping of pesticides proven to have by kill amongst native bird life
Respondent 10	Indirect allocation

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 10) What personnel is being charged with POW implementation?</i>	3	4	3

<i>Question 10) Comment Provided</i>

Government Response	As for question 9 above, the personnel involved with POW are also responsible for other areas of biodiversity and natural resource work, and therefore no specific resource allocation information is available.
Respondent 2	I would guess that again this would be DOC staff primarily.
Respondent 10	Indirectly personnel of agencies have POW responsibilities but they may not be referred to as this.

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 11) Are the underlying causes of forest biodiversity loss and degradation being identified and addressed?</i>	6	2	2

<i>Question 11) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	Yes, especially through programmes under the New Zealand NBSAP and work related to control of invasive alien species.
Respondent 2	Some are being addressed, some have never been prioritised and some have been ignored or (as stated in the "Keeping the Promise" report by the Govt) have been addressed in the general programme of work on forests (unspecified)
Respondent 3	They appear to be being slowly identified but addressing the causes is even slower, probably due to lack of resources.
Respondent 4	In some cases and to a limited extent.
Respondent 9	Depends on your definition of "addressed"
Respondent 10	Partly -variable across NZ. Depends on the will and expertise of government agencies

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 11a) Please specify the underlying causes identified?</i>	7	2	1

<i>Question 11a) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	For New Zealand the most important cause is the impacts of invasive alien species.
Respondent 2	Indigenous land tenure is an area that needs a lot more work in this country and this has been highlighted by the recent Foreshore and Seabed legislation and the subsequent United Nations report condemning it. While the Foreshore and Seabed is not an area primarily associated with Forests it is an example of Government policy being inconsistent with the recommendations of the report of the Global Workshop on Underlying Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Costa Rica in 1998.
Respondent 3	Loss of animal species and habitats. Damage to forests by imported animals and pathogens.

Respondent 4	Pest, pest plant identification...and in some cases attempts are being made to eradicate/control.
Respondent 5	Clearance, Fragmentation, Pests
Respondent 9	(Identified by me) Greed based uncontrolled Capitalism; Colonisation; A non-mauri based environmental management ethic
Respondent 10	Clearance for agriculture activities; Destruction by pests (plant and animal)

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 11b) Please specify the actions taken to address the underlying causes identified?</i>	7	2	1

<i>Question 11b) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	<p>Actions are through programmes to identify, monitor and manage invasive alien species, particularly through MAF-Biosecurity New Zealand and Department of Conservation border control, surveillance and pest management strategies.</p> <p>New Zealand has a comprehensive suite of tools that includes risk assessment and economic and environmental impact assessment methodologies. These are used to manage the risk posed by intentional and unintentional introductions of alien species.</p> <p>Three significant pieces of legislation exist to regulate biosecurity risks: the Biosecurity Act 1993, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, and the Resource Management Act 1991 have specific regulatory and policy development provisions that mitigate the risk posed by alien species in order to protect biodiversity values. Risk assessment for pest and pathways activities occurring at the border are undertaken in line with international obligations (WTO, OIE etc) and follow generic risk assessment procedures.</p> <p>New Zealand has an ongoing programme of risk assessment and import health standard development to support management of intentional imports at the border, and all new sanitary/phtyo-sanitary requirements are risk based and technically justifiable. New Zealand's biosecurity system also has a range of policy and procedural processes to deal with the risks associated with exotic incursions and a significant number of assessments have occurred in the last five years. Comprehensive environmental and economic impact assessments have been undertaken for a range of alien invasives, including exotic lymantriid moths, a range of marine bio-invaders, invasive ants species, foot and mouth disease, avian influenza and animal and plant diseases of concern.</p> <p>New Zealand has active surveillance for some alien species (ants, Lymantriid moths, wood boring beetles)</p>

	<p>and passive surveillance, whereby the general public may report new species through a central call centre. There is a standard response to these post-border detections, including an assessment of risks to the environment.</p> <p>Agencies such as the Department of Conservation have developed a further suite of risk assessment and management prioritisation tools, such as a weed risk assessment tool, an aquatic plant pest assessment model and a threatened species ranking system, all of which identify risks posed by alien species.</p> <p>New Zealand has a relatively new “whole of government” system to manage the prevention, control and eradication of alien invasive species (both terrestrial and aquatic). This new structure derives from the Biosecurity Strategy of 2003 and has seen the establishment of Biosecurity New Zealand (within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) as the single point leadership and accountability for the nation’s Biosecurity effort. The national Biosecurity ‘system’ involves other key stakeholders including the Department of Conservation, the Ministries of Health and Fisheries and Regional Councils. New Zealand has a comprehensive biosecurity border management system that utilises a range of tools to prevent the introduction of alien species. Risk profiling of pathways and products, effective sanitary measures, national surveillance programmes aimed at high risk pests and high risk sites, and high levels of inspections of risk goods greatly reduces the risk of introduction.</p> <p>“Whole of government” procedures are now in place to facilitate rapid and effective response which increases the likelihood of successful management. Additional contingency planning, across agency response preparedness strategies, memoranda of understanding and training exercise are in place for possible high profile incursions such as Foot and Mouth disease and Avian Influenza.</p> <p>New Zealand has a number of agencies with a high level of expertise in eradication methods for a range of high impact vertebrate pests such as rats and mustelids. Tools are also well developed for a number of high impact invertebrate species, like ants and moths, and international collaboration and learning is utilised to facilitate effective control and eradication of species such as pest fish and aquatic invasive plants.</p> <p>New Zealand is utilising an ecosystems approach to assess and manage the risk posed by exotic alien invasive species. A number of modelling tools are in development to facilitate climate, ecosystem and habitat mapping to better predict the potential host and distribution profiles of many of these potential alien</p>
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	<p>invasives. Research has been undertaken to risk profile a suite of species such as ornamental fish and organisms from countries of similar bio geographical association (e.g. South American continent), in order to proactively indicate future risk species and pathways.</p> <p>New Zealand uses a precautionary approach (as defined in Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration and the WTO SPS Agreement) as appropriate to manage risks from alien invasives because of the lack of quantitative information and the uniqueness of New Zealand's isolated island biodiversity.</p> <p>The Department of Conservation manages one third of the land area of New Zealand for conservation purposes, significant portions of which are covered in indigenous forests. These forests are afforded complete protection under the Conservation Act 1987, the National Parks Act 1980 and the Reserves Act 1977. As part of its management, the Department of Conservation undertakes extensive pest control on both a site and species led basis (depending upon the circumstances involved). The vast majority of the departments work is targeted at the management of impacts from existing pests such as possums, deer, goats, rats and mice, though it plays a significant role in assisting MAF Biosecurity New Zealand assess and manage new pest incursions.</p> <p>Regional and local councils also play a role in invasive species management through their Regional Pest Management Strategies, as required under the Biosecurity Act 1993. The Act, and its subsequent amendments, has seen the development of a new era for both animal and plant pest management in New Zealand. It enables local and regional councils, undertake and co-ordinate pest management in a manner specific to the Region's needs and expectations.</p>
Respondent 2	The Government has taken some (contentious at times) action on forest pests especially.
Respondent 3	Strengthening Biosecurity resources and instituting animal breeding programmes to increase individual species numbers.
Respondent 4	1080 poison, Biodiversity Management Strategy, Local/Territorial Authority Planning Docs.
Respondent 5	Logging Constraints, Pest Control
Respondent 9	<p>On capitalism, they are trying to address this by applying capitalist market principles to the problem (emission trading etc) - the wairua in this is obviously flooded.</p> <p>On colonisation. Actually I think some progress has been made, with the average New Zealander being a lot more aware than they were 30 years ago.</p>
Respondent 10	<p>Possum control through 1080, baiting and trapping</p> <p>Voluntary attempts to prevent clearance</p> <p>Limited regulation to limit clearance of forest</p>

Analysis:

Awareness of the existence of the POW was equally divided though answers to the remaining questions indicate that this awareness is largely limited. In terms of its usefulness many of the respondents did consider it was useful and some commented that they only became aware of its usefulness once they obtained information following receipt of the questionnaire. The majority of respondents considered that the POW was being implemented in part and the Government response records that "while NZ does not have a national forest programme, the roles and values of forests are embodied in a range of conservation and sustainable use orientated policies and proposed policies". Most of the respondents acknowledged that this was the case.

The lack of awareness of respondents as to the CBD/POW and its implementation is of fundamental concern. There was an inconsistency in answers as to whether there was a programme of public consultation with the majority of respondents being unaware of a programme in contrast to the Government's response that it both promotes awareness and encourages participation.

Respondents were even less aware of which parts of the POW were being implemented in NZ and the process in place to implement. Again, while a majority of respondents did not know about incorporation of the POW into sectoral policies, comments did identify its incorporation in relation to climate change and the agriculture and forestry sectors although to a limited extent.

The majority of respondents were not aware of the resources and personnel allocated to implementation of the POW and those that were identified that there was no direct allocation. The Government responded that no information on specific resources allocated to the POW is available given that resources are drawn from differing biodiversity-related programmes undertaken by a number of Government departments. Some private and conservation organisation resources also contribute.

Most respondents considered that the underlying causes of forest biodiversity loss and degradation were being identified and addressed in part or to a limited extent. The causes identified ranged from invasive alien species to a lack of recognition of indigenous land tenure and environmental management. The actions taken to address the identified underlying causes prompted responses from most of the respondents with an acknowledgement of Government programmes to identify, monitor and manage invasive alien species, particularly through MAF-Biosecurity New Zealand and Department of Conservation border control, surveillance and pest management strategies. Action taken to control forest pests including the use of 1080 poisoning, was particularly contentious. A comprehensive Government response highlighted the fact that, New Zealand's "comprehensive suite of tools" including risk assessment and economic and environmental impact assessment methodologies are used to manage the risk posed by intentional and unintentional introductions of alien species.²¹ The Government also pointed to the differing pieces of legislation which regulate biosecurity risks stating that "the Biosecurity Act 1993, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, and the Resource Management Act 1991 have specific regulatory and policy development provisions that mitigate the risk posed by alien species in order to protect biodiversity values".²²

Conservation and Sustainable Use

Questions 12 to 17 relate to conservation actions and effects and sustainable use of forestry biodiversity.

²¹ See Government response to question 11(b)

²² Ibid.

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
Question 12) What actions are being undertaken by the NZ government to protect forests from identified threats?	7	2	1

Question 12) Comment Provided	
Government Response	<p>New Zealand has a number of policy strategies, related legislation and voluntary mechanisms, relevant to the management of forestry in New Zealand. Government policies and legislation, in conjunction with non-government organisations (NGOs) and sector accords and codes of practice, have consolidated environmental standards and sustainable forest management (SFM) practices. These mechanisms provide a basis for reducing the threats and mitigating the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity.</p> <p><u>Legislation</u></p> <p>The key mechanism is the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), which was established to provide a coherent framework for environmental and resource management in New Zealand. At its heart, the RMA requires the sustainable management of natural and physical resources.</p> <p>Underlying the RMA is the concept of integrated environmental management. Since the RMA was enacted, successive governments have continued to refine these strategies, based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles covering sustainable management of natural and physical resources; • Integration of environmental, social and economic values; • Consideration of both regional and global environmental impacts; and • Imposing the least cost to both the economy and the environment. <p>Part IIIA of the Forests Act 1949, introduced in 1993, covers the sustainable management of indigenous forests in private ownership and gives owners of private indigenous forests options for managing their forests in order to harvest and mill timber.</p> <p>The management of forests in protected areas is governed by the relevant legislation – the National Parks, Reserves, Conservation and Wildlife Acts. With very minor exceptions, harvest of timber is not permitted in protected areas, and forests are managed for their heritage and public recreation values.</p> <p>1. Voluntary Mechanisms</p> <p>Voluntary mechanisms for the management of forests in New Zealand include the New Zealand Forest Accord 1991 and Principles for Commercial Plantation Forest</p>

	<p>Management in New Zealand.</p> <p>The New Zealand Forest Accord 1991 is an agreement between non-government forest industry and environmental organisation representatives, and was signed in 1991 by members of New Zealand's Forest Owners' Association and several conservation groups. It recognises the important heritage values of indigenous forests and the need for their conservation, maintenance and enhancement. The Accord recognises the role of commercial planted forests, and the need for protection and conservation of indigenous forest, and particularly recognises the principle that existing area of indigenous forest should be maintained and enhanced. It sets protocols and defines limits for planted forest establishment on indigenous forest areas. The Accord also recognises the scope for the sustainable management of indigenous forests, allowing the harvest of timber for the production of added-value solid wood products in New Zealand.</p> <p>There are also mechanisms available to allow private forests to be legally protected while remaining in private ownership. These mechanisms cover both covenants for use on normal private land, and "kawenata" for use on Māori land.</p> <p>There are also numerous voluntary forest restoration projects and the government provides technical and financial support for these through programmes funded under the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (New Zealand's NBSAP).</p> <p><u>Forest Management</u></p> <p>Management of New Zealand forests has progressed from the early exploitative practices in the 19th Century, based on natural forest, to a well developed planted forest industry based on a strong legacy of research and development, coupled with the preservation and conservation management of substantial areas of natural forest. Having a large planted forest resource has provided New Zealand with the opportunity to protect, or sustainable manage, its remaining publicly and privately owned natural forests.</p> <p><i>Commercial Planted Forests</i></p> <p>Planted forest management is oriented to commercial timber production and the establishment, management and harvest practices of such forests are constrained under sustainability provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). Requirements to ensure that management conforms to RMA provisions vary according to local conditions. For example, management practices may be required to make special provision for specific water and soil protection measures, setting aside of habitat area in remnant indigenous forest areas, or specific landscape</p>
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	<p>requirements.</p> <p><i>Privately Owned Indigenous Forests</i> As noted above, there are limited areas of privately owned indigenous forests in New Zealand. If the owners of these forests wish to pursue timber production objectives, under Part IIIA of the Forests Act 1949, these forests are required to be managed under a registered Sustainable Forest Management Plan or Permit. This means the forests are managed in a way that maintains their ability to provide products and amenities in perpetuity.</p> <p><i>Indigenous Conservation Forests</i> New Zealand has particular concerns about the balance and integration of remnant indigenous vegetation landscapes with farming and planted forest landscapes. The New Zealand Forest Accord, discussed above, is an agreement setting out how planted forests fit into this framework.</p>
Respondent 2	The above (response to 11b) is an example of Government action on an identified threat.
Respondent 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Biosecurity measures at borders 2. Noxious animal destruction programmes* 3. Legal Protection of forests* <p>*sporadic activity</p>
Respondent 4	Biodiversity Management Strategy, Biodiversity Policy.
Respondent 5	Pest Control
Respondent 9	Nothing, on capitalism. They can't see outside of the capitalist world view. Their faith is in the dollar and the power of the individual. Labour are no different from National on this. They're just better pretenders.
Respondent 10	<p>Funding through the Government's Biodiversity Condition and Advice Fund</p> <p>Legislation: Conservation, Biosecurity, & Resource Management Acts</p> <p>National Natural Heritage Fund for buying land of significant ecological value</p> <p>Community groups –ecological restoration work projects</p> <p>Department of Conservation funding community group projects</p> <p>Regional and District Council funding community groups</p>

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
Question 13) What actions are being undertaken by the NZ government to restore, mitigate and eradicate those identified threats?	6	2	2

Question 13) Comment Provided	
Government Response	Apart from the specific legislation and policy framework for forestry in New Zealand that was described in response to question four above, New Zealand also has

	<p>a range of measures to protect, recover and restore biological diversity for all types of land use. These include the following measures:</p> <p>In February 2002, the New Zealand Government launched the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (NBSAP) to provide a strategic framework for action to conserve and sustainable use and manage New Zealand's biodiversity, including the conservation of the genetic resources of biodiversity. Tagged to the NBSAP was the allocation of government funding to assist with biodiversity protection. In addition, the New Zealand Government has established funds such as:</p> <p>The Nature Heritage Fund – The purpose of the fund is to protect indigenous ecosystems that represent the full range of natural diversity originally present in the New Zealand landscape by providing incentives for voluntary conservation.</p> <p>Nga Whenua Rahui - To provide funding to protect indigenous ecosystems on Māori owned land that represent the full range of natural diversity originally present in the landscape by providing incentives for voluntary conservation.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Advice Fund - The Biodiversity Advice Fund focuses on information and advice to land managers. It funds projects which inspire landholders or groups to better protect indigenous species on their land, for example workshops, field-days, and publications.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Condition Fund - The Biodiversity Condition Fund aims to improve and maintain the condition of areas of indigenous vegetation, species and habitats. The fund seeks to broaden the community effort in the management of indigenous biodiversity. Suitable projects may include fencing or pest control on private land.</p> <p>The Queen Elizabeth II National Trust (QEII) – QEII enables landowners to protect special features on their land through open space covenants. QEII offers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expertise in legal protection • Expertise in monitoring programmes • Field representatives working with landowners • An independent relationship with landowners • A reputation of trust, respect and partnership with landowners. <p>In addition, there is a range of regional council initiatives to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity. Local government addresses a variety of environmental issues through policies and regulations, including water allocation, water quality, air</p>
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	quality, vegetation clearance and others. Regulations are usually preceded by a considerable investment in research and public consultation. Councils have traditionally financed these activities through general property taxes called "rates", although a large proportion of these costs is now being recovered through user-charges on services provided by councils. Regional councils also provide technical advice on a range of environment issues, including soil conservation, water management, and biodiversity management.
Respondent 2	Again, the pest eradication programme and Protected Areas is the most developed Government programme aimed at addressing identified threats in relation to introduced pests and biodiversity loss (endangered species) The NZ Govt also has one of the most rigorous bio safety protocols in the world. It has however been argued that this is probably more due to the nature of our economy being so heavily reliant on agriculture.
Respondent 3	Biosecurity measures at borders Noxious animal destruction programmes (sporadic activity)
Respondent 4	Border Policies, LT Authority Policies.
Respondent 9	You have all the DOC programs and some CRI work that supports bio diversity, (species conservation, bio security, etc
Respondent 10	Dealing to pests, Resource Management Act and overall we would say to a limited extent

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 14) Is the ecosystem approach being applied in NZ?</i>	3	5	1	1

<i>Question 14) Comment Provided</i>	
Government response	See response to question 15 below
Respondent 2	The Government would argue that it is but I believe that there are missing elements in their approach to the ecosystem approach.
Respondent 3	Possibly by default in part.
Respondent 9	<p>Can't say yes or no. There is a piecemeal approach to eco systems as an over view mantra. In fact I'd have to go more for a NO. While some departments may think ecosystem, there is no overview that combines all under a master ecosystem approach.</p> <p>That said, I do not see the ecosystem approach as the holy grail. It is better than current, but we also need a spiritual - system. Because the whole greeny eco philosophy is again floored in that it assumes one set of ideals are more valuable than others. It also assumes that the human mind has all the answers, and uses this as its starting point so it is influenced by secularism and extreme humanism in an arrogant form.</p>

Respondent 10	Largely notional the ecosystem approach is attractive but highly theoretical.
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	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
Question 15) How is the ecosystem approach being applied?	6	3	1

Question 15) Comment Provided	
Government Response	<p>Forestry in New Zealand, unlike many other countries, is characterised by a clear separation between commercial production forests and natural indigenous forests. Forests cover 8.2 million hectares, or 30 percent of New Zealand's land area. Of this, 6.4 million hectares are indigenous forest and 1.8 million hectares are commercial production planted forests of exotic timber species.</p> <p>The government is the major owner of natural forests, and, through the Department of Conservation, managed about 77 percent of the natural forest estate for conservation, heritage and recreational purposes. There is no timber production from this conservation estate. Twenty one percent of the natural, indigenous forest estate is in private ownership, and of this less than 10 percent is used for timber production purposes. New Zealand's production forests are privately owned.</p> <p>Despite this clear separation of forest types for their predominant uses, there are some instances where the forest types are effectively mixed. Some of our planted production forests have an under-storey of native species, which is encouraged through good management practices. Also, some planted forests are established between discrete areas of conserved indigenous forests, the result being mixed patterns of continuous forest use.</p> <p>New Zealand has a number of policies and strategies, related legislation and voluntary mechanisms that are relevant to the management of forestry in New Zealand. Government policy and legislation, in conjunction with non-governmental organisation and sector accords and codes of practice, have consolidated environmental standards and sustainable forest management practices.</p> <p>The eco-system approach is applied in the management of all Crown owned, conservation-managed lands. For privately owned indigenous forests, any proposed harvest is subject to a Crown-approved management plan which must provide for a sustainable yield and application of the eco-system management approach.</p> <p>New Zealand takes an "integrated landscape" view of the adoption of the ecosystem approach toward land use in biodiversity conservation. The ecosystem</p>

	<p>approach description states that it is "a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way". Planted forests fill a key role as part of New Zealand's forest landscape, and were established over decades to replace earlier exploitative (unsustainable) use of natural forests, enabling subsequent extensive reservation of natural forest. Planted forests also control loss of water, maintain soil values, fulfil economic cultural and social roles in recreation, and maintain rural communities and biodiversity linkages for plant and animal species adjacent to indigenous forests.</p> <p>In addition, New Zealand has developed sustainable forest management criteria and indicators at a national level under the Montreal Process. As recognised by Decision VI/22, the use of such criteria and indicators provides a means of monitoring forest biodiversity in New Zealand for the purposes of the expanded forest biodiversity programme of work.</p>
Respondent 2	Sporadically
Respondent 3	Possibly by default.
Respondent 5	Don't have a ecosystem (composition/services) analysis for conservation or management.
Respondent 9	Dept. of Conservation are applying it but isolated to "locked" away areas, or with limited recognition of the human role in the ecosystem, because their ideal limits human participation.
Respondent 10	True implementation is extremely difficult. Forest protection is driven more by focal species approach.

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 16) What is the effect of the application of the ecosystem approach on forest biodiversity?</i>	6	3	1

<i>Question 16) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	Application of the ecosystem approach, through the embodied 12 principles provides a framework for forest and forest landscape management in New Zealand.
Respondent 2	Because of the incomplete application it is hard to measure accurately and I doubt that any truly independent monitoring has ever been done
Respondent 3	Improvement in those few areas where effort is well directed and sustained (e.g. mainland and offshore islands)
Respondent 5	Expanded forests in lowlands, limited multiple use, recognition of multiple benefits.
Respondent 9	If it was applied as an all-encompassing overview level it would require all parties and sectors to understand their intertwined roles and impacts. Carbon trading etc, kind of does that but only around carbon, and is tied into the dollar. I am not sure the dollar, trading

	commerce etc really fit with ecosystems? But then again maybe they do. Symbiotic and parasitic relationships within creation are common and could be said to be "trading" and capitalising respectively.
Respondent 10	Assumed to benefit all aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem health and integrity. Theoretical-limited implementation or monitoring to determine outcomes.

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 17) Is sustainable use of forest biological diversity a concrete activity/policy issue in NZ?</i>	3	3	3	1

<i>Question 17) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	<p>See response to questions above for an overview of legislative, policy and voluntary measures that are being implemented in NZ. The key principle underlying all of these measures is the promotion of sustainable use of forest biological diversity; although many plant and animal species, and forests on some land tenures, are also fully protected by legislation and not subject to sustainable use.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry for the Environment, and the Department of Conservation, as well as regional councils and industry, all have a strong role in advocating for the sustainable use of forest biodiversity.</p>
Respondent 2	<p>The definition of sustainable is highly contested by many NGOs.</p> <p>This Government talks a lot about sustainable use and protecting biodiversity for future generations while continuing to support the expansion of large scale monocultural plantations which has posed a substantial threat to our native bird species and the number of bird species on this endangered list is testament to this fact.</p>
Respondent 4	It should be.
Respondent 9	No, it's not active enough.
Respondent 10	When private owners harvest sustainable management plans and/or resource consents are needed. Regional and District Councils have to have vegetation protection rules in their Plans.

Analysis

Government policy is to highlight the number of policy strategies, related legislation and voluntary mechanisms, relevant to the management of forestry in New Zealand to indicate actions undertaken to reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity²³. One stakeholder considers capitalism a major threat and is critical of what they see as the Government's capitalist world view. The majority of respondents were familiar with the biosecurity measures and pest eradication programmes being undertaken to address identified threats.

²³ See Government response to question 12 above

Comments in relation to application of the ecosystem approach and its effect focused on the fact that this has been sporadic, by default or applied in a piecemeal fashion and accordingly there is some difficulty in measuring or monitoring the effect. One respondent acknowledged that the ecosystem approach was "attractive but highly theoretical" with implementation being difficult given "forest protection is driven more by a focal species approach".²⁴ The Government pointed out that "the eco-system approach is applied in the management of all Crown owned, conservation-managed lands" and that "New Zealand takes an "integrated landscape" view of the adoption of the ecosystem approach toward land use in biodiversity conservation". The Government added that "privately owned indigenous forests, any proposed harvest is subject to a Crown-approved management plan which must provide for a sustainable yield and application of the eco-system management approach".²⁵

Whether or not sustainable use of forest biological diversity was a concrete activity/policy issue in NZ prompted a divided response with as many people responding 'no' as 'yes'. The Government highlighted the fact that the promotion of sustainable use of forest biological diversity was a key principle underlying legislative, policy and voluntary measures. On the other hand one respondent stated that it was not active enough while another noted contention regarding the definition of sustainable and the Government's support of the expansion of large scale monocultural plantations seemingly at odds.

Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

Questions 18 to 22 relate to

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 18) Is forest biodiversity an important economic factor for people in NZ?</i>	6	1	2	1

<i>Question 18) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	Yes, sustainable forest management applying to New Zealand forests, incorporating forest biodiversity management provisions, is the basis for economic use of forests.
Respondent 2	In rhetoric anyway, this Government is always talking about forest biodiversity but because of their definition of forests a lot of what they are talking about more properly belongs in the world of agriculture.
Respondent 4	It should be.
Respondent 9	More so in the longer term when considered comparative to short term economic implications of rape and pillage approaches.
Respondent 10	Tourism Small private forest operation economic employers Large companies export –employers Prevent erosion Ecosystem services

²⁴ See answers by Respondent 10 to questions 14 and 15 above.

²⁵ See Government response to question 15 above

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
Question 19) Please, briefly describe forest tenure, access and property regimes in NZ?	7	1	2

Question 19) Comment Provided	
Government Response	<p>Forest ownership in New Zealand includes; forests on private lands (including, for example, forests on farms and Māori-owned lands), Crown-owned forests which include the natural forests in the Conservation Estate and other government-controlled planted and natural forest areas, and company-owned commercial forests.</p> <p>Access is open to most Crown estate lands but for private and commercial forest is generally limited to owner-permitted use.</p> <p>There are three core statutes that govern land law in New Zealand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land Act 1948</i> – which covers Crown land. That is “land (other than Māori customary land and Crown land reserved for Māori) that has not been alienated from the Crown for a subsisting estate in fee simple shall have the status of Crown Land.” This category of land comprises 45%-50% of New Zealand’s land area, mainly in the conservation estate. • <i>Land Transfer Act 1952</i> – which deals with the category of general land. That is, Land (other than Māori freehold land and general land owned by Māori) that has been alienated from the Crown for a subsisting estate in fee simple shall have the status of General land.” This category of land comprises 40% of land of New Zealand’s land area. • <i>Te Ture Whenua Māori (Māori Land Act) 1993</i> – which deals with Māori freehold land (“land the beneficial ownership of which has been determined by the Māori Land Court by freehold order, shall have the status of Māori freehold land”) and Māori customary land (“Land that is held by Māori in accordance with tikanga Māori shall have the status of Māori customary land.”) These categories of land comprise between 5-6% of New Zealand’s land area.
Respondent 2	<p>Most of the Indigenous forest area in Aotearoa/New Zealand is under DOC ownership and control while much of the massive plantation area has been used to beef up the settlement of successful Indigenous land claims resulting in Maori (Indigenous New Zealanders) being the largest ownership block in relation to plantations. This has posed a logistical problem for the Government because of the rise of importance of the climate sink in terms of (again highly contested) climate gas mitigation strategies.</p>
Respondent 3	<p>Forest land owned under three tenures. The bulk is government reserve held by DoC. Balance is either private freehold or Māori customary title land.</p>

Respondent 4	Forest Parks = DoC managed. Private land/bush = privately managed with LTA intervention.
Respondent 5	Ecotourism across multiple tenures (+ water quality/quantity).
Respondent 9	DOC control almost all the native. Generally free access, but controlled for sensitive areas. Plantation access mostly controlled by forest management companies, who base it on risk to their timber resource. Public access covenants apply to access to key recreational areas via or within plantations.
Respondent 10	Crown Land Private Maori Major indigenous forest under govt administration Mostly limited access

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 20) In your experience, how does forest biological diversity contribute to the welfare of all segments of national society?</i>	9		1

<i>Question 20) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	It contributes through being part of New Zealand's unique natural and cultural national identity encompassing activities such as tourism, recreation and sustainable use.
Respondent 2	Recreation, traditional knowledge and medicines, herbal remedies, fuelwood, natural climate mitigation, bird life protection and enhancement and cultural and spiritual services all benefit from forest biodiversity.
Respondent 3	Minimally.
Respondent 4	All ecosystems, bush included, provide services to society. These services are not widely understood and therefore are undervalued.
Respondent 5	Recreation opportunities, water services, carbon sequestration, intrinsic biodiversity values (esp. for indigenous ?), landscape values.
Respondent 7	It contributes to the welfare of Māori in terms of their ability to exercise their customary rights in respect of flora and fauna.
Respondent 8	Significantly.
Respondent 9	This question warrants a 50 page answer. Long term, preserving the gene pool of creation, preserving the potential for discoveries around medicine, food sources, materials, genetic information for genetic modification (that's right I said genetic modification). Fulfils our responsibility to the creator to look after the earth we enjoy. Mauri and wairua. The more life forms that exist the healthier these are. Safeguards against the unknown consequences of species loss i.e. we don't actually know all the

	interrelationships of life forms with one another and indeed with non living elements. We don't know long term consequences. In fact, truth be known, we don't know much at all.
Respondent 10	Tourism contributes to GDP Ecosystems services of forest contribute to welfare of all members of society

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 21) What actions are being undertaken by the NZ government to create an enabling environment in the institutional and socio-economic fields?</i>	8	1	1

<i>Question 21) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	<p>As demonstrated by the response to questions 12, 13 and 15, NZ has a robust institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.</p> <p>NZ is however, continuing to review this institutional framework and is developing new initiatives to ensure the most effective and efficacious enabling environment possible. Examples of such reviews and initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing work on sustainable forest management criteria and indicators • Resource Management Act review in 2005 • The development of an overarching domestic regime for the access to, and benefits derived from access to, biological resources, and • Continuing to work on policies and initiatives that will enhance the key role of forests in meeting the challenges of climate change, and in maintaining water, soil values and providing ecosystem services.
Respondent 2	That depends on who you are listening to. Many activists would argue very little to enhance non market based mechanisms.
Respondent 4	Research is being funded into ecosystem services research which will allow us to better understand ecosystems and their services, and economic constraints/benefits.
Respondent 5	Very little, with few national targets and too much devolution of aims/management objectives to local communities.
Respondent 9	NOTHING. Or if they are, they aren't working.
Respondent 10	This question is too broad and very difficult to answer.

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 22) How are the different actors</i>	4	3	3

<i>being engaged in this process?</i>			
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<i>Question 22) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	The different actors, which include government agencies, private land owners, organisations and private individuals, engage separately and collectively.
Respondent 2	Industry is on every government delegation at overseas meetings where forest policy is discussed but the Government does not fund either it's treaty partner (Māori) or the Non Governmental sector to participate, instead preferring to limit their capacity building to poorly organised and even poorer attended sectoral meetings. Hence industry plays a significant role in the development of New Zealand's forest policy.
Respondent 4	Research findings disseminated to key parties.
Respondent 7	Māori aren't being engaged at all to the level they should be given their status as Treaty partner and given the clear intention for them to be under the POW. Even NGOs aren't engaged to an acceptable standard.

Analysis:

The majority of respondents considered that forest biodiversity was an important economic factor for people in NZ and went on to provide comments in relation to forest tenure, access and property regimes. Respondents were clear that most of the indigenous forest is under Crown ownership and control with the balance being either private freehold or Māori customary title land. Access is generally free though limited and controlled in sensitive and plantation areas.

Question 20, regarding how forest biological diversity contributes to the welfare of all segments of national society, prompted the most responses from those who answered the questionnaire. Respondents identified contributions to natural and cultural national identity, tourism, recreation, traditional knowledge and medicines, natural climate mitigation, bird life protection, water services, carbon sequestration, intrinsic biodiversity values, landscape values, the ability of Māori to exercise their customary rights, preserving the gene pool of creation, preserving the potential for discoveries around medicine, food sources, materials, genetic information for genetic modification, safeguards against the unknown consequences of species loss and ecosystems services.

The Government pointed to a number of initiatives being undertaken to create an enabling environment while other respondents considered that the Government was either doing very little or nothing.

While the Government provided a general and cursory comment as to engagement, respondents appeared unhappy with the level of engagement, one respondent noting that the Government appeared to prefer the engagement of one particular sector and another that the engagement of Māori was inadequate.

Knowledge, Assessment and Monitoring

Questions 23 to 26 relate to research and it's link to assessment and monitoring and reflection in policies to curb forest loss and degradation.

Comment	Don't	No
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	Provided	Know	Response
Question 23) What are the priorities for research on forest biological diversity in NZ?	7	1	2

Question 23) Comment Provided	
Government Response	<p>Priorities for bio-diversity-related research (including that for forests) focus on New Zealand's economic dependence on natural resources, efforts which aim to reduce threats to the biodiversity and health of indigenous and introduced production ecosystems and continued improvement in the sustainable management of production resources.</p> <p>Research is undertaken under the government-funded public good and some commercial initiatives, through the Crown Research Institutes; Landcare Research and SCION (formerly Forest Research), and also department funded biodiversity related research.</p>
Respondent 2	Highly academic, hard to access for the largely poor NGO community and even harder for Indigenous populations and driven by the Government market based research group.
Respondent 3	Breeding Programmes for rare animal species and noxious animal destruction in selected areas, mainly driven by need to exterminate bovine TB
Respondent 4	Ecosystem services research e.g., Ngati Raukawa Ecosystem Services Project, based at Te Wānanga-o-Raukawa
Respondent 5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restoration in lowland zones 2. Interdependence of different forest elements 3. Impact of fragmentation on forest (?)
Respondent 9	<p>Propagation is the number one priority. There are issues around seed source, entophytic fungal environment, growth and take rates, competitor control. Increased bio diversity at the macro level can only be addressed through advancing the science of re-forestation. Accelerating growth rates etc.</p> <p>Predator and invader elimination. Some good work in isolated areas. But major research needs around rats, stoats, possums. It can't be that hard to figure out how to eradicate them.</p> <p>Household cats need controlling. Their semi wild traits mean they breed and hunt, and enhance / spawn wild cat populations. Should be licensed like dogs.</p> <p>Non-western environmental management models. Intuitive reading of the human role in creation i.e. when and where human intervention is needed. Mauri based system. Humankind as subservient to creation, not always dominant. Huge scope for new models.</p>
Respondent 10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding dynamics and processes of indigenous forest in order to manage effectively 2. Understand best methods for rehabilitation and restoration of forests 3. State of health and integrity of the forest

Comment	Don't	No Response
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		Provided	Know	
Question 24) How is this knowledge linked to assessment and monitoring of:		5	3	2
a. forest cover,	Resp 2	FAO used widely		
	Resp 9	Current forest cover knowledge needs to be expanded to rate forests on health not just type. Health itself would have a range of measures that define health.		
	Resp 10	Determine rates of loss, health and integrity		
b. forest health,	Resp 2	MAF is major source of statistics and as a result of poor funding of the NGO and societal groups, independent verification is hard to assess		
	Resp 4	← ↑ health = ↑ diversity →		
	Resp 9	Advancing the science of native propagation , means healthier forests via enhanced composition		
	Resp 10	Determine levels of depletion and degradation		
c. forest structure and composition,	Resp 2	See above		
	Resp 10	Determine dynamics and functioning of the forest systems		
d. forest classification and definitions,	Resp 2	FAO widely used again, along with the old definition (based around the size of our plantation area) of planted forests.		
	Resp 9	Ideals around plantation vs native have to be seriously re addressed as they are outdated. Research to determine the "nativeness" of any given forest i.e. some plantations would have wider native biodiversity than some unhealthy native forests.		
	Resp 10	Provide context for all research		
e. forest protection,	Resp 2	Protected Areas and ring fencing is the most widely used protection methodology in this country		
	Resp 4	Signals the need for forest protection		
	Resp 10	Underpins research and outcomes of monitoring		
f. forest rehabilitation and restoration,	Resp 2	There is some small scale innovative work being done in this area but it does not get the funding it deserves not does it attract widespread attention.		
	Resp 4	Makes evident the need for biodiversity enhancement.		
	Resp 9	Imagine hydro seeding technology for native re-establishment.		
	Resp 10	Determines success or otherwise of the outcomes		
General comment:	Resp 1	NZ is taking advantage of the improved quality of satellite data and GIS mapping systems to refine its knowledge base on satellite photography interpretation and gain a better understanding of forest types and the changes that are taking place. The enhanced information on land cover and		

		forest type and condition fulfils a variety of management, monitoring and strategic roles covering the conservation and sustainable use of forests. These roles cover information, used at both local and central government levels, about forest health, specifically valuable forest types, with the extent, condition and changes in forests having a key role in climate change mitigation and sustainable forest management. The information also enables NZ to report on its forests to several international organisations, including for the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment and the criteria and indicators at national level under the Montreal Process to which NZ reported in 2003. A second report is due in 2009
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	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 25) How is this knowledge reflected in policies and measures to curb forest loss and degradation?</i>	5	2	3

<i>Question 25) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	Reflected through statutes such as the Resource Management Act, Conservation Act and Forests Act, and measures arising from these policies that incorporate the evolving body of knowledge about the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
Respondent 2	The lack of foresight in the planning results in a shortfall in curbing forest deterioration.
Respondent 4	The importance of forest biodiversity, made evident in the research, is then considered when policy is made/adjusted.
Respondent 5	It's not.
Respondent 10	To a limited extent Most regional and district councils do not report on rates of loss and state of health and integrity of the forest resources in NZ e.g. in a State of the Environment report. Lack of enforcement and monitoring to curb loss Lack of regulation See Walker et al (2007) Recent Loss of Forest in NZ Report

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 26) How are forests currently defined in NZ?</i>	4	3	3

<i>Question 26) Comment Provided</i>	
Respondent 2	By FAO definitions largely with the major emphasis being on the existence of planted forests.

Respondent 3	Exotic/indigenous and Public/Private (including Māori) Legally protected/not protected
Respondent 9	Depends on who is doing the defining. There are various types of plantation definitions that relate mainly to canopy species descriptors. This is erroneous, because it does not allow for the native and biodiversity to be recognised, and these are often high. Native are based on original forest cover types, i.e. lowland podocarps, different types of beech etc. Again a predominant focus on canopy trees. This is not wise. Because it presumes the canopy is the most important component of the forest.
Respondent 10	A range of classifications available e.g. Nicholls and McKelvey classification

Analysis

The Government response indicates that priorities are for bio-diversity related research (including that for forests) and focus on economic dependence on natural resources, reduction of threats to indigenous and introduced production ecosystems and improvement in the sustainable management of production resources. Research is largely undertaken through the Crown Research Institutes. Access to research for the NGO community and Māori is affected by limited resources and capacity despite the fact that research into non-western environmental management models is identified as a priority area by one respondent, with "huge scope for new models.

Comments are provided in relation to the link between this knowledge and assessment and monitoring of forest type and condition. While the Government considers that that knowledge is reflected in particular statutes and subsequent measures that incorporate knowledge about conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the majority of other responses indicate dissatisfaction and a shortfall in the extent to which this research is reflected in policies to curb forest deterioration. Concerns relate to a lack of reporting on rates of loss, state of health and integrity of the forest resources in NZ. It is considered that there is also a lack of regulation and a lack of enforcement and monitoring to curb loss.

Forests are defined largely in line with FAO definitions with emphasis on the existence of planted forests and the various types of plantation classifications that relate mainly to canopy species descriptors. Criticism is made by one respondent that this does not allow for the recognition of native biodiversity based on original forest cover types (i.e. lowland podocarps, different types of beech) as the predominant focus on canopy trees presumes the canopy is the most important component of the forest.

Indigenous Peoples' Rights

Questions 27 to 31 relate to the involvement of indigenous peoples particularly in relation to policy development. It also looks at Community Conserved Areas which involve Māori along with other sectors of the community.

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response
Question 27) <i>Is traditional knowledge considered in definitions associated to policy making?</i>	4	3	2	1

<i>Question 27) Describe</i>	
Respondent 2	While it is a considered factor, the need to maintain stable government in an MMP environment has resulted in a lot of the rhetoric going no further than debate. There are some co-management areas around and there are some examples of Māori development but it is sporadic and there is as much policy that can be argued as being hostile to traditional knowledge.
Respondent 4	Some cultural aspects have been taken into consideration but <u>very</u> few. This is coming through.
Respondent 5	Varies from region to region.
Respondent 7	No - note Flora and Fauna Claim issues. Traditional knowledge is as far removed from current policy as possible. The two are at complete ends of the spectrum. There is no recognition of the proper role that traditional knowledge should have nor it's place in this country. Policy makers have no idea what traditional knowledge is and spend their time trying to define and confine it in terms of their own world view.
Respondent 9	Government agencies do not know what traditional knowledge is. They throw the term around in the same way they throw around the word "kaitiaki". Mātauranga Māori will soon become a meaningless cliché used by government for their purposes alone. The real disaster is that many Māori cannot see what is happening to this word. Govt in their ignorance are using it to push Māori into an "old world" box, thereby keeping us out of the new and out of the future.
Respondent 10	To a limited extent

	Comment Provided	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 28) How is this knowledge reflected in policies and measures to curb forest loss and degradation?</i>	5	2	3

<i>Question 28) Comment Provided</i>	
Respondent 2	The lack of foresight in the planning results in a shortfall in curbing forest deterioration.
Respondent 4	Traditional Māori knowledge will help/aid our determination of value of forest and it's regeneration.
Respondent 7	It's not and ignorance of it only adds to the continued loss and degradation. If anything many existing policies contradict and/or are at odds with this knowledge. Use of the odd Māori concept or word in legislation doesn't reflect the depth of traditional knowledge and takes it out of context.
Respondent 9	It's not.
Respondent 10	To a limited extent but really not qualified to comment on this.

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 29) Is traditional knowledge</i>	4	3	2	1

<i>used in policy making regarding assessment and monitoring of the status of forests?</i>				
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<i>Question 29) Comment Provided</i>	
Government Response	<p>Yes, traditional knowledge is taken into account for a number of national policies.</p> <p>Where forestry management intersects with archaeology, the provisions of the Historic Places Act (1993) apply.</p> <p>Applications to the Historic Places Trust of New Zealand (HPT) to modify or destroy archaeological sites, including for instance pa sites within forests, are subject to the Historic Places Act.</p> <p>This requires developers (foresters) to provide an assessment of effects of the proposed (logging) activity on the site, including working with Iwi (local Māori) on ways to remove trees or stumpage. The idea is to diminish the level of impact on the site.</p> <p>Part of the consultation with Iwi, "may" render specific Iwi knowledge on or about the site or wider location, pertaining to the people, their practises and activity.</p> <p>The overall report is presented to the HPT, seeking to sign off authority to "modify or destroy" as per the recommended assessment of effects.</p>
Respondent 2	Yes, but whether it is taken up beyond the assessment and monitoring stage is the moot point.
Respondent 3	Possibly in limited areas
Respondent 7	No, as noted above, policymakers have no idea what traditional knowledge is and only wish to include it in assessment and monitoring where it fits in to their own definitions of 'measurable'. Again, existing policies contradict and/or are at odds with this knowledge.
Respondent 10	To a limited extent and really not qualified to comment on this.

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response
<i>Question 30) Is the programme of work being implemented taking into account the recognition of Indigenous land rights and Indigenous methodologies?</i>	3	3	2	2

<i>Question 30) Comment Provided</i>	
Respondent 2	Only partly. The DOC estate (Indigenous Forests) is usually not allowed to be considered as potential settlement material and the fact \that this is a sore point with Maori is exemplified by the Wai 262 claim now before the Waitangi tribunal. If this claim is successful, it will do more to settle Indigenous land rights than any other action over the last 20 years.

Respondent 7	Hardly!
Respondent 9	I don't think so in reality.
Respondent 10	To a limited extent and really not qualified to comment on this.

	Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response
Question 31) In particular, has the issue of Community Conserved Areas (as approved by the Convention on Biological Diversity been implemented in your country?	1	1	6	2

Question 31) Describe	
Government Response	<p>Nga Whenua Rahui Fund</p> <p>In 1991 the New Zealand Government established the Nga Whenua Rahui fund. This is a contestable fund established to provide funding for the protection of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems on Maori land. The fund's scope covers the full range of natural diversity originally present in the landscape. The Fund is administered by the Nga Whenua Rahui Committee, serviced by the Department of Conservation and funded via an annual allocation from the New Zealand Government. The Committee advises the Minister of Conservation on funding applications from iwi, the placing of kawenata (covenant) and negotiates conditions.</p> <p>The criteria and mechanisms for the fund are geared towards the owners retaining tino rangatiratanga (ownership and control). The principle mechanisms used are: Nga Whenua Rahui kawenata pursuant to section 77A Reserves Act 1977 and an Agreement for the Management of Land pursuant to section 29 Conservation Act.</p> <p>Methods of protection under Nga Whenua Rahui</p> <p><u>Covenanting (Kawenata):</u> Maori landowners can protect their indigenous ecosystems under Nga Whenua Rahui kawenata. The agreement is sensitive to Maori values in terms of spirituality and tikanga. Cultural use of these natural areas is blended with the acceptance of public access within the agreements. The objective is long-term protection with inter-generational reviews of conditions.</p> <p><u>Maori Reservations:</u> Some of the smaller blocks have opted for formal protection pursuant to section 338 of Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993. This involves the setting aside of areas as Maori reservations. Public access is with permission of owners.</p> <p><u>Rates</u> The Fund will assist landowners to seek a nil rating from</p>

	<p>Councils by confirming formal protection. However, the subject of rates remissions on protected areas is between the landowner and the relevant Council.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Condition and Advice Funds The Biodiversity Condition and Advice funds are a government initiative to enhance management of indigenous biodiversity outside public conservation lands (i.e. only private land - including Maori land - is funded). This includes areas of native vegetation, wetlands, and the habitats of native fish, birds and other species. Foreshore (the area between low and high watermark) and Crown-owned coastal marine areas are also excluded from funding by the biodiversity funds.</p> <p>Applications are invited twice a year from private landowners and community groups for projects on private land aimed at improving or maintaining the condition of indigenous vegetation, species and habitats. Proposals involving public conservation lands which include DOC reserves, council owned land, or Crown-owned foreshore and riverbeds, will not be considered.</p> <p>Advice Fund The Biodiversity Advice Fund supports the provision of information and advice to land managers to assist them in managing indigenous biodiversity. It will fund projects that inspire landholders or groups to improve the condition of indigenous biodiversity (outside of public conservation lands). The advisory services may be one off or ongoing. Methods of providing information and advice could include field days, expert advice, wananga, publications (including electronic material), training, workshops and seminars.</p> <p>Condition Fund The Biodiversity Condition Fund aims to improve and maintain the condition of areas of indigenous vegetation, species and habitats (including wetlands and water bodies). The Fund seeks to broaden community effort in the management of indigenous biodiversity, and to complement contributions for its enhancement. It will fund projects that enhance biodiversity outside public conservation lands, and particularly on areas under legal protection. Projects could involve, for example, fencing or pest control.</p> <p>A general guideline of \$60,000 per year maximum for a single project was adopted in August 2004. This is to assist in reducing the pressures on the fund caused by large applications and to ensure that the maximum number of projects meeting the Fund's criteria can be considered.</p> <p>A maximum project term of three years has been also adopted for both funds with the general expectation</p>
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	<p>being that alternative funding will be sourced within that initial 3 year term for ongoing projects.</p> <p>In setting these terms and limits as a guide it is accepted that in some exceptional cases applicants may still wish to bid for an amount in excess of the fund limit. These applications will still be accepted but any approvals would be made as an exception and would need a very persuasive application. In such cases prior discussion with the Fund Manager is recommended.</p>
Respondent 2	The concept of Community Conserved Areas has not been driven by this Government to the detriment of both Tangata Whenua and Forests. It could have served as a useful tool for the recognition of Indigenous Conservation.
Respondent 3	If it has then it goes under a different name

Analysis:

Questions in relation to traditional knowledge and the extent to which it is considered, reflected or used in policymaking or the policies themselves prompted a very divided response. The Government chose to answer only question 29 and its response appears to be somewhat cursory. The majority of comments provided were critical of the lack of recognition of traditional knowledge and this ranged from those who considered recognition and incorporation is limited or sporadic to those who considered that policies were at odds with or even hostile to traditional knowledge. One recurring view is that policy makers don't actually know what traditional knowledge is in fact and the use of terms in legislation are inadequate.

The responses from Māori organisations or individuals indicate a clear dissatisfaction with the reflection of traditional knowledge in policies. This dissatisfaction is reflected further in response to question 30 where respondents noted that the POW either was not being implemented taking into account the recognition of Indigenous land rights and methodologies or was only being implemented in part. The WAI 262 claim is mentioned by a couple of respondents to indicate Māori dissatisfaction²⁶.

The question regarding the concept of Community Conserved Areas gave rise to a Government response pointing to the establishment of the Nga Whenua Rahui, Biodiversity Condition and Advice funds. Nga Whenua Rahui was established to provide funding for the protection of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems on Maori land while the other two funds are an initiative to enhance management of indigenous biodiversity outside public conservation lands. One respondent criticised the fact that the concept of Community Conserved Areas had not been driven by this Government to the detriment of both Tangata Whenua and Forests given it is a useful tool for the recognition of Indigenous Conservation.

General Comments made by Respondents

²⁶ Founded upon the rights guaranteed by Article II of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the WAI 262 claim is a claim to the Waitangi Tribunal filed in 1991 on behalf of six claimant iwi tribes. The claim is about Māori self-determination in relation to the recognition, "protection, control, management and ownership of indigenous flora and fauna and associated taonga". The claim articulates concerns at the loss of native flora and fauna to international interests and the lack of Māori involvement and participation regarding decision making concerning the granting of intellectual property rights over the flora and fauna. It also includes concerns over genetic modification and manipulation. See Solomon, Maui. The Wai 262 Claim and Six Maori Tribes. Flora and Fauna and Cultural and Intellectual Heritage Rights: An Interview with Maui Solomon. *In Motion Magazine*, 22 April 2001 [cited 2005]. Available from <http://www.inmotionmagazine.com/nztrip/ms1.html>.

Respondent 2	The New Zealand Government is a long way from being the worst Government in the world in terms of both forest biodiversity and Indigenous rights but it is also a long way from being the best and yet that is not the popular picture most people have of this country. The Foreshore and Seabed Act, seabed mining, the carbon credits fiasco, the removal of references to the Treaty of Waitangi from potential legislation all bear testament to the fragile nature of the New Zealand environmental and social framework.
Respondent 3	I found this questionnaire difficult to answer because I am not aware of any attempt to publicise Forest Biological Diversity in NZ - if indeed it is being implemented at all! Issues raised in the questionnaire come up in other contexts from time to time and would appear to be dealt with by a range of Government agencies; especially DoC, MfE and the Indigenous Forestry Unit of MAF. However I am not aware that they are addressed specifically under the heading Forest Biological Diversity.
Respondent 7	This was a very hard questionnaire to answer. I lacked much of the knowledge required to complete it and wasn't aware of the extent to which it is being implemented. It would be helpful to have more information.
Respondent 8	Impossible to answer.
Respondent 10	We are surprised about how the POW is not commonly known and there has been to our knowledge no consultation with environmental organisations. It is a really good programme-really valuable and has worthy goals. We are surprised that we had not heard of it and that organisations we asked did not know about it.

7. WORKSHOP RESULTS

The primary consultation workshop to discuss the results from the survey and obtain feedback with a view to further informing this monitoring report was conducted at the Glenview International Hotel in Hamilton on 19 September 2007.

Invitations were sent to all those who had responded to the survey, the majority of the non-governmental groups or individuals to whom the questionnaire had been sent, selected members of the regional biodiversity forum and Regional Council and environmental students. An interactive presentation was given to inform participants about the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Expanded POW on Forestry Biodiversity with many participants keen to ask questions and offer comment as to its relevance on their specific area of interest.



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Presentation of the survey results provided a further opportunity to discuss some of the responses and concerns arising. A focus session then took place with remaining participants to discuss key issues, feedback and potential recommendations.

With approximately 16 participants, the workshop was a very successful way to engage people and help to inform them about the CBD/POW. Participants also noted the benefits of the networks made and the diverse interests represented at the workshop.

Some of the key issues highlighted in the workshop were:

- The lack of awareness overall
- Concern over the use of 1080 poisoning to control pests and in particular its aerial application.
- The importance of this process feeding back into the international arena and improving our national collective responsibility.
- A need to have a workshop with representatives from Government departments present to achieve integration and a moving forward of obligations.
- The need for a national forum on implementation of the CBD/POW which would also assist NZ to improve its response on international obligations.
- A need for better monitoring to ensure accountability and improvement.
- The importance of education programmes such as the Te Wānanga o Aotearoa Iwi Environmental Management Programme and the need for agencies to encourage more community development, education and indigenous participation.
- The fact that Māori are owners of over 40% of the NZ Plantation forestry estate and are moving towards not only ownership but also management of that land. This gives rise to a new age of plantation forestry management where traditional values including medicinal, fibre and non-timber are taking a stronger place. More recognition needs to be made of this. There is value in acknowledging and understanding NZ as leaders in multi-value forestry management particularly in

light of the practices of particular Māori organisations and/or tribal authorities in this area e.g. Maraeroa C Incorporation, Lake Taupo Forest Trust.

- Changes and efforts being led by Māori though not reflected in overarching legislation and policies.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

The POW provides an impetus for forest biodiversity protection and sustainable management and recognition of indigenous rights in this area.

The writer is aware that an independent review of the NZBSAP in November 2006 found that significant progress had been made in implementing the strategy while also identifying some major challenges. A Statement of National Priorities was issued on 26 April 2007 and there are ongoing measures being undertaken to improve additional areas of concern.

Awareness and Implementation

Awareness of the existence of the CBD/POW is largely limited though it is acknowledged that the POW is useful and being implemented in part. While NZ does not have a national forest programme, the roles and values of forests are embodied in a range of conservation and sustainable use orientated policies and proposed policies.

The lack of awareness of respondents as to implementation of the POW is of fundamental concern. The majority of respondents were unaware of a programme of public consultation in contrast to the Government's response that it both promotes awareness and encourages participation. A lack of awareness of the resources and personnel allocated to implementation of the POW is consistent with this together with the Government's response that no information on specific resources allocated to the POW is available given that resources are drawn from differing biodiversity-related programmes undertaken by a number of Government departments.

Respondents were even less aware of which parts of the POW were being implemented in NZ and the process in place to implement though incorporation in relation to climate change and the agriculture and forestry sectors although to a limited extent was identified.

It is clear that overall large sectors of our society are for the most part unaware of the CBD/POW. It may be fair to say that apart from key Government departments responsible for implementation of specific parts of the POW, there is a significant lack of knowledge and awareness about the POW, perhaps even amongst the departments and personnel themselves.

Most respondents considered that the underlying causes of forest biodiversity loss and degradation were being identified and addressed in part or to a limited extent. The causes identified ranged from invasive alien species to a lack of recognition of indigenous land tenure and environmental management.

The Government implements a "comprehensive suite of tools" including risk assessment and economic and environmental impact assessment methodologies to identify, monitor and manage invasive alien species, particularly through MAF-Biosecurity New Zealand and Department of Conservation border control, surveillance and pest management strategies. Differing pieces of legislation such as the Biosecurity Act 1993, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, and the Resource Management Act 1991 regulate and mitigate biosecurity risks.

One of the priority actions identified by the NZBSAP is to enhance community participation and learning. This is to be achieved by 'forging and strengthening' effective partnerships "within and between central and local government, communities and private resource managers...to enable the guidance, sharing of expertise, access to information and support necessary to

achieve effective local action". Survey results indicate that NZ is struggling to achieve this goal and indeed community, indigenous, industry and non-governmental representatives are as concerned about their lack of participation in determining policy as their lack of knowledge and ability to carry out actions.

Recommendations for action:

- Increase public awareness as a matter of priority
- Increase knowledge within the relevant Government departments and local government
- Focus on capacity building amongst non-government sectors particularly in terms of participation
- Allocation of specific resources for the implementation of the POW
- Better and improved monitoring
- Targeted education programmes and increased support for existing ones
- Organisation and funding of a national forum on implementation of the POW

Conservation and Sustainable Use

Actions undertaken to reduce identified threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity include the numerous forestry management policy strategies, related legislation and voluntary mechanisms, including biosecurity measures and pest eradication programmes.

However, capitalism is also considered a major threat together with the Government's emphasis on economic values.

New Zealand takes an "integrated landscape" view of the adoption of the ecosystem approach toward land use in biodiversity conservation" and forest protection is driven more by a focal species approach making implementation difficult.

There is criticism that the application of the ecosystem approach has been sporadic, by default or applied in a piecemeal fashion and accordingly there is some difficulty in measuring or monitoring the effect.

The promotion of sustainable use of forest biological diversity is a key principle underlying legislative, policy and voluntary measures. There is still some criticism that this does not go far enough and the Government's support of the expansion of large scale monocultural plantations is seemingly at odds with the definition of 'sustainable'.

Recommendations for action:

- Support independent research into measuring and monitoring the application of the ecosystem approach
- Review the promotion of sustainable use of forest biological diversity and the expansion of large scale monocultural plantations.

Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

Forest biodiversity is an important economic factor for people in NZ. Most of the indigenous forest is under Crown ownership and control with the balance being either private freehold or Māori customary title land. Access is generally free though limited and controlled in sensitive and plantation areas.

Forest biological diversity contributes to the welfare of a number of segments of national society ranging from contributions to natural and cultural national identity, tourism and recreation to intrinsic biodiversity values, landscape values and the ability of Māori to exercise their customary rights.

Not enough is being done to create an enabling environment with a lack of engagement being identified and in particular the engagement of Māori being inadequate.

Recommendations for action:

- Increase actions to create an enabling environment in the institutional and socio-economic fields and enhance non-market based mechanisms
- Develop and implement strategies for effective engagement including adequate resourcing and involvement of Māori and environmental NGOs

Knowledge, Assessment and Monitoring

Priorities are for bio-diversity related research (including that for forests) largely focused on sustainability and bio-security. Research is largely undertaken through the Crown Research Institutes with access to research for the NGO community and Māori being affected by limited resources and capacity.

Research is reflected in particular statutes and subsequent measures that incorporate knowledge about conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity though there is a great deal of dissatisfaction and concern as to the extent to which this research is actually reflected in policies to curb forest deterioration. Assessment and monitoring is ad hoc with concerns relating to the lack of - reporting, regulation, enforcement and monitoring to curb loss.

Recommendations for action:

- Increase the capacity of NGOs and Māori to undertake research on forest biodiversity
- Review the extent to which research is actually reflected in policies to curb forest deterioration.
- Increase reporting by local government, regulation, enforcement, assessment and monitoring to curb loss.

Indigenous Peoples' Rights

The lack of recognition of traditional knowledge in policymaking and policy is of concern. Criticism ranged from the recognition and incorporation of traditional knowledge being limited or sporadic to policies being at odds with or even hostile to traditional knowledge. The extent to which policymakers actually know what traditional knowledge is, is unclear.

Māori organisations or individuals are largely dissatisfied with the reflection of traditional knowledge in policies and it is considered that the POW either was not being implemented taking into account the recognition of Indigenous land rights and methodologies or was only being implemented in part. The WAI 262 claim by six claimant iwi tribes to indigenous flora and fauna is highlighted as an example of this dissatisfaction.

The concept of Community Conserved Areas has not been driven by this Government to the detriment of both Tangata Whenua and Forests though a number of funds have been established by the Government to provide for the protection of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems on Maori land and enhance management of indigenous biodiversity outside public conservation lands.

Comments from the workshop indicate that there are changes occurring with Māori on the domestic front and as a direct result of treaty settlements. Little acknowledgment is made on the part of Government or society of the changes and efforts being led by Māori behind the scenes and the potential for Māori to direct change and influence forestry policy both nationally and internationally. The incorporation of traditional knowledge by Māori forest owners and managers gives rise to a new age of plantation forestry management where traditional values including medicinal, fibre and non-timber are taking a stronger place. To this extent NZ can be considered a leader in multi-value forestry management.

Recommendations for action:

- The proper implementation of Element 1 Goal 4, objective 3: strengthen the capacity of Māori to resolve land rights and land use disputes in order to sustainably manage forest biodiversity; recognising and incorporating traditional knowledge in the development of adaptive management practices; developing and implementing education and awareness programmes on traditional uses of forest biodiversity in accordance with Article 8(j) of the CBD; create an environment that fosters respect and stimulate, preserves and maintains traditional knowledge related to forest biological diversity, innovations and practices of indigenous communities
- Develop national criteria, policies, policymaking and indicators for forest biodiversity taking into account traditional knowledge
- Ensure adequate funding of the Waitangi Tribunal to inquire into and report on the WAI 262 claim and Government commitment to implementing its findings
- Proper implementation of the concept of community conserved areas
- Recognise and provide for the aspirations of Māori in relation to forestry biodiversity and acknowledge the role and potential for Māori to direct change
- Take appropriate account of the Treaty of Waitangi

9. LIST OF KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INCLUSION IN THE PROJECT SYNTHESIS REPORT

The key findings are outlined below.

KEY FINDINGS

Awareness and Implementation

- Awareness about the role of forests and forest biological diversity is promoted through the National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP) and applied through education curricula and Government agency publications however this process has highlighted a lack of public awareness as to implementation of the POW.
- While NZ does not have a national forest programme, the roles and values of forests are embodied in a range of conservation and sustainable use orientated policies and proposed policies. POW goals, objectives and activities are not implemented in a single specific process but rather incorporated into multiple conservation, sustainable management and forest-related statutes.
- Public participation is encouraged in a number of Government sponsored processes including specific policy measures related to forests, climate change mitigation and sustainable land management. While enhancing community participation and learning is a priority action identified by the NZBSAP and the Government considers its promotion of awareness and encouragement of participation to be sufficient, three environmental NGOs and one Māori organisation considered the programme of public consultation and discussion inadequate.
- While there is a consultation process in place it has not been highly successful and this appears to be partly because of a lack of a corresponding capacity building programme and a lack of resources specifically aimed at design, implementation and monitoring of the POW.
- The Government points to its implementation of a "comprehensive suite of tools" including risk assessment and economic and environmental impact assessment methodologies to identify, monitor and manage invasive alien species along with differing pieces of legislation such as the Biosecurity Act 1993, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, and the Resource Management Act 1991 to regulate and mitigate biosecurity risks. However four environmental NGOs felt that the underlying causes of forest biodiversity loss and degradation were only being identified and addressed to a limited extent.

Conservation and Sustainable Use

- Actions undertaken to reduce identified threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity include the numerous forestry management policy

strategies, related legislation and voluntary mechanisms, including biosecurity measures and pest eradication programmes.

- New Zealand takes an "integrated landscape" view of the adoption of the ecosystem approach toward land use in biodiversity conservation" and forest protection is driven more by a focal species approach making implementation difficult. NGOs are critical that this application is ad hoc.
- There is division of whether the promotion of sustainable use of forest biological diversity is a key principle underlying legislative, policy and voluntary measures. One NGO criticises that the Government does not go far enough and another that Government support of the expansion of large scale monocultural plantations is seemingly at odds with the definition of 'sustainable'.

Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment

- Forest biodiversity is an important economic factor for people in NZ. Most of the indigenous forest is under Crown ownership and control with the balance being either private freehold or Māori customary title land. Access is generally free though limited and controlled in sensitive and plantation areas.
- Forest biological diversity contributes to the welfare of a number of segments of national society ranging from contributions to natural and cultural national identity, tourism and recreation to intrinsic biodiversity values, landscape values and the ability of Māori to exercise their customary rights.
- Not enough is being done to create an enabling environment with a lack of engagement of environmental NGOs being identified and in particular the engagement with Māori being inadequate.

Knowledge, Assessment and Monitoring

- The Government focuses on bio-diversity related research (including that for forests) by Crown Research Institutes in relation to sustainability and bio-security. It considers that this research is reflected in particular statutes and subsequent measures that incorporate knowledge about conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Responses from NGOs indicate dissatisfaction and concern as to the extent to which this research is actually reflected in policies to curb forest deterioration with regulation, assessment and monitoring to curb loss seemingly ad hoc or insufficient.
- Access to research and research funding for NGOs and Māori is affected by limited resources and capacity.

Indigenous Peoples' Rights

- The lack of recognition of traditional knowledge in policymaking and policy is of concern. Criticism from NGOs and Māori ranged from the recognition and incorporation of traditional knowledge being limited or sporadic to policies being at odds with or even hostile to traditional knowledge. The extent to which policymakers understand what traditional knowledge is, is unclear.
- It is considered that the POW either was not being implemented taking into account the recognition of Indigenous land rights and methodologies or was only being implemented in part. The WAI 262 claim, filed in 1991 by six claimant iwi tribes to the Waitangi Tribunal to determine Māori self-determination in relation to the recognition, protection, control, management and ownership of indigenous flora and fauna and associated taonga, is highlighted as an example of this dissatisfaction. The claim articulates concerns at the loss of native flora and fauna to international interests and the lack of Māori involvement and participation regarding decision making concerning the granting of intellectual property rights over the flora and fauna. It also includes concerns over genetic modification and manipulation.
- The Government has established a number of funds to provide for the protection of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems on Māori land and enhance management of indigenous biodiversity outside public conservation lands though one NGO is critical that the concept of Community Conserved Areas has not been driven by the Government to the detriment of both the indigenous people and forests.

27. Is traditional knowledge considered in definitions associated to policy making?

Yes No

Please describe

28. How is traditional knowledge reflected in policies and measures to curb forest loss and degradation?

29. Is traditional knowledge used in policy making regarding assessment and monitoring of the status of forests?

30. Is the programme of work being implemented taking into account the recognition of Indigenous land rights and Indigenous methodologies?

31. In particular, has the issue of Community Conserved Areas (as approved by the Convention on Biological Diversity been implemented in your country?

Yes No

Please describe

Final comments and additions

We would welcome any further comments or additions you may wish to make:

11. APPENDIX 2 - DEFINITIONS

The definitions that the report uses are listed for consistency:

Forest: Forests are complex tree dominated ecosystems with particular structural biotic and abiotic components, assembled within temporal and spatial limits and with a self sustained successional dynamic determined by its biodiversity.

Forest peoples: Traditionally forest dependent Indigenous and tribal peoples

Kaitiaki: guardian, steward

Kaitiakitanga: guardianship, stewardship

Kawenata: covenants

Plantation: A planted and managed tree dominated system, generally not self successional and less complex both in structure and in biodiversity than forests. It should be noted that not all plantations are necessarily agro-timber productions units.

Mātauranga Māori: Māori knowledge

Mauri: Life principle, thymos of man; a talisman imbued with the above

Wairua: Māori spirituality; a spectre, ghost or similar; atmosphere, pervading feeling, air

12. APPENDIX 3 - ACRONYMS

AEE	Assessment of Environmental Effects
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity

COP	Conference of Parties
DoC	Department of Conservation
EPOW	Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBD	Forest Biological Diversity
GFC	Global Forest Coalition
HPT	Historic Places Trust
IPO	Indigenous Peoples Organisation
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MFAT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
MfE	Ministry for the Environment
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NFP	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NZ	New Zealand
OIE	Office Infectious Epizooties (is also known as the World Animal Health Organisation)
POW	Expanded Programme of Work (on Forest Biodiversity)
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
TPK	Te Puni Kokiri
WTO	World Trade Organisation



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This publication has been made possible through the generous support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.