

A low-angle photograph of a large tree trunk with a yellow speech bubble overlay containing the text 'HAVE YOUR SAY'. The tree trunk is thick and textured, with a rough bark. The background is filled with green leaves and branches of other trees, creating a dense canopy. The sky is visible through the leaves, showing a clear blue color. The speech bubble is bright yellow and has a tail pointing towards the bottom right corner of the image.

HAVE YOUR SAY

Purpose

- Update since last round
- The refreshed strategy
- National Pest Management Plan (NPMP) proposal
- Management agency options
- Making a submission

What have we been doing?

- Track closures and upgrades
- Track ambassador training
- Colmar Brunton public survey
- Controlled Area Notices in place to reduce spread
- Funding increase from the Strategic Science Investment Fund
- New road signs
- Community engagement
- Behaviour change programme
- Long term council funding commitments

REFRESHED
STRATEGY FOR
PROTECTING
KAURI



The logo consists of a yellow speech bubble with a tail pointing downwards and to the right, containing the word "VISION" in black, uppercase, sans-serif font. The speech bubble is set against a white rectangular background.

VISION

Ko te kauri he whakaruruhau mō ngā iwi katoa - *The kauri is a shelter for all people*

Kia toitū te whenua - *So that the land endures*

Kia toitū te kauri - *So that the kauri endures*

A yellow speech bubble icon with the word "GOAL" written inside in black capital letters, set against a white background.

GOAL

Remove the threat of kauri dieback,
so that the mauri and health of
New Zealand kauri forests is restored
beyond the next 1000 years

OBJECTIVES

Primary objective:

To reduce the harmful effects of *Phytophthora agathidicida* (PA) by preventing, where possible, the spread of PA and minimising its impacts on New Zealand's kauri forests, our culture, our communities and economy

OBJECTIVES

Secondary objectives:

1. Reduce the spread of kauri dieback
2. Maintain kauri dieback-free areas
3. Reduce the impact of kauri dieback within infected sites
4. Locally eliminate kauri dieback within infected sites, where possible
5. Protect iconic kauri trees and stands with special values, from kauri dieback

Strategic direction

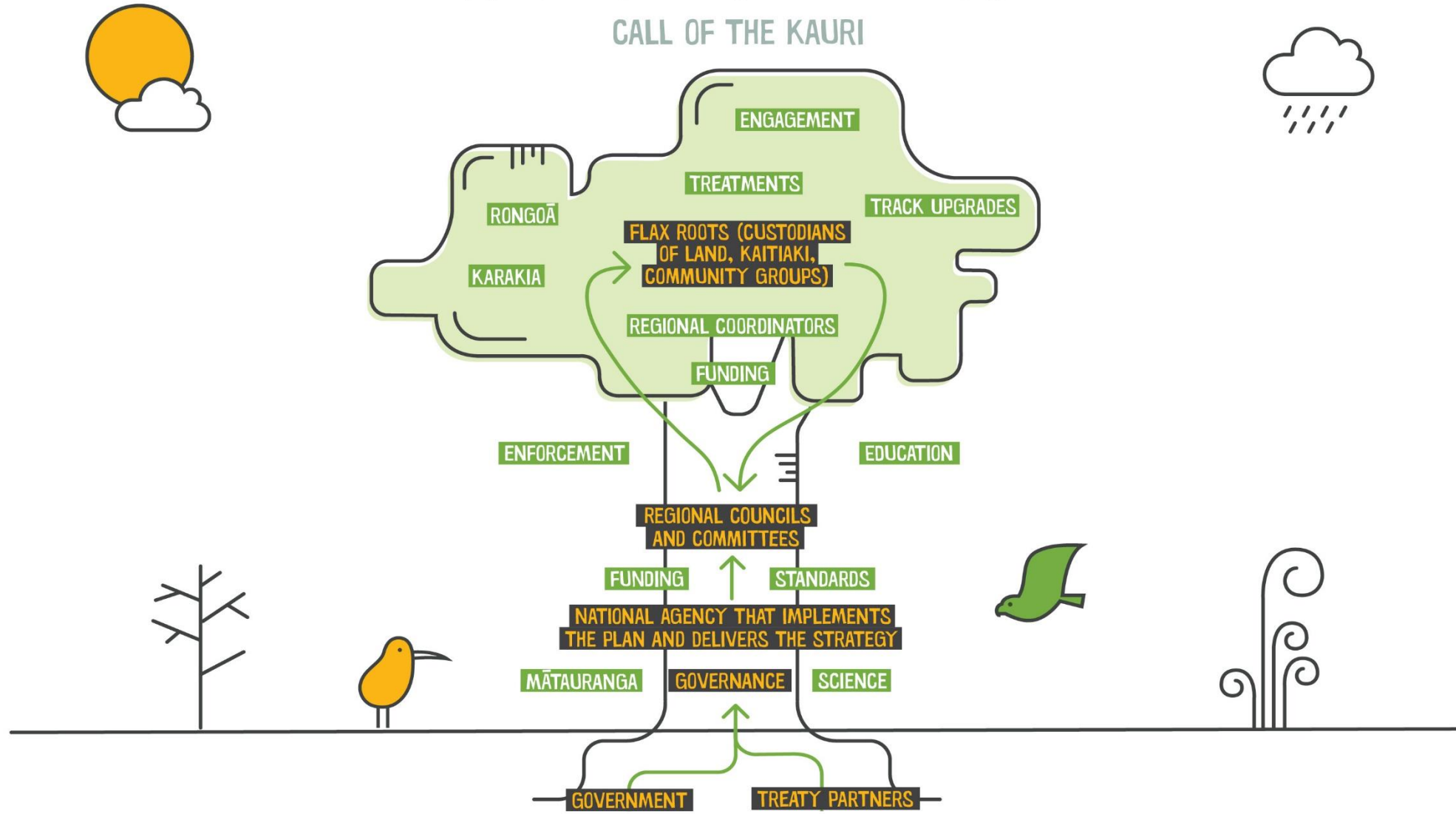
- Long-term focus of strategy
- 'Whole of forest' approach
- Action now with appropriate funding
- Community involvement
- Treaty partnership is front and centre
- Strong leadership important
- Investment in science and use of mātauranga are critical
- Regional bodies set priorities and coordinate/support local efforts
- Progress should be reviewed regularly
- Interventions should be mandatory

Giving effect to the Treaty

- Partnership reflected at all levels
- The role of tangata whenua, mana whenua and co-management arrangements (building on existing relationships and agreements, or creating new ones where these do not exist)
- Providing for mātauranga, including rāhui, rongoā and cultural harvest
- Two-way capability building (including training opportunities)
- Opportunities to take on key roles (e.g., coordinators, authorised persons, ambassadors)
- Opportunities to deliver services

KARANGA O TE KAURI

CALL OF THE KAURI



PAPATŪĀNUKU

ALL LIVING THINGS ORIGINATE FROM THEM

NATIONAL KAURI DIEBACK MANAGEMENT PLAN



National Pest Management Plan

- Creates a nationally consistent approach
- Uses common set of rules
- Enforceable powers
- Mobilises community, regional and national action
- Establishes a management agency to implement the plan
- Works alongside other tools

New powers and rules

- 13 new rules to restrict the spread of dieback disease
- The focus is on managing risks around soil transfer
- Potentially affects activities on, and management of, both public and private land
- Creates obligations to report
- Gives agency the power to impose stricter controls on some areas
 - Create zones or designate high risk properties
 - Require risk management plans for some properties
 - Animal control
 - Ability to act to stop movement of soil or plant material between areas
 - Track upgrades
- Power to impose fines or take prosecutions. Councils will be key enforcement partners
- Can compensate for losses
- Complements the powers councils and DOC have to control access and activities through RMA, Conservation Act, Local Government Act etc – these powers remain

Rule 1

Obligations to report on kauri dieback on land whenever you detect or suspect kauri dieback

What does this mean?

Anyone accessing kauri forests who sees or suspects there is kauri dieback must report it to the agency

Who does it affect?

Anyone accessing and working in kauri forests who sees or suspects there is kauri dieback occurring

Rule 2

Provision of information to the agency to help it manage kauri dieback

What does this mean?

You'll have to provide information to the management agency, if it asks, about the distribution of PA or about the movement of any items that could be carrying PA. This is to help contain the risk of PA 'outbreaks'.

Who does it affect?

Particularly those who have been in kauri forest and have equipment that could have infected soil attached, or those who move plant material around that could be carrying the infection

Rule 3

Restrictions placed on movement of soil and PA host plant material

What does this mean?

You can't move soil or PA host plant material into an area that the agency has identified as being particularly at risk

Who does it affect?

Those carrying out movements of soil, kauri plant material including roots, and goods and equipment that could contain contaminated soil

Rule 4

Risk management plans required before carrying out earthworks close to a kauri tree

What does this mean?

Designed to isolate kauri from risks of PA spread. Applies to any earthworks within three times the maximum radius of the canopy dripline of a kauri tree

Who does it affect?

Anyone carrying out soil excavations within the specified distance of any kauri tree, whether that tree is on your property or not

Rule 5

Rule around the movement of kauri and alternative PA host plants and seeds

What does this mean?

Plant material must be certified to a 'National Kauri Dieback Standard for Nurseries' before you sell it, offer it for sale, or move it between premises. This is to prevent kauri dieback being accidentally spread into kauri forests or into gardens or restoration plantings

Who does it affect?

Nurseries and gardening outlets, seed collectors, landscape gardeners and others

Rule 6

No release of animals, like pigs or deer, that could spread PA into kauri forests

What does this mean?

Pigs, deer, goats or cattle are considered a high risk of carrying infected soil on their feet and bodies. They can't be released or encouraged to spread into kauri forests. Breaking this rule could be an instant fine.

Who does it affect?

Anyone releasing animals into a wild state

Rule 7

Obligations to use approved hygiene stations when they are available

What does this mean?

You must use approved stations where they exist to clean off soil and apply sanitiser. Applies to footwear, bicycles and other equipment. Pets too. Failure to clean could mean a \$400 fine (similar to those given out at airports for not declaring food)

Who does it affect?

Anyone visiting kauri forests where they go through an entry or exit point with an approved hygiene station

Rule 8

Obligations to carry out hygiene procedures after being in a forest but not on a track

What does this mean?

If you've gone off an approved track you will have to clean soil and other material off your gear, your animals and your vehicles, when entering or leaving kauri forest, even if there is no cleaning station available. You could be fined if you fail to comply

Who does it affect?

Hunters, commercial operators, foresters, mountain bikers, trampers, community groups, iwi, trail bike and 4WD drivers.

Rule 9

Public tracks in kauri forests to meet a minimum national standard within three years

What does this mean?

Well designed paths and tracks minimise the risk of spreading infected soil. Standard includes signage and hygiene facilities, free of muddy track surfaces close to kauri and run off doesn't affect kauri. Applies to public tracks on public, private and other types of land. Includes walking tracks, cycle tracks, unsealed roads and 4WD tracks

Who does it affect?

Landowners and occupiers with public access through their kauri forest including councils, DOC, private park owners, tourism operators, farmers and iwi

Rule 10

Obligations to have and implement a kauri dieback management plan if required to do so by the management agency

What does this mean?

Some areas and/or properties are considered high risk for kauri dieback. Plans will identify those risks and measures to reduce them. Plans to be approved by the national agency

Who does it affect?

Land occupiers and owners, both public and private, whose land is identified as 'high risk' or are in high risk areas

Rule 11

Stock exclusion (eg, through fencing) from kauri forests if required by the management agency

What does this mean?

If your property is high risk, you'll have to keep stock out of kauri forest. You might be entitled to compensation depending on the impact

Who does it affect?

Farmers, landowners and occupiers of properties the agency identifies as being high risk

Rule 12

Management agency to designate zones and/or high risk areas

What does this mean?

The management agency has the option of creating zones where PA is or isn't present, and develop rules to stop plant and soil movement between them. Or it can declare some areas as 'high risk', and impose stricter requirements on activities in that area

Who does it affect?

Anyone living or working in a zone, or those who have properties in high risk areas

Rule 13

Power to create kauri forest sanctuaries

What does this mean?

Some areas have special values, and to protect them they might be designated as 'sanctuaries' by the management agency. They could be private or public land, or a mix. They will require specific management plans, approved by the agency, to control kauri dieback risks and to protect the special values

Who does it affect?

The owners and occupiers of kauri forest designated as a sanctuary

Funding and Compensation

- Funding for activities across regions or landscapes will come mainly from the Crown
- Some regional contributions and potential for philanthropic funding
- Compensation can be paid if someone suffers a direct loss as a result of implementing the NPMP, eg mandatory measures for sanctuaries, such as stock exclusion and vector control
- Amount of compensation puts the same position as a person who is not directly affected by the NPMP powers
- Payable in respect of non public lands and must be verifiable
- Compensation payments are paid from the kauri dieback budget

Questions

- Are the rules and powers clearly explained?
- Are they consistent with our strategy?
- Does creating zones, high risk areas or sanctuaries make sense?
- Have we missed something significant?
- Are they fair and workable?
- What are the biggest issues we face in implementing the plan?

DESIGNING
THE **MANAGEMENT**
AGENCY TO LEAD
THE PROTECTION
OF KAURI



Agency background

- An agency required for any NPMP
- National direction and consistency
- Provides leadership – doesn't centralise local decisions
- Focused on addressing cross-regional and landscape issues
- Treaty partnership and role of mana whenua is a core element
- Possibly located in one of the kauri regions
- Connected to regions and what's happening on the ground
- Lean - does not replace existing accountabilities or relationships
- Councils, mana whenua and communities will be vital for prioritising and delivering activities locally

Option 1 – Government-led agency

- Could be an existing department to host agency - BSNZ, DOC, DPMC, MCH
- Accountable to ministers for its performance
- Stakeholder advisory group established to provide independent advice to Minister on regional and local activities
- Members of the group would be appointed by Minister on a skills and/or representation basis
- Department supports delivery of local activities

Option 2 - Not for profit company

- Company model with some features similar to Predator Free 2050 Limited
- A constitution would need to be established
- Can give effect to the Crown's treaty obligations
- Shareholding ministers would need to be agreed and would appoint board
- Stakeholder advisory group appointed by the board
- Company supports delivery at local level

Things the body will need to do

Mātauranga Māori, science, research & development, innovation

Compliance & inspections

Awareness, education, advocacy

Surveillance, reporting & monitoring

Corporate functions

Capability development

Interventions & treatment (controls, closures)

Information management

Coordination

Strategy, policy & procedures



Criteria for organisation

Biosecurity Minister required by law to consider

Capacity to manage plan

Accountability to funders

Acceptability of organisation to funders & those managed under plan

Treaty Partnership

Additional criteria

Empower & share knowledge

Representative & inclusive

Accountable & transparent

Consistency nationally & variation regionally

Futuristic

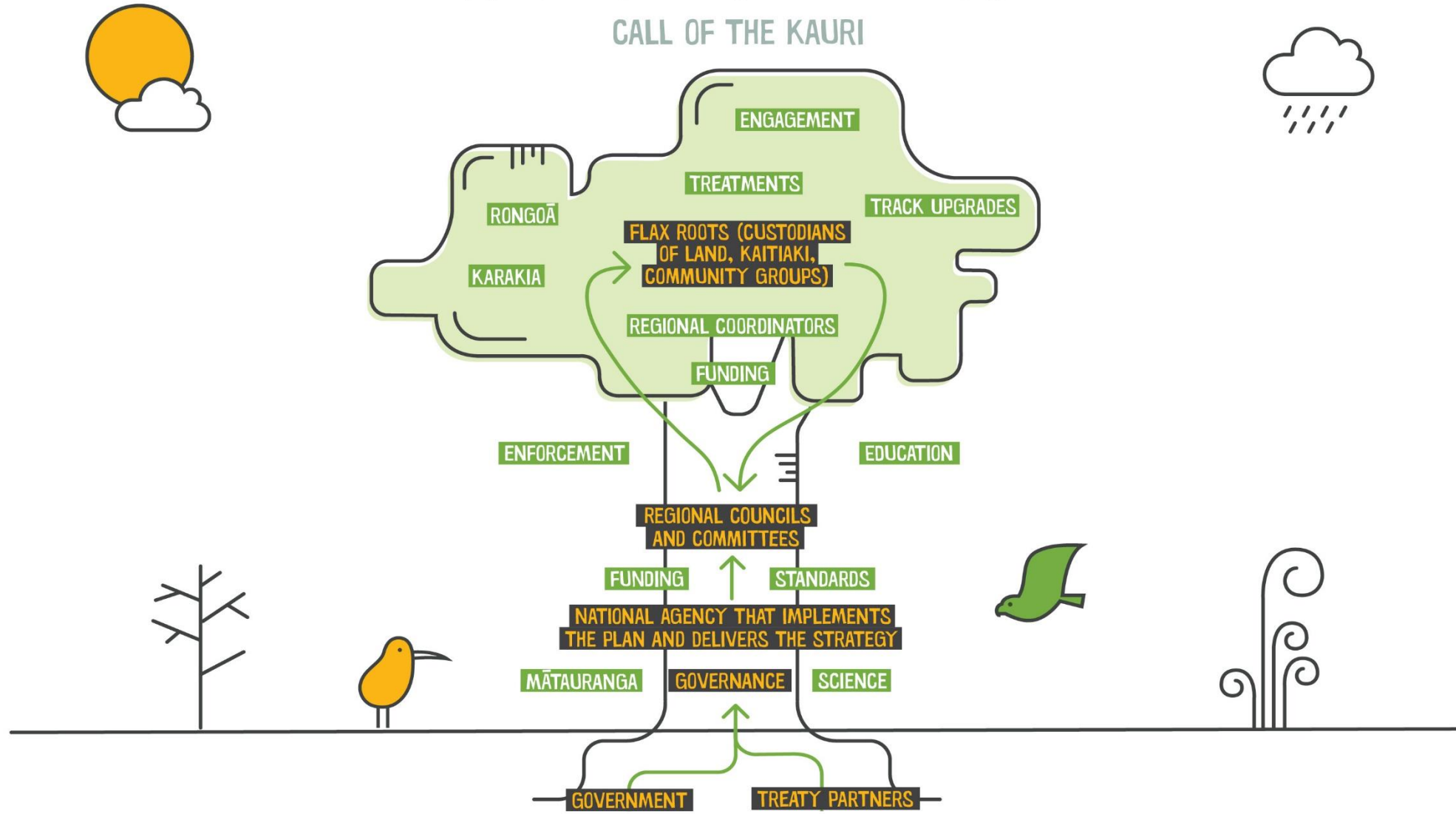
Results driven with focus on excellence

Adaptive, learn & critical to self to make a difference

Drive funding

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Questions

- What agency options do you prefer?
- What agency model gives best protection for kauri?
- What agency model would be most responsive to local needs?

Where next?

Date	Action
February/March 2019	Third consultation round
April – May 2019	National Pest Management Plan proposal to Minister and approved by Cabinet
June – August 2019	Formal legislative process
July 2019	Agency constitution and governance established
September 2019	National Pest Management Plan comes into effect

Making a submission

We want to hear from you

Feedback form and details on the proposals

www.kauridieback.co.nz/consultation

Email: KauriConsultation@mpi.govt.nz

Close of consultation - 18 March 2019