



Pūrongo-ā-tau Annual Report

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Pūrongo-ā-tau Annual Report 2023/24

Pūrongo-ā-tau mō te tau i mutu ake i te 30 Pipiri 2024
Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2024

Cover images from top left, clockwise: DOC staff. Photo: Mark Tantrum 2018; The Manganui Gorge suspension bridge. Photo: Anthony Dombroski; Freshly banded tara iti/New Zealand fairy tern chick. The satellite tag will help DOC track captive reared chicks' survival long term. Photo: Shelley Ogle; Baffles and a fish ramp installed in a culvert near Karamea should make it much easier for fish to climb, rather than the unmodified culvert on the right. Photo: Nixie Boddy

Pūrongo-ā-tau mō te tau i mutu ake i te 30 Pipiri 2024

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**Ko wai mātou,
he aha ā mātou mahi**

Who we are
and what we do



DOC rangers relocates a kekeno/fur seal to Oputere beach during 'seal silly season' – where juvenile pinnipeds (adventurous fur seals, sea lions and seals) may start appearing in unusual locations. *Photo: DOC*

Te kupu whakataki a te Tumuaki Ahurei

E ngā iwi o te motu, tēnā koutou katoa, i roto i ngā tini āhuetanga o te wā. E kore e mutu taku hari mō ngā mahi a Te Tari mō te aotūroa, me ngā taonga tuku iho, ahakoa te ao hurihuri, ōna pīkauranga, ōna rerekētanga.

Kua tahuri ngā kaimahi a Te Papa Atawhai ki huarahi hou, kua tutuki te tini o ngā kaupapa i a rātou i tēnei tau, he tini ōna panonitanga whakaroto hei whakapiki i te āhua o ngā mahi a Te Papa Atawhai, hei whakatutuki hoki i ngā ūnga penapena pūtea a te Kāwanatanga.

I roto i te tau ka mahue ake nei i tere tonu tā mātou urupare ki tētahi ngawhātanga tawhai (te ngahorotanga mai o te tini kākano i te ngahere) hei tiaki i ngā momo mōrea, pēnei i te mohua/yellowhead, i te kākāriki karaka/orange-fronted parakeet, i te pekapeka/long- and short-tailed bats, i te kea, i te whio/blue duck me te kiwi. Kua uaua haere te matapae i ngā ngawhātanga tawhai, nā ngā panonitanga hurihanga huarere, me te uaua anō o te matapae me te whakamahere i tā mātou urupare ki aua āhuetanga.

I tautoko mātou i te whakaurunga o te Pire hei whakareatoru i te rahi o te tautiaki moana i Tikapa Moana, ā, e ono ngā punanga moana hou i whakapuakina mō te takutai o te tonga-mā-rāwhiti o Te Waipounamu, hei tautiaki i ngā ripoinga ahurei o reira. I whakaotingia e mātou te tau mahi aotūroa moana kauae nui rawa i te rohe o ngā moutere o Maukahuka me ērā atu moutere, mai rā anō. Nā runga i te mōhio he taumaha ngā whakawhiu o ngā nanekoti mohoa ki ngā pūnaha māori, i whakahaeretia e mātou tētahi whakataetae whakangau nanekoti i tino eke ki ngā taumata, arā, neke atu i te 10,000 ngā nanekoti mohoa i unuhia i te taiao, huri noa i te motu.

Ka taea e koe te pānui ētahi atu kōrero mō ngā mahi e mahia ana e mātou, me ngā tūāhua mahi, puta noa i tēnei pūrongo.



E anga ana te titiro a Te Papa Atawhai ki te whakapiki i te pai o te pūnaha whakaū i te ture, te whakapūmau i ngā pūtea kia toitū, te whai i ngā tikanga katoa e noho mātou hei hoa Tiriti pono, me te whakatutuki i ngā tini āhuetanga ka taea e mātou ki ngā pūtea kei a mātou. Tā tēnei pūrongo he whakaatu i te tika o te kī, āe, kei te anga whakamua mātou, engari arā atu anō ngā mea ka taea e mātou.

E hari ana au mō tētahi taputapu whakamahere kanorau koiora hou kua oti te whakawhanake e mātou hei tautuhi i ngā whakaarotau kō ēhea momo, pūnaha hauropi, wāhi hoki e tika ana kia tautokona puta noa i te motu. Hei āwhina tēnei i a mātou ki te whakatau take mō ngā wāhi tika hei haumi moni e tino puta ai he painga nui mō te aotūroa.

Kia pai ake ai te whakaahua i te pānga o ngā mahi a Te Papa Atawhai, kua waiho e mātou te whakapūrongo mō ngā huaputa, kia anga kē ki ngā putanga. Mā ngā inenga i takea mai te mahi (pēnei i te nui o ngā heketea e tāmia ana te kīrearea) ka hora mai pea he mōhioanga mō te nui o ngā mahi kei te mahia, engari mā te whakapūrongo mō ngā putanga ka pūmau te mōhio, e mahia ana e mātou te mahi katoa, me te ū o te ngākau kia tutuki rā anō.

Mā ngā hipanga katoa e mahia ana e mātou ka puta he hua nui mā te tangata, me te aotūroa. Me pēnei taku whakarāpopoto, he mea hira te aotūroa mō tō tātou oranga, mahi hoki, mō ō tātou ōhanga ā-rohe me te rāngai tāpoi.

Nāku noa,

Penny Nelson
Tumuaki Ahurei

Director-General's foreword

I am always proud of what the Department achieves for nature and heritage in a challenging and changing environment.

DOC people have adapted and delivered exceedingly well during a big year of internal change to improve the way DOC operates and to meet the Government's savings targets.

In the past year, we acted quickly to ramp up predator control in response to an unexpected beech mast (heavy seeding of forests) and protect vulnerable species, such as mohua/yellowhead, kākāriki karaka/orange-fronted parakeet, pekapeka/long- and short-tailed bats, kea, whio/blue duck and kiwi. Beech masts are increasingly unpredictable because of changing weather patterns, which impacts our ability to accurately forecast and plan our response.

We supported the introduction of a Bill to triple the amount of marine protection in the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana, and six new marine reserves were announced for the south-east coast of the South Island to protect unique habitats. We completed the largest and most ambitious marine fieldwork season ever undertaken in the New Zealand subantarctic region. Recognising the significant damage wild goats cause to native ecosystems, we organised a national wild goat hunting competition that was hugely successful, removing more than 10,000 wild goats from around the country.

You can read more about the fantastic work we do and case studies at place, throughout this report.



We are sharply focused on improving our regulatory system, becoming financially sustainable, making sure we are an honourable Treaty partner and achieving as much as possible for nature with the resources we have. This report shows we are making progress, but we can always do more.



Penny Nelson, Director-General. Photo: DOC

I am excited about a new biodiversity planning tool we have developed to help us set clear priorities for which species, ecosystems and places need support throughout the country. This will help us make better decisions about where to invest money to make the biggest difference for nature.

In order to better demonstrate the impact DOC is having, we will be moving from reporting on outputs to outcomes. Work-based metrics (such as the number of hectares of pest control) can provide useful information on the quantum of work done, but reporting on outcomes will ensure we're doing the whole job and seeing it through until results are achieved.

All the steps we are taking will make sure we deliver strong benefits for people and nature. After all, nature is essential for our lives and livelihoods, and our regional economies and tourism sector depend on it.

Penny Nelson
Director-General

Tā mātou rautaki

I tēnei tau, i te urunga mai o ētahi Minita hou, whakaarotau hou hoki, kua whakahoutia e mātou tā mātou rautaki, whāinga, ā mātou whāinga, uara hoki; ā, i whakaputaina ēnei ki te iwi whānui i te 1 Hōngongi 2024. Kāore he panoni o ā mātou whāinga rautaki (pikitia 1), e noho ana ko taua rautaki tonu, kua whakahoutia, hei rama whakamārama he pēwhea ngā mahi a Te Papa Atawhai me ētahi atu rōpū e tautiaki nei, e āta whakarauora nei i ngā wāhi hira me ngā momo koiora whakamāharo o Aotearoa. Mō te tau 2023/24 kei te tuku pūrongo mātou i runga anō i te whāinga me ngā putanga o tā mātou Tauākī Whakamaunga Atu 2022-2026.



Pikitia 1: Te anga rautaki a Te Papa Atawhai me ōna hua taketake.

Our strategy

This year, with new Ministers and updated priorities, we have refreshed our strategy, purpose and values; these were made public on 1 July 2024. Our strategic intentions (figure 1) remain the same, the updated strategy helps clarify how the work of the Department of Conservation Te Papa Atawhai (DOC) and that of others is protecting and actively restoring Aotearoa New Zealand’s special places and species.

For 2023/24 we are reporting against the purpose and outcomes in our 2022–2026 Statement of Intent.

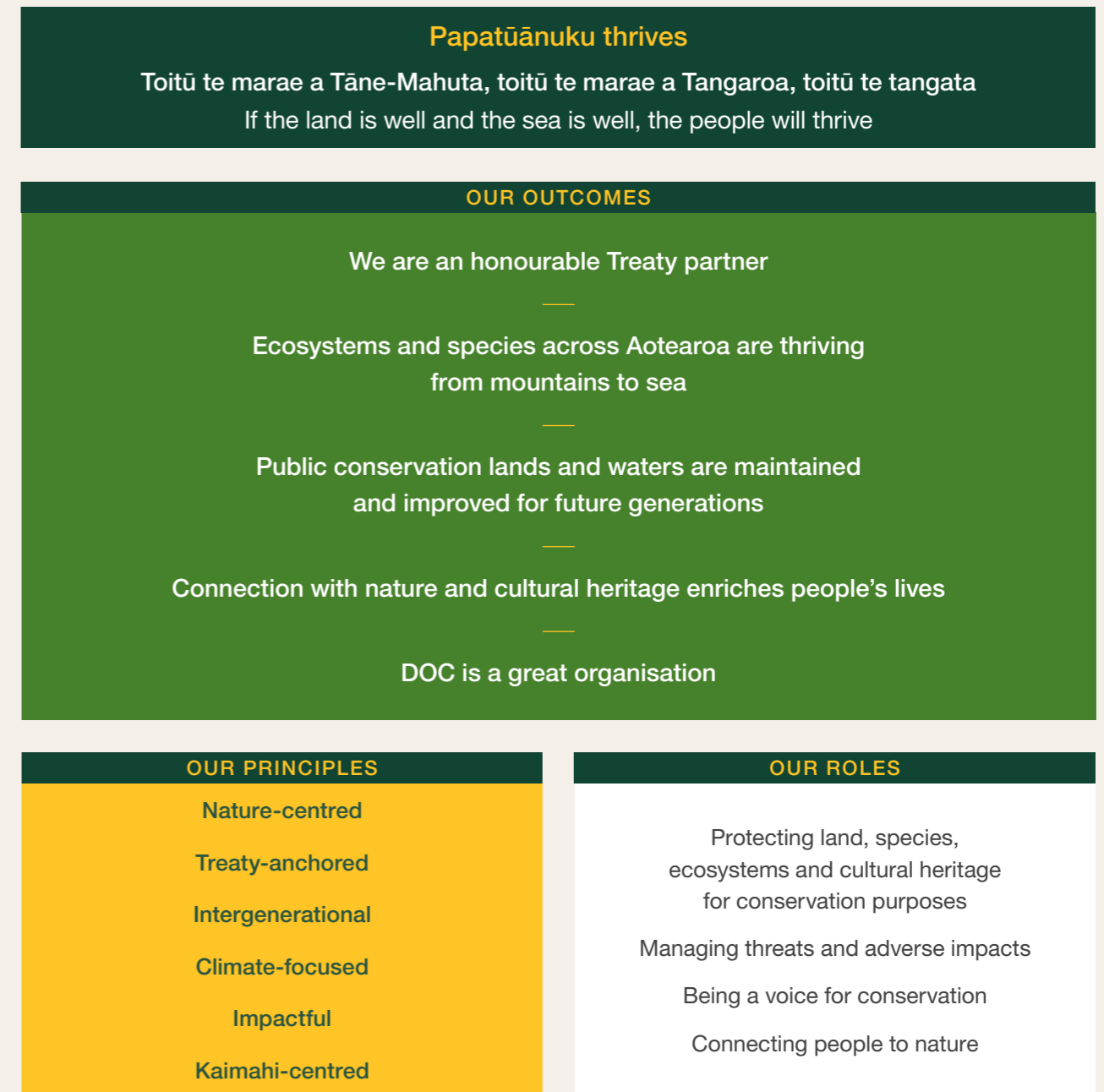


Figure 1. Department of Conservation’s strategic framework and key outcomes.

He aha tā mātou mahi

E noho ana te taiao ki waenga pū i te ōhanga o Aotearoa, ōna mahi tāpoi, mahi ahuwahenua, ōna ngahere, tauranga hika, tūāhanga, tākaro, hākinakina hoki. E whakaponono ana ngā tāngata o Aotearoa ki a mātou, hei kaitiaki o ngā tino momo koiora, pūnaha hauropi o te motu nei, tae atu ki ōna manu māori, ōna pekapeka, ōna tupu, ōna rohe moana, me ōna awa. E toro whānui ana tō mātou rohe haepapa, mai i Rangitāhuta i te tokerau, ki ngā moutere katoa o Maukahuka, o Moutere Ihupuku hoki, i te tonga.

Ko mātou te kaihora rahi rawa o ngā mahi manuhiri i Aotearoa, ko mātou hoki kei te whakahaere i te mōkihi taonga tuku iho rahi rawa o te whenua katoa, ā, ko mātou kei te whakahaere i tētahi hautoro o ngā whenua katoa o Aotearoa hei whenua, hei moana tautiaki taiao tūmatanui. E whakahaere ana hoki mātou i roto i ētahi rautaki, anga, tae atu ki:

- Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy
- Te Rautaki Tāpoi a Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa – New Zealand Aotearoa Government Tourism Strategy
- Te Ture Urupare ki te Panonitanga Āhuarangi 2002.

Waihoki, ka mahi hoki mātou i raro i ngā herenga me ngā ritenga ā-ao, pēnei i te United Nations Sustainable Development Goals me te tūāpapa e mōhiotia nei ko te Intergovernmental Science and Policy platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services.



Kororipo Heritage Park, Kerikeri. Photo: DOC

Kei roto i ēnei mahi ko:

- te tautiaki me te whakahaere i ngā whenua me ngā moana tautiaki taiao tūmatanui, tae atu ki ngā koiora, me ngā ika, me ngā whāngote moana nunui i te rohe moana o Aotearoa
- te aroturuki me te tāpae pūrongo mō te ahunga whakamua ki ngā ūnga tiaki taiao
- te kawae i te whakaritenga ture me te hāpainga ture, me ngā mahinga me ngā mana i raro i te Ture Tiaki Taiao 1987 me ērā atu ture
- te whakahaere i ngā rawa manuhiri, tae atu ki ngā ara hīkoi me ngā wharau, kia haumaruai, kia ngahau hoki aua momo wheako mō te tangata
- te kauwhau tikanga mō te taiao me te whakatenatena i te tangata kia aroha ki te taiao.



Whitebaiters at Ōkārīto rivermouth. Photo: Jo Macpherson

What we do

Nature is central to Aotearoa New Zealand's economy, tourism, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, energy, resources, sport and recreation. New Zealanders trust us to be the guardians of the country's most precious species and ecosystems including native birds, bats, plants, marine areas and rivers. Our area of responsibility stretches from the Kermadec Islands in the north to the subantarctic archipelago in the south.

We are the largest provider of visitor activities in Aotearoa, manage the largest heritage portfolio in the country and manage a third of Aotearoa New Zealand's land area as public conservation lands and waters. We operate within several strategies and frameworks, including:

- Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy
- New Zealand–Aotearoa Government Tourism Strategy
- Climate Change Response Act 2002.

We are also bound by international obligations and conventions, such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services.

Our work includes:

- managing and protecting public conservation lands and waters, and conserving natural and cultural heritage, including marine wildlife and mammals in Aotearoa New Zealand's territorial sea
- monitoring and reporting on progress towards conservation targets
- carrying out regulation and law enforcement, with functions and powers under the Conservation Act 1987 and other legislation
- managing visitor assets, including tracks and huts, and making sure people have safe and enjoyable experiences
- advocating for nature and encouraging people to care about it.



Adelaide Tarn Hut, Kahurangi National Park. Photo: Crystal Brindle



Children from Whareama School planting trees for Conservation Week 2023. Photo: DOC

Ko wai mātou

Ā mātou kaimahi

E 2,632 ngā kaimahi a Te Papa Atawhai e mahi i roto i ngā hāpori 100 puta noa i te motu (tirohia te pikitia 2). E mārāma ana mātou, e taea ai te whakahaere i ēnei mahi rahi rawa, matahuhua hoki, me mātua whai ohu kaimahi kanorau. Arā ngā pūkenga rerekē, ngā mōhiotanga, ngā pūmanawa hoki o ā mātou kaimahi. E hanga ana mātou i ngā pūmanawa kanorau, me te tūtika o ngā kanohi ā-ira, ā, -pakeke, ā-momo iwi.

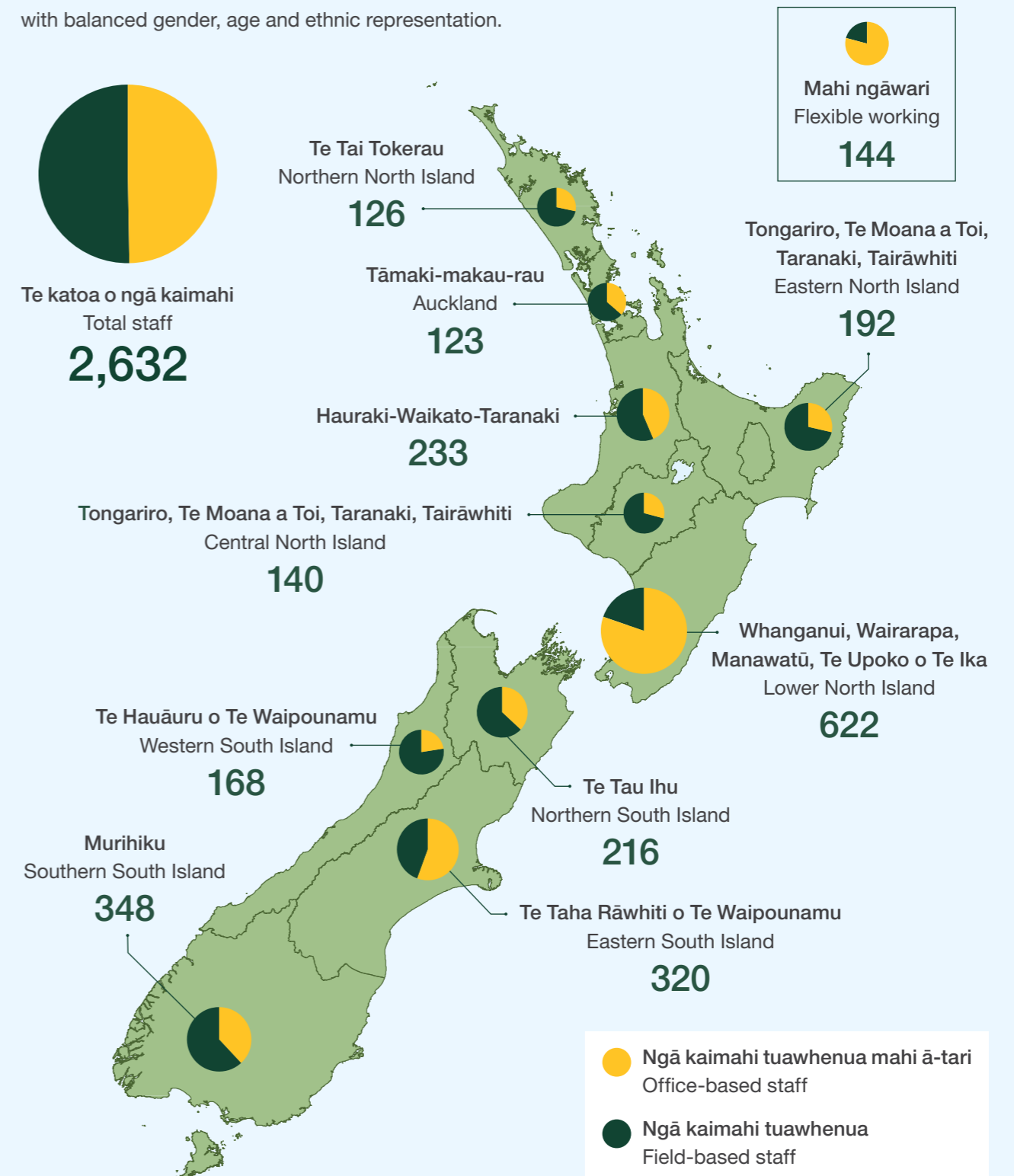


Ranger Myrene Otis tops up the bird feeder for kākāriki karaka/orange-fronted parakeets on Blumine Island. Photo: Belle Gwilliam

Who we are

Our staff

DOC has 2,632 staff working in 100 communities across the country (see figure 2). We understand that, to manage such a large and varied range of work, we need a diverse workforce. Our staff bring different skills, knowledge and capabilities. We are building multicultural capability, with balanced gender, age and ethnic representation.



Pikitia 2. Ngā kaimahi a Te Papa Atawhai puta noa i ō mātou rohe whakahaere.

Figure 2. Department of Conservation staff across Aotearoa.

Tō mātou anga

E aratakina ana mātou e tō mātou **Tumuaki Ahurei** e Penny Nelson, ā, inā ā mātou rōpū pakihi e whai ake nei.

Ko tā te rōpū **Kāhui Ranga Waeture** he whakawhanake i ngā anga me ngā putanga mō te pūnaha tiaki taiao, he whakaruruhau hoki i te tuituinga o Te Papa Atawhai ki ngā whenua o tāwāhi, he tautoko hoki i te whakahaere kia arahina e ōna rautaki, kia arotahi hoki ki ōna whāinga matua.

Ko tā te rōpū o **Ngā Taonga, ngā Koiora me ngā Manuhiri** he kawē haepapa mō te hora pūkenga hangarau, pūtaiao hoki, me te whakatinana i ngā rautaki me ngā kaupapa here i roto i ō tātou peka whakahaere.

Ko tā te rōpū **Takiwā ā Motu** he kawē haepapa mō te hora i ngā mahi e tika ana hei whakapiki i te tū o ō tātou rawa me ngā rauemi ko mātou te kaikawe i te haepapa.

Ō mātou Minita

Nā te Pōti Whānui o Whiringa-a-nuku 2023 ka hurihia te kāwanatanga, ā, kua kawē haepapa a Te Papa Atawhai i raro i te whakaruruhau o ōna minita hou e rua: Te Minita mō Te Papa Atawhai, a Hōnore Tama Potaka rāua ko te Minita mō te Whakangau me te Hī Ika, a Hōnore Todd McClay. I mua atu i te panonitanga kāwanatanga i te kawē haepapa a Te Papa Atawhai ki a Hōnore Hon Willow-Jean Prime.

Kua tākina e te Hōnore Tama Potaka ōna whakaarotau e whā mō te tautiaki taiako:

- Te whakatāhuhu i ngā mahi hira mō ngā rohe me ngā momo koiora uara tiketike ki mua, tae atu ki ngā mahi e mahi tahi nei mātou me ētahi atu
- Te whakapiki i ngā moni hunga motuhake mō te tautiaki taiao, me te whakaū tikanga e toitū ai ngā moni mō te Tari i roto i te wā
- Te whakapiki i ngā mahi ratonga rekureihana, tae atu ki ngā wā tatari mō ngā raihana me ngā whakaaetanga
- Te āta whakatinana mārika i ngā whakataunga Tiriti me te kōtui kia whai hua ki ngā iwi mō te tiaki taiao.

Ko tā te rōpū **Kaupapa Tūmatawhānui** he tautoko i te rōpū kia hanga i te whakapono me te māia o ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa, te Whare Pāremata, ō mātou rōpū whai pānga, me ā mātou tāngata. E mahi ana mātou ki te tautiaki me te whakapiki i tō mātou ingoa pai, ki te whakapakari hoki i te hononga o ngā tāngata o Aotearoa ki te taiao.

Ko tā te rōpū tautoko o **Wāhi Whakahaumarū Mahi** he whakaū tikanga kia pai ai te whāinga rawa, kia toitū te taha ahumoni, kia tika te taha hangarau, kia haumarū hoki.

Ko tā te rōpū **Pae Whaitake Tiriti** he āki i tō mātou tū hei hoa Tiriti pono, me te whai kia noho hei taurira mō te rāngai tūmatanui o Aotearoa.

E tautoko ana **Te Tari Matua o te Tumūaki Ahurei** i tō mātou Tumūaki me ō mātou Tumūaki Tuarua kia mahi i roto i ngā pīkauranga uaua, kia kite wawe i ngā raru me ngā mōrea e whakatata mai ana.

Hei tautoko i te Minita hou mō te Whakangau me te Hī Ika, i a Todd McClay, kua whakatūria e mātou tētahi tari mō te Whakangau me te Hī Ika. He haepapa ā-ture kua oti te whakamārama ō mātou, ā, e tohutohu ana mātou i te Minita kia taea e te Kāwanatanga te hora i ōna whāinga mō tēnei kaupapa i roto i te wā. Inā rā ēnei haepapa:

- te whakapiki i te whakahaerenga o ngā kararehe mohaoa mō te hunga whakangau kararehe me te tiaki taiao, tae atu ki te tautohu i ngā Kāhui Kararehe Ahurei
- te tautoko i Fish and Game New Zealand me te Kaunihera mō ngā Kararehe Whakangau
- te whakatū i te wātea o ngā whenua tiaki taiao tūmatanui mō te hunga whakangau me te hunga hī ika
- te whakarite tikanga e uru mai ai ngā whakaaro o te hunga whakangau me te hunga hī ika ki ngā whakatau tiaki taiao.

Our structure

We are led by our **Director-General Penny Nelson**, and our business groups are as follows.

The **Policy and Regulatory Services** group develops the frameworks and outcomes for the conservation system, oversees DOC's international engagement and supports the organisation to be strategy-led and focused on key priorities.

The **Biodiversity, Heritage and Visitors** group is responsible for providing technical expertise and science and translating strategy and policy into action for our operational branches.

The **Regional Operations** group is responsible for delivering the work necessary to improve the condition of the assets and resources we are responsible for.

The **Public Affairs** group supports the organisation to build trust and confidence with New Zealanders, Parliament, our stakeholders and our people. We work to protect and enhance our reputation and grow New Zealanders' connection to nature.

The **Organisation Support** group ensures we are resourced, capable, financially secure, technologically enabled and safe.

The **Treaty Relationships** group drives our maturity as an honourable Treaty partner with the aim of being an exemplar for the Aotearoa New Zealand public sector.

The **Office of the Director-General** supports our Director-General and our Deputy Directors-General to work through complex problems, anticipating issues and risks.

Our Ministers

The General Election in October 2023 resulted in a change of government, with DOC becoming accountable to two Ministers: Minister of Conservation Hon Tama Potaka and Minister for Hunting and Fishing, Hon Todd McClay. DOC was responsible to Hon Willow-Jean Prime before the change of Government.

Hon Tama Potaka has outlined his four priorities for conservation:

- prioritising important work on high-value conservation areas and species, including where we partner with others
- increasing third-party revenue for conservation and ensuring that the Department is financially sustainable over time
- improving regulatory services performance, including waiting times for concessions and permits
- effectively implementing Treaty settlements and partnering well with iwi for conservation.

To support the new Minister for Hunting and Fishing, Hon Todd McClay, we established a dedicated Hunting and Fishing portfolio. We have described legislative responsibilities and are providing advice to the Minister to enable the Government to deliver on its priorities for this portfolio over the term. These include:

- improving the management of wild animals for hunters and conservation, including the designation of Herds of Special Interest
- supporting Fish and Game New Zealand and the Game Animal Council
- ensuring access to public conservation land for hunters and fishers
- providing representation for hunting and fishing views in conservation decision-making.

He pēhea tō mātou whāingainga ā-pūtea

Te pūtea 2023

E whāngaia ana mātou mā te hora putanga ki te Karauna, mō ngā ratonga ki ngā tāngata motuhake, mā ngā tautoko ā-pūtea, ngā takoha, ngā tuku iho ā-wira, me ngā takuhe. I te tau 2023/24 i whiwhi mātou i tētahi \$710 miriona mō ngā takoha tari kāwanatanga (moni whakahaere).¹

Ko tō mātou whāingainga pūtea taketake i ahu mai i te hātepe Rawa Taiao mō ngā Pūtea 2022, 2023 me 2024. Ko tā Pikitia 3 he whakaatu i tā mātou ara haumi mai i 2018/19. Mō ētahi atu mōhiotanga, tirohia 'Te whakatutuki o te Tari – Te tauākī whakatutuki o te ratonga' i ngā whārangi 172–186, 'Ō mātou pūtea' rānei kei ngā whārangi 195–243.

Pūtea 2024 – Ngā tiakinga moni rārangi taketake

Rite tonu ki ngā hinonga kāwanatanga katoa, kua tonoa mātou kia rapu tiakinga moni mai i tō mātou rārangi kaute taketake. Ko tō mātou whakahekenga taketake e \$31.3 miriona i te tau atu i 2024/25, me ētahi atu tiakinga moni takitahi \$8.9 miriona, hei 2024/25.

Ka mahi nui tonu mātou kia tika ā mātou whakapaunga, kia whakaurutau hoki ki ngā pēhanga utunga o ngā tau kei mua, mā te kawae arotake toitū ahumoni. Mā tēnei arotake ka whiwhi whiringa ngā Minita hei whakaaetanga mō ngā whakaarotau me ngā tūmanako mō ngā putanga a Te Papa Atawhai, ā, kia hāngai, kia taea hoki i roto i te taumata pūtea e tāpaetia ana. Ka mahi haere tonu mātou ki te arotake me te panoni i te āhua o ā mātou whakaritenga me ā mātou tikanga mahi, kia pai ai te whakamahi i ā mātou rawa i runga i te kakama, me te whai hua anō hoki.



Nelson Lakes National Park. Photo: Sarah Wilcox

¹ Wehenga Taiao. Ngā Matapae o ngā Whakaritenga Moni 2023/24. www.treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2023-06/est23-v8-conser.pdf

How we are funded

Budget 2023

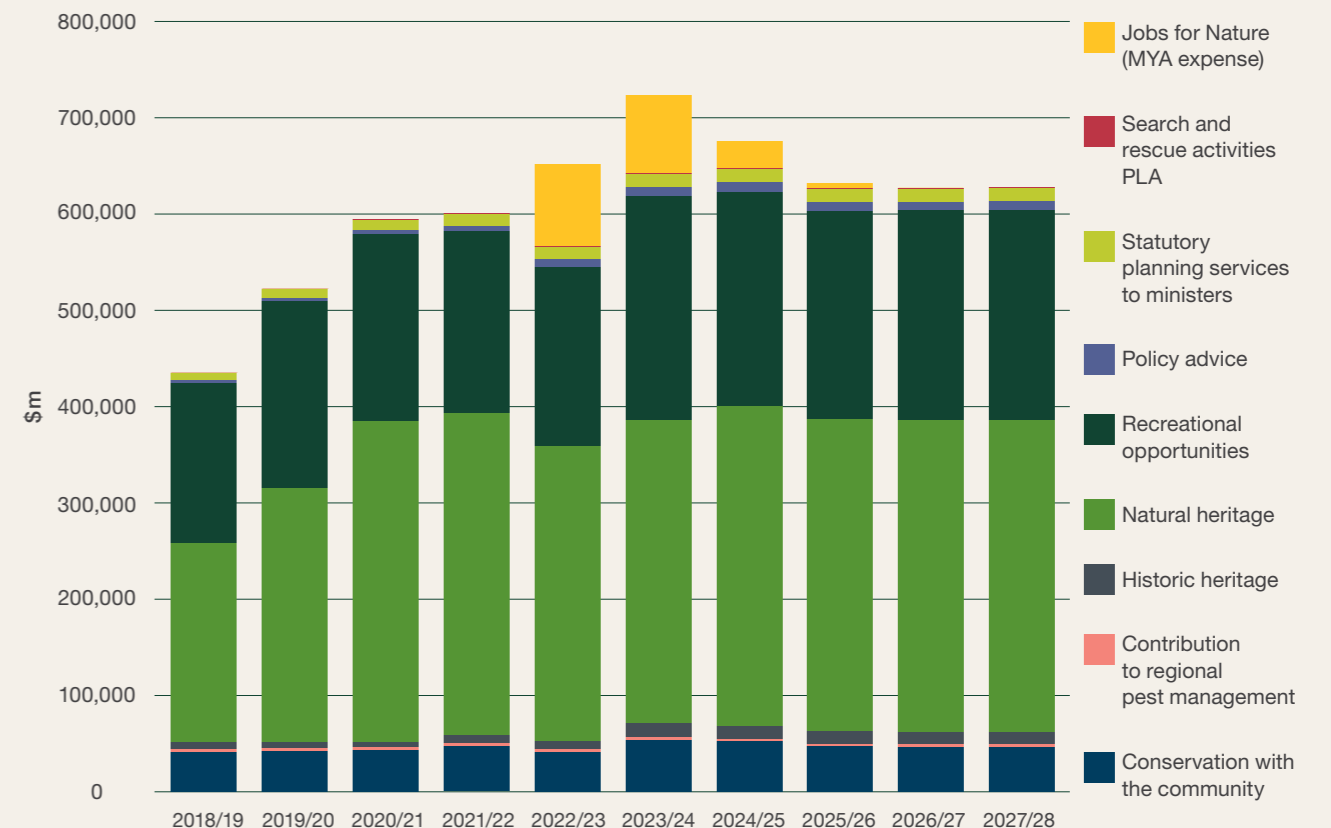
We are funded by providing outputs to the Crown, for services to third parties, and from sponsorships, donations, bequests and grants. In 2023/24 we received \$710 million for departmental output (operating) appropriations.¹

Our baseline funding was secured through the Budget 2022 Natural Resources Cluster process for Budgets 2022, 2023 and 2024. Figure 3 shows our investment journey since 2018/19. For more information, see 'Departmental performance – Statement of service performance' on pages 173–187, or 'Our finances' on pages 195–243.

Budget 2024 – Baseline savings

Like all government agencies, we have been directed to find savings from our baseline budget. Our ongoing baseline reduction is \$31.3 million per year from 2024/25, with additional one-off savings of \$8.9 million in 2024/25.

We will continue to make sure we are fit for purpose and adapt to future cost pressures by undertaking a financial sustainability review. The review provides Ministers with options to agree on the priorities and expectations of outcomes DOC will deliver, and these are consistent and achievable with the level of funding available. We will continue to review and change the way we organise and do our work, so we can use our resources more efficiently and effectively.



Pikitia 3. Tekau tau o ā mātou pūtea whakahaere matapae, mā te momo whakaputanga.

Figure 3. Ten years of our actual and forecast operating budgets by output class.

¹ Vote Conservation. The Estimates of Appropriations 2023/24. www.treasury.govt.nz/sites/default/files/2023-06/est23-v8-conser.pdf

Ētahi kōkiri pūtea hira

\$ Ko tā Ripanga 1 he tātaku i ētahi mōhiotanga mō ngā kōkiri Pūtea hira² mai i ngā pūtea e toru ka hipa ake nei. Kāore he kōkiri Pūtea i reira i te tau 2021/22, ahakoa rā, ko ngā kōkiri katoa i whāngaia i 2022/23 i te whakamahi haere tonu i ngā pūtea i 2023/24.

Ripanga 1. Ngā kōkiri Pūtea hira mai i ngā Pūtea e toru ka hipa ake nei.

Te tau pūtea i whāngaia ai	Te tauwāhi o te mōhiotanga mahi	Ngā mōhiotanga horopaki
Te whakatika i ngā kinonga ki ngā wāhi me ngā rawa Tiaki Taiao i takea mai i ngā Pānga Huarere ki Te Ika-a-Māui 2023 – Wāhanga 1		
2023/24 (\$12.6 miriona i roto i te 4 tau)	E wātea ana ngā tutukitanga o tērā tau ki te pae tukutuku o Te Papa Atawhai: Pūrongo-ā-tau mō te tau i mutu ake i te 30 Pipiri 2023, ³ ngā whārangi 48–49.	Hei āwhina ēnei whāngainga pūtea i te whakamahere hou me te hanga hou i ngā wāhi kanorau koirora, taonga tuku iho, manuhiri, me ētahi atu wāhi, rawa tiaki taiao hoki i kinongia, i ngaro rawa rānei i ngā Pānga Huarere ki Te Ika-a-Māui. Mā ngā pūtea ka taea te kawē ngā mahi urupare, whakaora taketake, puta noa i ngā rohe tiaki taiao 19 o Te Ika-a-Māui i tukia ō rātou takiwā.
Te whakatinana i te Rautaki Kanorau Koirora o Aotearoa 2020: Te horanga tōpū o te Rautaki Kaikonihi-Kore 2050		
2022/23 (\$61.6 miriona i roto i te 4 tau)	Mō ētahi atu kōrero mō ngā tutukitanga o tēnei tau, tirohia 'Te horanga pāhekoheko o te Rautaki Kaikonihi-Kore 2050' i te whārangi 86–88. E wātea ana ngā mōhiotanga me ngā pūrongo hou rawa ki te pae tukutuku o Te Papa Atawhai: Predator Free 2050 ⁴ Predator Free 2050 biennial progress report ⁵	Hei whakawhānui ēnei pūtea i te hōtaka Kaikonihi-Kore, e noho nei hei wāhanga o te Rautaki Kanorau Koirora o Aotearoa. Tae atu ki te \$6.9 miriona i roto i te 4 tau i whakahāngaitia kētia ki te kōkiri Panonitanga Nui mō Tikapa Moana, ā, i whakahāngaitia kētia tae atu ki te \$5.8 miriona mō te kōkiri Tautiaki Moana o te Tonga-mā-Rāwhiti.
Te whakatinana i Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy: Te whakapiki i ngā mahi whakahaere tia, nanekoti hoki		
2022/23 (\$30.0 miriona i roto i te 4 tau)	Mō ētahi kōrero mō ngā tutukitanga o tēnei tau, tirohia 'Te whakateitei ake i ngā mahi ārai tia, nanekoti hoki' kei te whārangi 82–84.	Hei whakapiki tēnei whāngainga pūtea i te hōtaka ā-motu mō te whakahaeretia, nanekoti hoki hei wāhanga o te Rautaki Kanorau Koirora o Aotearoa. Kāore he panonitanga ki ngā hōtaka me ngā whāngainga pūtea i 2023/24.

² E takea mai ana tēnei mea te hira i ngā mea nunui mō ō mātou whakaarotau me ō mātou whāinga rautaki, e hāngai ana hoki/rānei i roto i te horopaki o ērā atu o ō mātou whāngainga pūtea.

³ Pūrongo-ā-tau mō te tau i mutu ake i te 30 Pipiri 2023 www.doc.govt.nz/annual-report-year-ended-30-june-2023

⁴ Kaikonihi-Kore 2050. www.doc.govt.nz/predator-free-2050

⁵ Te Pūrongo Ahunga Whakamua ā-rua tau mō Kaikonihi-kore 2050. www.doc.govt.nz/predator-free-2050

Significant budget initiatives

\$ Table 1 outlines information about significant Budget initiatives² from the past three Budgets. No significant Budget initiatives were in place in 2021/22, however, all those funded in 2022/23 continued to use funding in 2023/24.

Table 1. Significant Budget initiatives from the past three Budgets.

Budget year funded	Location of performance information	Contextual information
Addressing damage to Conservation sites and assets caused by the 2023 North Island Weather Events – Phase 1		
2023/24 (\$12.6 million over 4 years)	Last year's achievements are available on the DOC website: Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2023, ³ pages 48–49.	This funding is to help the re-plan and rebuild of biodiversity, heritage, visitor and other conservation sites and assets damaged or destroyed in the 2023 North Island Weather Events. Funding will enable critical response and recovery work across the 19 North Island conservation districts that sustained damage.
Implementing the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2020: Collective delivery of the Predator Free 2050 Strategy		
2022/23 (\$61.6 million over 4 years)	For information on this year's achievements, see 'Collective delivery of the Predator Free 2050 (PF2050) Strategy' on pages 87–89. The latest information and reports are available on the DOC website: Predator Free 2050 ⁴ Predator Free 2050 biennial progress report ⁵	This funding is to expand the Predator Free work programme, which is part of the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy. Up to \$6.9 million over 4 years was reprioritised for the Hauraki Gulf Sea Change initiative, and up to \$5.8 million over 4 years was reprioritised for the South-East Marine Protection initiative.
Implementing the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy: Ramping up deer management and goat control		
2022/23 (\$30.0 million over 4 years)	For information on this year's achievements, see 'Ramping up deer management and goat control' on pages 83–85.	This funding is to scale up the national programme of deer management and goat control, which is part of the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy. No changes have been made to programmes or funding in 2023/24.

² Significance is based on what is important to our priorities and strategic intentions, and/or material in the context of our other funding.

³ Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2023. www.doc.govt.nz/annual-report-year-ended-30-june-2023

⁴ Predator Free 2050. www.doc.govt.nz/predator-free-2050

⁵ Predator Free 2050 Biennial Progress Report. www.doc.govt.nz/predator-free-2050

Te tau pūtea i whāngaia ai	Te tauwāhi o te mōhiotanga mahi	Ngā mōhiotanga horopaki
Te Whakatinanatanga o ngā Mahi Tautiaki Moana me ngā Mahi Whakahaere ā-Tākiwā		
2022/23 (\$12.0 miriona i roto i te 4 tau)	Mō ētahi kōrero mō ngā tutukitanga o tēnei tau, tirohia ‘Te whakatinanatanga o te tautiaki taiao moana me ngā mahi whakahaere i ngā takiwā’ kei te whārangi 62–65. E wātea ana ngā mōhiotanga me ngā pūrongo hou rawa ki te pae tukutuku o Te Papa Atawhai: Ētahi tikanga tiaki moana hou i Tikapa Moana/Tikapa Moana. ⁶ Te Pae Kōrero Tautiaki Moana o Te Tonga-mā-Rāwhiti ⁷ Ngā moutere katoa o Rangitāhua: E tino hiahiatia ana ētahi ritenga hou mō te tautiaki taiao moana. ⁸	He maha ngā kōkiri ka noho hei wāhi o tēnei whāngainga pūtea, inā rā ēnei. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kua whiwhi Te Whakahoutanga i Tikapa Moana/Hauraki Gulf i ētahi atu pūtea, tae atu ki te \$6.9 miriona i roto i ngā tau e 4 (i whakawhitia mai i Kaikonihi-kore 2050) • Kua whiwhi te Tautiaki Moana o Te Tonga-mā-Rāwhiti i ētahi pūtea tāpiri, tae atu ki \$5.8 miriona, i roto i te 4 tau (i whakawhitia mai i Kaikonihi-kore 2050) • Te Ahunga o te Pire mō te Punanga Moana o Rangitāhua; nō te marama o Māehe 2024 ka puakina e te Kāwanatanga ōna mahere kia katia ngā mahi mō te Pire mō te Punanga Moana o ngā Moana o Rangitāhua. Kua katingia tēnei whāngainga pūtea. I te tau 2023/24, \$3.1 miriona ngā moni i whakahokia i roto i te 4 tau.
Te whakaheke i ngā mōrea korehāhā mō ngā momo koiora moana ingoa nui		
2022/23 (\$7.1 miriona i roto i te 4 tau)	Mō ētahi kōrero mō ngā tutukitanga o tēnei tau, tirohia ‘Te whakaheke i te mōrea korehāhā mō ētahi momo moana ingoa nui’ kei te whārangi 98–102.	I takea mai ēnei pūtea i Pūtea 2022, ā, i tīmata te rere o ngā kōkiri i 2023/24. E rua ngā kōkiri ka noho hei wāhanga o tēnei whāngainga pūtea: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • te whakaheke i te mōrea korehāhā mō ētahi momo koiora moana ingoa nui, toxoplasmosis • te whakaheke i te mōrea korehāhā mō ngā manu kāinga rua ingoa nui.
Te whakarahi rawa i te rokiroki waro: Te whakapiki i te horonga waro māori noa hei whakatutuki i ngā whāinga waro o Aotearoa ā ngā tau e tū mai nei		
2022/23 (\$3.4 miriona i roto i te 4 tau)	Mō ētahi atu kōrero mō ngā tutukitanga o tēnei tau, tirohia ‘Te whakarahi rawa i te rokirokitanga waro: Te whakapiki rawa i te whakataratahi waro māori hei whakatutuki i ngā whāinga waro o Aotearoa ā ngā tau e tū mai nei’ kei te whārangi 94. E wātea ana ngā mōhiotanga me ngā pūrongo hou rawa ki te pae tukutuku o Te Papa Atawhai: Carbon storage in native ecosystems. ⁹	E noho ana tēnei kōkiri hei wāhanga o tō mātou Pūtea Urupare Ohotata Āhuarangi, me ngā pūtea Kāpui Rawa Taiao. Kāore he panonitanga ki ngā hōtaka me ngā whāngainga pūtea i 2023/24.

6 Ētahi tikanga tiaki moana hou i Tikapa Moana/Tikapa Moana. www.doc.govt.nz/new-marine-protections-in-the-hauraki-gulf
 7 Te Pae Kōrero Tautiaki Moana o Te Tonga-mā-Rāwhiti. www.doc.govt.nz/south-east-marine-protection-forum
 8 Ngā moutere katoa o Rangitāhua: E tino hiahiatia ana ētahi ritenga hou mō te tautiaki taiao moana. www.doc.govt.nz/the-keradec-islands-new-tools-for-marine-protection-urgently-needed
 9 Te rokiroki waro i ngā pūnaha hauropi māori. www.doc.govt.nz/carbon-storage-in-native-ecosystems

Budget year funded	Location of performance information	Contextual information
Implementation of the Marine Protection and Localised Management Actions		
2022/23 (\$12.0 million over 4 years)	For information on this year’s achievements, see ‘Implementation of the Marine Protection and Localised Management Actions’ on pages 63–65. The latest information and reports are available on the DOC website: New marine protections in the Hauraki Gulf ⁶ South-East Marine Protection Forum ⁷ The Kermadec Islands: New tools for marine protection urgently needed. ⁸	Multiple initiatives are part of this funding, these are as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalising the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana, has received additional funding of up to \$6.9 million over 4 years (transferred from Predator Free 2050) • South-East Marine Protection, has received additional funding of up to \$5.8 million over 4 years (transferred from Predator Free 2050) • Progressing the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary Bill; in March 2024, the Government announced plans to stop work on the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary Bill. This funding has been stopped. In 2023/24, \$3.1 million over 4 years was returned.
Reducing extinction risk for important flagship marine species		
2022/23 (\$7.1 million over 4 years)	For information on this year’s achievements, see ‘Reducing extinction risk for important flagship marine species’ on pages 99–103.	This funding is through Budget 2022, the initiatives started in 2023/24. Two initiatives are part of this funding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the extinction risk for key flagship marine species, toxoplasmosis • reducing the extinction risk for flagship migratory seabirds.
Maximising carbon storage: Increasing natural sequestration to achieve Aotearoa New Zealand’s future carbon goals		
2022/23 (\$3.4 million over 4 years)	For information on this year’s achievements, ‘Maximising carbon storage: Increasing natural sequestration to achieve Aotearoa New Zealand’s future carbon goals’ on page 95. The latest information and reports are available on the DOC website: Carbon storage in native ecosystems. ⁹	This initiative is part of the Climate Emergency Response Fund and Natural Resources Cluster funding. No changes have been made to programmes or funding in 2023/24.

6 New marine protections in the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana. www.doc.govt.nz/new-marine-protections-in-the-hauraki-gulf
 7 South-East Marine Protection Forum. www.doc.govt.nz/south-east-marine-protection-forum
 8 The Kermadec Islands: New tools for marine protection urgently needed. www.doc.govt.nz/the-keradec-islands-new-tools-for-marine-protection-urgently-needed
 9 Carbon storage in native ecosystems. www.doc.govt.nz/carbon-storage-in-native-ecosystems

Ko wai ō mātou hoa kōtui, ō mātou hoa mahi hoki



DOC staff working with our Treaty partner. Photo: James Stanbridge

E noho ana ngā hononga Tiriti i te pūtahi o ā mātou mahi

He taketake, he hōhonu te hononga o ngā whānau, o ngā hapū me ngā iwi ki ō rātou whenua, ki ō rātou awa me ō rātou moana. Inā hoki he kaitiaki rātou, nō reira kē tō rātou aro ki ngā koirora taketake, ki ngā whenua me ngā wai tautiaki taiao tūmatanui.

E noho ana Te Tiriti o Waitangi hei pūtake whakarewa i ngā mahi tautiaki i ō tātou pūnaha hauropi māori, me ō tātou momo koirora, kia toitū, kia mauri ora hoki. I raro i te Wāhanga 4 o Te Ture Tiaki Taiao 1987, e herea ana mātou kia whakatinana i ngā mātāpono o Te Tiriti o Waitangi, waihoki te whakatau o Te Kōti Matua mō Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki¹⁰, e whakatairangatia nei te kaha o tēnei herenga.

Arā anō ngā ara e wātea ana hei whakapiki i ngā hua mō te tiaki taiao, ina mahi pātui tika mātou ki te tangata whenua. Mā te waihanga hononga whai tikanga, mau tonu, me te whakawhānui i te māramatanga o ngā taha e rua ki ngā herenga me ngā wawata, ka wātea ētahi whāinga wāhi nui mō te whakapiki i te mahi tiaki i te taiao. Me āta

kōrerorero tātou i roto i te whakapono o tētahi ki tētahi, me te whai i te māramatanga mō te āhua o tō mātou whakakanohi i te Kawanatanga me te Karauna.

I te taha o te pupuru i ngā hononga pai ki te tangata whenua i tēnā takiwā, i tēnā takiwā, ka tūhono hoki mātou ki ngā rōpū Māori torowhānui puta noa i Aotearoa. Hei tauira, e mahi ana te Rōpū o ngā Kaihautū ā-iwi hei wāhanga o te Pae o ngā Kaihautū o ngā Iwi o te Motu. I whakatūria te pae hei whakawhiti mōhiotanga, hei mahi tahi hoki ki ngā whakaarotau o ngā iwi i roto i te Rōpū o ngā Kaihautū o ngā Iwi o Te Motu, hei kauwhau tikanga hoki mō ngā whakaarotau ā-rōpū i roto i te Pae o ngā Kaihautū o ngā Iwi o te Motu.

¹⁰ Ka noho anō te whakatau a Te Kōti Matua i te kēhi Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki i te marama o Hakihea i te tau 2018 hei tīmatanga mō ngā mahi a Te Papa Atawhai kia rerekē tana mahi ki ōna hoa Tiriti. Ka whakamahia haeretia e mātou tēnei whakatau hei whakapiki i te horanga o ō mātou haepapa wāhanga 4 i ngā taumata katoa o ā mātou mahi.

Who we partner and work with



Ngāi Tahu and DOC released 18 takahē on the Ngāi Tahu tribal property Greenstone Station with Ngāi Tahu rangatira Tā Tipene O'Regan overseeing the release. Photo: DOC

Treaty relationships are at the heart of what we do

Whānau, hapū and iwi have a fundamental and deep connection to their whenua, awa and moana. As kaitiaki, they care about the wellbeing of native species and public conservation lands and waters.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is foundational and an important enabler to help ensure our native ecosystems and species survive and flourish. Under section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987, we are required to give effect to the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and the Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Supreme Court decision¹⁰ highlights the strength of this requirement.

Significant potential exists to achieve more for conservation when we partner effectively with tangata whenua. Building authentic, meaningful and enduring relationships and a mutual understanding of obligations and aspirations provides significant

opportunities to improve conservation of nature. We must engage in good faith and understand how we represent the Government and the Crown.

Along with maintaining relationships with tangata whenua at place, we engage with other pan-Māori groups across Aotearoa New Zealand. For example, the Iwi Leaders Group works as part of the National Iwi Chairs Forum. The Forum was set up to share information, work together on priorities of iwi within the National Iwi Chairs Forum, and advocate the group priorities of the iwi within the National Iwi Chairs Forum.



¹⁰ The Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Supreme Court decision on December 2018 was the event that began the change in how DOC works with its Treaty partners. We continue to use this decision to improve delivery of our section 4 responsibilities across all levels of our work.

Te pikinga ake o te putanga hua nā ngā kōtuitanga rautaki

I roto i ngā tau 10 ka hipa ake nei, kua mahi kōtui mātou me ētahi atu kia piki ake ngā hua mō te tiaki taiao. I taea ai nā ngā mahi i te mata tonu o te whenua, nā ngā haumitanga hāngai rānei.

Ngā pāhekoheko ā-rohe whenua

Ka kapi i te Kotahitanga mō te Taiao ētahi heketea 3.8 miriona te rahi i te pito whaka-te-raki o Te Waipounamu. Kua mahi tahi ngāi Māori, ngā kaunihera, a Te Papa Atawhai, ngā whakahaere o waho o te kāwanatanga (NGO) me ētahi atu kia hora pēhanga pōrearea, whakaoranga pūnaha hauropi, me ētahi whakahokinga mauri ki ngā wai māori.

Ngā hoa kōtui ā-motu

E āwhina ana ētahi umanga me te hunga ngākau aroha i a mātou kia tāpaetia ngā mahi tiaki taiao tino hira. E rima ō mātou hoa kōtui ā-motu e heipū nei tō rātou titiro ki tō mātou, e hora tautoko mai ana, ko te takoha ā-tau o ēnei kaituku aroha, he neke atu i te \$3.4 miriona.



Hei hoa kōtui mai i 2012, e tautoko ana te kamupene rererangi i ngā pēhanga kīrearea neke atu i te 41,000 heketea te rahi, te Kaupapa Ngā Kurī Tiaki Taiao (Conservation Dogs Programme), te kawenga i ngā momo koiora noho mōrearea me ngā kurī tiaki taiao, me ētahi atu haumitanga hāngai, me te tautoko anō i ngā kaupapa kanorau koiora.



Conservation dog handler Adeline with her dog, Blaze and Meghan, Air New Zealand Flight Attendant. Photo: Air New Zealand/DOC



Te takoha hua, pūtea hoki, me ngā pūkenga hangarau, i taea ai ō mātou wharau, whare, rawa hoki kia whakaorangia, kia tiakina, kia whakatūturutia mō ngā reanga kei mua i te aroaro.



The refurbished Taipo Hut, Mavora Lakes Conservation Park. Photo: Luke Bovill



Te hoa kōtui ā-motu mō te Kaupapa Whakaora i te Takahē, i tata tōpū ai te maha o ngā takahē ki te 500.



Takahē feeding its chick at Burwood Bush, near Te Anau. Photo: Sabine Bernert

Growing impact through strategic partnerships

Over the past 10 years, we have partnered with others to achieve more for conservation. This has been through on-the-ground conservation work or direct investment.

Landscape-scale collaborations

The successful Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance covers 3.8 million hectares at the top of the South Island. Māori, councils, DOC, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and others have worked together to deliver large-scale pest control, ecosystem restoration and freshwater improvements.

National partners

Businesses and philanthropists also help us deliver priority conservation work. We have five national partners with visions that align with ours and that provide support, including a total annual contribution of over \$3.4 million.



Hector, Indie and Pru, pest detection dogs. Photo: Adeline Bosman



A partner since 2012, the airline supports more than 41,000 hectares of sustained predator control alongside five Great Walks, the Conservation Dogs Programme, transportation of threatened species and conservation dogs, and additional direct investment and support of biodiversity projects.



Contributing product, funding and technical expertise, allowing our huts, buildings and historical assets to be restored, protected and maintained for future generations.



The refurbished Freeman Burn Hut, Fiordland National Park. Photo: Backcountry Trust



National partner for the Takahē Recovery Programme, with takahē numbers nearly doubling to 500.




Takahē return to the Greenstone valley. Photo: DOC




Ko te hoa kōtui ā-motu tēnei mō te Kaupapa He Whio mō Ake Ake, i piki ake ai te maha o ngā takirua whakaputa uri mai i 298 i 2011, ki 567 i te tau 2024.




Whio/blue ducks. Photo: Matt Binns




National partner for the Whio Forever Recovery Programme, increasing the number of protected whio breeding pairs from 298 in 2011 to 567 in 2024.



Whio release at Mangatepopo River, Tongariro National Park. Photo: Herb Christophers



Ko te hoa kōtui ā-motui tēnei mō te Kaupapa Whakaora i te Kākāpō mai i 2016, e hora nei i ngā tautoko ā0ahumoni, ā-rawa hoki. I tōpū te taupori o te kākāpō i te 124 mai i 2016, ki 248 i te tau 2024.



Kākāpō. Photo: Sabine Bernert



National partner for the Kākāpō Recovery Programme since 2016, providing financial and in-kind support. The kākāpō population has increased from 124 in 2016 to 248 in 2024.



DOC ranger weighing a kākāpō. Photo: Sabine Bernert

I tua atu i ngā takoha ahumoni ka haere tika ki ngā mahi momo koiora taketake, e mahi tahi nei te tangata ki ētahi o ngā tino kamupene ingoa-nui rawa, e hora nei tētahi awa pāho ki ō rātou kiritaki torowhānui, e tae ai ā mātou kōrero ki te tini me te mano.

Ka haere tonu ā mātou mahi whakatikatika i tō mātou kōtui ki ētahi atu kia piki ai ngā hua mō te tiaki taiao.


As well as the financial contributions that go directly to critical species work, working in partnership with some of New Zealand’s top companies provides a channel to their extensive customer base and helps us reach a much wider audience.

We will continue to evolve how we partner with others to maximise impact for conservation.


TE TIKANGA O NGĀ TOHU ME NGĀ KANO


Putā noa i tēnei pūrongo ā-tau kua whakamahia e mātou ngā kano me ngā tohu e whai ake nei hei tautohu o ngā mea e pā ana ki ā mātou momo hua me ā mātou putanga.


Ko ngā pūnaha hauropi, me ngā momo e ora tūturu ana mai i ngā maunga ki te takutai puta noa i Aotearoa

 Te whakahaere i ngā taonga taiao tuku iho


Ko tā te hononga ki te taiao me ngā taonga ahurea tuku iho he whakaranea i te noho o te tangata


 Te whakahaere i ngā taonga tuku iho

 Te whakahaere i ngā whāinga wāhi ki ngā mahi a te rēhia


 Te tiaki taiao me te hapori


Ko ngā whenua tautiaki tūmatanui me ngā wai e tiakina ana e whakapaingia ana mō ngā whakatupuranga kei mua i te aroaro

 Te whakahaere i ngā taonga taiao tuku iho

 Te āwhina a te Karauna i ngā whakahaere kīrearea ā-rohe

He whakahaere ingoa-nui a Te Papa Atawhai


 Ngā tohutohu kaupapa here, te whakamahere ā-ture, me ngā ratonga ki ngā Minita me ngā hinonga ā-ture

 Te mana ā-ture pūmau mō te rapu me te whakarauora


KEY TO SYMBOLS AND COLOURS


Throughout this annual report, we have used the following colours and symbols to help identify items relating to our outcomes and output classes.


Ecosystems and species across Aotearoa are thriving from mountains to sea

 Management of natural heritage


Connection with nature and cultural heritage enriches people’s lives


 Management of historic heritage

 Management of recreational opportunities


 Conservation with the community


Public conservation lands and waters are maintained and improved for future generations

 Management of natural heritage

 Crown contribution to regional pest management

DOC is a great organisation




 Policy advice, statutory planning, and services to Ministers and statutory bodies

 Search and rescue permanent legislative authority

He pēhea tā mātou ine i tō mātou ahunga whakamua

Ko tā tā mātou anga tutukitanga i raro iho nei he whakaatu he pēhea te hononga o ā mātou putanga (ngā mea e mahia ana e mātou) ki ngā hua (ngā painga e wawatatia ana kia tutuki i a mātou mō Aotearoa). Ko tā ngā tūtohu mahinga he whakaatu i tō mātou ahunga whakamua ki te whakatutuki i ngā hua.

Mō ētahi atu kōrero mō ngā tūtohu mahinga me ngā putanga, tirohia 'Tā mātou whakatutuki' kei ngā whārangi 164–192.

Ngā putanga	Ngā tūtohu mahinga ¹¹	Ngā putanga hua ¹²
<p>Ko ngā pūnaha hauropi, me ngā momo e ora tūturu ana mai i ngā maunga ki te takutai puta noa i Aotearoa</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E tiakina ana e whakareia ana hoki, te huhua o ngā pūnaha hauropi i te whenua, i te wai me te moana. Kāore ngā momo koiora i te noho mōrea nā te mahi korehāhā, nā te ringa tangata te take. E toitū ana te noho o ngā horanga whenua, ngā pūnaha hauropi me ngā momo koiora ki te mōrea āhuarangi. 	<p>Te whakaahuatanga pūnaha hauropi: e tiakina ana te huhua katoa o ngā pūnaha hauropi i tētahi wāhi (ā-whenua, ā-wai māori, ā-moana).</p> <p>Te whakaahuatanga momo koiora: te ārai i ngā hekenga momo me ngā korehāhātanga (ā-whenua, ā-wai māori, ā-moana).</p> <p>Te whakahaere i te hanga o ngā pūnaha hauropi (ā-whenua).</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te maha o ngā whakaritenga pikinga pūnaha hauropi¹³ e puta ai te whakahaere hohe o ngā pūnaha hauropi. Te maha o ngā koiora e āta whakahaeretia ana kia pūmāu ai te noho. Te maha o ngā momo koiora noho mōrea e whakahaeretia ana kia ora tonu.
<p>Ko ngā whenua tautiaki tūmatanui me ngā wai e tiakina ana e whakapaingia ana mō ngā whakatupuranga kei mua i te aroaro</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ka puta he painga mō ngā whenua tiaki taiao me ngā whenua me ngā wai i te itinga iho o ngā kīrearea me ngā pēhanga. E mārama ana mātou ki ngā whakaarotau o ngā whānau, o ngā hapū me ngā iwi. E āta whakahaeretia ana, e tiakina ana ngā taonga ahurea tuku iho E tautoko ana ā mātou mahi i Aotearoa ki te whakapuhuki, ki te whakaurutau i te panonitanga āhuarangi. 	<p>Ko te noho mātāmua o te mea taketake: he hātepe māori noa ngā hātepe hauropi – te horapa o ngā momo o tāwāhi, me te noho mātāmua (ā-whenua, ā-wai māori, ā-moana).</p> <p>Ko te noho mātāmua o te mea taketake: he hātepe māori noa ngā hātepe hauropi (ā-whenua, ā-wai māori, ā-moana).</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngā heketea whenua e mahia ana mō: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ngā kiore me ngā momo toriura ngā paihamu ngā tia ngā nanekoti ngā tarutaru ngā paina tupunua. Te maha o ngā hōtaka whakaū haumarua koiora moutere kua noho kīrearea kore.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te maha o ngā rautaki whakahaere kīrearea ā-rohe he hōtaka tarutaru ko te Karauna te kaiwhakakorikori.

11 I takea mai ngā tūtohu mahinga i te Anga Aroturuki Putanga a Te Papa Atawhai. Ehara i te mea kei te whakapūrongotia ngā tūtohu i ia tau.
 12 Ngā inenga putanga ka whakamahia e mātou mō ngā mahi e mahia nei e mātou. Kua oti ō mātou inenga putanga hua ki ngā momo putanga hua me ōna momo iti, e tākina atu nei i roto i ngā Matapae mō ngā Pōtitanga Pūtea.
 13 Ko tēnei mea te whakaritenga pikinga pūnaha hauropi he rārangi ngohe, mahi rānei e tika ana kia tika te whakahaere i te pūnaha hauropi, kia eke tōna tū ki te taumata pai.




How we measure our progress

Our performance measurement framework below shows how our outputs (what we do) are linked to outcomes (what we want to achieve for Aotearoa New Zealand). The performance indicators show our progress towards achieving the outcomes.

For more detail on the performance indicators and outputs, see 'Our performance' on pages 165–193.

Outcomes	Performance indicators ¹¹	Outputs ¹²
<p>Ecosystems and species across Aotearoa are thriving from mountains to sea</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A full range of ecosystems on land, water and sea are protected and enhanced. Indigenous species are not threatened with human-induced extinction. Landscapes, ecosystems and species are resilient to climate risk. 	<p>Ecosystem representation: the full range of ecosystems is protected somewhere (terrestrial, freshwater, marine).</p> <p>Species representation: preventing declines and extinctions (terrestrial, freshwater, marine).</p> <p>Maintain ecosystem composition (terrestrial).</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of optimised ecosystem prescriptions¹³ providing active management of ecosystems. Number of species under active management to ensure local security. Number of threatened species managed for persistence.
<p>Public conservation lands and waters are maintained and improved for future generations</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation lands and waters benefit from fewer pests and reduced pressures. We understand whānau, hapū and iwi priorities. Cultural heritage is managed and protected. Our actions support Aotearoa to mitigate and adapt to climate change. 	<p>Indigenous dominance: ecological processes are natural – exotic species spread and dominance (terrestrial, freshwater, marine).</p> <p>Indigenous dominance: ecological processes are natural – ecosystem function (terrestrial, freshwater, marine).</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectares of land receiving treatment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rats and mustelids possums deer goats weeds wilding conifers. Number of island biosecurity programmes where a pest-free status has been maintained.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of regional pest management strategies with completed Crown exacerbator weed and pest programmes.

11 The performance indicators are drawn from DOC's Outcome Monitoring Framework. Not all indicators are reported on every year.
 12 The performance measures we use for the activities we undertake. Our output measures are grouped into output classes and sub-categories, as set out in the Estimates of Appropriations.
 13 An ecosystem prescription is a list of activities or actions required to manage the ecosystem, to maintain it in a good condition.

Ngā putanga	Ngā tūtohu mahinga ¹¹	Ngā putanga hua ¹²
Ko tā te hononga ki te taiao me ngā taonga ahurea tuku iho he whakaranea i te noho o te tangata		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E hono ana te hauora me te toiora o te whānau, o te hapū, o te iwi me ngā hapori ki te hauora o te taiao. Mai i ngā tāone nui ki te koraha, e tūhono ana te tangata ki te taiao me ngā taonga ahurea tuku iho. E tiaki ana ngā tāngata o Aotearoa i ngā wāhi me ngā momo koiora whakamīharo. Te huhua o ngā wheako hākinakina toitū hei ngahautanga mō ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa, kia harikoa i waho. 	<p>Te taenga o te manuhiri ki te toro atu i ngā pae tuku iho e tiakina ana.</p> <p>Te pikinga o te harikoa o te manuhiri i ngā pae tuku iho e tiakina ana.</p> <p>Te taenga o te manuhiri ki te toro atu i ngā wāhi taiao māori e tiakina ana.</p> <p>Te harikoa o te manuhiri i ngā wāhi taiao e tiakina ana.</p> <p>Te tū o ngā Wāhi Tuku Iho e Āta Tiakina ana (ko te whai kia toitū te tū, kia kaua e hē haere te tū).</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te maha o ngā taonga tuku iho kua oti tētahi mahi whakatikatika ki te paerewa tika mō te tau. Te ōrau o ngā rawa rautaki tuku iho e haere tika nei ngā mahi whakatikatika ki te paerewa e tika ana. Te ōrau o ngā pūrongo aromatawai tuku iho, ahurea hoki ki te paerewa e tika ana. <div style="text-align: center;"></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngā wharau – te ōrau kei te paerewa. Ngā ara hīkoi – te ōrau kei te paerewa. Ngā hanganga (ngā ara, ngā papa hīkoi me ērā atu mea) – te ōrau kei te paerewa. Ngā whakaaetanga hākinakina wā roa kē atu e aroturukitia ana. Ētahi atu whakaaetanga whakamahinga rawa wā roa kē atu e aroturukitia ana. <div style="text-align: center;"></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te maha o ngā whakaaetanga hapori e whakaahei ana i ngā mahi tautiaki taiao e ētahi atu. Te maha o ngā kōkiri tiritiri mātauranga, pūkenga (akoranga) kua horaina.



11 I takea mai ngā tūtohu mahinga i te Anga Aroturuki Putanga a Te Papa Atawhai. Ehara i te mea kei te whakapūrongotia ngā tūtohu i ia tau.

12 Ngā inenga putanga ka whakamahia e mātou mō ngā mahi e mahia nei e mātou. Kua oti ō mātou inenga putanga hua ki ngā momo putanga hua me ōna momo iti, e tākina atu nei i roto i ngā Matapae mō ngā Pōtitanga Pūtea.

Outcomes	Performance indicators ¹¹	Outputs ¹²
Connection with nature and cultural heritage enriches people's lives		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The health and wellbeing of whānau, hapū, iwi and communities are linked to the health of nature. From the city to the wilderness, people connect with nature and their cultural heritage. New Zealanders care for and take action to preserve Aotearoa New Zealand's special places and species. A range of sustainable recreational experiences encourages New Zealanders to enjoy the outdoors. 	<p>Visitation at protected heritage sites.</p> <p>Visitor satisfaction at protected heritage sites.</p> <p>Visitation at protected natural areas.</p> <p>Visitor satisfaction at protected natural areas.</p> <p>The condition of Actively Conserved Heritage Places (seeking a stable and not deteriorating condition).</p>	<div style="text-align: center;"></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of historic heritage assets for which remedial work is completed to standard during the year. Percentage of historic heritage assets for which regular maintenance work is on track to standard. Percentage of historic or cultural heritage assessment reports completed to standard. <div style="text-align: center;"></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huts – percentage to standard. Tracks – percentage to standard. Structures (bridges, boardwalks and so on) – percentage to standard. Longer-term recreation concessions monitored. Other longer-term resource-use concessions monitored. <div style="text-align: center;"></div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community agreements enabling conservation work by others. Number of knowledge and skill sharing (education) initiatives provided.

11 The performance indicators are aligned to DOC's Outcome Monitoring Framework. Not all indicators are reported on every year.

12 The performance measures we use for the activities we undertake. Our output measures are grouped into output classes and sub-categories, as set out in the Estimates of Appropriations.

Ngā putanga	Ngā tūtohu mahinga ¹¹	Ngā putanga hua ¹²
He whakahaere ingoa-nui a Te Papa Atawhai		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E hoehoe tahi ana mātou ki te hora i tō mātou rautaki. Ka puāwai tō mātou iwi, ka tupu anō hoki. E aro nui ana mātou ki ngā whakaarotau o ngā whānau, o ngā hapū me ngā iwi i roto i tā mātou whakataunga take. Kua whai āheinga mātou kia noho hei hoa Tiriti whai mana. E noho ana te Mātauranga Māori hei kahupapa mō ā mātou mahi katoa. E whakaponotia ana, e mōhiotia ana mātou hei hoa mahi papai. He rawe mātou ki te whakahaere i ā mātou pūtea me ō mātou rawa. Tiaki ai mātou i te tangata, me te manuhiri, kia haumaruru. 	<p>Te pikinga ake o te taumata hua mō te haumitanga mō ngā hua ingoa nui o Te Papa Atawhai.</p> <p>Uiuinga tuituinga kaimahi.</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Te maha o ngā akoranga minita. Te maha o ngā tono i raro i te Ture mō ngā Mōhiotia Whai Mana 1982, i whakautua hoki i roto i te wā tika ā-ture. Ngā pātai Whare Pāremata i whiwhi, me te tutuki o te rā kati minita i te 100%. Te kounga waihanga o ngā whakamaherehere kaupapa here, he mea aromatawai e tētahi uiuinga, me tētahi aromatawai pakari. Te harikoa o te Minita mō Te Papa Atawhai ki te ratonga whakamaherehere kaupapa here, i runga anō i te uiuinga harikoa o te katoa.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I waitohungia te rautaki me ngā whakaritenga mahi mō te ruruku rāngai pai ake.

11 I takea mai ngā tūtohu mahinga i te Anga Aroturuki Putanga a Te Papa Atawhai. Ehara i te mea kei te whakapūrongotia ngā tūtohu i ia tau.

12 Ngā inenga putanga ka whakamahia e mātou mō ngā mahi e mahia nei e mātou. Kua oti ō mātou inenga putanga hua ki ngā momo putanga hua me ōna momo iti, e tākina atu nei i roto i ngā Matapae mō ngā Pōtitanga Pūtea.

Outcomes	Performance indicators ¹¹	Outputs ¹²
DOC is a great organisation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We work as one to deliver on our strategy. Our people thrive and grow. We have regard to whānau, hapū and iwi priorities in our decision making. We have the capability to be an honourable Treaty partner. Mātauranga Māori informs all our work. We are trusted and known as being good to work with. We are excellent at managing our finances and assets. We keep our people and visitors safe. 	<p>Improvement in the level of return on investment for significant DOC products.</p> <p>Employee engagement survey.</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ministerial briefings. Official Information Act 1982 requests received and actioned within statutory requirements. Parliamentary questions received with 100% meeting the ministerial deadline. Technical quality of policy advice papers assessed by a survey and robustness assessment. The satisfaction of the Minister of Conservation with the policy advice service, as per common satisfaction survey.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy and terms of reference for improved sector coordination signed off.

11 The performance indicators are aligned to DOC's Outcome Monitoring Framework. Not all indicators are reported on every year.

12 The performance measures we use for the activities we undertake. Our output measures are grouped into output classes and sub-categories, as set out in the Estimates of Appropriations.

**Te hora i tō
mātou rautaki**

Delivering on
our strategy

Tō mātou rautaki

I te tau 2023/24, kia tutuki tō mātou whāinga o 'e ora ana te mauri o Papatūānuku', i hāngai kē tā mātou titiro rautaki ki:

- te kanorau koiora me te whakapāpuni i te awa o te ngaromanga kanorau koiora mā te whakahāngai i ngā mahi ki te whakaheke i ngā tāmitanga o ngā koiora tino mōrea o Aotearoa me te whakaora i ngā pūnaha hauropi
- te whakapakari i Te Papa Atawhai kia tū hei whakahaere māia, whai hua, e hora painga ana mō te tautiaki taiao
- nā te mea he hoa Tiriti pono mātou ka noho tērā hei pūtake mō ā mātou mahi katoa. He herenga pakari ō mātou i raro i ngā ture kia whakatinanatia e mātou ngā mātāpono o Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

Our strategy

In 2023/24, to achieve our purpose of 'Papatūānuku thrives', our strategic focus was on:

- biodiversity and turning the tide on biodiversity loss by targeting efforts to reduce pressures on New Zealand's most threatened species and restoring ecosystems
- setting DOC up for success as a strong, professional, effective organisation that delivers for conservation
- being an honourable Treaty partner, which sits at the foundation of everything we do. We have strong obligations under legislation to give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Tititipounamu/rifleman. Photo: Leon Everett

He hoa kōtui Tiriti piripono mātou

Me mātua whakatinana e mātou ō mātou herenga ā-ture, me āta whakatinana mārire i ngā whakataunga Tiriti, kia mārama hoki ki ngā pānga puta noa i ā mātou mahi katoa.

I te tau 2023/24, i huri kē te ākinga i te ihu o te waka, kia arotahi kē mātou kia noho hei hoa kōtui Tiriti pono, kia anga atu hoki ki tō mātou hanganga pūmanawa Hononga Māori ki te Karauna.

We are an honourable Treaty partner

We must meet our legislative requirements, implement Treaty settlements well and understand the implications across all our work.

In 2023/24, a positive shift in momentum occurred towards what we need to focus on to effectively work towards being an honourable Treaty partner and our commitment to building our Māori Crown Relations capability.



Tohorā/southern right whale, Maukahukā/Auckland Islands. Photo: DOC



Ngā Pae Whakamana – ngā wāhanga arotahi mō te hoa kōtui Tiriti pono

He hōtaka mahi a Ngā Pae Whakamana i whakawhanaketia i roto i te tau ka hipa ake nei hei tautoko, hei tūhono hoki i ngā kaupapa me ngā kōkiri whāiti puta noa i te whakahaere.

Kei te Ripanga 2 tētahi huahua o ēnei wāhanga arotahi e whā, e kīa nei ko Ngā Pae Whakamana, me ngā putanga e wawatatia ana.

Ripanga 2. Ētahi wāhanga arotahi e whā, e kīa nei ko Ngā Pae Whakamana, me ngā putanga e wawatatia ana.

NGĀ WĀHANGA AROTAHI O NGĀ PAE WHAKAMANA, ME NGĀ PUTANGA E HIAHIATIA ANA

Te whakaputa kōrero mō te noho hei hoa kōtui Tiriti pono

Te tikanga o te whai māramatanga hōhono, tiri hoki mō te tikanga o te noho hei hoa kōtui Tiriti pono, i roto i ā mātou mahi katoa.

Te ahurea me te whanonga

He whai kia tika tō mātou ahurea me te whanonga kia mahi hei hoa kōtui pono ki ngā iwi me ngā hapū.

Te whakapiki i ngā pūmanawa Tiriti

He whakaū tikanga kia whiwhi kāhui kaimahi tūtika, me ngā pūkenga e tika ana hei whakatinana i ō mātou herenga.

He tautoko i ngā whakataunga Tiriti

He whakaū tikanga kia tōkeke, kia hāngai hoki tā mātou whakahaere i ō mātou herenga i mua, i waenganui, i muri hoki i ngā whakawhitihiti kōrero Tiriti, ki te taumata o te hoa kōtui Tiriti pono.

Ngā Pūmanawa Hononga Māori ki te Karauna

I te tau 2023/24, i whakatūria ai e mātou te tira hautū e mōhiotia nei ko te Whakaruruhau Pūmanawa Tiriti/ Treaty Capability Oversight hou, nāna i arotake ngā herenga ā-ture, ngā pūnaha me ngā kaupapa here katoa.

E rua ngā hōtaka mahi matua kei te kawea i tēnei wā i roto i ngā tari kāwanatanga hei hanga i ngā pūmanawa Hononga Māori me te Karauna: Ngā whakamahere mō te reo Māori ngā me Whāinga Amorangi.

Ngā whakamahere mō te reo Māori

HHe mea ārahi ā mātou mahi i roto i te tau ka hipa ake nei e te Maihi Karauna (te rautaki a te Karauna mō te whakaoranga i te reo Māori) me Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 (Māori Language Act 2016), kia tino mārama mātou ki ō mātou here, me pēhea hoki te whakatutuki i ēnei puta noa i Te Papa Atawhai katoa. Nō te whakaotinga o tēnei mahi, kua tutuki pai i a mātou tā mātou Mahere Reo Māori te tārei, ā, kua tīmata hoki tā mātou whakatinana i ngā whāinga e piki ake ai te reo Māori puta noa i Te Papa Atawhai.

Ngā Pae Whakamana – Honourable Treaty partner focus areas

Ngā Pae Whakamana is a work programme developed over the past year to support and connect specific projects and initiatives across the organisation.

Table 2 outlines the four focus areas of Ngā Pae Whakamana and the desired outcomes.

Table 2. Four focus areas of Ngā Pae Whakamana and desired outcomes.

NGĀ PAE WHAKAMANA FOCUS AREAS AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

Articulating being an honourable Treaty partner

Having a clear and shared understanding of what being an honourable Treaty partner means across all our work.

Culture and behaviour

Ensuring we have the right culture and behaviours to work in partnership with iwi and hapū.

Increasing Treaty capability

Ensuring that we have the right balance of people and skills to deliver on our obligations.

Managing Treaty settlements

Ensuring that we manage our responsibilities, before, during and after Treaty negotiations, consistently with being an honourable Treaty partner.

Māori Crown Relations capability

In 2023/24, we established the new Treaty Capability Oversight directorate, which reviewed all legislative obligations, systems and policies.

Two main programmes of work are under way in the public service to build Māori Crown Relations capability: Māori language planning and Whāinga Amorangi.

Māori language planning

Our work in the past year has been guided by Maihi Karauna (the Crown's strategy for Māori language revitalisation) and Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 (Māori Language Act 2016), to ensure we have clarity in our obligations and how best we can achieve these across DOC. With this completed, we have successfully finalised and submitted our Mahere Reo Māori and have started implementing the goals set to help revitalise te reo Māori across DOC.



DOC kaimahi at Te Pūkenga Atawhai held at Te Awhina Marae in Motueka. Photo: DOC

Te wāhanga tuatahi o te Whāinga Amorangi: Te whakamana tangata ↓

Ka tae tēnei ki te toru tau neke atu o Te Pūkenga Atawhai e noho ana hei urupare Whāinga Amorangi, ā, e noho ana i te pūtahi o ā mātou tikanga Māori-Karauna. I roto i tēnei noho mō te wiki kotahi i tētahi marae ka wānangatia ngā āhuatanga o Te Tiriti o Waitangi me ngā tāhuhu kōrero o Aotearoa. I tua atu i tērā ka tirohia ētahi atu wae maha nō roto i te Whāinga Amorangi hei whakaako i ā mātou kaimahi kia mārama kē atu, kia aroha ki iwi kē, kia piki hoki ngā pūkenga me te māia ina mahi tahi me ō mātou hoa kōtahi Tiriti i ō rātou wāhi mahi anō.

I te tau ka hipa ake nei, neke atu i te 150 ngā kaimahi kua tutuki i a rātou Te Pūkenga Atawhai i ētahi tauwāhi e rima motuhake. E waitohu ana ō mātou aromātainga nā te hōtaka nei i tino piki ake, me te hira o te pikinga o te māramatanga, o te māia me te whāinga wāhi o te tangata ki te ao Māori, ki te reo Māori ki ngā tikanga me te kawa, te tuituinga Māori Waihoki te wāhanga 4 o te Ture Tiaki Taiao/ Conservation Act 1987, me ngā here i raro i Te Tiriti o Waitangi, i te taha whaiaro, me te taha ngaio. Mō te toharite, 39% te pikinga ake o te hunga whai wāhi, i te taha matatau, i te taha māia hoki mō ia wae o ngā wae takitahi e toru, i muri i te whāinga wāhi ki te hōtaka.

Nā te whāinga hua o te hōtaka kua kake whakarunga ngā hiahia mō Te Pūkenga ki runga ake i te āhei kia tutuki ngā here i raro i Whāinga Amorangi. Nā konei kua tāreia he tāpaetanga hou mō Whāinga Amorangi, ā, ka whakatinanatia hei te tau 2024/25. Kua oti hoki te anga me ngā kai o roto o Te Pūkenga Atawhai te arotake. Atu i nāianei ka riro māna e hora hōtaka tāpeka 12 marama te roa, mā te whakamahi kōwae akoranga tuihono, ā, ka noho hoki hei wae taketake i roto i tētahi tāpaetanga Whāinga Amorangi roa kē atu mō Te Papa Atawhai ā ngā rā e tū mai nei.



DOC facilitation and support staff at Te Pūkenga Atawhai at Te Awhina Marae in Motueka. Photo: DOC



DOC kaimahi at Te Pūkenga Atawhai held at Hongoeka Marae in Porirua. Photo: DOC

Whāinga Amorangi phase one: Empowering people ↓

Te Pūkenga Atawhai has been our Whāinga Amorangi response for over 3 years and is at the heart of our Māori-Crown approach.

The week-long marae stay includes not only the core components of te reo, the Treaty of Waitangi and New Zealand history, but many others within Whāinga Amorangi that help our people to build awareness, empathy, skills and confidence when engaging with our Treaty partners at place.

In the past year, over 150 staff have completed Te Pūkenga Atawhai across five different locations. Our evaluations show the programme significantly and positively increased individuals' understanding, confidence and engagement with te ao Māori, te reo Māori, tikanga and kawa, Māori engagement, section 4 of the Conservation Act 1987, and Treaty of Waitangi obligations on both personal and professional levels. On average, participants increased over 39% in both competence and confidence for each of the individual components, after participating in the programme.

The success of the programme has meant the demand for Te Pūkenga has outgrown the ability to meet the obligations under Whāinga Amorangi and so a refreshed submission for Whāinga Amorangi has been developed and will be implemented in 2024/25. Te Pūkenga Atawhai structure and content have also been reviewed. It will now provide a 12-month wrap-around programme using online learning modules and become a core component of a wider DOC Whāinga Amorangi submission in the future.

“I think it is an invaluable experience that everyone at DOC [Department of Conservation] should do within their first year. The deeper understanding of Te Ao Māori aspects and history and the legislative and moral responsibilities for DOC need to be embedded for all staff, and even better if we all have a shared understanding and shared experiences.”

– Te Pūkenga participant



Department of Conservation kaimahi at the first Kura Reo Taiao held at Waikōhātu Marae in Te Ruatō Bay, Rotorua. Photo: Rawhitiroa Photography

Ētahi atu kōkiri tautoko

I runga anō i ngā ritenga o Whāinga Amorangi, i pōwhiritia e mātou ētahi kaimahi 40 kia whai wāhi ki tētahi hui wānanga tuihono i te taha o Ahorangi Rangi Mataamua. I haere ngā wāhanga mō ngā wiki e waru, ā, neke atu i 97% o te hunga i tae ake i tino piki tō rātou mōhio ki te mātauranga, e ai ki a rātou.

Tērā anō tētahi whāinga wāhi i tautokona ai ngā wawata o Whāinga Amorangi ko te taenga atu o ētahi kaimahi 16 ki te Kura Reo Taiao i horaina ki te reo Māori anake mō ngā rā e whā ki Waikōhātu Marae i Rotorua. Ko te pikinga ake o te matatau o te reo e pā ana ki te taiao tētahi, waihoki, i tino ahu whakamua ngā kaimahi katoa mō ētahi atu wae o Whāinga Amorangi, arā, mō ngā tikanga mō te kawa, mō ngā whakaaro Māori me ngā tuituinga Māori. Ko te mea tino hira, i whakaturuki te mātauranga nei i te hononga tata o te iwi Māori ki te taiao. Nā konei ka kitea te wāhi taketake ki te reo me te mātauranga mō te whakamana i ā mātou kaimahi kia mahi tahi me ō mātou hoa kōtui Tiriti kia piki ngā putanga taiao takatika.

I tae hoki ngā kaimahi ki Kura Reo Taiao ki Tokomaru i Te Tai Rāwhiti. E kimi tonu ana mātou i ētahi huarahi kia whai wāhi tonu mai ā mātou kaimahi ki ēnei wheako ā ngā rā kei mua i te aroaro, hei wāhi o tō mātou whakatutuki herenga ki Whāinga Amorangi me te Maihi Karauna anō hoki, mā roto i Te Reo Aurea.

I tua atu i ngā kaupapa ā-motu me ngā kōkiri i kōrerotia i mua ake nei, kei te haere tonu tā mātou whakatinana i ngā kōkiri pūmanawa Tiriti, arā, he akoranga reo, he awheawhe mo te Tiriti, he wāhanga mō ngā tikanga, me ētahi atu, kia hāngai ki ō rātou hiahia i ō rātou takiwā, hei whakarei i te hononga, i te tuituinga me te māramatanga ki ō mātou hoa kōtui Tiriti.



Puke smiling with Kura Reo Taiao 2024 booklet. Photo: Rawhitiroa Photography

Other supporting initiatives

In line with Whāinga Amorangi, we provided 40 staff with the opportunity to attend a wānanga-style online mātauranga session held with Professor Rangi Mataamua. Sessions ran over eight weeks, and over 97% of attendees felt their practical knowledge of mātauranga had increased.

“I feel very privileged to have been involved in this wānanga. Rangi’s delivery of his mātauranga has connected with me personally. I now have a different perspective and appreciation of the historic practices our tūpuna applied that tied us to the taiao and have [a] personal ambition to share this way of connecting to our taiao with my whānau.”
– Wānanga participant

Another opportunity that supported our Whāinga Amorangi aspirations was the attendance of 16 staff at the first Kura Reo Taiao delivered completely in Māori across four days at Waikōhātu Marae in Rotorua. Along with increased te reo knowledge specific to te taiao, all staff made large shifts in other Whāinga Amorangi components of tikanga and kawa, Māori worldview and Māori engagement. Most importantly, the mātauranga shared reinforced the intimate relationship between Māori

and te taiao. This highlighted the critical role of te reo and mātauranga in enabling our kaimahi to work alongside our Treaty partners to achieve positive conservation outcomes.

Staff also attended the Kura Reo Taiao in Tokomaru Bay. We are looking for ways to ensure we can continue to keep our staff involved in these experiences in the future, as part of meeting our commitments to both Whāinga Amorangi and Maihi Karauna through Te Reo Aurea.

In addition to the national programmes and initiatives discussed, our districts and regions have continued to implement Treaty capability initiatives, including te reo classes, Treaty workshops, tikanga sessions and more, in line with their needs at place, to enhance the relationship, engagement and understanding with our Treaty partners.

Te whakapūrongo mō ngā whakataunga Tiriti ↓

Ko tā He Korowai Whakamana, tēnei anga nā te Rūnanga Kāwanatanga i whakaae, he whakarei i te haepapa o te Karauna mō ōna ūnga whakataunga Tiriti. Hei whakaū He Korowai Whakamana i ngā here i ngā hinonga Karauna kia tuhi, kia aroturuki hoki i tō rātou tū, kia whakapūrongo hoki ia tau mō ō rātou ūnga whakatau. Ko Te Arawhiti te hinonga mātāmua, e aroturuki nei i te ahunga whakamua whānui o Te Karauna mō te whakatutuki i āna whakaūnga Tiriti.

I te tau 2023, i whakamahia Te Haeata e ngā hinonga Karauna – ko te Tomokanga Whakataunga tenei hei tuhi mehemea kua tutuki ia ūnga o rātou, e tika ana te haere, kāore anō kia whakarewaina rānei, he take horanga rānei ōna.

Hei wāhanga o He Korowai Whakamana, ka whakapūrongo ngā hinonga Karauna taketake mō te tūnga o ā rātou whakaūnga whakatau atu i 2023/24.



Rather than using a written language, Māori people passed knowledge and customs from one generation to the next through stories, songs and carvings. In many parts of New Zealand, local Māori guides offer fascinating insights into the history and cultural significance of their mountains, rivers and lush native bush. Photo: James Heremaia

Te tūnga o ngā whakaūnga whakataunga o Te Papa Atawhai Department of Conservation

E kawea ana e Te Papa Atawhai te haepapa mō te takawaenga i te whakataunga o ngā take Tiriti o Waitangi o tau kē, nā reira kei te kawea e mātou te haepapa mō te huhua o ngā whakaūnga whakatau. Hei wāhi o tēnei ko ngā whakaūnga e pā ana ki ngā utunga whakahoki moni, te whakawhitinga o ngā whenua whakataunga, te whakatika hononga, me te whāwhā i ngā kī taurangi me ngā herenga tāke.

Nō te 30 Pipiri 2024, i kawea e Te Papa Atawhai ētahi whakaūnga Tiriti 3,380. Inā rā he whakarāpopototanga o ēnei whakaūnga.

Te tūnga o ngā whakaūnga whakataunga Tiriti o Te Papa Atawhai i te 30 Pipiri 2024

E pai ana te haere o te nuinga o ō mātou whakaūnga Tiriti e kawea ana e mātou (57%), kua oti rānei (32%) (pikitia 4). Tērā tētahi ōrau iti iho o ō mātou whakaūnga kāore anō kia whakarewaina (10%) he take hora rānei ō aua whakaūnga (1%). Ko ngā take e kitea nuitia ana mō ēnei mea ko te kimi taunakitanga, mōhiotanga hoki hei tautoko i te tūnga o tētahi whakaūnga, me ngā whirinakitanga ki ētahi atu hinonga, whāngainga rānei, hei tauira, te whakatārewatanga whiringa whenua, whare hoki, te whakawhitinga whenua ngahere raihana Karauna rānei.

E mahi nui ana mātou ki te whakatika i ngā take hora katoa.

Treaty settlements reporting ↓

He Korowai Whakamana, a Cabinet-agreed framework, enhances the Crown’s accountability for its Treaty settlement commitments.

He Korowai Whakamana requires core Crown agencies to record and track the status, and report annually on, their settlement commitments. Te Arawhiti is the lead agency and is responsible for tracking the Crown’s overall progress with delivering on Treaty settlement commitments.

In 2023, core Crown agencies used Te Haeata – the Settlement Portal to record whether each of their commitments is complete, on track, yet to be triggered or has delivery issues.

As part of He Korowai Whakamana, core Crown agencies will report on the status of their settlement commitments from 2023/24.

The status of Te Papa Atawhai settlement commitments

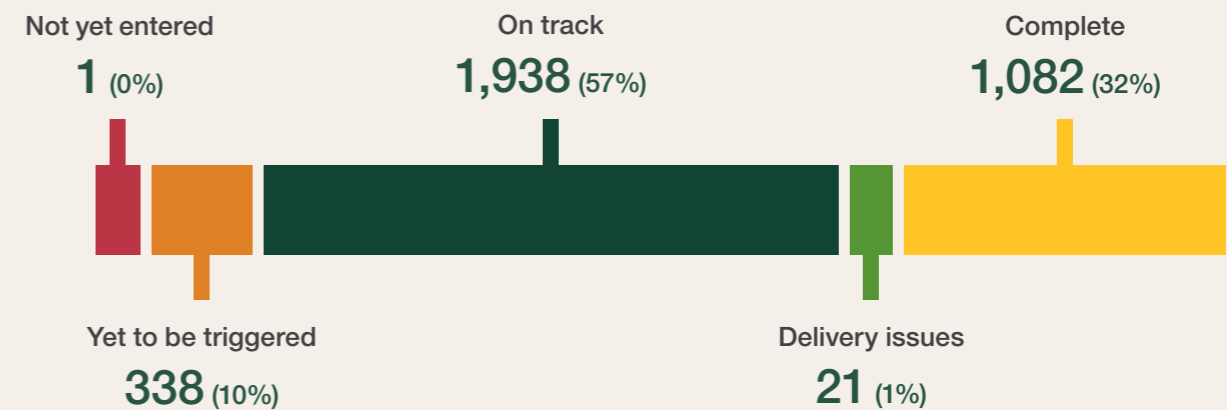
Te Papa Atawhai is responsible for negotiating the settlement of historical Treaty of Waitangi claims and we are responsible for a variety of settlement commitments. This includes commitments relating to financial redress payments, the transfer of settlement properties, relationship redress, and handling tax indemnities and obligations.

As at 30 June 2024, Te Papa Atawhai was responsible for 3,380 Treaty settlement commitments. The status of these commitments is summarised below.

The status of Te Papa Atawhai Treaty settlement commitments as at 30 June 2024

Most of the commitments we are responsible for are on track (57%) or completed (32%) (figure 4). A smaller proportion of our commitments are yet to be triggered (10%) or have delivery issues (1%). The most common issues related to these include finding evidence and information to support or verify the status of a commitment and dependencies on other agencies or resourcing, for example, deferred selection property or transfer of Crown forest licensed land.

We are actively working to resolve all delivery issues.



Pikitia 4. Te tūnga o ā mātou whakaūnga whakataunga Tiriti. Figure 4. Status of our Treaty settlement commitments.

Ko ngā pūnaha hauropi, me ngā momo e ora tūturu ana mai i ngā maunga ki te takutai puta noa i Aotearoa

He matahuhua ngā pūnaha hauropi me ngā momo koiora o Aotearoa, he tini anō nō tēnei whenua anake. He maha ngā pūnaha hauropi me ngā momo koiora o te whenua kei te noho mōrea, ūā ana nei, nā ngā tāmitanga pēnei i ngā panonitanga whakamahinga whenua, me ētahi atu mahi a te tangata, ētahi kararehe, taru hoki, koiora tāoke me te panonitanga āhuarangi.

Ecosystems and species across Aotearoa are thriving from mountains to sea

Aotearoa New Zealand has diverse ecosystems and species, many of which are found nowhere else. Unfortunately, many of the country's ecosystems and species are under threat from pressures such as land use change and other human activities, introduced animals, weeds and pathogens and climate change.

Recently released tuatara on a predator free island. Photo: Belle Gwilliam

Te Pūnaha Whakaraupapa Mōrea o Aotearoa

15,308 momo koiora i aromatawaitia

Kua aromatawaitia te tūnga mōrea o ētahi mōrea 15,308 mā te whakamahi i te Pūnaha Kōmaka Mōrea o Aotearoa/New Zealand Threat Classification System. E whakahaeretia ana tēnei e Te Papa Atawhai, ā, e noho ana i raro i ngā whaakaarotau whakahaere momo koiora mō mātou me ērā atu hinonga, hapori hoki e whai wāhi ana ki ngā mahi tiaki taiao.

1,115 (7%) o ngā momo koiora kei te 'Kua Tata te Korehāhā' ki te kore e whāia ngā ara tika kia ora tonu ai aua momo koiora

4,814 (31%) o ngā momo koiora 'Ehara i te Mōrea' engari he wā anō me noho mai ngā whakahaere taiao e tika ana, me i kore ēnei kua heke haere te taupori o ēnei momo. He taupori nui tō ēnei momo koiora.

3,255 (21%) o ngā momo koiora kei te 'E Noho Mōrea Ana', ki te kore e tīmataria, e whakapūmāutia hoki ngā haukoti whakahaere e tika ana.

'He Iti ngā Raraunga' o (35%) **5,325** o ngā momo koiora, kāore mātou i te āta mōhio ki ngā mea e tika ana hei aromatawai i tō rātou tūnga, engari he onge tonu, he tini e mōreareatia ana. Te take i pēnei ai pea, he iti te momo koiora, he uaua ki te rapu, he uaua rānei te āta tautohu i waenga i ētahi atu momo ōrite. Ka puta pea he hua mō ngā momo raraunga iti i te whakahaere taumata pūnaha hauropi.



Close-up of a Canterbury galaxias (*Galaxias vulgaris*) fry, approximately 6 to 8 weeks old. Photo: Angus McIntosh, University of Canterbury

Kāore e iti iho i ngā momo pūnaha hauropi 71 kei te kīa he onge, he ruarua māori noa ranei¹⁴ puta noa i ētahi kāwai pūnaha hauropi e ono: takutai, repo, puia, tuawhenua/maunga, nā te kararehe māori i whakarerekē, i raro whenua, tōna raro whenua rānei. O ēnei mea katoa 62% (45) kei te noho mōrea i tēnei wā.¹⁵

14 E tautuhitia ana 'ko ngā pūnaha hauropi he ruarua māori noa' ko ērā pūnaha hauropi he iti iho te whānui i te 0.5% o ngā rohe whenua katoa o Aotearoa (268,680 kiromita tapawhā). Ko ētahi o ēnei rohe, he iti me te tāwhitiwhiti hoki o te hora matawhenua, ko ētahi he rahi tonu, me te whāiti o te hora matawhenua.

15 He pēhea te pai o te tautiaki i ngā pūnaha hauropi i 2022–2023. www.doc.govt.nz/national-status-and-trend-reports-2022-2023

New Zealand Threat Classification System

15,308 species assessed

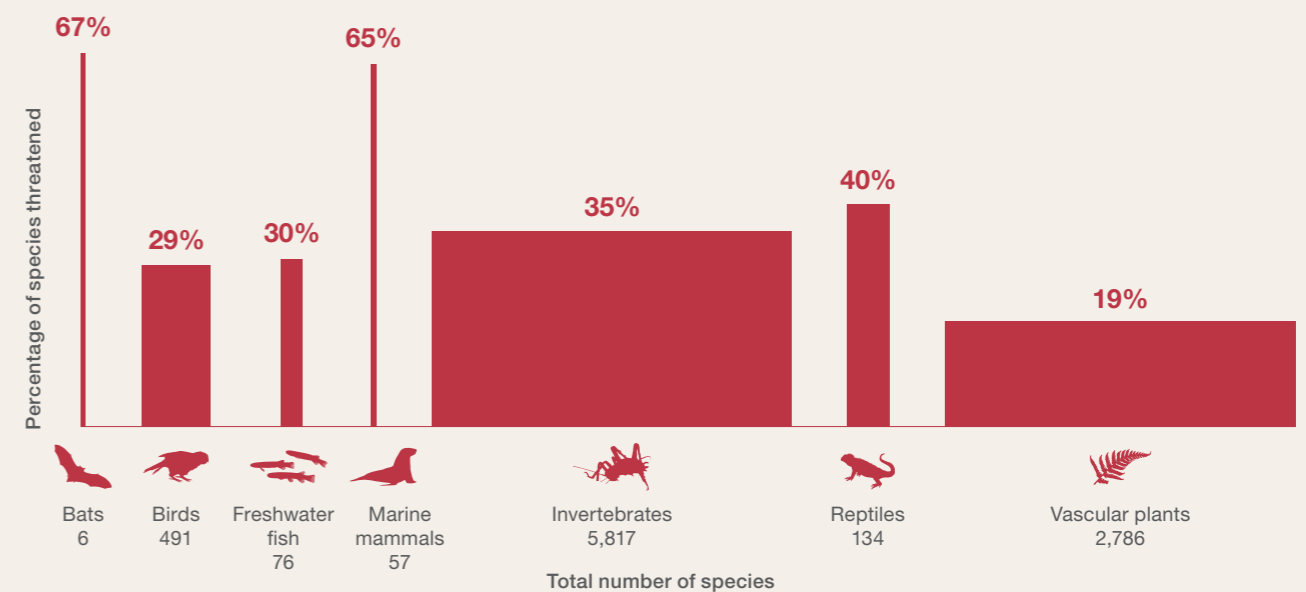
The threat status of 15,308 species has been assessed using the New Zealand Threat Classification System. This is administered by DOC and underpins species management priorities for us and other agencies and communities that participate in conservation.

1,115 (7%) of species are 'Threatened' with extinction unless the right actions are undertaken to ensure their survival.

4,814 (31%) of species are 'Not Threatened' but depend on ongoing conservation management at times, and their populations would decline if this management stopped. These species have large populations.

3,255 (21%) of species are 'At Risk' of becoming threatened unless the management interventions needed to protect them are initiated or maintained.

5,325 (35%) of species are 'Data Deficient', meaning that we do not have enough knowledge to assess their status, but they tend to be rare and are often threatened. This could be because the species is small, hard to find, or it could be difficult to tell apart from other species. Data-deficient species benefit from ecosystem-level management.



Pikitia 5. Wāwāhanga momo koiora mōrea.

Figure 5. Threatened species breakdown.

At least 71 ecosystem types are classified as rare or naturally uncommon¹⁴ across six ecosystem categories: coastal, wetland, geothermal, inland/alpine, native animal induced, and subterranean or semi-subterranean. Of these, 62% (45) are currently threatened.¹⁵

14 'Naturally uncommon ecosystems' are defined as ecosystems with a total extent of less than 0.5% of Aotearoa New Zealand's total land area (268,680 square kilometres). They may be small in area but geographically widespread or larger in area but geographically restricted.

15 How well are threatened ecosystems protected 2022–2023. www.doc.govt.nz/national-status-and-trend-reports-2022-2023

He pīkauranga nui te tautiaki i te kanorau koiiora o Aotearoa, heoi anō, mō ngā āhuatanga kua tahuri mātou ki te mahi, kua kitea he panonitanga pai. Mō ngā pūnaha hauropi, nā ngā whakahaere i takea mai i ngā mahi pūtaiao i ārahi, kua puta ake he putanga tautiaki taiao pai ake mō ngā awa whiriwhiri, mō ngā taipū takutai, mō ngā momo hārotoroto wai māori huhua me ētahi pūnaha hauropi whenua tauraki. Mā te tautiaki i ō mātou pūnaha hauropi i ngā mea mōrearea, ka toitū ngā ripoinga mō te nuinga o ō mātou koiiora kia piki anō ō rātou taupori. Ko tā ngā whakahaere pakari o ētahi o ngā momo koiiora onge rawa o te motu pēnei i te tara iti (*Sternula nereis davisae*), he ārai i ngā korehāhātanga, me te aha, kua kitea ētahi tohu pai e waitohu nei ka taea e tātou ngā taupori momo te whakaora, ahakoa he matahuhua, he matatini ngā mōrea. E noho tonu ana ko te rangahau hei mea taketake mō tō mātou whakawhānui, whakapiki hoki i ō mātou taputapu whakahaere, me tō mātou māramatanga ki ngā momo koiiora me ngā pūnaha rauropi e whakahaeretia nei e mātou.

Mehemea kua whai mōhiotanga tika mātou, ngā rawa me te tautoko hei hoatu i ngā mahi tika, i ngā wāhi tika, i te wā tika, ka kitea ngā tino painga mō ngā pūnaha hauropi me ngā momo koiiora. Hei whakapiki i te mārama o te kite i ā mātou mahi, te teitei o te utu, me tōna tairite ki ngā putanga e hiahia ana mātou, e whakatinana ana mātou i ētahi tikanga pai ake mō te whakamahere me te whakatāhuhu i ngā mahi kanorau koiiora: te Ara Whakamahere Kanorau Koiiora. E hiahia ana mātou kia mārama he aha ka taea, i runga anō i ngā taumata whāngainga pūtea rerekē. Ko tā ēnei tikanga hei tūtohu i ngā wāhi ka taea e mātou te hora painga huhua, ka taea hoki e ētahi atu ā rātou mahi te whakahāngai hei whakaranea i ngā whāinga kanorau koiiora o te motu.

Nā te whakarewanga o te pātengi raraunga o Te Pūnaha Hoatu Pōria Tūtohu mō te Kārearea/FALCON Bird Banding System¹⁶ i Kereturikōkā 2020, kua kitea:

tētahi huinga raraunga

1.65 miriona
ngā tūponotanga waitohu manu,
hopu anō i te manu rānei

ko te toharite

23,000
ngā pūrongo kitenga tuatahi,

5,700 kitenga tuarua,
neke atu rānei, kua tāpiritia ia tau, me tōna
toharite, e 5 ngā pūrongo kitenga tuarua e
rima, mai i ngā tāngata o te motu, ia rā.

neke atu i te

800 ngā kaiwhakamahi pukumahi

357 ngā kōkiri.

Hei āwhina ēnei rekoata i tō mātou mōhiotanga ki te oranga o ngā manu me ngā pekapeka, ngā nukuhanga, ngā pānga panonitanga āhuarangi, te tōtika o te whakahaere kaikonihī, te hua o ngā mahi whakawhiti manu, kararehe ki wāhi kē, te whakamahinga ripoinga me te roa o te oranga. Mā tēnei hei āwhina te kōmaka mōrea, me ngā whakataunga take tiaki taiao.

Protecting the unique biodiversity of Aotearoa is a challenge, but where we act, we see positive changes. For ecosystems, science-informed management has led to improved conservation outcomes in braided rivers, coastal dunes, various freshwater wetland types and some dryland ecosystems. By protecting ecosystems from threats, habitats for most of our threatened species are made secure so their populations can thrive.

Intensive management of some of the country's rarest species, such as tara iti (*Sternula nereis davisae*), is preventing extinctions and showing promising signs that we can recover species' populations even where the threats are diverse and complex. Research remains critical to helping us expand and improve our management tools and our understanding of the species and biological systems we are managing.

Where we have the knowledge, resources and support to apply the right actions, in the right places, at the right times, we can make a positive difference for ecosystems and species. To improve the visibility of what we are working on, how much it costs and how it matches the outcomes we want to achieve, we are implementing an improved approach to planning and prioritising biodiversity work: the Biodiversity Planning Approach. We are now able to understand what results can be achieved based on different levels of funding. The approach also identifies where we can deliver multiple benefits and where others can align their work to contribute to national biodiversity goals.

The launch in August 2020 of the online database, FALCON Bird Banding System,¹⁶ has led to:

a dataset of

1.65 million bird marking
or recapture events

an average of

23,000 first-marking

and

5,700 resighting reports
being added each year, and an average of
5 resighting reports being received from
members of the public every day

over

800 active users

357 projects.

These records contribute to our knowledge of bird and bat survival, movements, climate change impacts, predator control effectiveness, translocation success, habitat use and longevity. This, in turn, informs threat classification and conservation decision-making.

Tara iti

Aotearoa New Zealand's
most endangered bird



Photo: Jacob Ball



with only **29**
adults left –

had a record-breaking
summer breeding season.

22 eggs were laid,



from which **14 wild chicks** and
4 captive-reared chicks hatched

¹⁶ Te Hoatu Pōria Tūtohu Manu. <https://app.birdbanding.doc.govt.nz>

¹⁶ Bird Banding. <https://app.birdbanding.doc.govt.nz>



Kiwi ranger Iain answers questions from passersby on the work being done to save rowi kiwi on Motuara, Marlborough Sounds. Photo: Belle Gwilliam

Te Rautaki o Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy

E mahi tahi ana mātou me te kāwanatanga ā-motu me ngā kaunihera ā-rohe, me ō mātou hoa kōtui Tiriti ki te whakawhanake i te mahere whakatinana e whai ake nei mō Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy. Ko ngā mahi takenui i roto i te mahere whakatinana e whai ake nei ka arahina e te kāwanatanga ā-motu me ngā kaunihera ā-rohe. Ko te whakaaro kia noho ēnei mahi hei kipakipa whakatū tika i te pūnaha kanorau koiora, kia tino whai painga ai ngā mahi pāhekoheko a te katoa. He tini anō ngā mahi ka mahia hei whakatika i te raraunga kanorau koiora puta noa i Aotearoa, ka arahina e ngā tāngata takitahi, e ngā hāpori, e ngā rōpū o waho o te kāwanatanga, e ngā umanga, me ngā hoa Tiriti, hei whakatutuki i ngā kawatau me ngā whāinga o te rautaki.

Kua mahi tahi mātou ki te whakatinana i tētahi Anga Aroturuki Putanga,¹⁷ i te taha o ō mātou hoa kāwanatanga. Ka noho te anga hei hīkoinga hira mō te āhua o te aroturuki me te whakapūrongo o Aotearoa mō ana kawatau me ana putanga koiora kanorau.

¹⁷ Te Anga Aroturuki Putanga. www.doc.govt.nz/outcome-monitoring-framework



The kauri tree and the sperm whale are considered by Māori people to be chiefs of their environments. When the whale invited the kauri to live in the cool and refreshing ocean, the kauri declined. At the whale's suggestion however, they agreed to exchange skins. That is why the bark of the kauri is thin and full of resin-like oil. Photo: James Heremaia

Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy

We are working with central and regional government and Treaty partners to develop the next implementation plan for Te Mana o te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy. Critical actions in the next implementation plan will be led by central and regional government. These actions are intended to be system enablers that will set the biodiversity system up well so that collective efforts can have a greater impact. Many other actions to address the biodiversity crisis will continue across New Zealand, led by individuals, communities, NGOs, businesses and Treaty partners to achieve the goals and objectives of the strategy.

We have continued to work on implementation of a shared Outcome Monitoring Framework,¹⁷ in collaboration with our government partners. The framework represents a significant step in how New Zealand can best monitor and report on its biodiversity objectives and outcomes.

¹⁷ Outcome Monitoring Framework. www.doc.govt.nz/outcome-monitoring-framework



Buchanan's orache, *Atriplex buchananii* (Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable), growing on a central Otago saltpan (Mahaka Katia Scientific Reserve). The white shine visible on the smooth clay is a thin layer of salt from oceanic origin. The salt deposition is created by rapid evaporation of rainwater. Impermeable clay is crucial to the functioning of saline ecosystems and the persistence of halophytic (i.e. salt-loving) plant species. Weed invasion and biomass accumulation disrupt the salt cycle by allowing rainwater infiltration and impairing evaporation processes. Photo: Ellery Mayence, Clement Lagrue



Experimental plot (2 x 2 metres) where weeds and associated compost and soil have been removed by mechanical scraping. Within a year, patches of *Atriplex buchananii* (shown by the red arrows) are covering the newly exposed saltpan to expose the impermeable clay and restore the salt cycle via rapid evaporation. Photo: Ellery Mayence, Clement Lagrue

Tā te tautiaki i te huhua o ngā pūnaha hauropi he whakapūmau i te ripoinga mō te nuinga o ō tātou momo koiora kia tupu ai te mauri o ō rātou taupori

Ngā pūnaha hauropi waitai tuawhenua: Mai i ētahi rohenga whamātautau ki te whakaoranga pūnaha hauropi puta noa i te punanga

I roto i ngā tau, neke atu i te 40,000 heketea papa waitai i ngā rohe maha o Ōtākou. I ēnei rā, 100 heketea noa iho kei te toe i ētahi takiwā ruarua, ā, kei ētahi punanga o Te Papa Atawhai ētahi e toru o aua toenga.

E tāmatemate ana te hauora o ngā pūnaha hauropi waitai tuawhenua, nā te pikinga ake o ngā taru tupu noa. Kua kawea e mātou ētahi rangahau tiroiro ki te whanaketanga ka taea o ētahi tikanga whakahaere mō te taumata pūnaha hauropi.

Ko tā ngā raraunga mai i ngā tau e toru o tētahi whakamātautau moroiti he tūtohu mā te huti atu i ngā taru ka tīmata ētahi hātepe rauropi-kore, ā, mā konei ka ngāwari kē atu te hokinga mai o ngā tupu momi tote māori o mua. Kua tae ki te wā ināianei kia tōia mai te mīhini kari, kia haere whānui tonu ngā mahi i te punanga katoa, me te whakamahi i ēnei tikanga. Ka piki te whānui o ngā pūnaha hauropi waitai i Ōtākou, kātahi anō ka pēnei mō te hia tau.

Te whakawātea i ngā terenga ika

I tua atu i te whakahaere i te inanga mā ō mātou rekureihana, kei te mahi nui hoki mātou kia tae ki te ripoinga tika, kia tupu hei kātua. I ētahi wā mā ngā maioro pēnei i ngā karawata me ngā paipa e ārai te terenga o te inanga ki ōna ripoinga i ngā kāuru awa. Kia pai ai tā rātou teretere whakarunga i ngā awa ki te kai kia tupu hei kātua, kua hoatu e mātou ētahi kōwakawaka me ētahi pīnanaki ika ki roto i ngā karawata. Hei āwhina ngā pīnanakitanga i ngā ika māori kāore e mōhio ki te piki kia eke ki roto i ngā karawata, ā, ko tā ngā kōwakawaka he whakapōrori i te rere o te wai mā roto i ngā karawata, ā, ka noho hei tānga manawa mō ngā ika i te pikinga whakarunga. Hei āwhina hoki ngā kōwakawaka i te purutanga kōhatu, kia āhua māori kē atu te āhua o te kükūpango awa.



Baffles and a fish ramp installed in a culvert near Karamea should make it much easier for fish to climb, rather than the unmodified culvert on the right. Photo: Nixie Boddy

Protecting a wide range of different ecosystems makes the habitat for most of our threatened species secure, so their populations can thrive

Inland saline ecosystems: From trial plots to reserve-wide ecosystem restoration

Historically, over 40,000 hectares of salt pans were scattered across Otago. Today, only around 100 hectares remain, spread over a handful of sites, including three DOC reserves.

The health of remaining inland saline ecosystems is declining, due to increased weediness. We have conducted research targeting the development of ecosystem-scale management techniques.

Three years of data collected from a small-scale trial indicate that removing weeds kickstarts important sterile processes, in turn facilitating recolonisation by native halophytic (salt-tolerant) plants. It is now time to bring in the digger to go reserve-wide with the approach. The extent of saline ecosystems in Otago will increase for the first time in years.

Fish passage management

As well as managing whitebait through the regulations, we are also making sure they can reach habitat to grow into adults.

Whitebait species like inanga can be prevented from reaching their upstream habitat by barriers such as culverts and pipes. To help them swim upstream to feed and grow into adult fish, we have been installing baffles and fish ramps into culverts. The ramps help native fish that cannot jump or climb to get up into the culverts, and the baffles help slow down water flow through the culverts and give fish places to rest as they swim upstream. The baffles can also trap rocks making a more natural stream bed.

I te marama o Whiringa ā-rangi 2023 me Poutūterangi 2024, **1,100 ngā pūrākau** i puta i ngā rongō kōrero pāpāho ahuwhānui, me ngā pāhopori, me te **whakamārama i ā mātou mahi moana.**

I whakautu mātou ki neke **atu i te 100 uiuinga pāpāho**, ā, **16 ā mātou putanga pāpāho.**

Ko ngā kaupapa i mauminaminatia e te marea ko nga paenga tohorā, he kitenga mangō, ngā ahoaho me ngā popoto, he kekeno, me te whakamahara i te iwi whānui kia noho i tawhiti, kia kaua e whakatoingia, e karamuimui haere rānei i ngā momo e tiakina ana (ka whara pea he tangata i aua momo).



Tohorā/Bryde's whale sighting, Mount Maunganui. Photo: Nathan Pettigrew

\$ Te whakatinanatanga o te tautiaki taiao moana me ngā mahi whakahaere i ngā takiwā

Nā Pūtea 2022 i whakawātea mai ētahi pūtea hei whakapiki i te pūnaha moana me te aronga nui ki ngā rohe e whai ake nei.

Ngā whakatau a te Minita ki te whakatū i ētahi punanga moana hou e ono ↓

I te marama o Hōngongoi 2023, i tūtohu mātou ki te Minita mō Te Papa Atawhai o mua kia whakatūria ētahi punanga moana hou e ono i te takutai tonga-mā-rāwhiti o Te Waipounamu. I whakaae te Minita ki ā mātou tūtohu, ā, i whakapuakina e ia tāna whakatau ki te ao kia whakatūria ngā punanga moana i te 5 Whiringa ā-nuku 2023.

Ko ēnei whakatau te mutunga atu o tētahi hātepe 10 tau te roa, i kōrero nui ai te South-East Marine Protection Forum, i muri, ki te iwi whānui, ki ngā hoa kōtui Tiriti, ngā mahi tātari i raro i te hātepe ā-ture.

Ko ēnei punanga moana kei te takiwā o Kāi Tahu, ā, ka whakahaeretia tahitia me Kāi Tahu. Ka riro mā ngā punanga nei e tautiaki ētahi ripoinga hira, ahurei hoki, e whakatinana hoki ngā whāinga tautiaki moana o Aotearoa i roto i Te Mana o Te Taiao.

Ka puta ēnei punanga moana ki te ao i muri i tētahi Tūtohu Kaunihera Matua me te hātepe kaheti, ka tutuki hei te 2024. Kei te Pikitia 6 te takiwā o ngā punanga moana me ngā terenga whāngote moana i Aotearoa.

Te Ahunga Whakamua o te Pire mō te Tautiaki i Tikapa Moana/Hauraki Gulf ↓

E mahi tahi ana mātou i te taha o Te Tini a Tanaroa ki te whakawhanake i te Pire mō te Tautiaki i Tikapa Moana/Hauraki Gulf, e marohi nei i ētahi rohe tautiaki moana 19 hou mō Tikapa Moana. Mā ēnei marohitanga hou e whakareatoru, tōna tata te rahi o te tautiaki i Tikapa Moana, ā mā konei hoki e tautiaki ētahi kanorau koiora e kīa nei he taonga puiaki mō Aotearoa.

Kei roto i ngā rohe tautiaki marohi nei ētahi punanga moana hou e rua, e rima ngā rohe tautiaki rire moana, 12 ngā rohe tautiaki mārō, me te uru mai o ngā mahi atawhai mātaimai o te tangata whenua.

I whakaurua te Pire i te marama o Hereturikōkā 2023, ā, kei ōna wāhanga whakamutunga o te hātepe komiti whāiti. Kua mutu ngā huihuinga ināiane, ā, i whakahoki kōrero te Komiti Whāiti mō te Pire i te 20 Pipiri 2024.



Tutumairekurai/Hector's dolphins seen from a boat in Wharehunga Bay, Queen Charlotte Sound. They were spotted jumping and feeding over two days. Photo: Tara Cooney

In November 2023 and March 2024, **1,100 stories** in the mainstream news and on social media **mentioned our marine work.**

We responded to over **100 media enquiries** and **issued 16 media releases.**

Popular topics included whale strandings, shark sightings, Hector and Māui dolphins and seals, plus reminding members of the public to keep their distance and not harass or crowd protected (and potentially dangerous) species.

\$ Implementation of marine protection and localised management actions

Budget 2022 made funding available to improve marine system resilience, with a focus on the following areas.

Ministerial decisions to establish six new marine reserves ↓

In July 2023, we recommended the former Minister of Conservation establish six new marine reserves along the south-east coast of the South Island. The Minister agreed with our recommendations and publicly announced the decision to establish the marine reserves on 5 October 2023.

These decisions were the culmination of a 10-year process that involved extensive public engagement by the South-East Marine Protection Forum, followed by public consultation, Treaty partner engagement and analysis through the statutory process.

These marine reserves are in the takiwā of Kāi Tahu and will be co-managed in partnership with Kāi Tahu. They will protect important and unique habitats and marine life and contribute to Aotearoa New Zealand's marine protection goals in Te Mana o Te Taiao.

The marine reserves will come into force following an Order in Council and gazettal process, to be completed in 2024. Figure 6 shows the location of marine reserves and marine mammal sanctuaries in Aotearoa.

Progression of the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana Marine Protection Bill ↓

We have been working alongside Fisheries New Zealand to develop the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana Marine Protection Bill, which proposes 19 new marine protection areas in the Hauraki Gulf. The proposals will almost triple the size of protection in the Gulf and protect some of Aotearoa New Zealand's most precious biodiversity.

The proposed protection areas include two new marine reserves, five seafloor protection areas and 12 high protection areas, which also provide for customary practices.

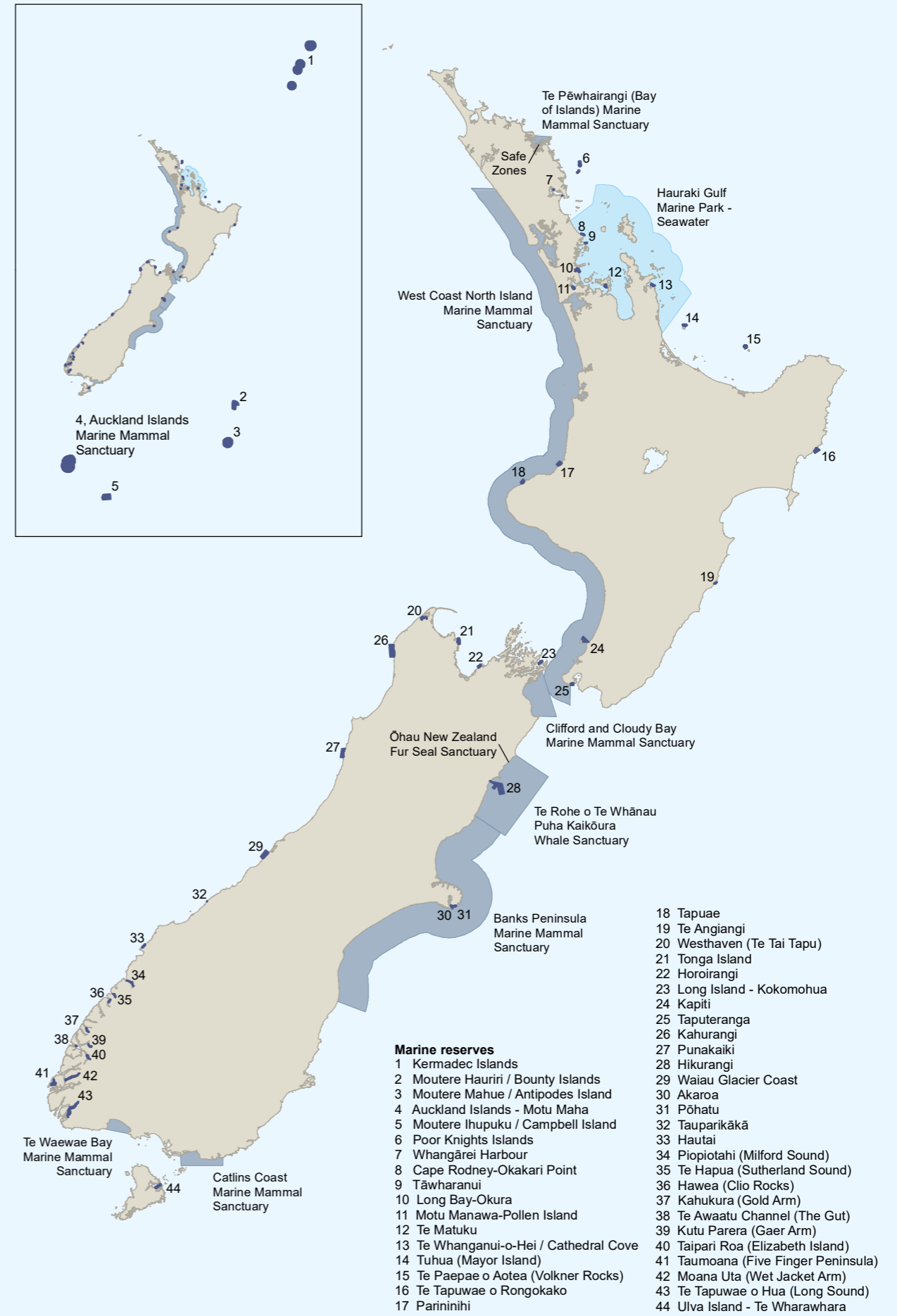
The Bill was introduced in August 2023 and is in the final stages of the select committee process. Hearings have concluded and the Environment Select Committee reported back on the Bill on 20 June 2024.



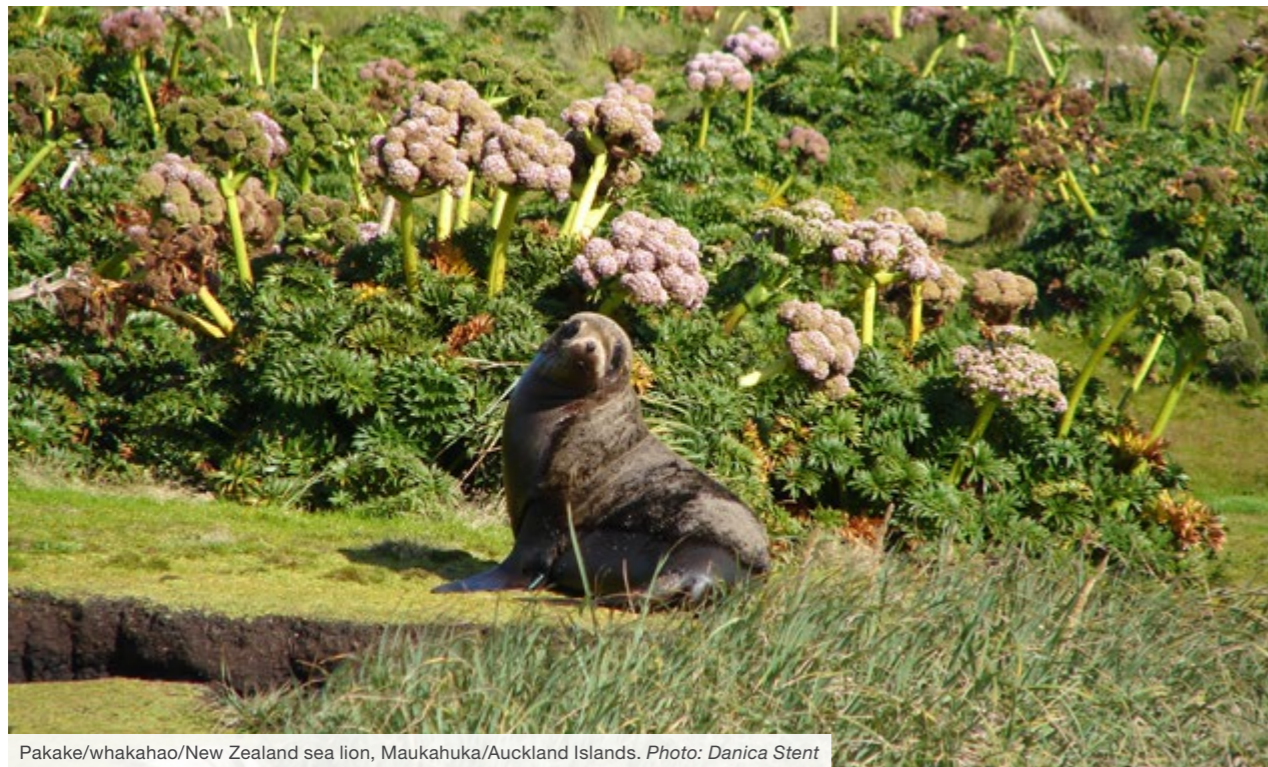
Punakaiki Marine Reserve. Photo: Andris Apse



Whai/short-tailed stingrays and blue maomao, Tawhiti Rahi/Poor Knights Islands Marine Reserve. Photo: SeacologyNZ



Pikitia 6. Ngā rāhui moana me ngā punanga whāngote moana i Aotearoa.
Figure 6. Marine reserves and marine mammal sanctuaries in Aotearoa.



Pakake/whakahao/New Zealand sea lion, Maukahuka/Auckland Islands. Photo: Danica Stent

Te wā toronga hōpuni i Maukahuka me ērā atu moutere roa rawa mai rā anō



I roto i te wā raumati 2023/24 i whakaotingia e mātou ngā mahi i te aotūroa nui rawa, teitei rawa ngā whāinga kua kawea i te wāhi raungaiti nei o Maukahuka me ērā atu moutere.

Kātahi anō ā mātou mahi me ētahi kairangahau o waho ka noho hōpuni ki ngā rōpū moutere e rima katoa o Maukahuka me ērā atu moutere, e tere rā i waenga i te 100 kiromita me te 700 kiromita ki te tonga me te tonga mā rāwhiti o Aotearoa.

I āhei ā mātou tira ki te kōhi raraunga mō ētahi momo koiora me te whakakā i ō mātou kete mōhiotanga kāore i kī i mua, e mārama ai mātou ki te hauora o ētahi momo noho mōrearea pēnei i te hoiho/yellow-eyed penguin, i te pakake/whakahao/New Zealand sea lion, i te toroa/Antipodean and Gibson's albatross me ētahi atu manu moana.

Nā te takiwā raungaiti he uaua te kawē mahi rangahau auau i tētahi wāhi raungaiti pērā i Maukahuka me ērā atu moutere roa rawa. Mā te whai urunga ki ngā raraunga tino hou ka taea e mātou te whakahaere, te whakamahere, te kauwhau tikanga hoki mō ngā momo.

Kua oti tēnei mahi te mahi mā tētahi huinga pūtea Karauna, me ētahi utunga moni hoki nā te ahumahi hao ika arumoni.

E mahi tahi ana mātou me Haumarū Koiora, ngā kaunihera ā-rohe me ngā hoa kōtui Tiriti ki te kimi, ki te unuunu hoki i te rimu moana caulerpa, mai i tāwāhi i ngā rohe tautiaki me ngā rohe he ātaahua ngā mano koiora i te raki mā rāwhiti o Aotearoa. Ko ētahi o ēnei wāhi kei waho tata o Tīkapa Moana, Te Pēwairangi me te takutai o Te Tara o te Ika-a-Māui. He mea nui kia hūtia katoatia nā te mea ka tere toro tēnei rimurimu, kia takoto he whāriki rīraparapa, nui rawa atu i raro i te wai. Ka taea e te rimu caulerpa o tāwāhi te tūkino te takoto o ngā pūnaha hauropi ā-takiwā, me te pei atu i ngā momo māori o te takiwā. E noho ana hei mōrea mō ngā mahi hākinakina moana, ngā mahi ahurea arumoni hoki.



Searching for exotic caulerpa at the Mokohīnau Islands. Photo: Brett Sutton

Largest-ever subantarctic field season



During the 2023/24 summer season, we completed the largest and most ambitious fieldwork ever undertaken in the remote New Zealand subantarctic region.

For the first time, our staff and external researchers were stationed on all five of the subantarctic island groups, located between 100 kilometres and 700 kilometres south and southeast of mainland New Zealand.

Our teams were able to gather data on several species, filling knowledge gaps that will help us to understand the health of vulnerable native species such as hoiho/yellow-eyed penguin, pakake/whakahao/New Zealand sea lion, toroa/Antipodean and Gibson's albatross and other seabirds.

Because of the remote location, undertaking regular fieldwork in the subantarctic region is challenging. Having access to up-to-date data means we can manage, plan for the future and advocate for species more effectively. This work has been funded through a combination of Crown funds and levies on the commercial fishing industry.

We are working with Biosecurity New Zealand, regional councils and Treaty partners to look for and remove exotic caulerpa seaweed from protected areas and areas with high biodiversity values in northeast New Zealand. This includes the Hauraki Gulf, Bay of Islands and off the coast of the Coromandel Peninsula. The removal is important because the seaweed can spread rapidly, forming vast, dense underwater fields. Exotic caulerpa can significantly disrupt the balance of local ecosystems, including displacing native species. It presents a risk to recreational, cultural and commercial marine activities.



Giant wētā terrariums in the Ōtorohanga Kiwi House Māhoenui giant wētā captive breeding facility. Photo: Amanda Haigh



Mahoenui giant wētā. Photo: DOC

Mā te tautiaki ripoianga mō ngā momo koiiora kāore e tino mōhiotia ana e tātou ka wātea ake ai tātou ki te ako i ētahi mea, e tika ai te tiaki

Te whakamātautau i ngā taiepa tauārai tuatete hei whakahaumarū i ngā tuaiwi-kore mōrea

Neke atu i te 200 ngā tuaiwi-kore mōrea, me te 180 tuaiwi-kore, mokomoko, manu iti nei ngā raraunga, ka tino whiwhi hua nā ngā rangahau mō te pānga o te tuatete, me pēhea hoki te pēhi i a rātou.

Nā tētahi whakamātautau i te riu whakarunga o Waitaki e whakamahia ana ētahi taiepa ārai rāpeti iti noa, maha tonu, i piki te maha o ngā wētā o Tekapo (He Mōrea – Haumate ā-Motu) kia 4.5 te reanga ake o te maha ina noho i roto i tētahi taiepa ārai konihi, ina whakaritea ki te maha o waho tata, ko ngā tuatete te tino kaikonihī i reira.

Tā ngā whakamātautau nei hei whakapiki i tā mātou mārama ki ngā taumata whakahekenga tuatete e hiahiaitia ana hei tautiaki i ngā pepeke whakaraerae.

Kātahi anō te hoa kōtui o Te Papa Atawhai, te Whare Kiwi o Ōtorohanga, ka whakaputa i ētahi wētā tupua Māhoenui (Mōrea – Tū ā-Korehāhā ā-Motu) 120, hei wāhi o tētahi hōtaka koiiora herehere whakaputa uri hei tuku ki te aotūroa.

Te ārai i te ngaromanga o ngā tupu tino whakaraerae

Nā tētahi hōtaka rangahau i ngā momo tupu tino whakaraerae rawa o Aotearoa kua mārara kē atu mātou ki te tūnga o ngā momo koiiora, o ngā tikanga whakahaere i ngā āhuatanga mō te tino nuinga atu o ngā momo koiiora, arā, kua piki atu i te 32 ki te 75 i roto i te rua tau ka hipa ake nei. Mā te taurima tonu i ngā momo tupu e kīa ana he Mōrea – Tū ā-Korehāhā ā-Motu e whakapūmau ērā e heke atu ana ki te kore rawa.

Ko ētahi o ngā tino kōrero mai i 2023/24, inā:

- te kitenga o ētahi tupu 250 o tētahi momo pūreirei (*Craspedia* “Cape Saunders”) i pōhēhētia kua korehāhā i te ao tūroa, tata ki Ōtepoti
- te ngakinga me te whakawhitinga o tētahi gentian pākeho (*Gentianella calcis* subsp. *calcis*) i te riu o Waitaki
- te pēhanga tarutaru e tētahi tira tāwewē pari hei hutihuti i ētahi mōreareatanga ki te uru kotahi anake o tētahi koromiko piritoka rerenga tahi (*Veronica saxicola*) e tupu ana i tētahi pari kotahi anake i Te Tai Tokerau.



Woollyhead flower (*Craspedia* “Cape Saunders”). Photo: John Barkla, www.inaturalist.org



Limestone gentian (*Gentianella calcis* subsp. *calcis*). Photo: Harry Lurling, www.inaturalist.org



Veronica saxicola on Maungaraho Rock. Photo: Peter de Lange, www.inaturalist.org

Protecting habitats for species we don’t know much about gives us time to learn more and ensure they are properly protected

Testing hedgehog-exclusion fences to protect threatened invertebrates

More than 200 threatened and 180 data-deficient invertebrates, reptiles and birds could benefit from research into the effects of hedgehogs and how to control them at scale.

Through a trial in the Mackenzie Basin using multiple small, rabbit-exclusion fences, we found Tekapo wētā (Threatened – Nationally Endangered) were 4.5 times more abundant inside a predator exclusion fence, compared with immediately outside where hedgehogs are the most abundant predator.

The trials are helping us understand the levels to which we need to reduce hedgehogs to protect threatened insects.

For the first time ever, DOC partner, the Ōtorohanga Kiwi House, has successfully bred 120 (Threatened – Nationally Critical) Māhoenui giant wētā as part of a captive breed-for-release programme.

Preventing loss of the most threatened plants

A programme researching the most threatened plant species in Aotearoa New Zealand has given us much greater clarity on species status and management priorities for a much larger number of species than ever before, from 32 to 75 over the past two years. Continued work on plant species classified as Threatened – Nationally Critical will secure those that are likely to become extinct.

Highlights from 2023/24 include:

- the discovery of 250 plants of a woollyhead (*Craspedia* “Cape Saunders”) near Dunedin, which was thought to be extinct in the wild
- the first successful cultivation and translocation of the limestone gentian (*Gentianella calcis* subsp. *calcis*) in the Waitaki valley
- weed control by an abseiling team to remove imminent threats to the only population of a specialist rock hebe (*Veronica saxicola*) that grows on a single bluff in Northland.



Adult lamprey caught (and released) on a spotlighting survey. Photo: DOC

Te rapu i te ika i tere tahi rā me ngā mokoweri ↓

Ko te piharau (te kanakana ki ētahi) tētahi ika nō tua whakahaere, kāore i te tino mōhiotia ōna āhuatanga, he ika wai māori nō Aotearoa taketake. He tino kai te piharau, ka kīa ēnei ika he taonga e te iwi Māori.

I tēnei tau i rangahau mātou i ēnei ika hei whakapūmau i ngā taupori puta noa i te motu, nā te whakamahi pūine matū ātahu piharau puta noa i te motu. He tino koi te rongo o ngā pūine nei, ā, ka kitea ngā matū ātahu ka whakaputaina e ngā torongū, ahakoa te moroitī.

I kawea ēnei tirohanga i ngā pūkaki i Whakatū, i Te Tai Poutini, i Ōtākou, i Waitaha, i Wairarapa, me Taranaki. Huia katoatia, 115 ngā pūine matū ātahu i tukua ki te wai, i tātaritia ngā kitenga, koia tēnā te tirohanga whānui rawa e whakamahi ana i ēnei hangarau, puta noa i Aotearoa.

E ai ki ngā hua kua kitea ngā piharau i ngā rohe katoa i tirohia, otirā he teitei rawa ngā matū ātahu i ētahi pūkaki o Ōtākou, me te Tai Poutini. Nā tēnei ka kitea he tini anō ngā torongū, me ngā ripoinga hei kōwhiringa mā ngā kātua hei whakaputa uri.

Ko te ara hei whai ināiane ki tiakina ēnei takiwā, kia whakatūrutia ngā taupori o ngā momo kei te tūranga tiaki taiao o Mōrea – Whakaraerae ā-Motu.

He hōtaka aroturuki kanorau koiora pāhekoheko e aromatawai ana i te hauora o te kāuru o te Awa o Taiari ↓

I tēnei tau, kua mahi tahi mātou me te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Ōtākou, o Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, o Te Rūnaka o Ōtākou, o Te Nukuroa o Matamata, o Tiaki Maniototo me ngā kaipupuru whenua ki te hoahoa, otirā ki te whakatinana i tētahi hōtaka hei aromatawai i te hauora o ngā ripoinga wai māori o te kāuru o te Awa o Taiari.

I ngā rā o tēnei raumati, 20 ngā wāhi i roto i te kāuru 5,700 kiromita pūrua te wahi i tirohia, kia mārama ki te kounga o te ripoinga me ngā uara kanorau koiora. Nā runga i te whakamahinga hangarau pītau ira (DNA), 35% o ngā pae i kitea he 'Kairangi' te hauora, kotahi i eke ki te whakatauranga 'Toi'. O ngā pae i whakamātauria, 25% i 'Hē' te hauora.

E noho ana tēnei mahi hei tīmatanga o ngā hōtaka aroturuki wā roa, i horaina ai he whāinga wāhi whakangungu mō ō reira hapū, i whakapakari hononga hoki ki te hapori ahuhenua o te takiwā.



Surveying lamprey (kanakana) larval habitats using electrofishing methods alongside staff from Te Nukuroa o Matamata. Photo: Marine Richardson

Finding the fish that swam with dinosaurs ↓

Lamprey (also known as kanakana and piharau) are an ancient, unusual and poorly understood native freshwater fish. They are a prized delicacy and taonga species for Māori.

This year, to help secure populations, we researched their locations around the country using lamprey pheromone samplers. The samplers are extremely sensitive and pick up the pheromone released by larvae at low concentrations.

Surveys were undertaken in streams in Nelson, Motueka, West Coast, Otago, Canterbury, Wairarapa and Taranaki. In total, 115 pheromone samplers were deployed and analysed, the most extensive survey using this technique ever carried out in Aotearoa.

Results showed that lamprey are present in all regions surveyed, with particularly high levels of pheromone found in some streams in Otago and the West Coast. This indicates the presence of good numbers of larvae and habitats that will be chosen by adults for reproduction.

The next steps are to protect these areas and secure populations of the species that have a conservation status of Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable.

Collaborative biodiversity monitoring programme assessing the health of the Taiari River catchment ↓

This year, we worked with Otago Regional Council, Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnaka o Ōtākou, Te Nukuroa o Matamata, Tiaki Maniototo and landowners to design and implement a programme to assess the health of freshwater habitats in the Taiari River catchment.

During this summer, 20 sites throughout the 5,700 square kilometre catchment were surveyed to understand the habitat quality and biodiversity values. Using environmental DNA technology, 35% of the sites were found to have 'Excellent' health, with one achieving a 'Pristine' rating. Of the tested sites, 25% had 'Poor' health.

This work is the start of a long-term monitoring programme that has provided training opportunities to local hapū and strengthened relationships with the local farming community.



Takahē at Burwood being vaccinated against HPAI as part of a trial. Photos: Lydia Uddstrom



Te takatū mō te taenga mai o te rewharewha manu: Te urutā manu tino patu koiora kino rawa atu ↓

Ko tēnei mea te rewharewha manu (te rewharewha manu tino tukumate rawa) he huaketo e noho ana hei pūtaka mō te tini o ngā matenga rawatanga mō ngā manu ahuhenua me ngā manu mohoa puta noa i te ao, hāunga i Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa. He pūtaka mōrea tēnei mō tētahi hekenga taumaha, korehāhātanga rawatanga hoki o ngā momo manu ahurei o Aotearoa.

E mahi tahi ana mātou me te Manatū Ahu Matua ki te tautoko i ā rātou mahi hei hinonga mātāmua mō te urupare ā-motu ki tēnei māuiui o tāwāhi, me te Manatū Hauora, hei wāhi o tētahi ara ONE Health Aotearoa¹⁸ (arā, tētahi ara pāhekoheko, rāngai maha, whakawhiti rohe mātauranga hoki).

Kei te whakaoti mātou i tētahi whakamātautau whāngai kano ārai, whāinga hua rānei mō ētahi momo koiora māori Tata Haumate ā-Motu, he mahi herehere kia whānau mai he uri te āhua, e tika ana kia tāpiritia hoki he tautiaki kei pokea. Mā ēnei mahi takatū e whakaū tikanga e taea ai e mātou te ārai hohoro i te pānga o te rewharewha manu ki ngā uara tautiaki taiao.

18 One Health Aotearoa. He tikanga tōtahi mō te noho mārama, te ārai, me te pēhi i ngā māuiui tohatoha. <https://onehealth.org.nz>

Te aroturuki noa i te kea o Arawhata (tata) kāore he whakapaunga kaha ↓

Mā te whakamahi i te pākiki māori noa o te kea me ngā hangarau tapatahi, kua arotakea e mātou te toronga me te oranga o te kea.

I whakapiria e mātou ētahi pine tautohu aratuku irirangi (RFID) moroiti rawa ki ngā pōria waewae o ētahi kea mohoa, (rite tonu ki ngā hangarau matihiko ka whakamahia mō te kurī me te ngeru). Nā ētahi pūpānui nā ngā hihi rā i whakahihiko RFID i pānui te tata mai o ēnei manu, i te reanga mai ki te tūhura taputapu, ki te tiroiro rānei ki tētahi mea hou, rerekē rānei.

Ahakoia ngā uauatanga o te taiao kino me te āhua haehae kupenga o te kea i ētahi wā, kua hua ake ētahi māramatanga ki tō rātou nekehanga, oranga tonutanga i te takiwā o te Arawhata. Nā ngā rekoata o ngā manu kīhai i kitea mō ētahi tau, kua puta he āwhina nui i ngā hangarau nei mō tō tātou mōhio ki ēnei manu, e kīa nei he taonga.



Young kea playing with rock. Photo: Kerry Weston

Preparing for the arrival of bird flu: Highly pathogenic avian influenza ↓

Bird flu (highly pathogenic avian influenza) is a virus that is causing mass mortalities in poultry and wild birds globally, except in Oceania. It poses a risk of serious decline or extinction for Aotearoa New Zealand's unique avifauna.

We are working with the Ministry for Primary Industries to support their lead agency role for the national response to this exotic disease, and the Ministry of Health, as part of a ONE Health Aotearoa¹⁸ approach (i.e. a collaborative, multisectoral and transdisciplinary approach).

We are completing a vaccination safety and efficacy trial in five critically endangered native species that are dependent on captive breeding and require additional protection from infection. These preparations will ensure we can respond quickly and effectively to reduce the effects of bird flu on conservation values.

18 One Health Aotearoa. An integrative approach to understanding, preventing, and controlling infectious disease. <https://onehealth.org.nz>

Monitoring South Westland kea (nearly) effortlessly ↓

Using kea natural curiosity and simple technology, we have been monitoring the dispersal and survival of kea in their alpine habitat.

We attached tiny radio frequency identification (RFID) tags (the same technology used in dogs and cats) onto the leg bands of wild kea. Solar-powered RFID readers then record the presence of these birds when they investigate equipment or are attracted to something new or different.

Despite the challenges of the harsh environment and sometimes destructive nature of kea, the equipment has provided insights into their movement and survival in South Westland. Records of birds not sighted by rangers for several years have highlighted the way technology helps our knowledge of these taonga birds.

Ko ngā whenua tautiaki tūmatanui me ngā wai e tiakina ana e whakapaingia ana mō ngā whakatupuranga kei mua i te aroaro

E whakahaere ana mātou i ētahi heketea 8.6 miriona – tata ki te hautoru o ngā whenua o Aotearoa, otirā ki tōna hāwhe o ngā whenua o Te Waipounamu – 5.5 miriona heketea wai, 15,308 momo tupu, kararehe hoki, 21,978 ngā rawa manuhiri, me te 14,963 kiromita ara hīkoi.

E noho ana te ngaromanga o te aotūroa hei wero puta noa i te ao, ā, kei Aotearoa tētahi o ngā ōwehenga momo mōrea, me ngā pāpātanga korehāhā tiketike rawa o te ao katoa. He tino hira te pānga o ā mātou mahi i ngā whenua ka whakahaeretia e mātou mō te toitū o te whenua me te ārainga kaikonihī. E noho ana tēnei ki te tautiaki i ō rātou wāhi, pūnaha hauropi, momo koiora hoki.

Public conservation lands and waters are maintained and improved for future generations

We manage about 8.6 million hectares of land – nearly a third of Aotearoa New Zealand’s land area and nearly half of the South Island – 5.5 million hectares of water and 15,308 species of plants and animals, 21,978 visitor assets and 14,963 kilometres of track.

Nature loss is a global challenge, and Aotearoa has one of the highest proportions of threatened species and one of the highest extinction rates in the world. Our work on the land we manage makes a big difference in terms of land stability and predator control. It is central to conserving places, ecosystems and species.



Ranger teaches volunteers how to set up a trap. Photo: DOC

Ko tā te Hōtaka Ārai Kaikonihi ā-Motu, horanga whenua te rahi, he ārai i te kiore, i te toriura, me te paihamu mā runga i tētahi hōtaka tūturu, hurihuri hoki, i ētahi pae i āta whakatāhuhutia mō ētahi whenua 1.8 miriona heketea te rahi, me kī, 20% o ngā whenua tiaki taiao tūmatanui.

I āta kōwhiria ngā pae ārai kaikonihi hei tiaki i ngā taupori o ngā momo koiora he tino mōrearea te noho, o ērā e toe ana. Hei wāhi o ēnei ko te mohua/yellowhead, ko te pīwauwau/rock wren, ko te kea, ko ngā pekapeka/bats, ko te kiwi, ko te kākārīki karaka/orange-fronted parakeet, ko te whio/blue duck, ko te kōkako, me ngā popoko o Archey me Hochstetter.

Mō ngā momo matirua (ngā tia mohoa, ngā poaka, ngā nanekoti, ngā tā me ngā tāmihi), e āta whakahaere ana mātou i ētahi rohe kore kararehe mohoa, te tūmanako rānei kia pērā, hei ārai i te toronga o aua kararehe mohoa nei ki ngā rohe hou, hei whakahaere i te maha o aua mohoa i wāhi kē e heke ai te tāmitanga taru māori, ripoinga māori.

Nā ngā kaupapa mahi o Kaikonihi-Kore 2050 i hora tūranga mahi, whāinga wāhi hoki mō te hanga pūmanawa mō ngā iwi i roto i ngā mahi whakahaere taiao, tae atu ki te hanga hangarau haepapa kaikonihi hou. Tā te hautūtanga ā-iwi he whakapiri

mai i te mātauranga ki ngā mahi, te whakaoho i te hononga o te iwi, waihoki te māramatanga me ngā haepapa. Mā konei ka taea te whakamahi ara hou, tikanga hou, auaha hoki, me te hāpai kaitiakitanga, kia hōhonu kē atu, kia ahuhānui anō hoki.

Hoatu tohutohu whakaroto mātou ki roto i te kāwanatanga, puta noa hoki i ngā tari mō te pānga o te panonitanga āhuarangi ki ngā kanorau koiora. Ka mahia ēnei mā te whakawhanake me te whakatinana mahere hou, kaupapa here hou, pēnei i te Mahere Whakaheke Tukuwaro, Mahere Whakauratau ā-Motu o Aotearoa. E whakawhanake ana mātou i ngā taunakitanga papa mārō hei whakaū i te hanganga whakatau, pēnei i te kawae aromatawai kia mārāma ki ngā momo tino whakaraerae ki te panonitanga āhuarangi, he pēhea hoki ngā kīrearea e urupare ki ngā āhuarangi kei mua.



Pepeketau/Hochstetter's frog. Photo: Sabine Bernert

The landscape-scale National Predator Control Programme controls rats, stoats and possums on a sustained, rotational basis at nationally prioritised sites over around 1.8 million hectares or 20% of public conservation land.

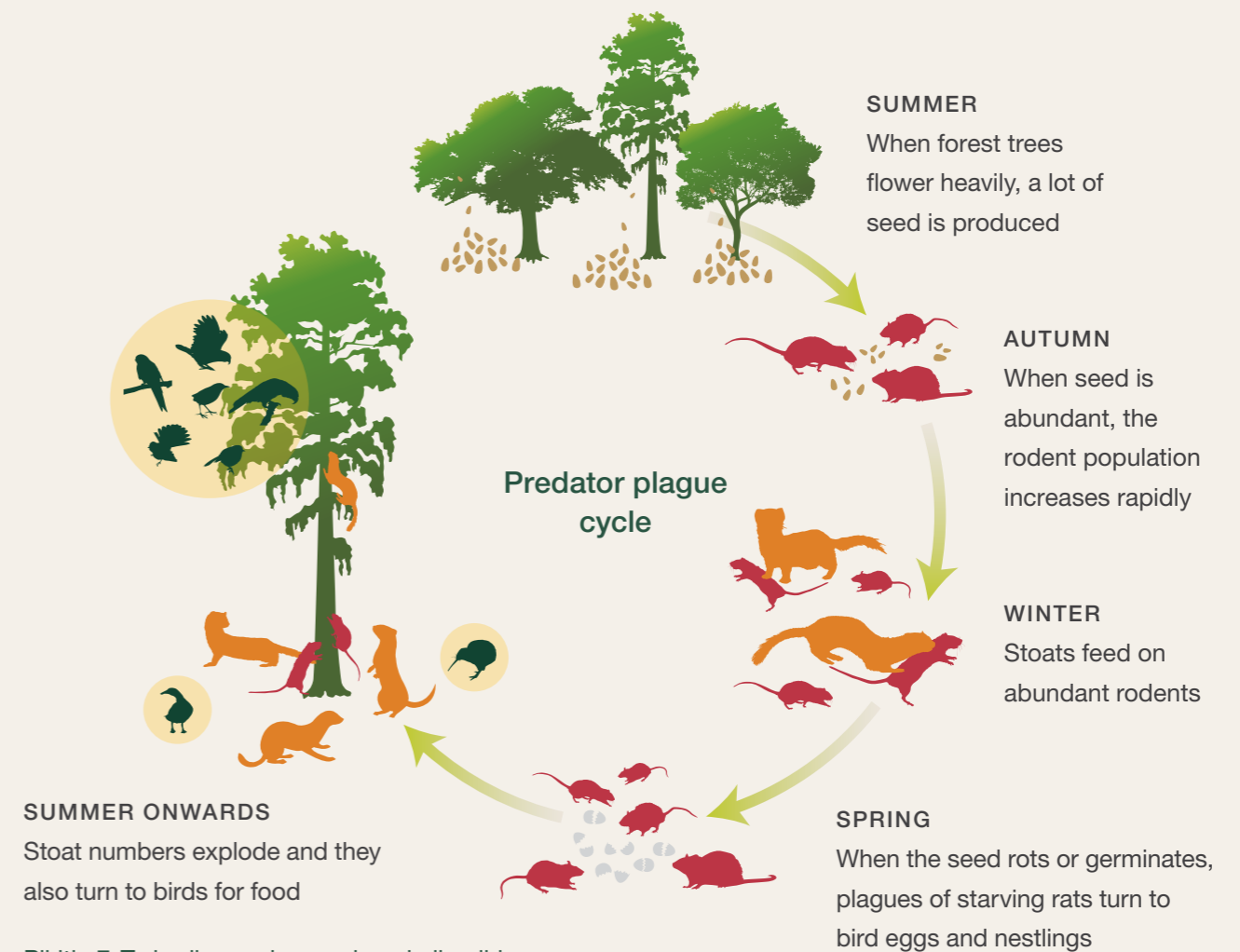
Predator control sites are selected to protect the best remaining populations of threatened species at greatest risk. These include mohua/yellowhead, pīwauwau/rock wren, kea, bats, kiwi, kākārīki karaka/orange-fronted parakeet, whio/blue duck, kōkako and Archey's and Hochstetter's frogs.

For ungulate species (wild deer, pigs, goats, tahr and chamois), we maintain or aim to achieve wild-animal-free areas, prevent the spread of wild animals into new areas and manage their numbers elsewhere to reduce pressure on native plants and habitats.

Predator Free 2050 iwi-led projects provide employment and the opportunity for building iwi capability in taiao management, including new pest eradication technologies. Iwi leadership often

brings mātauranga to the work, re-establishing collective connection, understanding and responsibilities. This allows new and innovative approaches to be used and kaitiakitanga to be practised in a deeper and holistic way.

We provide advice internally and across government on the effects climate change has on biodiversity. This is done through the development and implementation of national plans and policies, such as Aotearoa New Zealand's National Adaptation Plan and Emissions Reduction Plan. We are developing a strong evidence base to inform decision-making, such as undertaking assessments to understand the species most vulnerable to climate change and how pests may respond in our future climates.



Pikitia 7. Te hurihanga karamuinga kaikonihi.
Figure 7. The predator plague cycle.



Landscape-scale restoration (planting, weed control, pest control, ecological monitoring) at three significant sites within the Te Aupōuri rohe in the Far North. Photo: DOC

Ngā Mahi mō te Taiao ↓

He haumitanga \$1.19 piriona kāwanatanga katoa i whakaritea hei wāhanga o ngā mahi whakaora mō te urutā COVID-19. I tohaina tētahi \$485.3 miriona ki te Papa Atawhai hei hanga i ētahi tūranga mahi taiao 4,800.

Kua whakahāngaitia kētia tētahi \$13.4 miriona ia tau o ngā pūtea o tau kē hei wāhanga o ngā tiakinga moni kāwanatanga katoa. Kāore anō ēnei pūtea kia whakahāngaitia ki ētahi mahi motuhake, nā reira kāore ētahi hōtaka i pāngia e aua tiakinga moni.

Kua whakaroatia atu te hōtaka mā te kotahi tau ki te 30 Pipiri 2025, ā, 152 ngā kōkiri e haere tonu ana ki roto tonu i te tau ahumoni 2024/25, ā, ko te matapae e 35 ka haere tonu ki tua atu i Hakihea 2024. Ko ētahi o ngā tutukinga mai o te tīmatanga o te hōtaka (1 Hōngongoi 2020) tae noa mai ki tēnei takiwā whakapūrongo (30 Pipiri 2024) inā:



tata ki te 6,500 ngā tāngata i kitea he tūranga mahi aotūroa, e tūhono nei i ngā hapori me ngā tāngata ki ō rātou whenua



906 tangata kua oti i a rātou ētahi whakangungu ōkawa, ā, tata ki te katoa kua whiwhi wheako whakangungu ōpaki tino whai hua



neke atu i te 7.3 miriona haora mahi tautiaki taiao kua horaina puta noa i te whenua katoa



tata ki te 2 miriona heketea whakahaere kīrearea koirora, ā, neke atu i te 150,000 heketea whakahaere kīrearea tāiro, ā,



neke atu i te 2.5 miriona tupu kua oti te whakatō.



Ki Ngā Motu, Ki Tai, Ki Uta project. During the project life time, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki will employ kaimahi to work on biodiversity, weed control and helping to repair and maintain conservancy and land infrastructure on Motutapu. Photo: DOC

Jobs for Nature ↓

The Jobs for Nature programme is a \$1.19 billion all-of-government investment as part of the COVID-19 pandemic recovery. DOC was allocated \$485.3 million to create over 4,800 nature-based jobs.

Out-year funding of \$13.4 million a year has been reprioritised as part of all-of-government cost savings. This funding had not been allocated to any specific work, and so existing programmes have not been affected by the cost savings.

The programme has been extended by one year to 30 June 2025, with 152 projects continuing into the 2024/25 financial year and 35 expected to continue beyond 31 December 2024. Some of the achievements from programme initiation (1 July 2020) up to the latest reporting period (30 June 2024) include:



nearly 6,500 people found nature-based employment, connecting communities and people to their whenua



906 people have completed formal training and nearly all participants would have had invaluable informal training experiences



more than 7.3 million hours of conservation work have been delivered across the country



nearly 2 million hectares of animal pest control and over 150,000 hectares of plant pest control, and



over 2.5 million plants have been planted.

Te tautiaki i ō tātou pūnaha hauropi me ō tātou momo koiora taketake mā te whakahaere i ō tātou kaikonihī, kaikomekome taru, tarutaru hoki

Ka aukatingia tētahi raru kaikohini e te ngawhātanga tawhai

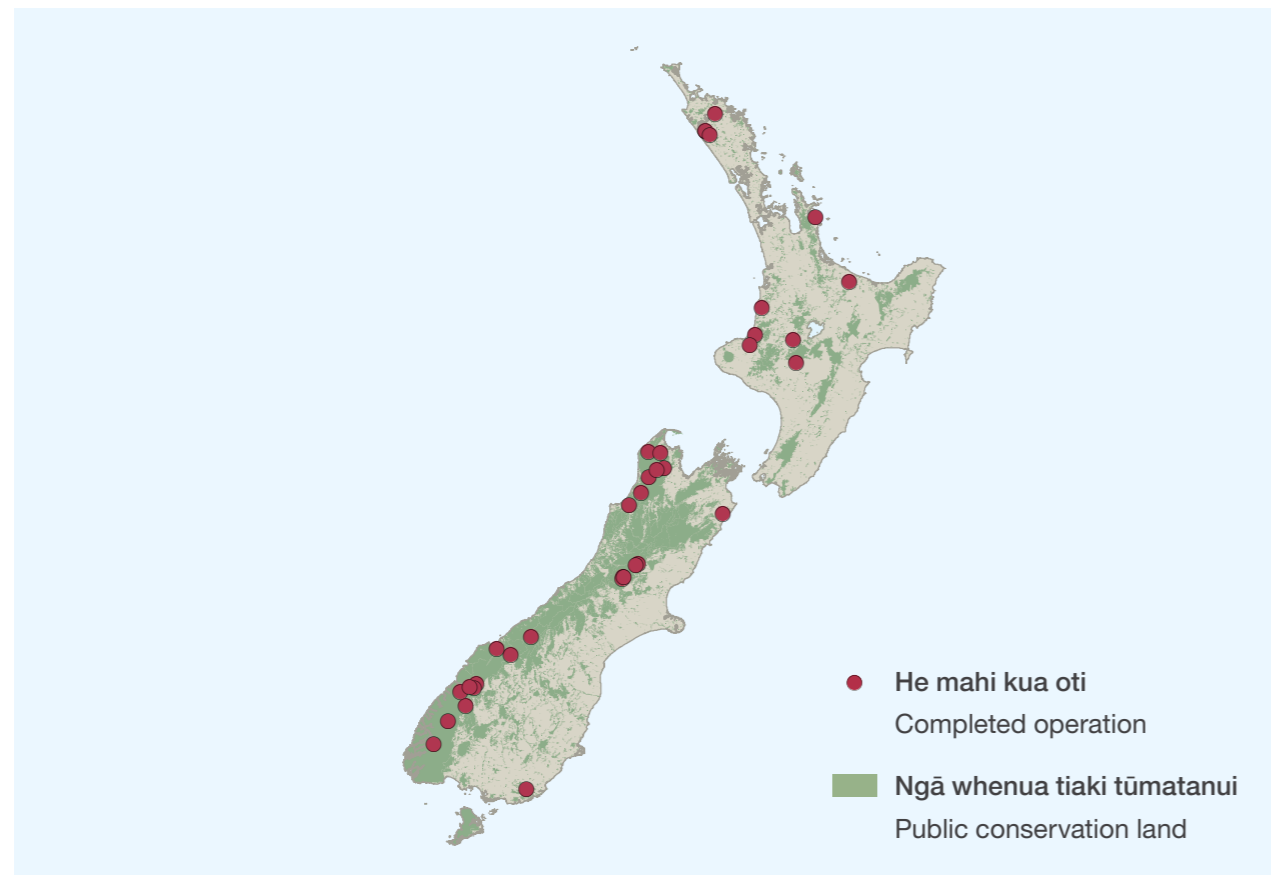
I te kōanga o 2023, i puta tētahi ngawhātanga tawhai nui ki Aotearoa. He āhuatanga māori ngā ngawhātanga tawhai, he wā tēnei e puta mai ai te tini o ngā kākano tawhai, me te tino piki o te maha o te kiore me te toriura.

He wā mōrea tiketike tēnei mō ngā momo mōrea. He mea taketake kia pēhia e mātou ngā taupori kiore, toriura hoki i mua i te hōtoke 2024, e tino kai ai te kaikonihī i ō tātou momo kīrehe māori.

I horaina e mātou tētahi urupare ngawhātanga tawhai i te 550,000 heketea neke atu o ngā whenua tūmatanui mōrea tiketike rawa (pikitia 8). Ka uru ki tēnei mahi ētahi whakahaere ā-rererangi 14 hei hoatu i te 1080 me ngā tāoke tāpae ā-ringa, me ngā tāwhiti.

I puta ētahi hua tino pai i ngā raraunga aroturuki kīrearea, arā, i heke ngā kiore ki te tatanga kore rawa, i ngā wāhi katoa, tōna tatanga (pikitia 9). He tino pikinga ake nui tēnei, mai i tō mua ngawhātanga tawhai i te tau 2019.

I haere te urupare ngawhātanga tawhai i te taha o ētahi mahi pēhi kaikonihī rohe whenua whānui kua āta whakamaheretia. Rua tekau mā whā ngā whakahaere ārai kaikonihī ā-rerenga i 2023/24, me ngā tautoko mai i ngā whakahaere Raukūmara Pae Maunga e whā. I puta i konei nui iti ake i te 800,000 heketea mō te tautiaki momo koiora, i horaina puta noa i te motu.



Pikitia 8. Ngā Mahi Ārai Kaikonihī ā-Motu i Aotearoa.

Figure 8. National Predator Control Programme operations in Aotearoa.

Protecting our native ecosystems and species by managing our predators, browsers and weeds

Beech mast response prevents predator crisis

In spring 2023, a large beech mast occurred across Aotearoa New Zealand. Beech masts are natural events, when exceptional volumes of beech seed are produced, causing rat and stoat numbers to irrupt.

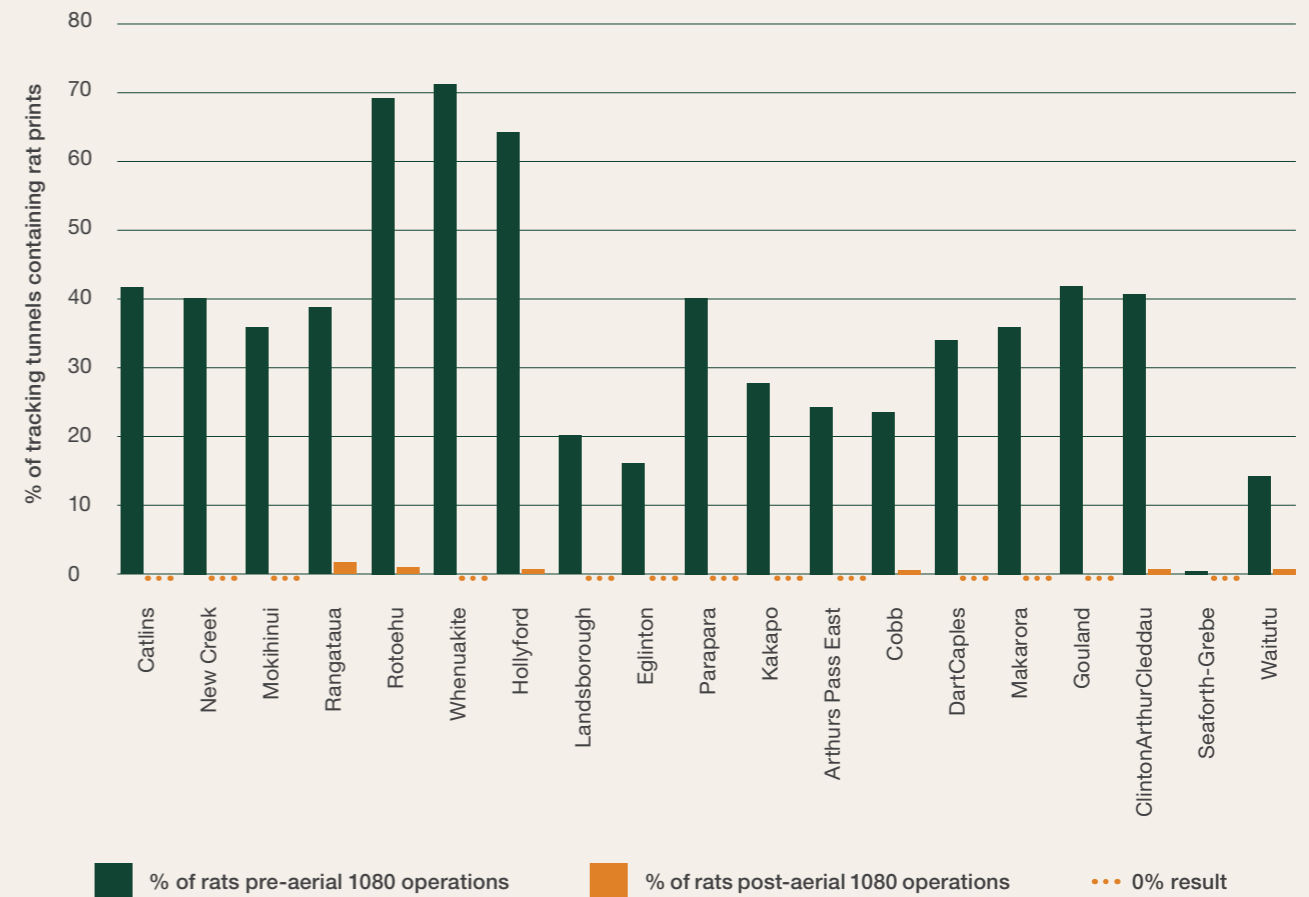
This creates a period of high risk for threatened species. It was crucial we control rat and stoat populations before winter 2024, when hungry predators would have increasingly eaten native animals.

We delivered a substantial beech mast response campaign across more than 550,000 hectares of the highest-risk public conservation land (figure 8).

The work involved 14 aerial 1080 operations and ground-laid toxins and traps.

Pest monitoring data showed excellent results, with rats reduced to undetectable levels at almost every site (figure 9). This is a significant improvement on the last beech mast response in 2019.

The beech mast response was in addition to planned landscape-scale predator control work. Twenty-four aerial predator control operations were undertaken in 2023/24, plus support for four Raukūmara Pae Maunga operations. This resulted in just over 800,000 hectares of predator control for species protection delivered across the country.



Pikitia 9. Ngā hua aroturuki kiore o mua, o muri hoki i ngā whakahaere ā-rererangi.

Figure 9. Pre- and post-aerial 1080 operation rat monitoring results.



Wild Animal Control Programme. Photo: Karl Drury

\$ Te whakateitei ake i ngā mahi ārai tia, nanekoti hoki

Nā ngā whāngainga pūtea o Pūtea 2022 hei whakapiki i te hōtaka ā-motu mō te whakahaere tia me te pēhi nanekoti i taea ai e mātou te arotake ā mātou whakaritenga ā-ture, ā-kaupapa here hoki, te whakapiki whāinga wāhi mai o te iwi nui tonu, me te tautiaki i ngā takiwā e tino aronuitia ana.

Kei te ora tonu a Raukūmara Pae Maunga ↓

Kua oti pai te hoatu ā-rererangi a te tira o Raukūmara Pae Maunga, me te tautoko mai o te Hōtaka Tiaki Kaikonihī ā-Motu i te 1080 ki ngā heketea neke atu i te 120,000 o ngā whenua tautiaki tūmatanui, me ngā whenua Māori. I aratakina te hātepe i te takiwā tonu e Te Whānau-ā-Apanui me Ngāti Porou, nā konei kua piki te whakapono mai o ngā hapori. I noho ko te mahi kōtui tūturu hei pūtake nui mō te ekenga taumata o te kaupapa.

Neke atu i te 10,000 nanekoti mohoa i whakangaromia i te whakataetae whakangau nanekoti ā-motu ↓

I raro i tētahi kōtuitanga ki te Rōpū Whakangau Tia/ New Zealand Deerstalkers Association, ka whakahaeretia e mātou tētahi whakataetae whakangau nanekoti mohoa i te marama o

Hakihea 2023. Ko te whāinga he whakatenatena i te hunga whakangau kia whāia e rātou te nanekoti mohoa, kia mārama ki ngā tūkinotanga o ngā nanekoti mohoa ki ngā pāmu me ngā pūnaha hauropi māori, me te whakapakari hononga puta noa i ngā rāngai. I whakatūria ētahi tomokanga whakataetae ono tekau, ā, i tautokona te whakataetae e Federated Farmers of New Zealand, e Hunting and Fishing New Zealand me Te Tari Pūreke Firearms Safety Authority New Zealand.

Huia katoatia, 10,134 ngā nanekoti mohoa i whakangaromia i Aotearoa, ā, 700 ngā tāngata i whakauru ki te whakataetae. E hia rau mano tāngata i taea e te kōkiri nei, i te mea, i te pāhotia e ngā tari rongo kōrero nunui i ngā hāora mātaki nui, nā Newshub, nā 1News, nā Seven Sharp i whakaputa.

I hua ake he pāhekoheko rāngai maha i te whakataetae, ā, i te tautoko ngā kaiwhakangau, ngā hoa me ngā kaitautoko i te whakaaro kia tū anō ēnei whakataetae.



DOC manages numbers of wild deer, goats, pigs, chamois, and tahr because they can damage ecosystems – here you can see their tracks throughout a sensitive wetland area. Photo: Karl Drury

\$ Ramping up deer management and goat control

Budget 2022 funding to scale-up a national programme of deer management and goat control is helping us review legal and policy settings, increase public engagement and protect priority sites.

Raukūmara Pae Maunga continues to thrive ↓

The Raukūmara Pae Maunga team, working with support from the National Predator Control Programme, have now successfully applied aerial 1080 to over 120,000 hectares of public conservation land and Māori-owned land. The process was led at place by Te Whānau-ā-Apanui and Ngāti Porou, which built trust with communities. Working in genuine partnership has been vital to the success of the kaupapa.

Over 10,000 wild goats removed in national wild goat hunting competition ↓

In partnership with the New Zealand Deerstalkers Association, we ran a national wild goat hunting competition in December 2023. The aim was to encourage hunters to target wild goats, raise

awareness of the damage wild goats can cause to farms and native ecosystems, and build relationships across sectors. Sixty entry points were set up, and the competition was supported by Federated Farmers of New Zealand, Hunting and Fishing New Zealand and Te Tari Pūreke Firearms Safety Authority New Zealand.

In total, 10,134 wild goats were removed from Aotearoa New Zealand and around 700 people entered the competition. Hundreds of thousands of people were reached through the campaign, and it was covered by major news outlets during prime hours including Newshub, 1News and Seven Sharp.

The competition facilitated positive cross-sector collaboration, and hunters, partners and sponsors were supportive of repeat competitions.



Kōtukutuku/tree fuchsia. Photo: Shellie Evans

Te whakatūturu i te kanorau toiora ahurei o Te Tai Tokerau mā te mahi ki te haepapa i te tia ↓

I ngā tau o mua, kāore te tia mohoa o te Tai Tokerau, engari nā ngā tukunga hē i raro i te ture me ngā rerenga mai i ngā pāmu, kua kitea atu i te tuawhenua.

I te marama o Paenga-Whāwhā 2024, i raro i te kōtuitanga ki ngā hapū o te takiwā me Te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Te Tai Tokerau, i whakapuaki mātou i te kaupapa haepapa i te tia sika i te ngahere o Kororāreka i Te Pēwhairangi.

Mā tēnei kōkiri e tautiaki te kanorau koiora o Te Tai Tokerau i te mea, e kore e roa ka pakaru mai te tini o ngā uri mā te tia mohoa ina ranea te kai.

Hei kāinga te ngahere o Kororāreka ki ētahi pūnaha hauropi onge tonu i te ao, kei ōna ngahere ko te kauri, ko te tawa, ko te kōtukutuku me te tōtara. Kei reira hoki ētahi momo manu mōrea, tae atu ki te kiwi-nui.

He mea hira ngā mahi hoatu ā-rererangi i te 1080 mō te tokoeka/kiwi ↓

Tērā ētahi pae e whakahaeretia ana i Te Whakataka-kārehu-a-Tamatea, e piki ana ngā taupori o te tokoeka/kiwi. Nā te hoatutanga ā-rererangi i te 1080 hei ārai kaikonihī, tērā ētahi taupori mamao o te tokoeka kei Te Whakataka-kārehu-a-Tamatea e tupu ana mā te 2% ia tau, me te aha, e ai ki ngā mana, i te tāmatemate i mua, ināianei kua hoki anō ki te ora. I tū te kōkiri i te Kūrae o Wet Jacket i te tau 2020, ā, kia pai ai te tupu haere o te taupori, i kawea e mātou tētahi atu kōkiri i te hōtoke 2023.

I te aroturuki mātou i te tokoeka i Te Roto Shy i te Kūrae o Wet Jacket mai i 2017. I mua i te whakamahinga o te 1080 hei pēhi i ngā kaikonihī, i te noho te ora o ngā pī i te kore rawa, nā te whakamate a te toriura i a rātou. Te tikanga o tēnei, i te heke haere te taupori mā te 2% i te tau, me te korenga o tētahi pī kotahi e piki ki te kātuaatanga, hei reanga hou.



Fiordland tokoeka/kiwi. Photo: James Reardon

Preserving Northland's unique biodiversity by working towards a deer-free future ↓

Historically, wild deer have not been present in Northland, but, due to illegal releases and farm escapes, small populations have become established.

In April 2024, in partnership with local hapū and Northland Regional Council, we announced an eradication operation of sika deer from Russell Forest in the Bay of Islands.

The operation will help safeguard Northland's biodiversity, because wild deer can breed rapidly when a lot of food is around.

Russell Forest is home to globally rare ecosystems, and its diverse native forest contains kauri, tawa, kōtukutuku/tree fuchsia and tōtara. Threatened bird species are also present, including the kiwi-nui/ North Island brown kiwi.

Aerial 1080 achieving big wins for Fiordland tokoeka/kiwi ↓

We have several control sites in Fiordland that have increasing populations of tokoeka/kiwi. Because of aerial 1080 predator control, several remote populations of Fiordland tokoeka are now growing by 2% a year, officially reversing their decline. The first Wet Jacket Peninsula operation took place in 2020, and, to allow the population growth to continue, we successfully carried out another operation in winter 2023.

We have been monitoring tokoeka at Shy Lake on Wet Jacket Peninsula since 2017. Before the use of 1080 to control predators, chick survival in the area was zero, due to stoat predation. This meant the population was declining by about 2% a year, with no chicks surviving to replace the natural mortality of adults.

Te horanga pāhekoheko o te Rautaki Kaikonihi-Kore 2050

Hei wāhanga o ngā pūtea mai i Pūtea 2022 hei whakapiki i te pai o te kanorau koiora me te haumarua koiora, kei te whakawhānuitia te kōkiri Kaikonihi-Kore i ētahi ahunga e toru.

Te whakapūmau pūnaha pūtaka hei whakapiki i te hautūtanga me te whāinga wāhi, me te tuituinga hapori Māori, mō te kaupapa Kaikonihi-Kore 2050

- E whakaoti haere ana mātou i te Mahere Whakatinana Tārewa (2024–2030) tuatahi, e taki nei i tētahi rārangi mahi mā ngā whakahaere matua katoa e kawe nei i te haepapa whakatinana i tētahi Aotearoa kaikonihi-kore.

Te whakapiki i ngā kōkiri mātauranga, auahatanga hoki, me ngā taputapu mō te haepapa, tae atu ki ērā nā te mātauranga i tāpae mai

- Kua tāreia e mātou te Mahere Mātauranga me te Auahatanga hei arataki i te haumitanga, hei whakautu hoki i ngā pātai rangahau e tutuki ai tētahi Aotearoa kaikonihi-kore.
- Kua tāreia e mātou tētahi mōkihi whakangungu Kaikonihi-Kore 2050 hei whakangungu i ā mātou tāngata mō Kaikonihi-Kore 2050.
- Kua tuhia e mātou tētahi Rarangi Rauemi mō Kaikonihi-Kore 2050, te kōwae ī-ako e kīa nei ko 'What is Predator Free 2050' me te putanga tuatoru o *Practical Guide to Trapping*, ā, 5,100 ngā kape kua tohaina atu, mai i tāna whakaputanga ki te ao i 2024.
- Kua whakahaeretia e mātou me Te Whare Wānanga o Te Taihū o Te Waka-a-Māui ētahi akoranga poto 27 whai whakawhiwhinga motuhake mō ngā tikanga hopu kaikonihi ngāwari, ā, 338 te hunga i tae mai, mai i Kerikeri ki Rakiura.

- Mai i Hōngongoi 2021, tata ki te 720 tāngata kua tae mai ki ngā akoranga whakaharatau hopu kīrearea i ētahi pūtahi 24 puta noa i te motu.
- Neke atu 150 tāngata i tae ki te wānanga o Te Kura Reo Taiao i Waikōhatu Marae i Rotorua, hei whakapiki i te raukaha me te whanaketanga mahi tahi o tētahi anga pēhi kaikonihi, haepapa hoki nā te mātauranga i whakaahua.

Te whakatū i ngā haepapatanga moutere, tuawhenua hoki i ētahi takiwā kua rite, takiwā hira, takiwā hoki ka taea te wawao, mā te rangahau me te whanaketanga tāmau

- E tārei ana mātou i tētahi mahere whakatinana hei tautoko i te haepapatanga kīrearea i Rakiura, ā, e takatū ana mātou ki te tīmata whakamātautau mō te whāinga take i te moutere.
- Kua tīmataria e mātou he mahere tuatahi hei whakarewa i tētahi hōtaka haepapa kīrearea ki Maukahuka.
- Kua tīmataria hoki ētahi mahi whakamahere i te whāinga take mō te hōtaka haepapatanga moutere e tū mai nei, nā tā mātou rautaki moutere i ārahi.
- 43,000 mano heketeta kei te whakahaeretia e Kaikonihi-Kore 2050 Tai Poutini ki te Tonga mō te haepapa kaikonihi kia hua ake ētahi heketeta 107,000 i mua i te Pipiri 2025. Nā reira, i tēnei tau i tukua ētahi whio e whitu ki te riu o Perth, ko te tukunga tuatahi tēnei o ētahi momo e kīa nei he taonga, ki te rohe o te kaupapa.

Collective delivery of the Predator Free 2050 Strategy

As part of Budget 2022 funding to improve biodiversity and biosecurity, the Predator Free 2050 initiative is expanding in three areas.

Establishing foundational systems to increase Māori leadership and participation, community engagement and support for the Predator Free 2050 programme

- We are finalising the first cross-system Interim Implementation Plan (2024–2030), setting out a common programme of work for the main organisations responsible for implementing a predator free Aotearoa New Zealand.

Increasing knowledge and innovation projects to improve tools and techniques for eradication, including mātauranga-based solutions

- We have developed the cross-system Knowledge and Innovation Plan to guide investment and answer major research questions to achieve a predator free Aotearoa New Zealand.
- We have developed a Predator Free 2050 training package to upskill all our people about Predator Free 2050.
- We have developed the Predator Free 2050 Resource Catalogue, 'What is Predator Free 2050' e-learning module, and the third edition of the *Practical Guide to Trapping* has been produced, with 5,100 copies distributed since its release in 2024.
- We have hosted, with the Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology, 27 practical trapping methods micro-credential courses, with 338 attendees across the country from Kerikeri to Rakiura/Stewart Island.

- Since July 2021, nearly 720 people have attended practice trapping courses at 24 locations across the country.
- More than 150 attendees participated in the Kura Reo Taiao wānanga held at Waikōhatu Marae in Rotorua, to build capacity and support the co-development of a mātauranga-based pest control and eradication framework.

Establishing island and mainland landscape-scale eradication at ready, important and defendable sites with embedded research and development

- We are developing an implementation plan to support pest eradication on Rakiura/Stewart Island and are preparing to start feasibility trials on the island.
- We have started interim planning for initiating a Maukahuka/Auckland Island pest eradication programme.
- We have started feasibility planning for the next round of island eradications, guided by our islands strategy.
- Predator Free South Westland has 43,000 hectares under management for predator elimination and appears to be on track to achieve 107,000 hectares by June 2025. As a result, this year, seven who were released into the Perth valley, the first reintroduction of taonga species into the project area.

Tā mātou Hōtaka Taputapu ki te Māketē Kaikōnihi-Kore 2050 ↓

E whakahaere ana tā mātou Hōtaka Taputapu ki te Māketē i ētahi kaupapa hohe hei tārei i ētahi taputapu pēhi kīrearea hou, me ōna hangarau i te taha, hei tautoko i Kaikōnihi-Kore 2050 I tēnei tau, e rua ngā hua tairongo mamao (te 'DOC AI thermal camera', a te Cacophony Project, me tētahi kāmera ara kararehe AI nā ASG Technologies, e mōhiotia nei ko 'PredaCAM',¹⁹) me tētahi māunu mauroa hou i whakaotingia, i tukua hoki ki te māketē. E whakawhanake ana, e whakamātautau ana mātou i te māunu ngeru mohoa, me ētahi whakamātautau ā-hīnaki o tētahi māunu toriura 1080 (me te kite hua papai).

Ko tēnei mea te 'DOC AI thermal camera', tētahi pūrere tairongo mamao kite wera tinana mamao hiko-iti hou. Ka taea e ia te kite, te tautohu hoki i ngā kaikōnihi i te taiao mā te whakamahi atamai hangahanga tuitui hei tautohu momo koirora e whāia ana. E tukua aunoatia ake ana ngā hopukanga ki tētahi pātengi raraunga kapua taketake kia taea ai te tukatuka aunoa, ā, ka tukua he whakamōhiotanga tautohu aunoa ki ngā kaiwhakamahi mehemea he hononga raraunga e wātea ana.

He māmā ki te kawē, ka taea te whakahiko kōmaru, ka taea te kāmera kite wera te whakamahi hei kimi kaikōnihi i ngā wāhi mamao, i ngā wāhi taratahi rānei, engari he ngāwari kē atu te utu, he iti iho hoki tōna whakamahinga hiko i tō ngā tauira e hangaia ana i ēnei rā. I roto i ngā whakamātautau nā te kaihanganga i kawē, he pitomata tō te kāmera kite wera kia piki noa ake te tairongo i tō ngā kamera hihī pōkākā.

He taputapu matohi taru atamai ↓

400 ngā momo tupu o Aotearoa e kīa ana he taru taiao, engari kāore he taputapu tōtika i te ao nei e kitea ai ngā taru hou i mua i te horapatanga. E hiahia ana mātou ki te whakatika i tēnei āhua.

I muri i te whāinga wāhi (me te wini tonu atu) i te AI Hackathon for the Environment 2023, nā tō mātou mātanga hauropi i hautū tētahi tira ki te hōtaka Whakahohoro GovTech 13 wiki te roa, i Pōneke. Te whāinga o te tira he tārei i tētahi 'taputapu matohi taru atamai' hei tātari aunoa i ngā tirohanga taru mai i tāwāhi e tukua atu ana ki ngā pae tūmatanui (pēnei i iNaturalist).

Mehemea he ahurei ngā rekoata, pēnei i te rekoata tuatahi o tētahi taru tino pōrearea i tētahi rohe, i tētahi pūnaha whakaraerae, ka puta he matohi. Kei te whakawhanaketia tonutia te taputapu, engari kia oti, ka noho hei ara hou rā mō te mātakitaki me te whakahaere taru mō te motu katoa.

Predator Free 2050 Tools to Market Programme ↓

Our Tools to Market Programme managed 10 active projects to develop new predator control tools and technology to support Predator Free 2050. This year, two remote sensing products (the Cacophony Project's 'DOC AI thermal camera', and ASG Technologies 'PredaCAM', an AI trail camera¹⁹) and one new long-lasting lure were completed and sent to market. We are developing and testing feral cat bait and pen trials of a 1080 stoat bait (with initial positive results).

The 'DOC AI thermal camera' is a new low-cost, low-power, thermal remote sensing device. It can detect and identify predators in the field using integrated artificial intelligence for on-board species classification. Recordings are automatically uploaded to a central cloud-based database to allow for automated processing, and automated notifications are provided to users where data connectivity is available.

Easily portable and able to be solar powered, the thermal camera can be used to detect predators in remote or hard-to-access locations but is cheaper and uses less power than current production models. Trials run by the developer have shown the thermal camera has the potential for significantly increased sensitivity compared to infrared cameras.

Smart weed alert tool ↓

Aotearoa New Zealand has around 400 plant species classified as environmental weeds, but good tools are not available to detect new weeds before they become widespread and expensive to control. We want to change that.

After participating in (and winning) the AI Hackathon for the Environment 2023, our weed ecologist led a team at the 13-week GovTech Accelerator programme in Wellington. The team's objective was to develop a 'smart weed alert tool' that would automatically analyse new exotic plant observations posted to public websites (such as iNaturalist).

If records are significant, such as the first record of a serious weed in a certain region or vulnerable ecosystem, an alert will be triggered. The tool is still in development but, when complete, will be revolutionary for national weed surveillance and weed control.

¹⁹ Ka whakamahia e ēnei hua e rua ngā hangarau atamai hangahanga, me ētahi 'kāmera' ka taea te kawē, hei tautohu i ngā kaikōnihi, i muri, ka tukua whakamōhiotanga, raraunga hoki ki ngā kaiwhakamahi. Mā tēnei ka taea te tautohu wawe i ngā kaikōnihi, ka heke hoki te utu me te moumounga kaha o te tangata i te mahi tautohu kaikōnihi, e taea ai ngā urupare te whakahāngai tika. Ahakoa he ōrite ēnei taputapu, he rerekē ngā hangarau e whakamahia ana e tētahi, e tētahi, ā, he pai tētahi mō ētahi takiwā, he pai hoki tētahi mō ētahi atu.

¹⁹ Both products use artificial intelligence technology, with portable 'cameras' that identify predators and then send notifications and data remotely to users. This will allow for rapid identification of predators and dramatically reduce the cost and time spent identifying predators, allowing for a targeted response. While similar, the devices use different technologies, which may have advantages in different areas.

Tētahi tohanga poikākano ā-rererangi mō te whakaoranga takiwā nui o ngā hapori taru taketake ↓

Kua pāhekoheko mātou ki Te Whare Wānanga o Ōtākou, ki Envico Technologies Ltd me te Otari Native Botanic Garden o Te Kaunihera o Pōneke mō te whakawhanaketanga o te mahi poikākano, me te hōtaka toha hangarau.

Ka uru ki ēnei mahi te tohanga o te huhua o ngā poi kākano māori, mā te whakamahi matatopa, waka whakatopa rānei. Ko te whāinga kia whakahekea ngā utu, kia whakahohorotia te whakamātūtū tupu māori takiwā nui, me ngā kōkiri whakatupu rākau māori, me te aro nui anō ki ngā rohe horohoro me ngā whenua tūpoupou mō ēnei mahi. Ka taea tēnei hangarau te whakamahi hei whakaranea i ngā uru hou o te mānuka me te kānuka e hoki ana ki ō mua āhua, ki ngā momo porokapa, tawhai rānei, hei tīmata rānei i te whakaoranga pūnaha hauropi i muri i ngā mahi whakahaere taru, horo whenua, ahi nui rānei.

E hāngai ana tēnei kaupapa ki ngā tūtohu o te Kōmihana mō te Panonitanga Āhuarangi kia whakatupuria ētahi heketea 300,000 ngahere māori hou i mua i te tau 2030, ā, ka hua ake i konei ētahi terenga moni hou mō ngā kaiahuwhenua.



Hon James Shaw, then Minister for Climate Change, visiting the seedball germination trial at the University of Otago. From right to left: Associate Professor Linn Hoffman, Botany MSc student Kate Moss-Mason, Hon James Shaw, Research Assistant Jessica Paull, Botany MSc student Aimee Pritchard, Associate Professor Janice Lord. Photo: Matt Larcombe, University of Otago

He ama waka whakatopa aunoa mō te hoatu tika i ngā patu otaota ↓

Kua pāhekoheko mātou ki te Whare Wānanga o Waitaha, ki SCION, ki Rotor and Wing, me Tabula ki te whakawhanake i tētahi ama waka whakatopa aunoa mō te hoatu patu otaota.

Ko te whāinga kia horaina tētahi ama noho i te waka whakatopa aunoa mō te hoatu tika i ngā patu otaota (he pūreretā waituhi i te rangi) tautuku ki te Mana Rererangi Tūmatanui o Aotearoa hei hoatu pū i te patu otaota i runga i te haumaruru me te tōtika, ki ngā taru (hei tauira, ngā paina tupunua, ngā wiro, te purūma me te kōhi) kia rahi tonu te takiwā ka mahia. Mā te itinga iho o ngā pekanga whakakī i ngā puoto ki te patu otaota ka heke ngā tukuwaro, me ngā utu, nā te kakama ake o te hoatu.



Seedballs placed on potting mix. Photo: Associate Professor Janice Lord, University of Otago.

Aerial seedball broadcast for large-scale restoration of native plant communities ↓

We have collaborated with the University of Otago, Envico Technologies Ltd and Wellington City Council's Otari Native Botanic Garden on the development of a seedball production and dispersal technology programme.

This involves dispersing significant quantities of native seedballs using an unmanned aerial vehicle or helicopter. The aim is to reduce costs and accelerate large-scale natural regeneration and native afforestation projects, particularly in steep erosion-prone or difficult-to-access sites. The technology could also be used to enrich pioneer stands of mānuka and kānuka that are reverting, or planted podocarp or beech species, or to initiate ecological rehabilitation after aerial weed control, landslides or fire.

The project aligns with recommendations of the Climate Change Commission to plant 300,000 hectares of new native forest by 2030 and may make additional revenue streams for farmers.



Helicopter autoboom for precision herbicide application Photo: James Griffith

Helicopter autoboom for precision herbicide application ↓

We have collaborated with the University of Canterbury, SCION, Rotor and Wing, and Tabula on the development of a helicopter autoboom for herbicide application.

The aim is to deliver an open-source Civil Aviation Authority-compliant helicopter-mounted automated sprayboom (an aerial inkjet printer) capable of precisely, safely and efficiently delivering herbicide to target weeds (e.g. wilding pines, willows, broom and gorse) at large spatial scales. Fewer herbicide refilling trips should reduce carbon emissions and costs because of the more efficient application.



Spray deposition (red dots lots of spray/white dots no spray) relative to targets (ragged black boxes) on the Taupo taxiway. Blue dots are the spray nozzle actuation points (they're sampled at 10hz – hence gaps between line of blue dots). Most spray landed within .5m of the targets. Photos: James Griffith

Te tautiaki i ō tātou kanorau koiora me te taiao o te Aotūroa mā te noho mārama ki ngā pānga o te panonitanga āhuarangi

He mahere mātai i te *Phytophthora agathidicida* i runga i te mahere mōrea i tāreia mō te Rāhui Tiaki Taiao o Kaimai Mamaku ↓

E mahi tahi ana mātou me Tiakina Kauri, ā, i tāreia e mātou tētahi mahere mātai i te *Phytophthora agathidicida* i runga i te mahere mōrea, e whakakapi i ngā heketea 37,000 neke atu o te Rāhui Tiaki o Kaimai Mamaku. He mea taketake te mātai mō te tautiakitanga kauri nā te mea he roa pea te wā mai i te pokenga ki te kitenga o ngā tohu o te māuiui whakamate kauri. Ko te mahere i takea mai i te mōrea tuatahi tēnei mō te mātai ka kawea i ngā whenua tautiaki tūmatanui pēnei rawa te rahi.

I tuia ngā whakamahere i runga i te mōrea i ētahi mōrea o mua, o nāianei hoki 17, tae atu ki ngā ara e uru mai ai pea te tukumate (pēnei i ngā ara, ngā rārangi tāwhiti me te tuatua rākau o tau kē). I whakamahia ngā mahere hei whakapūmau i tētahi tauira mātai 'hāpono korenga'. Mehemea kāore e kitea atu ana i tētahi tātauira iti o ngā rākau mōrea nui, arā, he tātauira pokerehū noa, ka taea e te tauira te hāpono kāore te tukumate i konei i roto i te taupori kauri, me te kī, ka taea taua kitenga te whakapono atu.

Ko tā te māuiui kauri he patu rawa pea i te kauri kia ngaro ā-moa. E noho ana te tukumate i te oneone, ko tāna he poke i ngā paiaka, he tūkinō i ōna pūtau kawē oranga, kawē wai i roto i te rākau, e whakatikia ai te rākau kia mate. 41% o ngā ngahere kauri hira rawa o Aotearoa kei ngā whenua tautiaki tūmatanui. E mahi tahi ana mātou me ngā kaunihera, Te Manatū Ahu Matua, ngā rōpū hāpori me te mana whenua hei tiaki i te kauri.

Mā ngā pānga mai o ngā wapi me ngā momo kiore ka kino kē atu pea te pānga o te panonitanga āhuarangi ↓

E ai ki ngā tauira hou o ngā tohanga kīrearea ā ngā rā e tū mai nei ka tino kaha kē atu i tō tātou āhei ki te tāmi i aua kararehe, inā hoki, ngā tūponotanga e matapaetia ana o ngā pānga panonitanga āhuarangi.

I whakamahia mātou i Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research kia tūhura ka pēhea pea tētahi wehenga kīrearea kararehe e urupare ki ngā āhuarangi o āpōpō. I kitea ka tino piki pea te maha o ngā kiore, o ngā mauhi, o ngā rāpeti me ngā wapi i raro i ngā āhuarangi tērā pea ka kitea i te ao kei mua i te aroaro. Hei tauira, e matapaetia ana ka piki pea te mātotoru toharite o te kiore mā te 50% i ētahi rohe i mua i 2090 i raro i te panonitanga āhua nui, ā, ka kitea pea he pikinga 40% o ngā kōhanga wapi ka ora tonu ōna wapi i te hōtoke. Mā ēnei matapae ka taea e tātou te takatū mō ngā pānga o te panonitanga āhuarangi hei ngā tau e tū mai nei.



Close up of a kauri tree bleeding resin. Photo: Laura Honey

Protecting our biodiversity and natural environment by understanding the effects of climate change

Phytophthora agathidicida risk-based surveillance plan developed for the Kaimai Mamaku Conservation Park ↓

Working with Tiakina Kauri, we developed a *Phytophthora agathidicida* risk-based surveillance plan covering over 37,000 hectares of the Kaimai Mamaku Conservation Park. Surveillance is critical to kauri protection because there can be a long delay from infection to seeing kauri dieback symptoms. This is the first risk-based plan for surveillance to be undertaken at a large scale on public conservation land.

Risk-based mapping combined 17 historical and current risks, including pathways by which the pathogen could potentially be introduced (such as tracks, traplines and historical logging). The maps were used to inform a 'proof of absence' surveillance model. If undetected in a small sample of high-risk and randomised trees, the model will be able to prove the pathogen is absent within the wider kauri population with a high level of confidence.

Kauri disease is threatening kauri with extinction. The pathogen lives in soil and infects kauri roots, damaging tissues that carry nutrients and water within the tree, starving it to death. Of Aotearoa New Zealand's most significant kauri forests, 41% are located on public conservation land. We work with councils, the Ministry for Primary Industries, community groups and mana whenua on kauri protection.

Impacts from wasps and rodents could worsen with climate change ↓

New modelling of future pest distributions predicts that pest impacts will likely far exceed our current ability to suppress them, given likely climate change scenarios.

We commissioned Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research to investigate how a set of animal pests could respond in future climates. It found a high likelihood of large increases in the numbers of rats, mice, rabbits and wasps under possible future climates. For example, average rat density is predicted to increase by over 50% in some areas by 2090 under moderate climate change, while a 40% increase in overwintering wasp nests is possible. These predictions will help us prepare for the impacts of the future climate.

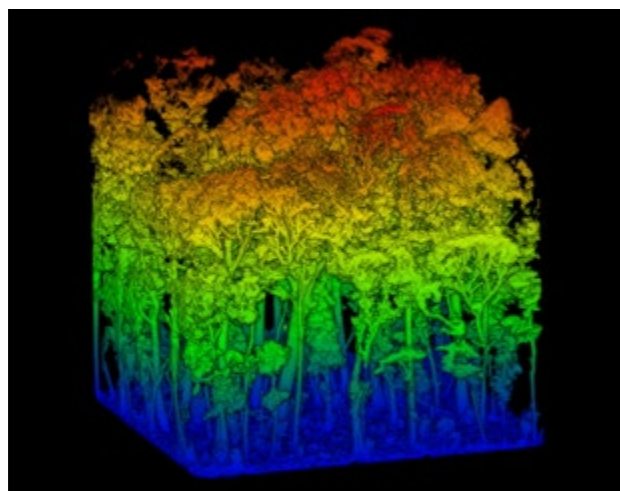
Te whakarahi rawa i te rokirokitanga waro: Te whakapiki rawa i te whakataratahi waro māori hei whakatutuki i ngā whāinga waro o Aotearoa ā ngā tau e tū mai nei

He wāhi tēnei o ngā wehenga moni o Pūtea 2022 me te Tahua Urupare Ohotata Āhuarangi, ka haere tēnei ki ngā kōkiri kaupare hei rangahau i ngā tino mahi hāngai mō ngā whakahekenga puhanga waro, te whakapiki i te whakataratahi waro māori, he ine hoki i te waro e rokirokitia ana i ngā momo ngahere rerekē.

Kua whakatūria he taiwhanga rangahau aotūroa rahi hei whakamātau hangarau tairongo mamao

He painga anō tō ngā taputapu tairongo mamao mō te ine i te hauora ngahere me ngā puna waro mō ngā takiwā rahi, engari me mātua whakamātautau me te manatoko i te tuatahi. Kia taea ai tēnei mahi, kua whakatūria e Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research ētahi taiwhanga rangahau aotūroa rahi e rua, kei Waitutu (Fiordland) tētahi, kei Whenuakite tētahi (Te Tara a Te Ika-a-Māui). Koia ēnā ngā mea tuatahi o ētahi taiwhanga e waru, e kore e iti iho, ka whakatūria i te motu katoa, i ngā wāhi ka taea te whakamātau tikanga tairongo mamao.

I ēnei pae ka whakamahia ngā tira i te tuawhenua i te hangarau LiDAR (te kite aho, me te ine tawhiti) hei kimi raraunga puta noa i te papa i raro i te ngahere, ā, ka hopukina e tētahi rererangi ētahi raraunga mai i runga. Mā te whakakotahi i ngā huinga raraunga ka taea ngā anga ngahere me ngā tūnga rākau kia āta hopukina pū, kia tika ake, e noho mai ai he inenga o ngā waro tū, me ētahi raraunga kanorau koiora tino whai take.



Mā te Aromatawai Whakaraerae Panonitanga Āhuarangi ka taea te whakaraupapa ngā momo mō te whakahaere me te rangahau

I aromatawai mātou i ētahi momo māori noho whenua 1,145 hei waitohu i ērā he tino whakaraerae ki ngā pānga o te panonitanga āhuarangi. Tae mai ki tēnei rā, koia nā te aromatawai rahi rawa kia whakaotingia i Aotearoa. Ko tā Pikitia 10 he waitohu i te maha o ngā momo koiora e kīa ana he tino whakaraerae mō te panonitanga āhuarangi i raro i ngā matapae puhanga hauhā tiketike RCP 8.5 o te Pae o Te Ao mō te Panonitanga Āhuarangi, me te matapae tauwaenga o RCP 4.5.

E whakamahia ana ngā hua hei whakatāhuhu i ngā mahi whakahaere mō ngā momo koiora e tino hēmanawa ana. Ka uru ki tēnei karangatanga ngā manu o tai, o te takutai hoki, te tini o ngā momo kororā, toroa hoki, ngā tupu tata haumate ā-motu e kitea nei i ngā pūnaha hauropi onge, me ngā tuaiwi-kore pēnei i te wētā tupua o Paparoa. I kitea hoki i roto i tā mātou mahi aromatawai ētahi āputa raraunga taketake, otirā mō ngā tuaiwi-kore me ngā tupu he tino pērā.

Image of forest plot in Fiordland, generated using LiDAR data. This plot is being used to trial remote sensing technology in the Maximising Carbon programmes. Colours represent tree heights. Photo: Jan Schindler, Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research and Interpine

Maximising carbon storage: Increasing natural sequestration to achieve Aotearoa New Zealand’s future carbon goals

As part of Budget 2022 funding and the Climate Emergency Response Fund, this is for mitigation initiatives to research the most appropriate actions for carbon emissions reduction, increasing natural sequestration and measuring carbon stored in different forest types.

Large field laboratories established for trialling remote sensing technology

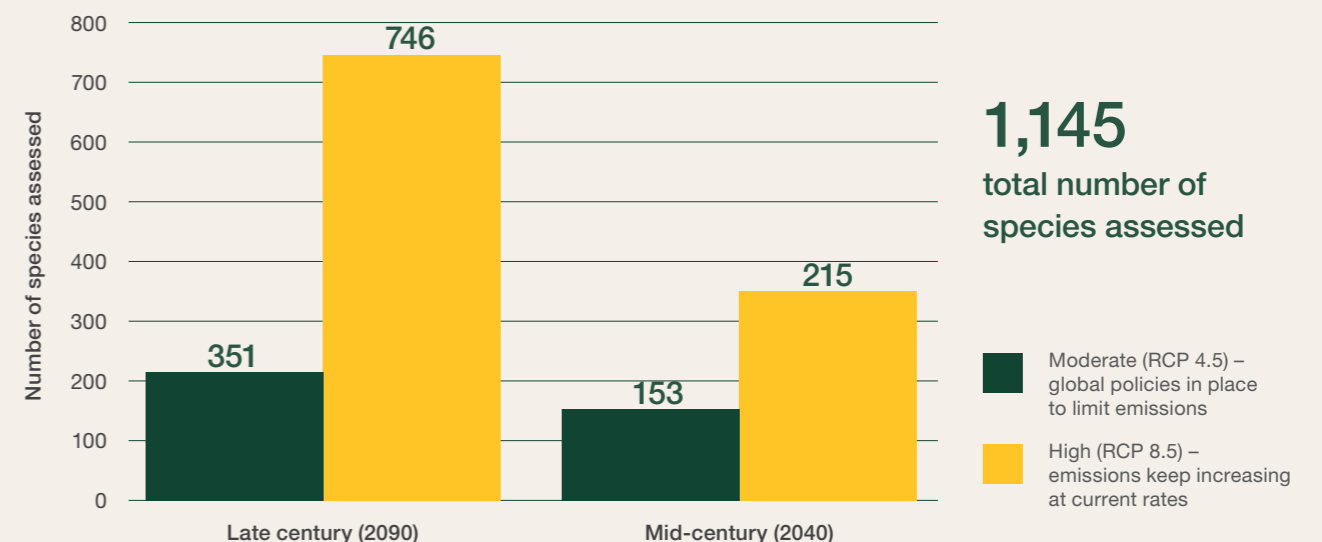
Remote sensing tools show promise for measuring forest health and carbon stocks at large scales but require testing and validation. To facilitate this, Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research has established two field laboratories, Waitutu (Fiordland) and Whenuakite (Coromandel). These are the first of at least eight to be established nationwide where remote sensing methods can be tested.

At the sites, ground-based teams use LiDAR (light detection and ranging) technology to obtain data from across the forest floor and a plane captures data from above. Combining the datasets allows forest structure and tree positions to be captured accurately and with a greater degree of precision to provide measurements of standing carbon and valuable biodiversity data.

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment helps prioritise species for management and research

We assessed 1,145 native terrestrial species, to identify those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. To date, this is the largest assessment completed in Aotearoa New Zealand. Figure 10 shows the number of species highly vulnerable to climate change under the International Panel on Climate Change’s high carbon dioxide emission high RCP 8.5 and moderate RCP 4.5 scenarios.

The results are used for prioritising management actions for those species in the most critical need. This includes sea and shorebirds, many species of penguins and albatrosses, critically endangered plants that are confined to rare ecosystems, and alpine invertebrates like the Paparoa giant wētā. Our assessment also revealed critical data gaps, especially for invertebrates and plants.



Pikitia 10. Te maha o ngā momo koiora e kīa ana kua tino whakaraerae ki te panonitanga āhuarangi. Figure 10. Number of species classified as highly vulnerable to climate change.

Te whakaū i te pakari o ngā hapori Moana-nui-a-Kiwa me ngā pūnaha hauropi māori i Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa mā te kōnutanga o ngā kaikonihī whakaeke whenua



Nā te hōtaka mō te Whakahaere Momo Whakaeke Whenua mō te Urutau Panonitanga Āhuarangi i Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa MISCCAP i āhei ai ngā whenua me ngā Rohe Kāwanatanga Moana-nui-a-Kiwa ki te tū pakari ki ngā momo koiōra whakaeke, e pakari kē atu ai rātou mō te panonitanga āhuarangi.

Inā ētahi o ngā āwhina a Te Papa Atawhai ki MISCCAP mō tēnei tau:

- te āwhina i ngā aromatawai o te ngāwari o te haepapa koiōra i te Moutere o Apolima Island (ngā kiore), i te rohe o Niue me Navukailagi, i te moutere o Gau, Whītī (ngā kiore, ngā ngeru mohao, me ngā poaka mohao)

- te hora i ētahi haepapatanga kīrearea i ngā Federated States of Micronesia (ngā kiore me ngā mokomoko monitor), ngā moutere Marshall (ngā kiore me ngā poaka mohao), Tonga (ngā kiore), Tuvalu (ngā kiore) me Palmerston Atoll (ngā kiore)
- te oti pai o te hora tohutohu hei tautoko i ngā mahi whakamahere, whakatinana hoki i te haumarutanga koiōra i waenga moutere, me ngā mahi tāmi kararehe whakaeke i Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa.

Contributing to the resilience of Pacific Island communities and natural ecosystems in the Pacific through the removal of invasive predators



The Managing Invasive Species for Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific (MISCCAP) programme has allowed Pacific Island Countries and Territories to take stronger action against invasive species, and thereby build resilience to climate change.

DOC's contributions to MISCCAP this year include:

- helping with eradication feasibility assessments in Apolima Island (rats), Niue and Navukailagi District, Gau Island, Fiji (rats, feral cats and feral pigs)

- delivering several pest eradications in the Federated States of Micronesia (rats, and monitor lizards), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (rats and feral pigs), Tonga (rats), Tuvalu (rats) and Palmerston Atoll (rats)

- successfully delivering guidance to support planning and implementation of inter-island biosecurity and invasive animal suppression efforts in the Pacific.

Te tautiaki i tō tātou kanorau koiora, me te taiao aotūroa mā ngā ture tautiaki taiao tōtika, te rekureihana me te whakaūnga ture

Te whakaheke i te mōrea korehāhā mō ētahi momo moana ingoa nui

Hei wāhi o ngā whāngainga pūtea o Pūtea 2022 hei whakapiki i te pakari pūnaha moana, e aro ana tēnei kōkiri ki ēnei āhuatanga e whai ake nei.

Tā tētahi kōkiri whāngai pūtea he whakaheke i te mōrea korehāhā mō ngā popoto me ngā manu moana ↓

Kua eke te tū o te popoto ki te taumata Mōrea – Tū ā-Korehāhā ā-Motu, ko te matapae, 54 ngā kātua kei te ora tonu i te ao.

Nā roto i te kōkiri whāngai pūtea, kua āhei mātou ki te:

- whakatū kaupapa rangahau e mahi kōtui nei ki ngā iwi o te rohe, ki ētahi atu kaupupuru pānga me ngā kairangahau
- tautohu tika i tētahi rerenga tino kino o te pirinoa toxoplasmosis
- kite me pēhea e pai ai te matapae i te katoa o ngā matenga aihe, nā te toxoplasmosis te take
- whakamahi tauria nā te rorohiko i hanga o ngā ia o te moana, hei waitohu kei te puritia ngā kākano pirinoa e tomo nei ki te moana i roto i ngā au i ētahi ripoinga popoto hira.

Ko tā te kōkiri manu moana he whai ki te ārai i ngā mōrea me ngā pēhanga mō ngā momo manu moana tino topa i te ao, i roto i ngā rohe moana o Aotearoa, o tarawāhi-ao anō hoki.

Kia mārama mātou ki te hira o te mahi ā-kāwanatanga katoa mō te tautiaki manu moana mā ngā mahi ā-ao, i mahi tahi mātou me te Manatū Ahu Matua, te Manatū Aorere hoki hei tārei Rautaki Manu Moana mō te Ao.

Nā roto i te kōkiri whāngai pūtea, kua āhei mātou ki te:

- kawē whakamua i ngā hui hangarau ā-ao hei kawē whakamua i te aromatawai mōrea o te tuakoi tonga o te ao mō ngā manu moana
- whakaoti i te tuhinga tuatahi o te Kete Utauta Hī Haumarua Tautiaki Manu Moana i te taha o ētahi kanohi neke atu i te 70 nō APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) mai i ētahi ōhanga APEC 10, tae atu ki ētahi kamupene hao me te hī ika rerekē e 30, mō te whanaketanga o te kete utatua
- whakaoti arotake ōpaki o ngā rautaki whakapuhuki i ngā pānga hao ika mō ngā rāngai ika tere tawhiti, mō ngā manu moana.

Protecting our biodiversity and the natural environment by fit-for-purpose conservation legislation, regulation and law enforcement

Reducing extinction risk for important flagship marine species

As part of Budget 2022 funding to improve marine system resilience, this initiative has a focus on the following areas.

Funding initiative reduces extinction risk to Māui dolphins and seabirds ↓

Māui dolphins have a status of Threatened – Nationally Critical, with an estimated 54 adult animals remaining.

Through the funding initiative, we have:

- set up a research programme partnering with local iwi, other key stakeholders and researchers
- successfully identified a particularly lethal strain of the toxoplasmosis parasite
- determined how best to estimate the total dolphin deaths caused by toxoplasmosis
- used computer-based modelling of ocean currents to show that parasite spores entering the ocean are retained by currents in important Māui dolphin habitat.

The seabird initiative aims to address threats and pressures on highly mobile seabird taonga species within and beyond New Zealand waters.

In recognising the importance of a whole-of-government approach to conserving seabirds through international action, we worked with the Ministry for Primary Industries and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade to develop an International Seabird Strategy.

Through the funding initiative, we have:

- completed international technical meetings to advance the southern hemisphere risk assessment of seabirds
- completed the first iteration of the Seabird-Safe Fishing Toolkit with over 70 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) representatives from 10 APEC economies, including 30 different fishing companies, engaging in the toolkit's development
- completed informal reviews of the mitigation strategies for effects of fishing for highly migratory fish stocks on seabirds.



Toroa/albatross. Photo: DOC

Te whakarauora i ō tātou manu moana



Matemate ai te hia mano toroa, tāiko, tītī ia tau, nā ngā mahi hao ika i tiri o te moana i Aotearoa, ā, 90% o ngā manu moana o Aotearoa kua anga atu ki te kore.

Nā mātou i ārahi te tāreinga o tētahi Rautaki Manu Moana ā-Ao, e hora nei i tētahi anga mō ētahi mahi i āta rurukitia, whai take hoki hei whakatika i ngā mōrea hopukanga ika pokerehū i waho i te mana ture o Aotearoa. Tirohia te Rautaki Manu Moana ā-Ao²⁰ mō ngā taipitopito.

I roto i ā mātou tutukitanga i roto i te tau, ko te:

- whakawhānui i te hōtaka aroturuki manu moana ā-amiorangi hei hanga mōhiotanga mō te horapatanga me ngā mōrea ki ngā manu moana. I te tau 2023/24, i hoatu he pūaroturuki ki ngā toroa Gibson, ngā toroa southern royal, ngā toroa southern Buller, ngā toroa northern Buller, ngā kōputu, ngā kareta me ngā toanui

- pāhekoheko ki Ekuatoa me Peru ki te tautiaki i te tāiko, i te toroa o Buller me ētahi atu manu moana kāinga rua ka pāngia e ngā mahi hao ika o te takutai o Te Tonga o Amerika. I tautokona e mātou tētahi awheawhe tautohu manu moana i Ekuatoa hei whakapiki i te kohinga raraunga kaitirotiro hei tarei rongōā hei whakaiti hopukanga ika pokerehū i ēnei tauranga ika i Peru
- te hautū i te arotake, hei wāhanga o te tira o Aotearoa, o te hopukanga pokerehū o ngā manu moana mā te Komihana Hao Ika o te Hauāuru me te Kōnae o Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa.

20 International Seabird Strategy – Rautaki Manu Moana ā-Ao. www.doc.govt.nz/international-seabird-strategy



Tāiko/Westland petrel. Photo: Leon Berard

Saving our seabirds



Thousands of Aotearoa New Zealand albatrosses, petrels and shearwaters die every year because of fisheries operations across the high seas, and 90% of Aotearoa New Zealand's seabirds are in trouble.

We led the development of an International Seabird Strategy that provides a framework for coordinated and effective action to address fisheries bycatch threats beyond Aotearoa New Zealand's jurisdiction. See the International Seabird Strategy²⁰ for details.

Our main achievements over the year include:

- expanding the seabird satellite tracking programme to build an understanding of seabird distribution and threats. In 2023/24, the trackers were put on Gibson's albatrosses, southern royal albatrosses, southern Buller's albatrosses, northern Buller's albatrosses, light-mantled sooty albatrosses, black petrels and flesh-footed shearwaters
- collaborating with Ecuador and Peru to help save the tāiko/black petrel, northern Buller's albatross and other migratory seabirds, which are affected by South American coastal fisheries. We supported a seabird identification workshop in Ecuador to improve observer data collection and develop bycatch mitigation solutions in these fisheries with Peru
- leading the review, as part of the Aotearoa team, of the seabird bycatch management measures for the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission.

20 International Seabird Strategy – Rautaki Manu Moana. www.doc.govt.nz/international-seabird-strategy

Te Rautaki ā-Ao hou mō ngā momo kāinga rua



Ko Te Kirimana mō ngā Momo Kāinga Rua tētahi tiriti ā-ao e anga pāhekoheko ngā whenua o te ao kia mārama te tangata, kia pai te tautiaki i ngā momo kāinga rua me ō rātou ripoianga.

He mea hira tēnei kirimana nā te mea he maha ngā taupori momo koiara kāinga rua, ko ngā manu moana tērā, ngā manu o te takutai tērā, ngā manu o uta tērā, ngā whāngote moana tērā, ko ngā honu tērā, ko ngā ika moana nui tērā. He maha e heke ana ki te tāmatemate, kua oti te whakauru rānei ki ngā rārangi momo mōrea. Ko ētahi o ngā mōrearea mō rātou kei waho i ngā taupā ture o Aotearoa ko te kaha rawa o te haonga, te hopu me te tangotango i āta whāia, ngā tāwhaowhao moana, ngā maringitanga hinu me te ngaromanga ripoianga.

I tēnei tau, i noho mātou hei kanohi o Aotearoa, ā, ko Aotearoa hoki tētahi o ngā whenua 133 i noho hei wāhanga o te kirimana, ā, i piki mātou ki tētahi tūnga hautū i te Mahere Rautaki hou mō ngā Momo Kāinga Rua 2024–2032. I noho hoki mātou ki te arataki i te whakawhanaketanga tūhono wāhanga o te mahere, ā, nā mātou i tia haere ngā takawaengatanga i roto i ngā Whenua Mema hei whakaoti i te mahere i te Huinga o ngā Mema ā-toru tau o te Kirimana.

I tēnei huihuinga, i pōtitia Te Papa Atawhai ki te Komiti Tūmau, arā, te rōpū whakawhanake i ngā tūtohu kaupapa here i raro i te Kirimana, tētahi hoki o ngā kanohi o Te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa ki te Komiti Tūhono Wāhanga, te komiti tohutohu pūtaiao o te Kirimana.

Kua takoto mai ngā mihi ki tō mātou hautūtanga me tō mātou mōhiotanga pūtaiao ā-ao, mai i ngā pūtahi whakarite tikanga o ētahi kirimana ā-ao. Kua whakapai mai rātou ki te hua o ngā mahi a ngā kaimahi a Te Papa Atawhai i roto i ngā tūranga hautū, kua whakapai hoki ki tō mātou mōhiotanga pūtaiao, me ā mātou mahi mō ēnei kaupapa. Ina rā ētahi o aua tūnga:

- ngā mahi mō te Kirimana mō te Tauhokohoko i ngā Momo Koiara Kararehe, Tupu Haumate, arā, te Kirimana mō te Hokonga ā-Ao i ngā Momo Kararehe, Tupu hoki (CITES), Tumuaki Tuarua o te Komiti Kararehe ā-Ao, Tumuaki hoki o te Komiti mahi mō ngā Mangō me ngā Whai
- Tumuaki o te Pae Ārotake Pūtaiao, Hangarau hoki o te Kirimana Kōreporepo Ramsar ā-Ao
- Hoa Kaiwhakarite o te Rōpū Mahi mō te Ārai Hopukanga Pokerehū i te Manu Moana mō te Kirimana mō te Tautiaki i ngā Toroa me ngā Tāiko (ACAP) e whakarite tikanga mahi pai rawa nei mō te ao mō ngā mahi ārai i te hopukanga pokerehū o te manu moana i roto i ngā haonga ika.

New international strategy for migratory species



The Convention on Migratory Species is an international treaty that aims to promote cooperation between countries in understanding and conserving migratory species and their habitats.

This convention is especially important because Aotearoa New Zealand has significant populations of migratory species, including seabirds, shorebirds, land birds, marine mammals, turtles and pelagic fish. Many are in decline or listed as threatened species. The threats they face outside Aotearoa New Zealand's jurisdiction include over-fishing, bycatch, intentional capture and harvest of species, climate change, marine debris, oil spills and shoreline habitat loss.

This year, as representative of Aotearoa, and one of 133 countries party to the Convention, we had a leading role in developing the new Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032. We led the intersessional development of the plan and chaired negotiations between Member States to finalise the plan at the Convention's triennial Conference of Parties.

At this meeting, DOC was elected to the Standing Committee, the body that develops policy recommendations under the Convention, and one of three Oceania representatives to the Sessional Committee, the Convention's science advisory body.

Our international science leadership and expertise have received recognition from the secretariats of several international agreements. They have acknowledged the value of DOC staff in taking on positions of leadership and recognised our scientific expertise and contribution. These positions include:

- in relation to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Vice-Chair of the International Animals Committee and Chair of the Working Group on Sharks and Rays
- Chair of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel of the International Ramsar Wetlands Convention
- Co-Convenor of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) Seabird Bycatch Working Group, which formulates global best practice advice on how to mitigate the bycatch of seabirds in fisheries.

Ngā whaitua whenua me te hokonga momo koiora ↓

E mahi tahi ana mātou me te Mana Tauārai, me te Manatū Ahu Matua ki te whakarite tikanga, ki te aroturuki hokonga hoki i ngā momo koiora kararehe, tupu hoki e noho haumate ana puta noa i ngā whaitua o Aotearoa, ki te whakatinana hoki i te Kirimana mā te Hokonga ā-Ao i ngā Momo Kararehe, Tupu hoki (CITES) me te Ture mō ngā Momo Koiora Noho Haumate 1989.

Ko ētahi o ngā kōkiri o tēnei tau, ko te:

- whakawhanake i tētahi whārangi CITES Wiki hou hei arataki i ngā kaimahi tari whaitua mō te whakatinana i te Ture mō te Hokohoko Momo Koiora Noho Haumate 1989
- mahi tahi me te Manatū Ahu Matua ki te whakatū taiwhanga tōtahi i te Ahurei o te Tau Hou Hainīhi 2024 i Tāmakimakaurau, he mea hira i te mea tata ki te 30% o ngā momo i tukua ki ngā āpiha, i tangohia rānei e aua āpiha i 2023, i kīa ‘he rongoā Hainīhi tuku iho’
- whakahou i ngā rauemi ako i te tangata, tae atu ki tētahi mātārere mō ngā kāoa me ngā momo tuatua, i noho ēnei hei 1,900 kirokarāmu o ngā mea i tukua noatia, i tangohia rānei e ngā āpiha, i 2023
- whakahaere toronga pāhopori mō ngā rawa kumi ihuroa, arā, i tukua noatia, i tangohia rānei tōna 60 kiro mīti kumi ihuroa maroke i te 2023.

Kei te ripanga 3 te rārangi nui tonu o ngā tukunga noatanga, o ngā tangohanga rānei i raro i CITES, ā, kei te rārangi 4 te rārangi o ngā momo matua i tukua, i tangohia rānei.

Ripanga 3. Te tapeke katoa o ngā tukunga noatanga momo koiora i whakarārangitia, o ngā tangohanga hoki i raro i CITES 2020–2024.

	Ngā āhuatanga tangohanga CITES	Ngā āhuatanga tukunga noatanga CITES
2023/24	243	5,310
2022/23	284	3,744
2021/22	254	690
2020/21	320	75*

*COVID-19 ngā katinga whaitua

Ripanga 4. Te rahi o ngā momo koiora i whakarārangitia i raro i CITES i tukua noatia, i tangohia rānei, 2023.

Hānuere–Tihema 2023	
Ngā kāoa	1,288 kg
Ngā anga moana	616 kg
Mīti kumi ihuroa maroke	60 kg
Ngā rongoā tuku iho	1,872 (te maha)
- Ginseng marikena	289 kg
Te tapeke katoa o ngā tūemi i tukua noatia, i tangohia rānei	6,259

He Menemana Tautiaki Taiao, Te Arotake hoki i Te Ture Koiora Mohoao 1953 ↓

Kei te whakapakari tonu mātou i tā mātou pūnaha whakarite tikanga mā te whakatakoto ūnga mahinga mārāma tonu, mā te whakawhanake tauākī tūranga mārāma tonu, mā te hoatu aratohu pai ake hoki ki te hunga tonu.

Tērā pea ka hiahiatia he panonitanga ture hei whakapiki i te pai o te haerenga o te pūnaha. E tūhuratia ana ētahi ara hei whakatikatika i ēnei āhuatanga mā ngā kaiwhakamahi o te pūnaha ritenga, kia pai ake hoki ngā putanga mō te tiaki taiao.

Waihoki e arotakea ana e mātou Te Ture mō ngā Koiora Mohoao 1953, kia takoto mai he ara tino hou, tōtika mō te ao hou mō te tiaki i ngā momo koiora, mō te tautiaki hoki i te kanorau koiora o Aotearoa.

Border and species trade ↓

We work with the New Zealand Customs Service and Ministry for Primary Industries to regulate and monitor trade in endangered animal and plant species across Aotearoa New Zealand’s borders and implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989.

Initiatives this year include:

- developing a new CITES Wiki page to guide border agency staff in implementing the Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989
- working with the Ministry for Primary Industries on a joint stand at the 2024 Chinese New Year Festival in Auckland, which was important because close to 30% of surrendered and/or seized items in 2023 were classified as ‘traditional Chinese medicines’
- revamping outreach materials, including a new brochure on corals and clams, which made up more than 1,900 kilograms of surrendered and/or seized items in 2023
- undertaking social media outreach on crocodile products, with around 60 kilograms of crocodile jerky having been surrendered and/or seized in 2023.

Table 3 lists the total number of CITES surrenders and seizures and table 4 lists the main species surrendered and seized.

Table 3. Total number of surrenders and seizures of CITES listed species, 2020–2024.

	Instances of CITES seizures	Instances of CITES surrenders
2023/24	243	5,310
2022/23	284	3,744
2021/22	254	690
2020/21	320	75*

*COVID-19 border closures

Table 4. Amount of key CITES listed species surrendered and seized, 2023.

	Jan–Dec 2023
Corals	1,288 kg
Shells	616 kg
Crocodile jerky	60 kg
Traditional medicines	1,872 (number of)
- American ginseng	289 kg
Total number of surrendered or seized items	6,259

Conservation Amendments and Wildlife Act 1953 Review ↓

We are improving our regulatory system by setting clear performance targets, simplifying processes, developing clear position statements and providing better guidance to applicants.

Legislative changes may be necessary to improve how the system works. Options are being explored to achieve further efficiency for users of the regulatory system and better conservation outcomes.

Alongside this, we are reviewing the Wildlife Act 1953, to ensure we have a modern, fit-for-purpose approach to better manage species and protect Aotearoa New Zealand’s biodiversity.



Cruise ship visitor demands are increasing for subantarctic nature reserves. Photo: Michael Dine

Te Pire Whakaae Hohoro ↓

I tāna mahere 100 rā, i whakaū te Kāwanatanga ki tāna whakauru ritenga whakaae hohoro mō ngā kaupapa whai painga hira ā-motu, ā-rohe rānei.

Ko tā Te Pire Whakaae Hohoro he whakatū ‘tari whakatau matua’ e taea ai te kimi whakaaetanga huhua mā tētahi hātepe kotahi mō tētahi kaupapa whai painga hira ā-motu, ā-rohe rānei.

Inā ngā whakaaetanga tiaki taiao kua whakaurua atu:

- ngā whakaaetanga, ngā kirimana me ngā hokonga whenua i raro i te Ture Taiaki Taiao 1987 me te Whenua Rāhui 1977
- ngā mana i horaina i raro i te Ture Koiora 1953
- ngā whakaaetanga motuhake i raro i ngā Whakaritenga Hīnga Ika Wai Māori 1983
- ngā ritenga urutomo i raro i te Ture mō ngā Kohuke Karauna 1991.

E ārahi ana anō hoki mātou i ētahi mahi e pā ana ki ngā whakaaetanga tautiaki taiao, e tautokona ana hoki e te hātepe komiti whāiti. E noho ana te Manatū Taiao hei hinonga hautū i te tāreinga whānui o te Pire.

He hātepe uaua mō te tohatoha raihana ūnga i ngā moutere o Maukahuka me ērā atu moutere mō ngā kaupuke tāpoi ↓

I hoahoa pikinga ake mātou ki te hātepe pūnaha tohatoha raihana ūnga mō ngā moutere o Maukahuka me ērā atu moutere, ko te hua, i riro mai tētahi atu moni \$200,000 mō ngā mahi tautiaki taiao i ngā moutere.

Nā tēnei auahatanga i taea ai te whakawhiti raihana i waenga i ngā rangatira kamupene kaupuke, kia ngāwari kē atu te whakahaere i tēnei whāinga wāhi tuku raihana uaua.

I tukua he raihana kia haere tonu te papahuka retireti o Tūroa ↓

I te marama o Paenga-Whāwhā 2024, i tukua e te Minita mō te Papa Atawhai tētahi raihana 10-tau ki Pure Tūroa Limited mō te whakahaere i te papahuka retireti o Tūroa. I tutuki ngā mahi o te hātepe kimi raihana katoa, tae atu ki te whakamōhiotanga i te iwi whānui, i roto i te 4 marama. Mā te raihana nei ka tahuri mātou ki te kawae aroturuki whakarei, me tētahi arotake ā-toru tau kia mōhio pū e tika ana te whakahaere i te papahuka retireti.



Managing both tourism and nature is challenging. Photo: Michael Dine

Fast-track Approvals Bill ↓

In its 100-day plan, the Government committed to introducing a fast track consenting regime for projects with significant national or regional benefits.

The Fast-track Approvals Bill establishes a ‘one-stop shop’ where various authorisations can be sought through one process for a project that has significant regional or national benefits.

The following conservation approvals are included:

- concessions, covenants and land exchanges under the Conservation Act 1987 and Reserves Act 1977
- authorities provided under the Wildlife Act 1953
- specific permissions under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983
- access arrangements under the Crown Minerals Act 1991.

We are leading work related to conservation approvals and supported the select committee process. The Ministry for the Environment is the lead agency for the broad architecture of the Bill.

Subantarctic islands limited supply allocation process for cruise ship landing permits ↓

We designed improvements to the landing permit system process for the subantarctic islands, resulting in an additional \$200,000 being earned for conservation work on the islands.

This innovation allows the transfer of allocated permits between operators to be more flexible in managing a limited supply opportunity.

Concession granted to allow continuing operation of Tūroa ski field ↓

In April 2024, the Minister of Conservation granted Pure Tūroa Limited a 10-year concession to operate the Tūroa ski field. The entire concession process, including public notification and hearings, was completed in 4 months. The concession provides for us to carry out enhanced monitoring and a 3-year review to make sure the ski field is operated appropriately.

Ngā whakaaetanga ↓

Ka tukua e Te Papa Atawhai te huhua o ngā whakaaetanga, ka whakahaeretia hoki e ia he kirimana mo ngā mahi, tae atu ki te whakamahinga arumoni i ngā whenua tiaki taiao tūmatanui mō ngā whāinga i ngā kararehe tautiaki, mō te rangahau, me te whakawātea ara ki ngā mahi maina. I roto i 2023/24, neke atu i te 2,500 ngā wehenga mahi motuhake i oti.

O ngā tono whakaaetanga 2,122 i tae mai, 1,441 i oti i roto i te 12 marama.

Te Tautuku ↓

I tuhia e mātou ētahi tūponotanga tautuku 2,268 i tēnei tau, ā, 43% te pikinga ake mai i tērā tau (1,579 ngā tūponotanga).

I whakaputaina e mātou ētahi pānui mahi hē 220 i tēnei tau, 23% te pikinga ake mai i tērā tau (179 ngā pānui mahi hē).

Te tautuku, ngā tūhuratanga me te ao pāpāho ↓

He pai tonu te hua o ā mātou mahi whakamahi kōrero pāpāho hei whakaputa kōrero ki te ao mō ngā mahi takahi i ngā ture tautiaki taiao e whakahaeretia nei e mātou. Mō te tini o ngā āhuatanga, kua uua ngā pikitia ka whakairia ki ngā pae pāhopori mā ngā kaitūhura, nā te tini o ngā ingoa parau, me ngā kōtaha matatapu e whakamahia ana, engari he tino pai ā mātou mahi whaiwhai i te hunga takahi ture nei.

- I kitea te hara a tētahi tangata o Tāmaki-makaurau e te kōti, me te whāina anō, mō tana whakaterere i tana poti tere mā roto i tētahi pōkai manu moana, me tana whakairi ataata o ngā mahi hē i Instagram.
- I tukua tētahi pānui mahi hē ki tētahi tangata i muri i tana peke i tētahi poti ki waenga i ētahi maki e rua.
- He whakaahua o tētahi tangata e whāngai ana i tētahi ngeru piri whare i roto i ngā taupā o Te Papa Kura o Taranaki/Egmont National Park.

- I pāhotia te tuanga, he mea āta whakarite, he takahi ture hoki, o ētahi rākau māori rahi i roto i te punanga ngahere o Pureora, i muri i te kōrero hāngai ki 1News, ā, ko te hua ko ētahi pāhotanga ahurei i te kohinga rongo kōrero 6 pm, me te whai mai o ētahi atu pāhotanga mō tēnei kaupapa i ētahi atu ara whakaputa rongo kōrero.

E tuku tonu mai ana te iwi whānui i ā rātou pikitia, kitenga ā-kanohi hoki o te hunga takahi ture tiaki taiao, me te ara mai o ngā tūhura i muri, me te āhei kia pāhotia ngā mahi hē i a mātou e kimi kōrero nei i te hāpori. E mahi tonu ana o mātou kaitūhura ki te aroturuki, ki te tautuhi hoki i te hunga tuku taunakitanga o ngā mahi hē i te ipurangi, ā, e whakamoemiti ana mō ngā mahi a te hunga tūmatanui e whakapūrongo ana i ēnei mahi a te tangata.

Permissions ↓

DOC grants a variety of permissions and manages contracts for activities including commercial use of public conservation land for interactions with protected wildlife, research, and access for mining activities. During 2023/24, over 2,500 separate pieces of work were completed.

Of the 2,122 permissions applications received, 1,441 were completed within 12 months.

Compliance ↓

We logged 2,268 compliance incidents this year, an increase of 43% from last year (1,579 incidents).

We issued 220 infringement notices this year, an increase of 23% from last year (179 infringement notices).

Compliance, investigations and the media ↓

We have had ongoing success in using media engagement to publicise activities that breach the conservation legislation we administer. Offending posted on social media often presents a challenge to investigators, with the use of aliases and private profiles, but we have had great success in tracking down offenders.

- An Auckland man was convicted and fined after driving a speedboat through a flock of protected seabirds and posting a video of the offending on Instagram.
- A man was issued with an infringement notice after leaping from a boat into the water beside two orcas.
- A man was pictured feeding a domesticated cat within the boundaries of Te Papa Kura o Taranaki/Egmont National Park.
- The deliberate and illegal felling of large native trees within Pureora Forest Park achieved direct engagement with 1News and resulted in prominent coverage on the broadcaster's 6 pm bulletin, followed by subsequent coverage across other media.

Members of the public continue to share with us imagery and eyewitness reports of people breaching conservation directly, leading to investigations and the ability to further publicise the offending as we seek information from the community. Our investigators continue to work to track down and identify anyone posting evidence of offending online and are grateful for the efforts of the public in reporting these incidents.



Baby red-eared slider turtles fit into your hand, but grow to be demanding pets, the size of a dinner plate. Photo: University of Waikato

**He wā roa te wā honu:
He kōkiri akoako i te iwi
kia mataara ki te honu
pāhekeheke taringa whero** ↓

I te marama o Huitanguru 2024, nā tā mātou kōkiri pāhopori i whakatairanga tēnei take, te tukunga hē o ngā honu mōkai ki ō tātou awa, roto hoki, me te hē i raro i te ture. Ka ora tonu ētahi o ngā honu nei mō te 50 tau, ā, hei tino tūkinō ēnei kararehe i ngā pūnaha hauropi wai māori o Aotearoa.

I te mutunga, 194,590 ngā tāngata i rongō, ā, 1,190 ngā tāngata i oho i ngā pānui rā, me te tumeke, te whakaputa kupu, te tohatoha rānei. I hangaia he whārangi pae tukutuku hou hei tautoko i ngā akoranga, ā, i 5,840 ngā tāngata i toro mai i roto i te 4 wiki o te kōkiri.

**I whakahokia ētahi mokomoko
i tangohia ki te aotūroa.**

I te marama o Whiringa ā-rangi 2023, i āhei te whakahoki i ētahi mokomoko i tangohia i tētahi wārangi rapu i Manawatū ki te aotūroa.

He ruarua noa iho ngā whakahokinga kararehe mohoa kua tangohia i roto i ngā ringa o te tangata ki te aotūroa, nā ngā mōrea hamaru koirā mō ngā taupori mohoa, me te kore tonu e mōhio i kāwhakina aua kararehe i hea.

Mō ēnei mokomoko, i mōhio pū mātou ki te wāhi i tangohia mai ai, ā, i whakahokia i muri i te taratahitanga, me tā mātou tātari i aua mokomoko mō ētahi māuiui tērā pea ka pā ki a rātou. I hāmenetia te tangata tāhae, i kitea te mahi hē, me te whiu a te kōti kia utua he whāina.



A gecko returned to the wild after being seized during a search warrant. Photo: DOC

**Turtle time is a long time:
Red-eared slider turtle
awareness campaign** ↓

In February 2024, our social media campaign highlighted the issue of unwanted pet turtles being illegally released into waterways. The turtles can live for up to 50 years and cause considerable damage to Aotearoa New Zealand’s freshwater ecosystems.

Overall, 194,590 people were reached and 1,190 people engaged with the posts by reacting, commenting or sharing. A new webpage was created to support the messaging, and 5,840 people visited it during the 4-week campaign period.

**Seized geckos returned
to wild** ↓

In November 2023, geckos seized in a Manawatū search warrant were able to be returned to the wild.

It is very uncommon for seized native animals to be returned to the wild, given the biosecurity risk it presents to wild populations and often a lack of knowledge on where the animals have been taken from.

In this case, we knew exactly where the geckos had been poached from, and they were returned after being quarantined, where they were regularly screened for potential diseases. The person they were seized from was prosecuted, convicted and ordered to pay a fine.

Ko tā te hononga ki te taiao me ngā taonga ahurea tuku iho he whakaranea i te noho o te tangata

He wāhi taketake ngā whenua me ngā wai tūmatanui nō ngā mahi tāpoi me ngā mahi hākinakina o Aotearoa. Ko mātou te kaihora matua o ngā ngohe manuhiri peka mai ki Aotearoa, he kaiwhakahaere hoki o tētahi kāpuinga taonga tuku iho rahi. I te tau 2019, i eke te wāriu ōhanga o ngā mahi tāpoi i ngā whenua me ngā wai tautiaki taiao ki te \$4.1 piriona puta noa i te motu, ā, i noho i te 21% o te ahumahi tāpoi. Te āhua nei kei te hoki anō tēnei taumata mahi ki tō mua tiketike, inā hoki, kua hoki anō ngā taumata whakaritenga Hīkoi Hira ki ngā taumata o mua o te COVID-19.

Connection with nature and cultural heritage enriches people's lives

Public conservation lands and waters are a central part of Aotearoa New Zealand's tourism and recreation. We are New Zealand's largest provider of visitor activities and manage the largest portfolio of heritage assets. In 2019, tourism on public conservation land and waters had an economic value of \$4.1 billion nationally, accounting for 21% of the tourism industry. Indications are that this level of activity is returning, with Great Walk bookings almost back to pre-COVID-19 levels.



View of Angelus Hut in the snow from across Lake Angelus. Photo: Lukas Marek



Native forest in Whakatāne area. Photo: James Stanbridge

Ko tō mātou whāinga kia tautiaki, kia whakaora hoki i ngā taonga tuku iho, te kanorau koirora me te hauora taiao, māori mai, ahurea mai, aronehe mai o ngā wāhi taiao māori, kia whakahaere i ngā manuhiri kia toitū tō rātou hononga ki ēnei taonga. Te tikanga o te whakahaere toitū i ngā manuhiri he whakahaere i te tautiaki, te hākinakina me te whanaketanga o ngā rawa taiao, ahurea, tupuna tuku iho, kia hari ngā manuhiri o nāianei, me te pupuru i ngā taonga nei mō ngā reanga kei mua.

E rua hautoru o ngā tāngata o Aotearoa (65%) kei te whakaae ko te tiaki me te atawhai i te taiao ētahi o ngā kaupapa rahi rawa e rua i Aotearoa.

Nā ngā raraunga tirohanga raumati mō ngā wāhi aotūroa e tiakina ana ka kitea ko ngā wāhi e tino reia ana e te tangata i Aotearoa mō ngā mahi tata ki te aotūroa ko ngā takutai, otirā he wāhi tata ki ngā pūtahi e nohoia ana e te tangata, e haerea ana hoki e tangata. He āwhina nui ngā rangahau me ngā tātari hōhonu kē atu o ngā hiahia o ā mātou kiritaki me ā rātou tikanga kōwhiri ina haere i te aotūroa mō tā mātou whakamahere wheako manuhiri, me ngā hiahia manuhiri mō ā mātou ratonga, whare, whenua hoki.

Nā ngā rangahau ki ngā wheako tuku iho ka kitea mā ngā wāhi taonga tuku iho ka uru ngā tāngata o Aotearoa ki tētahi wheako hākinakina, otirā, ka noho hei whāinga wāhi kia tūhuratia tō rātou tuakiri hei tangata nō Aotearoa. E noho ana tēnei hei māramatanga mō tā mātou whakamahere wheako manuhiri i ngā wāhi tuku iho.

Ko tā tā mātou Hōtaka Tautuhi Anō i ngā Taonga Ahurea Tuku Iho he tautuhi anō i nga pūnaha whakahaere taonga tuku a Te Papa Atawhai, ngā hātepe, te whakangungu me ngā tauira whāngaiinga pūtea, kia pai ake ai te hora i tā mātou haepapa tiaki i ngā taonga tuku iho.

Nā runga i ngā pūtea tāpiri i homai e Pūtea 2022, kua kawea e mātou ētahi kaupapa tuku iho 55 puta noa i te motu, i ētahi wāhi tuku iho huhua. Ka uru ki ēnei mahi te whakakapi i ngā paraki me te tāwharau i te Wharau Almer i te rohe o Ka Roimata o Hine Hukarere, te whakatika i te taiepa i te pā ingoa nui o Taniwha Pa i Waikato, te tapitapi me te whakapiri paraki anō ki te wharau tuku iho o Rākaumangamanga (Cape Brett), me te mahi tahi ki te iwi ki te whakatū whare taonga i reira hei rokiroki taonga.

Hei āta whakahaere tō mātou pūnaha haumarutanga i ngā mōrea ki te manuhiri. Te tikanga o tēnei ka āhei te manuhiri ki te kawea mahi huhua, rerekē ngā taumata mōrea, mai i tētahi hīkoi, pikiniki i tētahi wāhi i ngā takiwā tūtata, tae noa atu ki ngā mahi taumata mōrea tiketike i ngā wāhi mamao rawa i ngā maunga horehore, ā, ko ēnei wāhi katoa he whenua tiaki taiao tūmatanui.

I pā ngā tūkinotanga a Huripari Gabrielle me ētahi atu pānga huarere ki te tini o ngā pae manuhiri, whare, whenua hoki i ngā whenua tiaki taiao tūmatanui i te nuinga o te Ika-a-Māui. Ahakoa he mea hou te rahi me te taumata kinonga i pā, i tuwhera anō te nuinga o ngā pae manuhiri i roto i te 6 marama.



Almer Hut repairs in action. Photo: DOC

Our goal is to protect and restore natural, cultural and historic heritage, biodiversity and the ecological health of natural areas, and to manage visitors so their connection to this heritage is sustainable. Sustainable visitor management means managing the protection, recreational use and development of natural, cultural and historic heritage to engage the visitors of today while also safeguarding options for future generations.

Two-thirds of New Zealanders (65%) agree that preservation and conservation are two of the most important issues in Aotearoa.

Summer survey data for protected natural areas show the most popular visited places where New Zealanders undertake activities to connect with nature are close to coastal areas and near population centres where people live and travel. Deeper research and analysis of our customers' preferences and decision-making when participating in the outdoors is helping us with visitor experience planning and visitor preferences for our services and facilities.

Research into heritage experiences shows that cultural heritage places engage New Zealanders as both a recreational experience and an opportunity to explore their identity as New Zealanders. This is informing our planning of visitor experiences at heritage places.



The Cape Brett Lighthouse Keepers House after repairs, now used as a unique DOC hut experience. Photo: DOC

Our Cultural Heritage Reset Programme aims to reset DOC's heritage management systems, processes, training and internal funding models to ensure better delivery of our stewardship responsibilities for heritage.

As a result of additional funding provided through Budget 2022, we have undertaken 55 heritage projects across the country, covering various heritage sites. This has included replacing cladding and weather proofing the Almer Hut in South Westland, repairing the fence around the significant Taniwha Pa in Waikato, repairing and recladding the historic Cape Brett Hut and working with iwi to establish a whare taonga to store important taonga.

Our visitor safety system manages visitor risk. This means visitors can undertake activities at different levels of risk, from a walk or picnic at a front-country site through to high-risk activities in the remotest areas of the backcountry, all in the natural setting of public conservation lands.

The damage caused by Cyclone Gabrielle and other extreme weather events affected many visitor sites and assets on public conservation land across most of the North Island. Although the scale and level of damage was unprecedented, most visitor sites were reopened within 6 months.



Almost 100 people attended the inaugural cultural wānanga at Otūkou Marae, Tūrangi, in September 2023. Photo: Bubs Smith (Ngāti Hikairo ki Tongariro)



Emerald Lakes, Tongariro National Park. Photo: Janette Asche

Kua whakaorangia ō tātou tāhuhu kōrero, kua tiakina anō hoki

Te whakatinana i ngā moemoeā o Ngāti Hikairo ki Tongariro ↓

Kei te hiahia a Ngāti Hikairo ki Tongariro me Te Papa Atawhai kia tautiaki te hunga hīkoi i te Whakawhitinga Maunga o Tongariro i te taiao ahurei o te aotūroa me te mana o Tongariro. Ko te whāinga kia whakahaeretia ngā pānga o te reinga a te tokomaha i te wāhi, me te akoako i te manuhiri kia mōhio rātou he aha i hira ai taua wāhi, me te whakahaumarau tonu i a rātou ina peka atu ki reira.

Ko ētahi o ā mātou whāinga he whakawātea i te ara mā te mana whenua kia hora manaakitanga, kia kawē i tō rātou kaitiakitanga i te taha o te manuhiri, mā te whakauru tikanga whakahaere hou pēnei i te:

- kimi rēnetia manaaki nō te tangata whenua kia pōwhiri i ngā manuhiri ki te ara, kia tika te takatū o te manuhiri, kia oti noa atu tā rātou mahi rēhita, kia mārama hoki ki te hira ā-ahurea o tēnei wāhi hira
- whakatū wānanga ā-tau, e noho nei hei herenga mō te hunga pupuru raihana kawē manuhiri katoa ki te Whakawhitinga Maunga o Tongariro, kia piki ake tō rātou mōhio ki ngā tikanga.

Mō te wānanga ahurea o tēnei tau, i pōwhiritia e Ngāti Hikairo tata ki te 100 tāngata ki te marae o Otūkou, i Tūrangi i te marama o Mahuru.

E ai ki a Ngāti Hikairo, ko te whāinga matua kia kawē kētia te whāinga i te ‘whanaketanga ahakoa he aha te utu’, i noho rā rātou hei whāinga matua i mua i te urutā o COVID-19.

Kua uru atu a Ngāti Hikairo ki Tongariro ki tēnei kaupapa i ōna taumata katoa, mai i te whakaruruhau, ngā tira mō te kaupapa, te whakawhiti kōrero me te horanga.

Our history is brought to life and protected

Bringing to life the aspirations of Ngāti Hikairo ki Tongariro ↓

Ngāti Hikairo ki Tongariro and DOC want to ensure the experience of walking the Tongariro Alpine Crossing protects the special natural environment and cultural sacredness of Tongariro. The aim is to manage the effects of high visitation while helping manuhiri to learn why the area is so special and keeping them safe when they visit.

Our goals include enabling mana whenua to demonstrate manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga to manuhiri by introducing new management approaches such as:

- having manaaki rangers who are mana whenua to welcome visitors to the track, ensuring they are properly prepared, have made a booking and understand the cultural significance of this special place
- an annual wānanga, which is a requirement for all concessionaires bringing visitors to the Tongariro Alpine Crossing so they can build on their tikanga knowledge.

For this year’s annual cultural wānanga, Ngāti Hikairo welcomed around 100 people to Otūkou Marae in Tūrangi in September.

For Ngāti Hikairo, the main objective was to initiate a shift from the ‘growth at any cost’ mindset that they felt dominated before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Ngāti Hikairo ki Tongariro are involved in this project on every level from governance, project teams, communications and delivery.

“There was a genuine passion for our mountain environment, and a commitment to maintain a responsibility towards environmental wellbeing, care, and sustainability.” – Ngāti Hikairo spokesperson Te Maari Gardiner



View over the peninsula on the Huriawa Pā walk. Photo: Shellie Evans

Ko Huriawa Pā – He tāpiritanga hou ki Tohu Whenua ↓

Kua uru mai a Huriawa Pā i Ōtākou ki te hōtaka o Tohu Whenua.²¹ Koia tēnā tō mātou wāhi Māori tuku iho i roto i te whānau o Ōtākou Tohu Whenua, kua piki nei ki te 12 te maha.

Ko te kūrae i Karitāne te wāhi Māori tuku iho tuatahi o Ōtākou kia whakamanaia mō ōna kōrero paki me ana taonga tuku iho hira.

E ai ki te heamana o Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki ki a Matapura Ellison he wāhi hira taua wāhi nā te mea koiā Te Pā a Te Wera, rangatira o Ruahikihiki, nāna i whawhai ki tana whanaunga tata ki a Taoka mō te kūrae, e mōhiotia nei ko te kūrae o Huriawa.

Te puna kaukau tai pari o Rangitoto: Ngā mahi tapitapi, whakaora hoki ↓

Kua tū a-oti ngā mahi whakaora i te puna kaukau tai pari o Rangitoto tawhito i Rangitoto i Tikapa Moana. I muri i te tapitapi i ngā pakitara, i kōunutia e mātou tētahi wharau mapu tawhito me tētahi kahupapa ehara i te tawhito. Nā ēnei mahi kua piki ngā āhuatanga katoa, tōna ātaahua, tōna pai hei tirohanga kanohi a te tangata, arā, ōna āhuatanga taketake i te hanganga o te puna mai i te ngahuru tau 1930.

E mahi tahi ana mātou me te Kaunihera ā-Rohe o Tāmaki-makaurau ki te whakatika me te whakapai ake i ngā mōrea manuhiri kua oti te tautohu, he mea ēnei me mātua huri ētahi o ngā here raihana rawa.

²¹ Ko Tohu Whenua tētahi hōtaka manuhiri e tūhono nei i ngā tāngata o Aotearoa ki ō tātou taonga tuku iho ahurei, e whakapiki nei hoki i te wairua o tō tātou tuakiri ā-whenua mā te whakatairanga i ngā wāhi tātai kōrero, ahurea tuku iho.



Paddling in the pool at Rangitoto Island, c. 1935. Photo: New Zealand Herald Archive



Rangitoto tidal swimming pool on Rangitoto Island, Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana, before restoration works in 2023. Photo: DOC



Photo during restoration works of the Rangitoto tidal swimming pool, with A-frame shed and decking removed, January 2024. Photo: DOC

Huriawa Pā – New addition to Tohu Whenua ↓

Huriawa Pā in Otago has joined the Tohu Whenua programme.²¹ This is DOC's first Māori heritage site in the Otago Tohu Whenua family, which now numbers 12.

The headland in Karitāne has become the first Māori heritage site in Otago to be officially recognised for its storytelling and significant history.

Kāti Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki chair Matapura Ellison said the site was significant because it was previously Te Pā a Te Wera (the village of Te Wera), the Ruahikihiki chief who fought with his cousin Taoka over the headland, known as Huriawa Peninsula.

²¹ Tohu Whenua is a visitor programme that connects New Zealanders with our unique heritage and enhances a sense of national identity by promoting significant historical and cultural sites.

Rangitoto tidal swimming pool: Repairs and restoration works ↓

Restoration of the historic Rangitoto tidal swimming pool on Rangitoto Island in the Hauraki Gulf/Tikapa Moana is nearing completion. As well as repairing walls, we removed an old pump shed and a non-historic platform. This has enhanced the visual heritage and landscape values from when the pool was originally built in the 1930s.

We are working closely with Auckland Council to address and remedy identified visitor safety risks, which will require some change of resource consent conditions.



The Manganui Gorge bridge formal opening. Photo: Jeremy Beckers Photography

Te Kaupapa o Taranaki Maunga He huakanga arawhiti hei tohu – te arawhiti whakairi o te Kūititanga o Manganui



Ko te arawhiti whakairi o te Kūititanga o Manganui tētahi o ngā kitenga whakamīharo o te kaupapa Whakawhitinga o Taranaki i te Papakura o Taranaki. He kōtuitanga te kaupapa i waenga i Te Papa Atawhai, i Ngā Iwi o Taranaki me Hīkina Whakatutuki.

He tika te kī he whakamīharo te arawhiti, ā, me kī, hei tohu tēnei ara mahi tahi me Ngāti Ruanui, mai i te hoahoatanga tuatahi mō tō mātou whai kia eke hei hoa Tiriti pono, hei tauira hoki mō te pēheatanga e whakapakaritia ai e tautokona ai ngā hononga ki ngā iwi.

Mā tēnei wheako kua whakaotingia ka horaina ai ētahi hīkoi tino pai i Taranaki e whakaaria ai te mana me te mauri o Taranaki, tae atu ki ngā painga ōhanga, e heke ai hoki ngā pānga taiao o te takahanga a te tangata i ēnei kāwai ara.

I tēnei tau, kua:

- oti ngā kiromita ara hīkoi 25 te tūhono, te whakahou hoki i te maunga
- huakina te arawhiti whakairi o te Kūititanga o Manganui.



The Manganui Gorge suspension bridge. Photo: Anthony Dombroski

Taranaki Maunga Project: Symbolic bridge opening – Manganui Gorge suspension bridge



The Manganui Gorge suspension bridge is one of the most striking features of the Taranaki Crossing project in the Egmont National Park. The project was a partnership between DOC, Ngā Iwi o Taranaki and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment.

While the bridge itself is impressive, the way we worked alongside Ngāti Ruanui from design to construction reflects our ambition to be an honourable Treaty partner and is an example of how relationships with iwi can be strengthened and supported.

The completed experience will provide premier walks in Taranaki that reflect the mana and mauri of Taranaki, along with economic opportunities, and reduce the environmental effects of people using these track networks.

This year, we have:

- completed 25 kilometres of connecting and upgrading walking tracks on the maunga
- opened the Manganui Gorge bridge.



The Manganui Gorge suspension bridge sculpture detail. Photo: Jeremy Beckers Photography

Te noho te aotūroa hei mea ngahau mā ngā tāngata o Aotearoa, tae atu ki te manuhiri, i runga i te haumaruru

Te whakapiki rawa i ngā huamoni hei tautoko i tētahi whatunga manuhiri toitū ōna pūtea

He tau mutunga mai o te whakamīharo te tau 2023/24 mō ngā pūtea mai i te whatunga manuhiri. I roto i ngā tau e 6 ka hipa ake nei, kua whakamahia e mātou ngā ritenga utu mātanga hei whakapiki i ngā huamoni, hei whakapiki i te whakahokinga utu mai i te whatunga manuhiri, hei whakapiki hoki i te mātauranga arumoni i roto i Te Papa Atawhai.

Kua tupu ā mātou huamoni mai i ā mātou whare ina tirohia te 'āhuatanga tūturu' mā te 27%.²² Ahakoa i heke ngā huamoni utu kaiwhakamahi whare i roto i ngā tau o te urutā o COVID-19, kua tino ora mai ināianei, ā, i tēnei tau ahumoni i eke ki \$25.4 miriona, kei runga ake i ngā taumata o mua atu i COVID-19. Hei waitohu tēnei i tētahi pikinga ake 26% mai i tērā tau, nā te kaha o te hiahia i te motu nei, me te kahanga ake o te whakamahi ritenga utu tōtika.

Whakamahi ai mātou i ētahi rautaki whakarite utu huhua, me te kawē hurihanga arotake utunga. He roa kē atu pea i te 6 marama ēnei arotake nā te mea, me tango raraunga mai i ō mua tau hei pūtake, me kōrero tahi me te hunga pupuru pānga, me whakaoti wawe kia pai ai te whakamōhiotanga atu ngā utunga hou i mua i te mahi rēhitatanga a te tangata mō te tau hou.

E noho ana te whakapiki i ngā ahumoni hei taputapu e piki nei tōna hira mō te whakapiki i te toitū ahumoni o te whatunga manuhiri, kia taea ai te utu, kia tutuki hoki ngā hiahia o ngā tāngata o te motu nei, e huri haere ana i te takanga o te wā.

Te whakatutuki o ngā Hikoī Hira

Ko ngā Hikoī Hira tētahi o ngā mahi hākinakina aotūroa ingoa nui o Aotearoa, e tāpae nei i te toi o ngā wheako manuhiri o te ao, me ngā horanga whenua huhua. I hangaia ngā Hikoī Hira hei whakaheke i te pānga o ngā manuhiri ki ngā ara hikoī ingoa-nui. Tekau ngā Hikoī Hira e wātea ana, mai i te puku me te rāwhiti o Te Ika-a-Māui ki Murihiku.

Ngā mahi kua mahia e mātou i tēnei tau

- Te whakatikatika i te Ara Hikoī o Heaphy mō te tau 2023/24 i muri i te tuinga (te whakangaromanga o ētahi arawhiti e toru me ngā horo i runga i ngā ara) nā Huripari Dovi.
- Te Whakapai ake i Te Ara Hikoī o Hump Ridge, me te Hump Ridge Track Charitable Trust, e tika ai te ara kia huakina hei Hikoī Hira 11 hei te marama o Whiringa-ā-nuku 2024.
- I roto i te mahi tahi me Te Uru Taumatua, kua whakatikaina te Ara Hikoī o Waikaremoana i muri i ngā tuinga a Huripari Gabrielle (ngā tuinga i ngā arawhiti me ngā waipuke o ngā wharau me ngā ara).

New Zealanders and visitors can safely enjoy the outdoors

Optimising revenue to support a financially sustainable visitor network

We had a record year in 2023/24 for visitor network revenue. Over the past 6 years, we have used specialist pricing to increase revenue and improve cost recovery from the visitor network and improve commercial understanding within DOC.

Our facility revenue has grown in 'real terms' by 27%.²² Although facility user fee revenue fell during the COVID-19 pandemic, it has since recovered and this financial year was \$25.4 million, exceeding pre-COVID-19 levels. This represents a 26% increase from last year due to strong domestic demand and greater use of equitable pricing.

We use various pricing strategies and work to a cycle of fee reviews. Reviews can take more than 6 months because they build on data from previous seasons, involve stakeholder engagement, and are completed in time for new fees to be communicated before bookings open for the next season.

Optimising revenue through pricing is an increasingly important tool for improving the financial sustainability of the visitor network, to be more affordable and effectively meet the changing needs of New Zealanders.

Great Walks performance

Great Walks are one of Aotearoa New Zealand's most iconic outdoor activities, offering exceptional visitor experiences and outstanding landscapes. The Great Walks were created to reduce the effect of visitors on iconic tramping tracks. Ten Great Walks are available, from the central and eastern North Island to the lower South Island.

What we have been working on this year

- Getting the Heaphy Track repaired for the 2023/24 season after the damage (destruction of three bridges and slips on tracks) caused by Cyclone Dovi.
- Upgrading the Hump Ridge Track, with the Hump Ridge Track Charitable Trust getting the track ready to open as the 11th Great Walk in October 2024.
- Alongside Te Uru Taumatua, getting the Lake Waikaremoana Track repaired after the damage caused by Cyclone Gabrielle (damage to bridges and flooding of huts and tracks).

²² Ka uru ki tēnei tauanga te whakapikinga utu i roto i ngā tau e 6 ka hipa ake nei.

²² This takes account of inflation over the past 6 years.

I pēhea ngā Hīkoi Hira i tēnei tau?

Mō te nuinga, i kitea he pikinga ake o ngā Hīkoi Hira i te tau 2023/24 tēnā i tō mua tau. I te tiketike tonu te harikoa kiritaki, i piki ake te maha o ngā moenga pō i rēhitatia, waihoki te tokomaha o ngā manuhiri, me tētahi pikinga ake 19% i te taha huamoni, whakahokinga utu hoki. I takea mai tēnei i te tautoko mai o ngā tāngata o Aotearoa, me te pikinga ake, e tupu tonu nei, o te manuhiri. Kei Ripanga 5 ngā tawhā whakatutuki me ngā hua mō ngā Hīkoi Hira mō 2023/24.

Ripanga 5. Ngā tawhā whakatutuki mō ngā Hīkoi Hira, 2023/24.

Tawhā pai mahi	Te hua
Harikoa kiritaki	Me kī, kei te ahu tonu te harikoa kiritaki i te ara whakatutuki ūnga, ā, kua piki ki runga ake i tō tērā tau. E haere tonu ana ngā mahi whakapiki i te māramatanga o te manuhiri ki te tikanga o te tautiaki taiao, me te tūhono ki te ahurea Māori.
Te mōrea me te haumarū manuhiri	E tino whakahaeretia ana ngā Hīkoi Hira kia eke ki ō rātou taumata mōrea manuhiri i tautohutia. Kua takoto he mahere whakahaere mōrea mō te nuinga o ngā Hīkoi Hira; mehemea kāore anō he mahere, kei te haere ngā ritenga whakahaere mōrea.
Te whakamahinga me te hauora ahumoni	I piki ake ngā moenga pō i rēhitatia mā te 16%, ā, i piki ngā huamoni mā te 19% mai i tō mua tau. Ko te matapae ka eke te whakahokinga utu ki te takiwā o te 97% mō tēnei tau ahumoni, ā, he pikinga tēnei i tō mua tau, me te toharite 5 tau o 81%.
Ngā whare me ngā rawa	Mō te nuinga, kua kitea he painga ake o te tū me te kounga o ngā whare me ngā rawa o ngā Hīkoi Hira, tēnā i tō mua tau. E noho ana ko te pupuru i ngā whare me ngā rawa, ngā ara me ngā mea katoa i te taumata tika hei pīkauranga nui, nā ngā herenga ā-pūtea.
Ngā tukuwaro	Kua tīmata mātou ki te ine i ngā tukuwaro i ngā Hīkoi Hira. E piki haere tonu ana ngā tukunga mō ia tangata o te motu, me te pikinga ake o te ōwehenga o ngā tukuwaro a Te Papa Atawhai. I tēnei tau, nā ngā Hīkoi Hira tētahi 4% o te tapeke katoa o ngā tuku waro o Te Papa Atawhai. I tēnei wā, kāore kau he ūnga i āta tautuhitia, mō ngā Hīkoi Hira.

Te pūnaha mōrea, haumarū manuhiri



I roto i ngā tau ruarua ka hipa ake nei, kua waihangatia anō, kua tūturu kē anō tō mātou pūnaha haumarū. Ka uru ki tēnei ko ēnei āhuatanga e whai ake nei.

- I muri i te horanga o ngā tikanga whakahaere haumarū kia whakawhanaketia ētahi Mahere Whakahaere Pae 77, ā, ka whai i muri ko ētahi atu mahere 300. Ko tētahi o ngā hua mai i ngā mahere ko te Mahere mō Mount Richmond Forest Park, he pakari kē atu tōna arotahi ki ngā akoranga haumarū i roto i ngā rohe whā e whakahaere ana i te punanga.
- He tikanga aromatawai mōrea pakari hei aromatawai i te mōrea horonga whenua. I whakamahia tēnei i te Ara Pakihi i te Tai Rāwhiti, he maha ōna mōrea horonga, kinonga hoki

i Huripari Gabrielle. Nā te aromatawai i waitohu ngā wāhi i hiahia ai he tohu, he maioro pai ake hoki.

- He tuhinga aratohu hou mō te whakahaere mōrea.
- He whakahoutanga o ā mātou tuhinga pūnaha me ā mātou paemana whakapūrongo. E noho tonu ana ko ngā pānui hei ara hira mō te akoako i te manuhiri mō ngā tikanga haumarū. I te Punanga ā-Motu o ngā Roto o Rotoiti me Rotoroa, kua tautokona e mātou ētahi pānui hou, me ētahi atu whakapikinga ake, nā mātou ētahi, nā ō mātou hoa kōtui ētahi.

How have the Great Walks gone this year?

Overall, the Great Walks in the 2023/24 season showed improvement on the previous season. Customer satisfaction continues to be high, an increase was recorded in bednights booked and visitor numbers, along with a 19% increase in revenue and cost recovery. This was due to the continued support from New Zealanders and a growing number of international visitors. Table 5 shows the performance parameters and results for the Great Walks for 2023/24.

Table 5. Great Walks performance parameters, 2023/24.

Performance parameter	Result
Customer satisfaction	Overall customer satisfaction continues the trend of meeting targets and has improved on the previous season. Work to improve includes increasing visitors' understanding of conservation and connecting to Māori culture.
Visitor risk and safety	The Great Walks are being managed to their designated visitor risk levels. Risk management plans are in place for most Great Walks; where those plans are not yet in place, hazard management procedures are operating.
Use and financial health	The bednights booked improved by 16% and revenue was up 19% from the previous season. Cost recovery is estimated to be about 97% for this financial year, which is an increase from the previous year, with an overall 5-year average of 81%.
Facilities	Overall, the condition and quality of Great Walk facilities show improvement on the previous year. Keeping facilities, tracks and structures to their required standard continues to be a challenge due to budgetary constraints.
Carbon emissions	We have started to measure carbon emissions on the Great Walks. Emissions per visitor continue to increase along with an increasing proportion of DOC's total emissions. This year, Great Walks made up about 4% of total DOC carbon emissions. Currently, no defined target is in place for the Great Walks.

Visitor risk and safety system



Over the past few years, our visitor safety system has been rebuilt and matured. This has involved the following.

- The rollout of new safety management has resulted in the development of 77 Site Control Plans, with around 300 to come. Benefits from the new plans include the Mount Richmond Forest Park Plan, which has an improved focus on safety messaging between the four districts that manage the park.
- Robust hazard assessment methodology to assess landslide risk. This was used on the Pakihi Track in the East Coast region, which had landslide risks and Cyclone Gabrielle damage. The assessment showed where improved signage and barriers were needed.
- A new guidance document for hazard management.
- A refresh of our system documents and reporting dashboards. Signage continues to be an important channel to communicate safety information to visitors. In Nelson Lakes National Park, we have supported several signage interventions, along with other improvements delivered by us and our partners.



Dolomite Point redevelopment project build. Photo: DOC



Tramper on the Pike29 Memorial Track. Photo: Neil Silverwood

Ngā kaupapa tūāhanga rautaki ↓

E mahi ana mātou puta noa i te motu ki te hora kaupapa tūāhanga, hōtaka hoki hei tautoko i ngā wheako manuhiri, tae atu ki ēnei.

- whakaotingia ngā whakapikinga mō te haumaruru manuhiri (ngā whakapainga rerenga motokā, mō te hunga hīkoi hoki, he whakawhitinga huarahi matua hoki).

Te kaupapa whakahou i Dolomite Point

Tā tēnei kaupapa he whai kia whakahoutia, kia whakatūturu mā te wā roa ngā whare manuhiri me ngā wheako i Dolomite Point, i Punakaiki, e whakatūturu nei i te ora o tētahi wāhi ingoa nui o Te Tai Poutini, me te whakapiki i ōna hua mō te tini tau.

I tēnei tau, kua:

- whakaoti mātou i te turakitanga o te pūtahi manuhiri tawhito tae atu ki te kōnutanga tēpoko
- tīmata i te hanganga o te whakaaturanga rongorau manuhiri hou, me ngā whare manuhiri hou (nō Ngāti Waewae ake te whare, ko te iwi te rōpū whakahaere, ko tō mātou pūtahi manuhiri te kairēti i te whare)
- oti tētahi ara hīkoi, paihikara 4.2 kiromita te roa e tūhono ana i ngā whare ngahautanga manuhiri o Punakaiki me te whakawhanaketanga ki te tūranga motokā ki te raki te hanga

Te Kaupapa Whakawhiti o Pike River Mine

I te marama o Whiringa-ā-rangi 2010, 29 ngā kaimahi maina i mate i te maina waro o Te Awa o Pike, i raro i te pae maunga o Paparoa, i Te Tai Poutini, i Te Wāipounamu. I te tau 2015 i whakaae te Kāwanatanga ki ētahi kōkiri. I whakaarotia ēnei hei whakamaumaharanga mau tonu, me te whakaaro, ka ara ake he painga ōhanga i ēnei mā ngā hapori o Te Tai Poutini.

I tēnei tau, kua:

- whakatuwheratia tētahi ara peka 11 kiromita te roa, e mōhiotia nei ko Te Ara Whakamaumahara o Pike29, hei tūhono i te Ara o Paparoa ki te wāhi o te Maina o Te Awa o Pike
- whakatuwheratia te rori o Te Awa o Pike ki te iwi tūmatanui, taea noatia te tomokanga ki Te Ara Whakamaumahara o Pike29, tata ki Te Maina o Te Awa o Pike.

Strategic infrastructure projects ↓

Across the country, we have been working on strategic infrastructure projects and programmes that support visitor experiences, these include the following.

Dolomite Point redevelopment project

This project aims to modernise and future-proof visitor facilities and experiences at Dolomite Point, Punakaiki, securing a West Coast visitor icon and increasing long-term value.



This year we have:

- completed demolition of the old visitor centre including asbestos removal
- started construction of new multimedia visitor exhibition and visitor facilities (the building is owned and operated by Ngāti Waewae with our visitor centre as a tenant)
- completed a 4.2 kilometre pedestrian and cycle path linking Punakaiki visitor attractions and the northern car park redevelopment
- completed upgrades to improve visitor safety (traffic and pedestrian improvements, safer highway crossings).

Pike River Mine transition project

In November 2010, 29 miners lost their lives in the Pike River coal mine, under the Paparoa Range on the West Coast of the South Island. In 2015, the Government agreed to several initiatives. These are intended to serve as an enduring memorial, along with bringing economic benefits to communities on the West Coast.



This year, we have:

- opened an 11 kilometre side track, the Pike29 Memorial Track, connecting the Paparoa Track with the Pike River Mine site
- opened the Pike Valley Road to the public up to the Pike29 Memorial Track entrance, towards the Pike River Mine.



The new 58m Edwin Burn swing bridge, Tuatāpere Hump Ridge Track. Photo: DOC



Viewing area on McCallums Mill Road. Photo: DOC

Te kaupapa Hīkoi Hira o Hump Ridge

Kei Tuatāpere te ara o Hump Ridge, kei Te Wāhipounamu, tētahi Wāhi Hira ā-Ao i Te Tonga mā Uru o Aotearoa. Mā tēnei ara ka pekapeka te hunga hīkoi mā ētahi horanga whenua whakamīharo, matahuhua hoki, tae atu ki ngā kitenga moana, takutai one, ngahere māori me tētahi taiao maunga, whai taumāihi pākeho tiketike. I te tau 2019, i kōwhiria te ara 60 kiromita te roa kia whakahoutia, kia noho mai he wheako haumarū kē atu, rōnaki kē atu puta noa ōna whenua whakaoho mauri, uaua hoki. Mā te mahi tahi ki ngā hoa kaupapa me ngā kaupupuru pānga taketake, ko tā mātou e whai nei kia whakahoutia te Ara Hīkoi o Hump Ridge i Tuatāpere ki te taumata Hīkoi Hira. Mā reira ka noho hei wheako manuhiri hira, e whakaatatia ai ngā kōrero ahurea hira me ngā painga kanorau koiōra o te takiwā.

I tēnei tau, kua:

- oti te 89% o ngā whakahoutanga ara hīkoi
- oti te hanganga o te arawhiti whakairi o Edwin Burn
- oti te hanganga me te whakanohonga mai o te nuinga o ngā wae kōrero paki, whakamāoritanga hoki
- whakahoutia te whakapikinga ake me te whakawhānuitanga o te tūranga waka o Rarakau.

Te kaupapa o Ōpārara Arches

Kei te Punanga ā-Motu o Kahurangi te raorao o Ōpārara kei te Tai Poutini o Te Waipounamu, ā, e mōhiotia ana mō ōna painga kanorau koiōra tiketike. Hei kāinga tēnei mō ētahi o ngā ana awa pākeho rahi rawa i Ahitereiria me Aotearoa, mō tētahi āhuahira karst, mō ētahi wheua tata ki te whaipara, me ētahi tupu, kararehe onge tonu, hira hoki, tae atu ki te whio/blue duck, ngā ngata *Powelliphanta* me ngā pūngāwerewere *Spelungula*. Ko te whāinga kia horaina he tūhanga hei tiaki i tēnei wāhi whakamīharo, tairongo hoki o te Punanga ā-Motu o Kahurangi, me te whakapiki i te haumarū manuhiri.

I tēnei tau, kua:

- whakatuwheratia tētahi taumata tiroiro i Te Rori o McCallums Mill
- whakapikia te haumarū me te pakaritanga rori i tētahi rori e 4 kiromita o te Rori o McCallums Mill.

Hump Ridge Great Walk project

The Tuatāpere Hump Ridge Track is located in Te Wāhipounamu Southwest New Zealand World Heritage Site. It takes walkers through spectacular and diverse landscapes, including seascapes, sandy beaches, native forests and an alpine environment with soaring limestone tors. In 2019, the 60 kilometre track was chosen to be upgraded to offer visitors a safer, smoother experience across its stunning and challenging terrain. By working with project partners and key stakeholders, our goal is to upgrade the Tuatāpere Hump Ridge Track to Great Walk standard. This will make it an outstanding visitor experience reflecting the significant cultural, heritage and biodiversity values of the area.



This year, we have:

- completed 89% of track construction upgrades
- completed construction of the Edwin Burn swing bridge
- completed production and installation of most of the storytelling and interpretation elements
- completed the upgrade and extension of the Rarakau car park.

Ōpārara Arches project

The Ōpārara Basin is located in the Kahurangi National Park, on the West Coast of the South Island, and is known for its high biodiversity values. It is home to the largest limestone river caves in Australasia, numerous other karst features, sub-fossil bones, and rare and significant flora and fauna including whio/blue duck, *Powelliphanta* snails and *Spelungula* spiders. The goal is to provide infrastructure that protects this spectacular and sensitive part of the Kahurangi National Park and improve visitor safety.



This year, we have:

- opened a viewing area on McCallums Mill Road
- improved driver safety and road resilience along a further 4 kilometres of McCallums Mill Road.



Tāne Mahuta, Waipoua Forest. Photo: Natalia Volna, itravelNZ

Te kaupapa Rākau Rangatira

Tā tēnei kaupapa he whai kia tiakina te hauora o te Ngahere o Waipoua i Te Tai Tokerau kei raru i ngā pānga o te mahi tāpoi me te māuiui kauri mai i tēnei wāhi ingoa nui, kei reira a Tāne Mahuta, Te Matua Ngahere me ētahi atu kauri nui whakaharahara. E horaina ana i roto i te kōtuitanga ki Te Iwi o Te Roroa.

Mā te kaupapa e whakaū te tomokanga haumaruru tūturu tonu mā te manuhiri. Mā konei hoki ka pūmau te mana kaitiaki o Te Roroa, ka riro mā rātou e manaaki te hunga haere mai, ka wātea hoki he wāhanga hei hora i ā rātou kōrero mō Waipoua, e hōhonu kē atu ai te ruku a te manuhiri ki ngā āhuatanga o te ngahere.

I tēnei tau, kua:

- whakaotingia te wāhanga tuatahi o te tuhinga pakihī me te tuku i te karanga tonu mō te whakakapinga o te arawhiti hīkoi tomokanga o nāianeī, tae atu ki te hīkoi paraki me te kahupapa tiro-tiro ki Tāne Mahuta ki Rākau Rangatira, arā, ka hangaia hei ngā marama whakamutunga o 2024
- tukua he pūtea ki a Te Roroa mō te waihanga me te tuku mai i ētahi taonga, mahi toi hoki hei tautoko i te hōkai katoa o ngā tūāhanga ka horaina i roto i te kaupapa.

23 Ko ngā wharau S70 he momo wharau i hangaia e te New Zealand Forestry Service hei nohonga mō āna kaupupuhi tia. I āta hoahoatia ēnei kia māmā, kia ngāwari te utu, kia pakari, ā, i taea te kōpaki kia haria ki te pae e whakatūria ai mā te waka whakatopa, mā te rererangi parirau pūmau rānei. Tata tonu te wharau o Jacko Flat Hut ki tōna tū taketake, arā, kāore anō kia rerekē, mai o tōna hanganga i te ngahuru tau 1960. Hei tauira ātaahua tēnei o tētahi wāhi hira o ngā hītori o te tuawhenua o Aotearoa.

Kua whakahoutia te kanohi o te Wharau o Jacko Flat

He wharau tawhito te wharau o Jacko Flat Hut S70²³ nā te New Zealand Forestry Service i waihanga i te ngahuru tau 1960. Kei te Crooked Valley i Te Tai Poutini o te Waipounamu tēnei wharau, ā, hei wāhi tēnei i tētahi ara whenua taratahi e paingia ana e te tangata, kei reira ētahi ngahere ua mahana o nehe, ētahi tihī maunga e tupuria ana e te haumata, e tere nei ōna hārotoroto ātaahua. Ko ētahi o ngā tapinga o te wharau ko te whakakapi i te tuanui, ngā pou me ngā paraki papa pirau, te whakatika i te tumere, te pākaiahi, te matapihi me te whare paku, te peita i roto i waho hoki, tae atu ki te papa. I hangaia hoki he wharau wahie ki ngā taputapu me ngā rākau i whakaorangia i muri i ngā tapinga.

Ngā mahi whakatikatika i te arawhiti i Te Rori o Wilmot Pass

Ko tēnei mea te Rori o Wilmot Pass tētahi rori tūhono 21 kiromita te roa i waenga i te Pae ki te Hauāuru, ki te Roto o Manapōuri me Deep Cove, i Pātea (Doubtful Sound). Ko tēnei rori kei te Punanga ā-Motu o Te Whakataka-kārehu-a-Tamatea, e noho nei hei wāhanga o tētahi Wāhi Hira ā-Ao i Te Tonga mā Uru o Aotearoa. Kua tīmata tā mātou whakatikatika i ētahi arawhiti e toru kia pai ai te whakawhiti a ētahi tāngata neke atu i te 80,000 ia tau.



The team waiting for the helicopter flight out of Jacko Flat Hut after completing Fit For Purpose work. From left to right: Ben Pigott (western South Island Inspector), Mike Detlaff (western South Island Inspector), Casey Rhodes (Greymouth Historic Ranger), Matt Ainge (Reefton Heritage and Visitor Ranger). Photo: Ben Pigott

Rākau Rangatira project

This project aims to protect the health of Waipoua Forest in Northland from the effects of tourism and risks of kauri disease at the icon site that includes Tāne Mahuta, Te Matua Ngahere and other kauri giants. It is delivered in partnership with Te Iwi o Te Roroa.

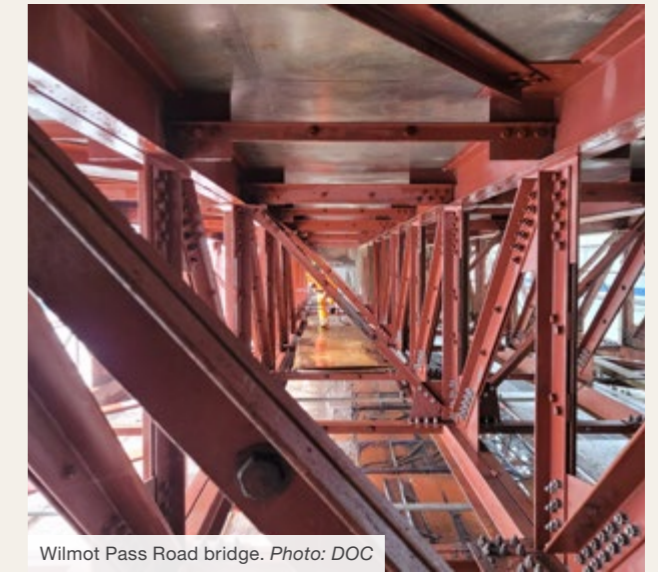


The project will ensure safe and enduring visitor access. It will also increase the ability of Te Roroa to act as kaitiaki, provide manaaki and enable a platform for sharing their story of the history of Waipoua, in a more meaningful and immersive visitor experience.

This year, we have:

- completed the phase one detailed business case and released the tender for the replacement of the existing access pedestrian bridge, boardwalk and viewing platform at Tāne Mahuta to Rākau Rangatira, to be constructed in late 2024
- granted funding to Te Roroa for production and supply of taonga and artwork to support the full scope of infrastructure to be delivered by the project.

23 The S70s were a style of hut built by the New Zealand Forestry Service for deer cullers. Designed to be lightweight, cost-effective and robust, they could be bundled up to be delivered to site via helicopter or fixed wing aircraft. Jacko Flat Hut is in near original condition, going largely unchanged since its construction in the 1960s. It is an excellent example of an important part of New Zealand's backcountry history.



Wilmot Pass Road bridge. Photo: DOC

Jacko Flat Hut receives a facelift

Jacko Flat Hut is an old New Zealand Forestry Service S70²³ built in the 1960s. It is located in the Crooked Valley on the West Coast of the South Island and is part of a popular backcountry route taking in primeval temperate rainforests, tussock-covered tops and tarn-studded mountain ranges. Repairs to the hut included replacing the roof, bearers, piles and rotten floorboards, repairing the chimney, hearth, window and toilet, and painting the interior and exterior including the floor. A woodshed was also built using salvaged materials from the repairs.



Wilmot Pass Road bridge remediation works

The Wilmot Pass Road is a 21 kilometre link road between West Arm, Lake Manapouri and Deep Cove, Doubtful Sound. It is located within the Fiordland National Park, which forms part of the Te Wāhipounamu Southwest New Zealand World Heritage Site. We have started maintenance on the three bridges to allow access to continue for more than 80,000 people a year.



He whakahaere ingoa-nui a Te Papa Atawhai

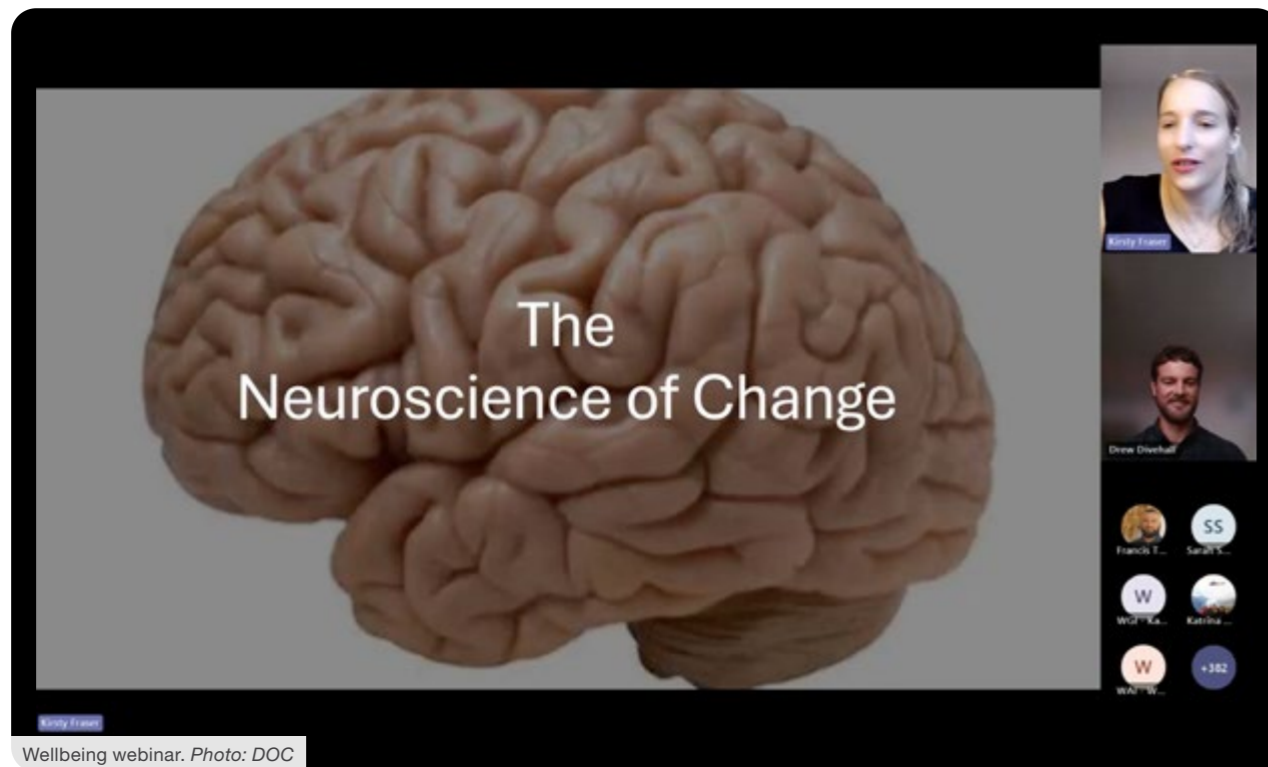
Kia kīa ai tēnei he hinonga rawe ki te mahi i roto,
he whakahaere rawe hei hoa mahi hoki, me mātua whakaū
mātou i tō mātou toitū ahumoni, me te mahi kei makere
atu ngā painga kua mahia mō te tautiaki taiao.

DOC is a great organisation

To ensure we are a great place to work and a great
organisation to work with, we need to ensure financial
sustainability without reversing the gains we have
made for conservation.



Whakahao/pakake/sea lion pups playing at Hoopers Inlet, Otago.
Photo: Michael Hayward



He hōtaka mahi tā mātou hei tautoko i ngā kaimahi, hei hanga pūmanawa, hei whakapiki hoki i te āhua o tā mātou whakahaere i ā mātou pūtea me ō mātou rawa. Ka uru ki ēnei, ko te:

- whakatū rangatū kaikōrero tuihono ia marama e kīa nei 'Our Strategy in Action', he mea āta hoahoa kia mataora ai tō mātou rautaki. Mā konei ka horaina he whāinga wāhi hei hono atu ki ō mātou kaihautū mātāmua, hei patapatai, hei whakahōhonu hoki i tō mātou māramatanga ki ngā kaupapa matatini
- whakamahi i te Anga Whāinga Amorangi mō te pūmanawa ahurea, hei hiki hoki i ngā pūmanawa Māori ki te Karauna. Ko ētahi tauira o ngā panonitanga o ia rā hei whakapiki i ō mātou pūmanawa ko ngā panui reo Māori, e tākina atu nei i te Rautaki Reo Māori Maihi Karauna Māori mō te whakaora anō i te reo Māori

- whakatū rangatū wānanga ipurangi, awheawhe hoki mō te toiora, he mea āta hoahoa hei whakamana i ngā kaimahi kia hora mōhiotanga, taputapu hoki kia piki te kaha i te taha whaiaro, me te taha ngaio. Ko ētahi o ngā kaupapa ko te awahi i te kanorau hinengaro, te tautiaki i te tūtika o te mahi me te whānau, te whakapiki i te māramatanga hauora hinengaro, me ngā pūkenga kōrerorero māia
- whakauru kaihautū toiora 70 puta noa i te motu, kia tino wātea ai ngā ara tautoko
- whakatū pātai mōhiotanga hangarau ia marama, e taea ai e te tangata te whakapiki tōna mōhiotanga, he whakangungu tūturu rānei mō ētahi taputapu rorohiko, hōtaka rorohiko hoki.



We have a programme of work to support staff, build capability and improve the way we manage our finances and assets. This includes:

- holding a monthly online speaker series called 'Our Strategy in Action', designed to bring our strategy to life. It provides an opportunity to connect with our senior leaders, ask questions and deepen our understanding of complex topics
- using the Whāinga Amorangi Framework for cultural capability to transform leadership and lift Māori Crown Relations capability. Examples of everyday changes to grow our capability include te reo signage, which is outlined in Maihi Karauna Māori Language Strategy for Māori language revitalisation

- holding a series of wellbeing webinars and workshops, designed to empower staff and provide the knowledge and tools to thrive in both their personal and professional life. Topics include embracing neurodiversity, fostering work-life balance, and enhancing mental health awareness to mastering the art of courageous conversations
- introducing 70 wellbeing champions across the country to help make support more accessible
- holding monthly IT questions and answer sessions where people can upskill with quick tips or full training on different computer tools and programmes.

He arotahitanga kaha ake ki te whakahaere rawa

I roto i te 12 marama ka hipa ake nei, kua piki ake tō mātou arotahi ki ā mātou mahinga ā-ture, tae atu ki te tiakitanga o ngā taonga aotūroa, ahurea tuku iho, me te hora whāinga wāhi hākinakina. E whakamahia ana te pūnaha ahumoni whakahaere kua oti te whakahou hei tuhi, hei aroturuki hoki i ō mātou haupū rawa, hei whakatāhuhu mahi whakatikatika, hei tautohu hoki i ngā hiahia mō te whakahou me te haumi. Mā konei ka hua ake he māia nui atu mā te Kāwanatanga mō te toitū o te haumitanga.

Kua whakatūria hoki e mātou te Pūtahi Whakahaere Rawa hei whakapiki i te tōkeke puta noa i te ruruku me te pāhekoheko o ā mātou mahi. Mā tēnei kōwae hoki e homai he raukaha pakari ake mō te rautaki me te haumitanga rawa, te horanga kaupapa, te whakamahere me te tiroiro rawa, te pūhanga, me te whakapiki i te pai o te mahi o te pūnaha rawa.

I kawea e mātou ētahi tirohanga, i tapia rānei, i horaina rānei he whakatikatika kua whakatārewatia i mua, puta noa i ētahi wāpu, wāpu iti 17, puta noa i te motu.

I whāngaia e mātou e pūtea mō te 11,000 hāora, i whakapikia hoki tō mātou raukaha ki te hora i ngā mahi i whakatārewatia, puta noa i ngā wehenga rawa i te ripanga 6, puta noa i te motu.

Ripanga 6. Te nui o ngā rawa mahi i whakatārewatia i 2023/24.

Taitara rawa	Te maha o ngā rawa whai mahi i whakatārewatia i whāngaia ki te pūtea
Nohonga tangata	30
Wāhi Ratonga	12
Pae Hōpuni	10
Wharau	123
Rori	19
Manuhiri ara	162



Crooked Spur Hut before and after some much-needed roof remediation. Photos: DOC



Godley Head guttering replacement and asbestos remediation work – this area has been scraped, boxed and capped. Photos: Michael Hayward

Increased focus on asset management

Over the past 12 months, we have increased our focus on asset management to achieve our legislative functions, including protection of natural and historic heritage, and providing recreation opportunities. The upgraded financial and asset management system is used to record and monitor our asset base, schedule maintenance work and identify needs for renewal and investment. This will provide greater confidence to the Government for sustainability of investment.

We have also established the Asset Management Unit, to improve consistency through coordination and collaboration of our functions. This unit will provide centralised capacity for asset strategy and investment, project delivery, asset planning and inspections, and engineering as well as improving asset system performance.

We carried out inspections and repaired or delivered deferred maintenance across 17 wharves and jetties nationwide.

We funded 11,000 hours and increased our capacity to deliver previously deferred work across the asset groups in table 6 nationwide.

Table 6. Number of deferred work assets funded in 2023/24.

Asset title	Number of assets that had deferred work funded
Accommodation	30
Amenity area	12
Campsite	10
Hut	123
Road	19
Track visitor	162



The new Heaphy River Bridge. Building a bridge as big in the backcountry is a huge undertaking. Photo: DOC



Te Wharawhara/Ulva Island. Photo: Madeleine Brennan



Essential maintenance and repair materials being delivered to Campbell Island by helicopter. Photo: Kirsten Rodgers



Te Nohoaka o Tukiauau/Sinclair Wetlands restoration project. Photo: Sarah Wilcox

Te whakatutuki o ngā rawa



He pūnaha whakamahere tūmautanga pakihi ahuwhānui tō mātou. Ko te tūmautanga pakihi tētahi wāhi taketake o ā mātou hātepe ārai mōrea, haumarutanga tautiaki hoki. Ko tā te Kaupapa Here Whakahaere Tūmautanga Pakihi he whakaū kei te mārama mātou mō ngā taumahinga me ngā ratonga taketake mō te kawenga pakihi i tētahi taumata pāpaku. Ko ētahi wāhi o ēnei ko te utu i te tangata, ngā nama atu me ngā nama mai, ngā ratonga ture, te tukatuka whakaaetanga,

ngā rawa, ngā kaimahi, ngā ratonga whenua me te tautokotanga minita. E whakawhirinaki ana nā taumahinga taketake ki ō mātou pūmanawa hangarau whakawhiti mōhiotanga.

E whakahaere ana mātou i ngā rawa e eke nei ki te \$9.8 piriona te wāriu (tirohia ripanga 7). E noho ana ko ngā whenua tētahi 90% o taua rahi, ko te toenga he rawa manuhiri te nuinga pēnei i ngā rori, i ngā ara me ngā wharau.

Ripanga 7. Kōtaha rawa o Te Papa Atawhai, 2023/24

(Kua whakahanumitia ngā rawa Karauna me ngā rawa tari).

Te rōpū rawa me te momo	Te rahi e kawea ana (\$m) ²⁴	Hekenga wāriu (\$m)	Whakapaunga moni puna (\$m) ²⁵
Ngā hangarau mōhiotanga, whakawhiti kōrero hoki			
• Pūmanawa rorohiko	1.9	1.1	0.2
Kāhui motokā			
• Ngā poti	3.1	0.4	1.0
• Ngā motokā	17.3	2.4	5.5
Ngā whenua me ngā rawa			
• Ngā hanganga me ngā taputapu (ka uru ngā irirangi ki konei)	17.1	3.0	2.1
• Ngā taputapu whare me ngā piringa	3.7	0.7	0.7
• Ngā whare	85.7	2.5	35.2
• Ngā tūāhanga	88.9	2.4	4.1
Ngā rawa manuhiri me ngā taonga tuku iho (ahurea)	598.9	19.3	21.3
Ngā whenua (Karauna, tari hoki)	9,054.3	–	9.4
Ngā taiepa	26.2	2.0	1.1
TAPEKE	9,897.1	33.8	80.6

²⁴ Kei roto i tēnei ko ngā rawa kei te hangaia tonutia.

²⁵ Kāore e uru ki konei ngā whakawhitinga i waenga i ngā tari.

Asset performance



We have a comprehensive business continuity planning system in place. Business continuity is an integral part of our risk reduction and protective securities processes. The Business Continuity Management Policy ensures we are clear about the critical functions and services required for minimum business operability. These include payroll, accounts payable and receivable, legal services,

consent processing, property, human resources, geospatial services and ministerial support. Most critical functions are dependent on our information communications technology capability.

We manage assets valued at about \$9.8 billion (see table 7). Land makes up about 90% of that and the remainder is mainly visitor assets like roads, tracks and huts.

Table 7. DOC asset profile, 2023/24 (Crown and departmental assets combined).

Asset group and class	Carrying amount (\$m) ²⁴	Depreciation (\$m)	Capital expenditure (\$m) ²⁵
Information and communications technology			
• Computer software	1.9	1.1	0.2
Fleet			
• Vessels	3.1	0.4	1.0
• Motor vehicles	17.3	2.4	5.5
Property			
• Plant and equipment (including radios)	17.1	3.0	2.1
• Furniture and fittings	3.7	0.7	0.7
• Buildings	85.7	2.5	35.2
• Infrastructure	88.9	2.4	4.1
Visitor and historic (cultural) assets	598.9	19.3	21.3
Land (Crown and departmental)	9,054.3	–	9.4
Fencing	26.2	2.0	1.1
TOTAL	9,897.1	33.8	80.6

²⁴ Includes assets under construction.

²⁵ Excludes transfers between departments.



Chateau Tongariro, Whakapapa Village. Photo: Shellie Evans

Te whakatau i ngā whiringa wā roa mō te whare o te Chateau Tongariro me te whare o MetService

Ko Chateau Tongariro

Kua oti te Chateau Tongariro te whakarārangi hei whare ingoa-nui Wehenga ²⁶ e Pouhere Taonga. E tū ana te Chateau Tongariro i te tomokanga ki te Punanga ā-Motu o Tongariro. Kua whakahaeretia te whare hei hōtēra mai o te tīmatanga o 1929, te tau i hangaia ai.

I te marama o Huitanguru 2023 i poroa te rīhi, ā, i whakahokia ngā whare ki Te Papa Atawhai i te 9 Poutūterangi 2023. He ngoikoretanga mō te rū tō te whare e tika ana kia whakapakaritia, me ētahi tapinga nui e tika ana kia mahia. Kua kawea e mātou ētahi tapinga taketake, me te whakaū i ngā pūnaha whare taketake kia haere tonu, me te utu i ngā nama whakahaere pēnei i te inihua, i te hiko me ngā reiti.

Kei ngā marama tuatahi mātou o te tūhura i ngā whiringa wā roa mō te Chateau. Ka roa pea tēnei mahi inā hoki, me ata wherawhera ngā whiringa nei.

Te whare o MetService

He whare ahurei te whare o MetService i Wellington Botanic Garden ki Paekākā, ā, kua utaina he tūnga taonga tuku iho ki te whare e Te Kaunihera o Pōneke.

E whakahaere tonu ana mātou i te whare i muri te poronga o te rīhi e MetService i te marama o Haratua 2023. Kāore he tangata i te whare ināianei, kei te tūhura mātou i ngā whiringa wā roa mō tōna whakamahinga.

E tū ana te whare me te tūranga waka i ngā whenua tūmatanui, he whāiti noa te whakamahinga. He āhuetanga taketake ētahi take whakapakari whare, te karangatanga punanga o te whenua me te whāiti o ngā tikanga whakamahi whenua mō te taka whiringa mō te whare mō ngā rā kei mua.

26 Ko ngā wāhi tuku iho Wehenga 1 ngā wāhi tino hira te nui, te hua rānei ā-tātai kōrero.



MetService building. Photo: Wikimedia

Determining long-term options for the Chateau Tongariro and MetService building

Chateau Tongariro

The Chateau Tongariro is listed by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga as a Category 1 historic place,²⁶ situated at the entrance to the Tongariro National Park. The building has operated as a hotel almost continuously since 1929 when it was constructed.

In February 2023, the lease was terminated, and the buildings returned to DOC on 9 March 2023. The building has seismic strengthening issues and needs significant repairs. We have been undertaking basic repairs, keeping the core building systems operational and maintaining operational expenses such as insurance, electricity and rates.

We are in the early stages of investigating long-term options for the Chateau. This will take time because any options need to be well considered.

MetService building

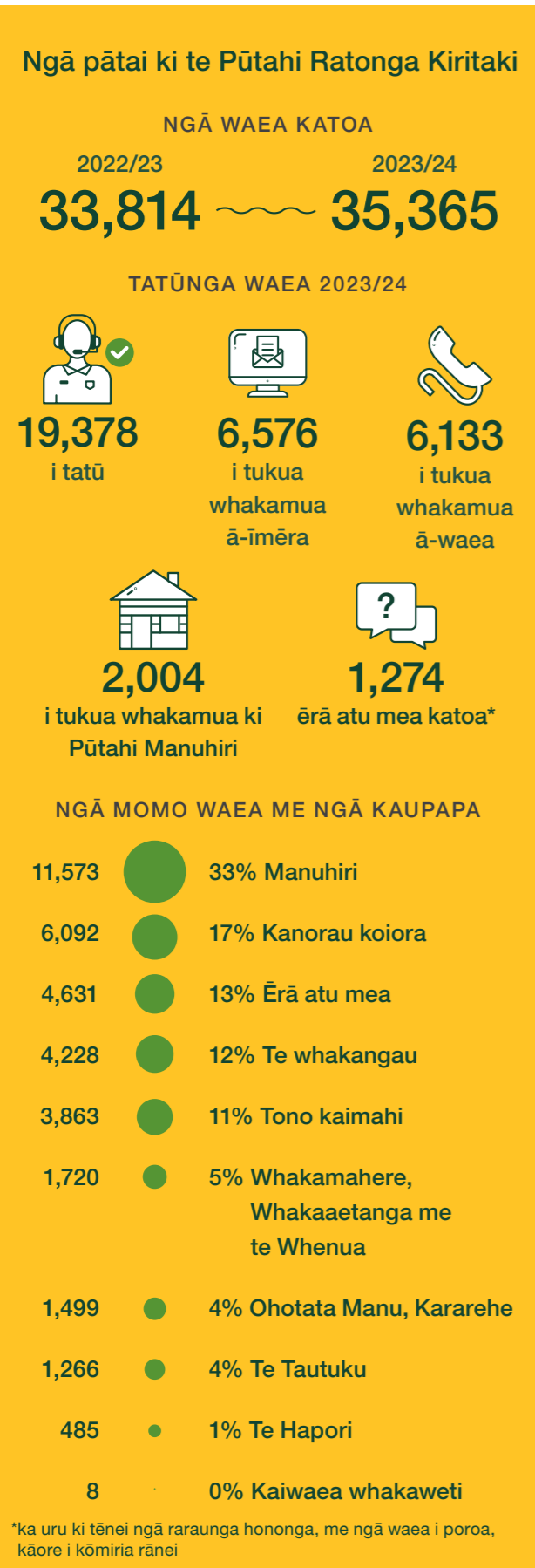
The MetService building is a prominent building located in the Wellington Botanical Gardens and has been granted heritage status by Wellington City Council.

We are maintaining the building, following termination of the lease by the MetService in May 2023. The building is unoccupied, and we are investigating long-term options for its use.

The building and car park sit on reserve land, which has restricted use. Any seismic strengthening issues, the reserve land status and restricted land use are significant factors in potential future options for the building.

26 Category 1 historic places are of special or outstanding historical heritage significance or value.

Te whakangāwari i te ratonga kiritaki i Te Papa Atawhai



Pikitia 11. Ngā pātai ki te Pūtahi Ratonga Kiritaki mō 2022/23 me 2023/24.

Kua whakangāwaritia e mātou te āhua o tā mātou hora ratonga kiritaki nā te hanga pūtahi ratonga kiritaki ā-motu (CSC), he āpiha āwhina motuhake ōna ka whakautu i ngā waea me ngā īmēra.

I te tau 2019 i whakahaeretia e mātou tētahi whakamātautau o te rohe o te rāwhiti o Te Waipounamu hei tukua i ngā nama waea tari ki tētahi tangata takitahi, māna e whakautu ngā pātai īmēra ahuhānui. I tutuki pai te whakamātautau, he kakama kē atu te whakautu i ngā pātai, he iti iho ngā pōreareatanga mā ngā kaimahi tautoko pakihī.

I whakarewaina te CSC i roto i te rohe whakamutunga, te Tauihu o te Waka-a-Māui, i te marama o Haratua 2023.

I whakaurua mai tētahi nama waea tōtahi 0800 ASK DOC (0800 275 362) i te marama o Huitanguru 2024, ā, hei whakakapi tēnei i ētahi waea takitahi 49 ka whakamutua atu nei, me te whakangāwari i ngā ara waea mai mā ō mātou kiritaki.

Kua whakahekea ō mātou pūtahi manuhiri ki te 14 i tēnei tau, i muri i te katinga o ō mātou pūtahi manuhiri tāone nui mātāmua e whā. Nā ngā panonitanga o te rerenga mai o te manuhiri me ngā āhuatanga ahumoni kua tiro mātou ki ētahi ara rerekē mō te hora mōhiotanga i te wā tika, mā ngā ara tika anō hoki.

Ka whiwhi mōhiotanga whai take te CSC mai i ngā tira whakaroto hei tautoko i te hanganga o te kahupapa mōhiotanga nui tonu o te pūtahi, kia ōrite ai ngā akoranga i te iwi, kia pai hoki ngā wheako mā te kiritaki, nā ngā whakautu tere kē atu.

Ko ētahi o ngā pātai he pātai mō ngā hōtaka mahi me ngā mahi meāke ka tū, pēnei i ngā mahinga 1080, ngā ratonga rēhita, manuhiri hoki, ngā kaupapa tiaki taiao, te pāho me te whakawhiti kōrero, me ngā hāereere kaimahi. Ka tūhonohono auau mātou ki ngā tira pāhopori, paetukutuku hoki, kia tika ai ngā pātai auau me ngā mōhiotanga e tonoa ana mā te CSC i ō mātou pūhara o waho. Kei te pikitia 11 te wāwāhanga o ngā momo me te maha o ngā waea i tutuki pai i roto i 2023/24.

Simplifying customer service at DOC

We have simplified how we provide customer service by creating a national customer service centre (CSC) with dedicated agents who respond to phone calls and emails.

In 2019 we ran a pilot in our eastern South Island region to direct office phone numbers to one central person and respond to general enquiry emails. The pilot was successful, queries were answered more efficiently and interruptions to business support staff were reduced.

The CSC has been rolled out with the last region, northern South Island, added in May 2023.

A centralised phone number 0800 ASK DOC (0800 275 362) was introduced in February 2024 and will replace 49 individual phone lines, which are being phased out, simplifying how customers can contact us.

Our visitor centres have been reduced to 14 this year, after the closure of our four major urban visitor centres. Changing visitor patterns and financial circumstances mean we need to look at different ways to deliver information at the right time and in the right ways.

The CSC receives valuable information from internal teams to support building the centre's extensive knowledge base, to enable consistent messaging and provide a positive experience for customers with faster handling of queries.

Queries include upcoming programmes and events, such as 1080 operations, booking and visitor services, whitebait compliance, conservation projects, media and communications, and staff whereabouts. We connect frequently with the social media and web teams to ensure frequently asked questions and information being requested via the CSC are available and accurate on our external platforms. Figure 11 gives a breakdown of the types and number of calls resolved during 2023/24.

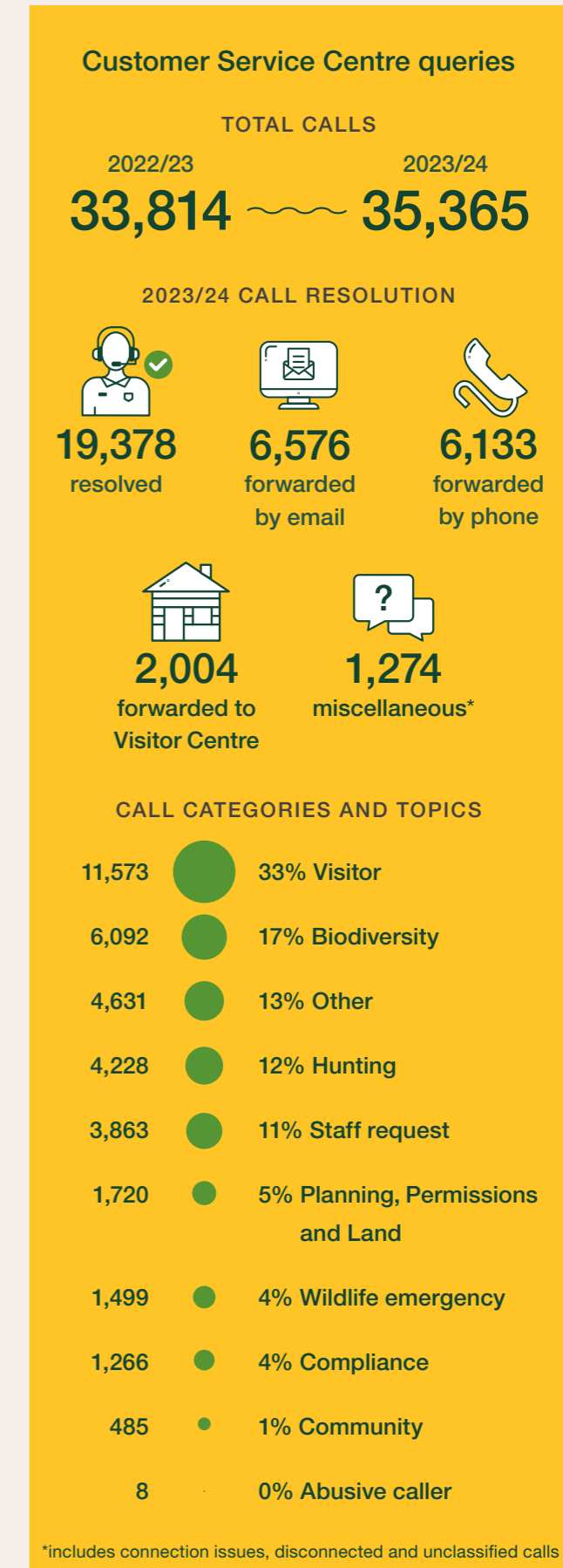


Figure 11. Customer Service Centre queries for 2022/23 and 2023/24.



Kōkako translocation, helicopter flight. Photo: DOC



Working at DOC, Tararua Forest Park, Wairarapa. Photo: DOC

Te hauora, te haumaru me te tautiaki ↓

I te tau 2023/24 i haere tonu tā mātou mahi whakahaere mōrea taketake. I roto i te tau, i tāmata mātou i tā mātou pūnaha ārai mōrea ‘mahi i ngā wāhi tiketike’ mō te mahi i runga arawhata, ngā tīrewa, ngā taura me ngā taputapu tāwēwē pari hei mahi i ngā mahi tautiaki taiao. Kei te Ripanga 8: ngā tūponotanga e mate rawa ai pea te tangata mā te momo mōrea me te tau ahumoni.

Ripanga 8. Ngā tūponotanga e mate ai pea he tangata, mā te momo takenui, me te tau ahumoni.

Mōrea takenui	Tau ahumoni			
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Kani mīhini	5	2**	2**	2
Te whakamahi waka whakatopa	27	15	25	18
Te taraiwa motokā i te rori	53	39	40	49
Te mahi i ngā wāhi tiketike	1	2	1	2

Kia mārama: **He rerekē i tō mua Pūrongo ā-Tau, nā tētahi panonitanga kōmaka.

I whakapūrongotia tētahi pikinga ake o ngā raruraru i ngā marama whakamutunga o 2023/24, i kaha ake ai ngā tuma me ngā whakaweti i ā mātou kaimahi, kaikirimana rānei, me te takakino taputapu e pā ana ki ngā tikanga ārai kaikonihī e whakamahia nei e Te Papa Atawhai. E āta titiro mārika ana mātou ki ēnei āhuatanga, me te whakaaro ka hoatu pea he whakangungu whakararau i ēnei momo raru ki ētahi tira motuhake, ki te hiahiatia.

E noho ana ā mātou herenga i raro i Persons Conducting Businesses or Undertakings me ō mātou herenga i raro i te Ture mō te Hauora me Te Noho Haumarū i Te Wāhi Mahi 2015 hei mahi nui. I roto i te tau, i whakaurua e mātou tētahi herenga haumarū ‘tohu mō mua i te tīmatanga’ kia whakanohoia e ā mātou kaikirimana he pūnaha haumarū pakari i mua i te mahi mā mātou.

Health, safety and security ↓

In 2023/24 we continued our work on managing critical risk. During the year, we refreshed our ‘working at height’ risk control system, covering the use of ladders, scaffolding, ropes and abseil equipment to undertake conservation work. Table 8 lists potential fatal incidents by type of risk and financial year.

Table 8. Incidents with fatal potential, by critical risk and financial year.

Critical risk	Financial year			
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Chainsaw	5	2**	2**	2
Helicopter use	27	15	25	18
On-road vehicle driving	53	39	40	49
Work at height	1	2	1	2

Note: **Differs from the previous Annual Report, due to a change in classification.

An increase in incidents was reported in the latter part of 2023/24 that involved threats and harassment of staff and contractors and vandalism of property related to predator control methods used by DOC. We are monitoring the situation closely and more de-escalation training may be provided to specific teams if required.

Our overlapping duties with other Persons Conducting Businesses or Undertakings and our legal obligations under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 remain a significant area of work. During the year, we introduced a safety ‘pre-qualification’ requirement to help ensure contractors have robust safety systems in place before working for us.



Transporting tīti/sooty shearwater for translocation. Photo: DOC

Te whakapakari pūmanawa kaimahi mahinga aroākapa ↓

I roto i te tau 2023/24 i mahi mātou i tētahi rautaki hei whakapiki hiahia whakapakari pūmanawa mō ā mātou kaimahi mahinga aroākapa. Tētahi wāhi o te rautaki he tūtohu, ina huia katoatia, ka whakapiki i te akoranga me te purutanga mātauranga, me te aha ka piki te kakama mē ētahi atu painga ake o ngā mahinga aroākapa. Ko ētahi o ēnei ko te hoahoa me te whakawhanaketanga o ngā ara ako me ngā hōtaka, he whakapikinga raraunga, akoranga hoki, me te whakawhanaketanga o tētahi Anga Pūmanawa Pūkenga Taiao Mahi matua.

Ngā whakaōritenga whiwhinga mahi ↓

E tautoko ana mātou i ngā whakaōritenga whiwhinga mahi Ko ngā mātāpono ka noho hei kaituku mahi pai ko te whiringa tōkeke, te whakaae ki ngā whāinga me ngā wawata o ngāi Māori me ngā rōpū o ngā momo iwi katoa me ngā rōpū iti, te whakaae ki ngā ritenga whiwhinga mahi o ngā wāhine me te hunga whai hauātanga.

Te matahuhua, te manarite me te hao i te katoa

Ka tautoko ā matou kaupapa here, mātāpono, hātepe hoki i tā mātou ū kia noho hei 'kaituku mahi pai,' e ai ki ngā tautuhitanga o te Ture mō ngā Tari Kāwanatanga 2020.

Ka tutuki ēnei herenga ā-ture i tā mātou hōtaka haonga i te katoa, matahuhua hoki, mā te hora tohutohu rautaki, me ētahi mahere tautoko i ngā whakaōritenga whiwhinga mahi.

E pono ana mātou ki te hanga ahurea hao i te katoa, e tō mai ana i tētahi kāhui kaimahi matahuhua, e mōhio ana te tangata he kāinga tēnei mō rātou, e tautokona ai, e tupu ai te katoa. Ko ētahi o ngā wāhanga arotahi ko te whakapakari pūmanawa Tiriti, te whakakāhore i te mariu tērā pea ka tūpono mai i roto i te hātepe rapu kaimahi, te whakahou i ā mātou pūhara tukutuku, te whakapakari i te haonga o te katoa me te tuinga kaimahi, me te whakapakari i tō mātou ahurea mā te poipoi i ngā uara me te whanonga e hiahiatia ana i waenga i o mātou tāngata.

E arahina ana tā mātou ara hao i te katoa, kanorau hoki e ngā mahere i tautohutia i roto i te mahere *Kia Toipoto: 'Closing Gaps' Action Plan*, me te hōtaka *Papa Pounamu*.



Trampers take in the view at the start of the Lake Waikaremoana Great Walk. Photo: Kathrin and Stefan Marks

Operations frontline staff capability development ↓

Throughout 2023/24 we worked on a strategy to improve capability development needs for our frontline staff. The strategy includes recommendations that, when combined, will improve learning and knowledge retention, which will translate to improved frontline performance efficiencies and improvements. These include design and development of learning pathways and programmes, improved data and reporting to inform prioritisation, and the development of a centralised Field Skills Capability Framework.

Equal employment opportunities ↓

We support equal employment opportunities. The principles underpinning our approach to being a good employer include impartial selection, recognition of the aims and aspirations of Māori and all ethnicity or minority groups, and recognition of the employment requirements of women and people with disabilities.

Diversity, equity and inclusion

Our policy, principles and processes support our commitment to being a 'good employer', as defined in the Public Service Act 2020.

Our inclusion and diversity programme meets these legal requirements by providing strategic direction and plans that support equal employment opportunities.

We are committed to building an inclusive culture that attracts and retains a diverse workforce, where our people have a strong sense of belonging, where everyone is supported and can thrive. Focus areas include Treaty capability building, eliminating potential bias in the recruitment process, refreshing our web-based platforms, building inclusion and staff engagement, and strengthening our culture through developing desired values and behaviour with our people.

Our inclusion and diversity approach is guided by the plans identified within the *Kia Toipoto: 'Closing Gaps' Action Plan* and the *Papa Pounamu* programme.

Ngā whakaarotau o Papa Pounamu ↓

E mahi tonu ana mātou ki te whakatutuki i ngā whakaūnga Papa Pounamu e rima, mā te whakamahi i ā mātou mahere, pūnaha hoki o nāiane. I whai mātou i tētahi ara hanumi ki tō mātou mahere Kia Toipoto (Closing Gaps) Action Plan 2023,²⁷ i whakawhiti kōrero rā mātou mō ā mātou whakaarotau i raro i Papa Pounamu me Kia Toipoto. Inā te whakarāpopototanga o tā mātou hōtaka mahi i raro iho nei.

Te Urupare i te Mariu

Kua whakahoutia ā mātou aratohu kimi kaimahi kia uru mai he mōhiotanga mō te ārai i te mariu huna i roto i te hātepe rapu kaimahi. Kua whakarewaina e mātou ētahi kōwae i-ako. Ko tētahi he mea mā ngā kaimahi kia mārāma, kia pai te ārai i te mariu huna, ko tētahi mā ngā kaihautū (mā ngā tāngata katoa i tētahi komiti uiui) e kōrero nei mō te mariu i roto i te hātepe rapu kaimahi. Mai o te whakarewanga i te marama o Ākuhata 2023, kua tutuki ēnei kōwae i ngā kaimahi 237.

Kua whakatinanatia he aratohu mō ngā utu ā-tau tīmatanga mā ngā kaiwhakahaere tuku mahi, hei whakapiki i te manarite i te hātepe rapu kaimahi. E haere ana tētahi arotake pūnaha utu kaimahi ināiane, hei whakapiki i te mataaho o ngā mōhiotanga utu kaimahi, me tōna wātea ki te katoa.

Hautūtanga Kākano Rau

E whai ana Te Papa Atawhai i te matahuhua o ngā kaimahi puta noa i tana kāhui kaimahi, tae atu ki ngā mahi hautū. Mō te nuinga, 52.7% o tō mātou ohu kaimahi he wahine, 46.7% he tāne, ā, 0.2% atu anō he ira kanorau.

I kitea i muri i tētahi tātaritanga ia, i roto i ngā tau e 4 ka hipa ake nei, kua tino pai haere te tūtika ā-ira o ngā tūranga kaihautū i waenga i a mātou. Mō te tau 2023/24, e noho ana te whakakanohitanga ira puta noa i ngā tūranga hautū (Taumata 2 me Taumata 3) he 47.1% he wahine, he 52.9% he tāne (pikitia 12).

I te tau 2024 i whakarewaina e mātou te rangatū kaikōrero Inspiring Women, ka noho i te taha o te whatunga wāhine hei tautoko i ngā wāhine i tēnā taumata, i tēnā taumata o tō rātou whanaketanga aramahi. Ko tā te rangatū hei whakawhanaunga i te katoa, he whakapakari ahurea hao i te katoa, he whakatairanga whāinga wāhi takatika mō te whanaketanga. Ahakoa e tūhura ana te rangatū i ngā take e pā ana ki ngā wāhine i ō rātou aramahi, e wātea ana ngā wātū ki ngā ira katoa, otirā ki te hunga kaingākau katoa e hiahia ana ki te ako.

I roto i te 3 marama mai i te whakarewanga o te rangatū, neke atu i te 300 ngā tāngata ka tae mai ki ia wātū, ā, he tini ngā kōrero papai kua hoki mai. Ko ētahi o ngā kaupapa ko ngā mariu me ngā tauira ā-hinengaro, ngā tuakiri ahurea, ngā pūrākau pono o te hunga kua whakaterere i ētahi aramahi rerekē.

E piki ana tā mātou ohu kaimahi Māori ki te 15.7% o te tapeke katoa o ngā kaimahi, ā, o taua tokomaha, 20.0% o aua kaimahi kei ō mātou tūranga kaihautū, Taumata 2 me Taumata 3.

Papa Pounamu priorities ↓

We are continuing to work towards the five Papa Pounamu commitments, using our existing plans and systems. We took a combined approach to our Kia Toipoto (Closing Gaps) Action Plan 2023,²⁷ where we discussed both our Papa Pounamu and Kia Toipoto priorities. Our work programmes for these priorities are summarised below.

Addressing bias

Our recruitment guidance has been refreshed to include information on managing unconscious bias within the recruitment process. We have launched two e-learning modules. One is for all staff on understanding and managing unconscious bias, the other is for leaders (and anyone on an interview panel) and covers bias in the recruitment process. Since the launch in August 2023, 237 staff have completed these modules.

Starting salary guidance for hiring managers has been implemented, to further support equity in the recruitment process. A remuneration system review is under way to improve the transparency of and accessibility to remuneration information.

Fostering diverse leadership

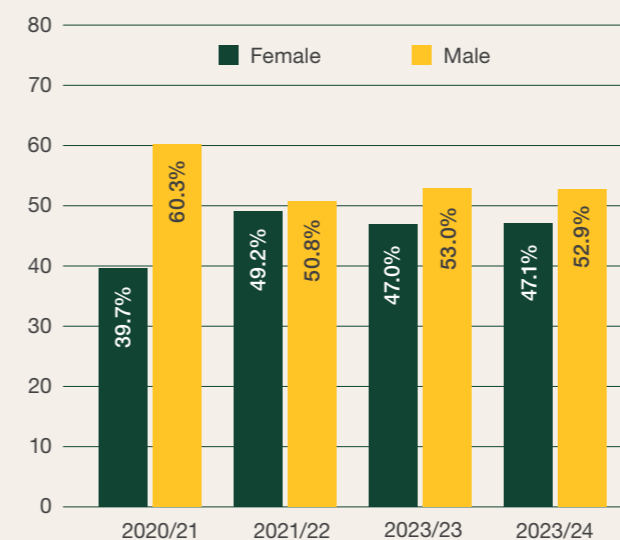
DOC is aiming for diversity across its workforce, including leadership. Overall, our workforce is made up of 52.7% women, 46.7% men and 0.2% gender diverse.

A trend analysis shows that, over the past 4 years, we have had a significant improvement in gender balance in leadership positions. For 2023/24, gender representation across senior leadership (Tier 2 and Tier 3) is 47.1% female and 52.9% male (figure 12).

In 2024 we launched the Inspiring Women speaker series, which will sit alongside the women's network to support women at different stages of their career development. The series aims to build a sense of belonging, foster an inclusive culture and promote positive opportunities for growth. While the series explores issues affecting women and their careers, the sessions are open to all genders and anyone who is interested and wants to learn.

In the 3 months since the series launched, we have had over 300 people attend each session and received much positive feedback. Topics include bias and mental models, cultural identities, soft skills, and real-life stories of those who have navigated different career pathways.

Our Māori workforce makes up 15.7% of our total number of staff, and, of that figure, 20.0% of those staff are represented across our leadership positions, Tier 2 and Tier 3.



Pikitia 12. Kauwhata o ngā tau e whā ki mua mō ngā Ira i Taumata 2 me Taumata 3.

Figure 12. Graph of the past 4 years for gender at Tier 2 and Tier 3.

²⁷ Kia Toipoto (Closing Gaps) Action Plan 2023. www.doc.govt.nz/pay-gap-action-plan

²⁷ Kia Toipoto (Closing Gaps) Action Plan 2023. www.doc.govt.nz/pay-gap-action-plan

Te āheinga ā-ahurea

E whakaū ana mātou kia noho hei hoa kōtui Tiriti pono. I roto i te tau ka mahue ake nei, kua tino ahu whakamua mātou mō te tautoko i te whakapakari pūmanawa o ō mātou tāngata i roto i tēnei āhua. Tirohia ngā whārangi 44–48, mō ētahi kōrero mō te āhua o te pai o ā mātou mahi.

Ngā tūhononga e kōkiritia ana e ngā kaimahi

E whakatenatena ana mātou i ngā kaimahi kia whakauru ki ngā whatunga tautoko, ā, kua whakatūria hoki he whatunga Āniwaniwa, me tētahi hāpori mahi urutanga whakaroto. Kei te whakarewaina hoki e mātou tētahi whatunga wāhine i tēnei wā.

Waihoki he kanohi mātou kei te rōpū whakaruruhau whakawhiti hinonga maha e kawē haepapa nei mō te whakawhanake whatunga kanorau hinengaro, e meatia nei kia whakarewaina hei te Hereturikōkā.

Hautūtanga Ngākau Tuwhera

Kua whai wakaūnga haere tonu mō te hanga hononga hao i te katoa, tautoko hoki i roto i te wāhi mahi. Ka āwhina ā mātou hōtaka whakangungu pēnei i ‘Management Essentials’ me ‘Recruiting for Success’, i ngā kaiwhakahaere kia whai pūkenga, mōhiotanga hoki hei tautoko i a rātou kia eke hei kaihautū hao i te katoa.

Kua whakareia e mātou ā mātou hātepe rapu kaimahi katoa, ā, kua arotakea, kua tāmatatia ēnei i roto i ngā tau e 2 taha ake nei, kia wātea, kia hao hoki i te katoa o ngā kaitono. Ka uru ki ēnei he akoranga mō ngā āhuetanga rapu kaimahi huhua pēnei i ngā kaupapa here rapu kaimahi kua whakahoutia, ngā kai mō te pae tukutuku ara mahi me ngā hātepe tonu, te whakapūmau i te noho mai o ngā kanohi matahuhua me te whakatika i te hātepe uiui kia pai rawa ai.

I taea mai te rangatū akoranga ‘Management Essentials’ e ngā kaimahi neke atu i te 400.

I horaina i roto he whakangungu he tautoko hoki ki ngā kaihautū mō ngā kaupapa pēnei i ngā pūkenga akoako, ngā kōtuitanga Tiriti pono mā ngā kaihautū, te tiaki whaiaro me te toiora, me ngā tira taurikura mā te whakapūmau i te haumarū hinengaro. E ai ki ngā kōrero a ngā kaimahi kua whai wāhi ki ēnei whakangungu, ka taea e rātou ngā akoranga te kawē me te hoatu ki ngā mahi whakahaere o ia rā, me te aha, kua kaha ake te māramatanga, te tautoko, me te haonga i te katoa mō ā rātou tira.

I whakarewaina tō mātou hōtaka wheako kaimahi i 2023, ā, ka uru ki roto tētahi uiuinga kaimahi ā-rua tau. Tā tēnei he whakaatu mai i ngā wheako o te tangata o nāianei, ka puea ake hoki he kōrerorero hauora i waenga i ngā kaihautū me ō rātou tira, e noho ai te wāhi mahi hei tūranga waewae mō aua kaimahi, e pai ake ai ō rātou wheako i te wāhi mahi. Neke atu i 70% o ā mātou tāngata ka whai wāhi ki ngā uiuinga, nā reira mātou i mārama ai ki ngā mea papai mā rātou i Te Papa Atawhai, ngā wāhi hoki e hiahia ana rātou kia panonitia.

I te taha o ēnei mea katoa, hei tautoko ngā paerewa tauira a Te Kawa Mataaho mō ngā wāhi mahi takatika, haumarū hoki i tēnei whāinga, ā, e whakaatatia ana i roto i ngā mahere mō te hauora, mō te haumarū, me te toiora, Kōrero Mai/Speak Up me te ahurea.

Cultural competence

We are committed to being an honourable Treaty partner. In the past year, we have made significant progress in supporting the capability building of our people in this area. See pages 45–49, for discussion on how we are doing.

Employee-led networks

We encourage employees to engage in support networks and have a well set up Rainbow network and internal accessibility community of practice. We are also in the process of launching a women’s network.

Additionally, we have representation on the inter-agency governance group responsible for developing the first cross-agency neurodiversity network, planned to launch in August.

Inclusive leadership

We have an ongoing commitment to creating inclusive and supportive relationships in the workplace. Our training programmes, such as ‘Management Essentials’ and ‘Recruiting for Success’, equip managers with skills and knowledge to support them to be inclusive leaders.

We have been enhancing our recruitment processes and have reviewed and refreshed these over the past 2 years to be accessible and inclusive for all candidates. This has encompassed various recruitment aspects such as refreshed recruitment policy, careers website content and application processes, ensuring diverse panel representation and optimising the interview process.

The ‘Management Essentials’ series was attended by more than 400 staff. It provides training and support to leaders on topics including coaching skills, honourable Treaty partnership for leaders, tikanga for your team, leadership mindsets, self-care and wellbeing, and thriving teams through building psychological safety. Staff who have completed this training report how they can take the learning and apply it in day-to-day management situations, resulting in better understanding, support and inclusion for their teams.

Our new employee experience programme was launched in 2023 and includes a biannual employee survey. This tells us about our people’s current experiences and leads to healthy conversations between leaders and their teams that create a sense of belonging and better experiences at work. With over 70% of our people taking part in the surveys, we have been able to understand what is working well for them at DOC and where they would like to see change.

Alongside this, the Public Service Commission model standards of positive and safe workplaces support this goal and are reflected in plans for health, safety and wellbeing, Kōrero Mai/Speak Up and culture.



Wild animal control in the Pureora Forest Park, Waikato. DOC rangers counting faecal pellets to help monitor state and trend of wild animal abundance and occupancy. Photo: DOC

Kia Toipoto (closing gaps) ↓

Whakaputaina ai ā mātou Kia Toipoto: Gender, Māori and Ethnic Pay Gap Action Plans²⁸ ia tau, he pāhekoheko te hanga nā ētahi rōpū whai pānga me te Pūkenga Here Tikanga Mahi. Mā te 2023 Action Plan, e whakapūmau nei i ngā tutukitanga o ngā tau e 5 ka hipa ake nei mātou e tautoko i a mātou e whai ana i te ara kia noho hei hinonga hira, e whai wāhi ai, e taurikura ai te katoa.²⁹

E tū tonu ana tā mātou āputa utunga ira ahuwānui i 1.6% (30 Pipiri 2024), kia whakaritea ki te āputa utunga ira rāngai tari kāwanatanga o 7.1% (i te 30 Pipiri 2023). Kāore pea e taea te kī i takea mai te āputa utu i ngā pūtake hē, pēnei i te mariu. E mea ana mātou, mō ngā āputa kei reira, he take tōtika i pērā, ina tirohia ngā āhuatanga pēnei i ngā taumata tautōhito o ngā kaimahi.

Te Pūataata

I a mātou e hanga ana i te Mahere Mahi o Kia Toipoto, i piri tonu mātou ki Te Pūkenga Here Tikanga Mahi mō te taha hautū me te taha hoahoa, ā, i arotahi pū mātou ki te tuituinga kaha ki ō mātou tāngata. I takea mai tēnei ara mahi i te mātāpono ko ngā tāngata tata rawa ki te take me mātua whakauru ki te hoahoa me te whakatinana i te rongoā.

I roto i te tau 2023/24 i arotake, i tāmata hoki mātou i tā mātou pūhara pae tukutuku. he whakarahi rawa i te urutanga me te pūataata o te mōhiotanga. E mahi ana mātou ki te whakahou i tā mātou pae tukutuku anga whakawaho, me taua arotahi anō ki te urutanga.

28 Kia Toipoto: Gender, Māori and Ethnic Pay Gap Action Plans. www.doc.govt.nz/pay-gap-action-plan

29 Kia mārama te tangata, i takea mai te huinga raraunga i whakamahia hei tātai i ngā tau i roto i Kia Toipoto i te 31 Poutūterangi 2023, ā, kei roto nei ā mātou kaimahi kōhikohiko, engari ko ngā whika i whakamahia i roto i tēnei pūrongo ā-tau i taea mai i 30 Pipiri 2024 ā, e hāngai nei ki ngā paerewa raraunga i tūtohutia e Te Kawa Mataaho, kei roto nei ā mātou kaimahi tūmau, wā pūmau rānei.



DOC staff working with our Treaty partner. Photo: James Stanbridge

Kia Toipoto (closing gaps) ↓

Our Kia Toipoto: Gender, Māori and Ethnic Pay Gap Action Plans²⁸ are published on an annual basis and produced collaboratively across stakeholder groups and the Public Service Association. The 2023 Action Plan, which builds on the achievements of the previous 5 years, will support us to continue our journey towards becoming a great organisation where everyone can participate and thrive.²⁹

We continue to have a low overall gender pay gap of 1.6% (30 June 2024), compared with the national public sector gender pay gap of 7.1% (as of 30 June 2023). It is unlikely the pay gap that exists is caused by unjustified factors, such as bias. We consider that, where pay gaps exist, they will be justified, allowing for factors such as staff levels of experience.

Transparency

While creating the Kia Toipoto Action Plan, we worked closely with the Public Service Association in leadership and design and focused on strong engagement with our people. This approach is based on the principle that the people closest to the issue need to be involved in the design and implementation of a solution.

During 2023/24 we reviewed and refreshed our internal web-based platform, to optimise accessibility and transparency of information. We are now working on a refresh of our external facing website, with the same accessibility focus.

28 Kia Toipoto: Gender, Māori and Ethnic Pay Gap Action Plans. www.doc.govt.nz/pay-gap-action-plan

29 Please note, the dataset used to calculate figures within Kia Toipoto is from 31 March 2023 and includes our casual staff, whereas the figures used in this annual report are from 30 June 2024 and, in line with the data standards prescribed by the Public Service Commission, include only our permanent and fixed-term staff.

Ngā tikanga mahi ohu kaimahi

2,632

Te tapeke katoa o ngā kaimahi (te tokomaha)
↓ -31 mai 2022/23

45

Pakeke toharite
↑ +1 mai 2022/23

8.4

Roa toharite i te mahi mō te tari (ngā tau)
— kāore he panonitanga mai i 2022/23

2.6%

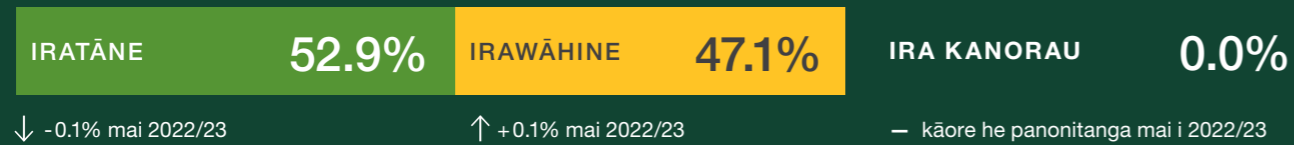
Te ōrau o ngā kaimahi i whakapūrongo he hauātanga tō rātou
↑ +0.1% mai 2022/23

Ira³⁰

Ngā kaimahi katoa



Te mahi hautū (ngā taumata 2–3)



Ngā momo iwi

Ngā kaimahi katoa



Te mahi hautū (ngā taumata 2–3)



30 Kāore i uru ki roto i ngā taunga ā-ira ngā kaimahi kāore i te hiahia ki te whāki i tō rātou ira.

Workforce demographics

2,632

Total employees (headcount)
↓ -31 since 2022/23

45

Average age
↑ +1 since 2022/23

8.4

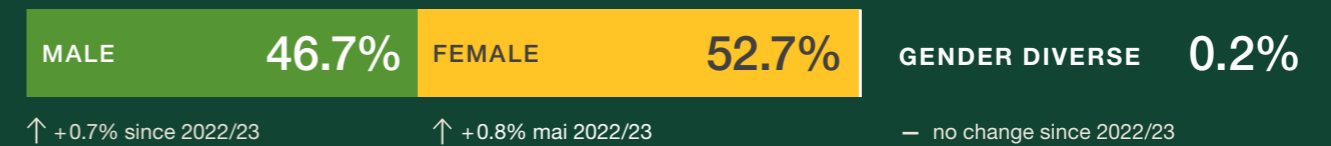
Average length of service (years)
— no change since 2022/23

2.6%

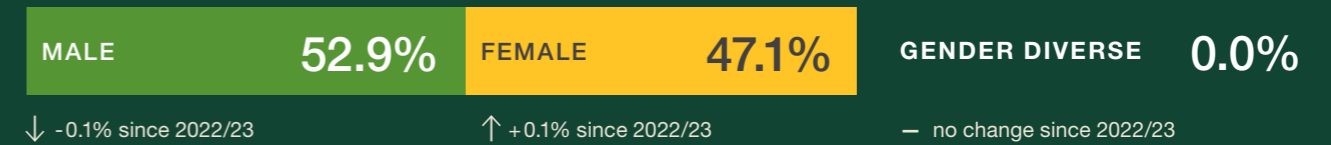
Percentage of staff reporting as having a disability
↑ +0.1% since 2022/23

Gender³⁰

All staff 2023/24

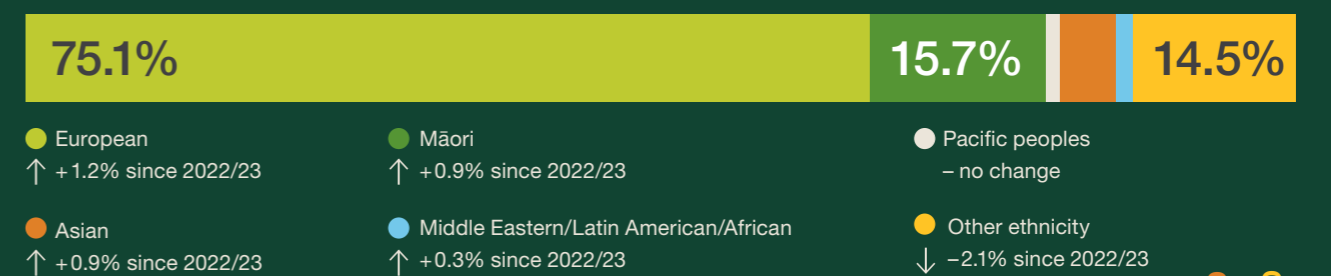


Leadership (tiers 2–3) 2023/24

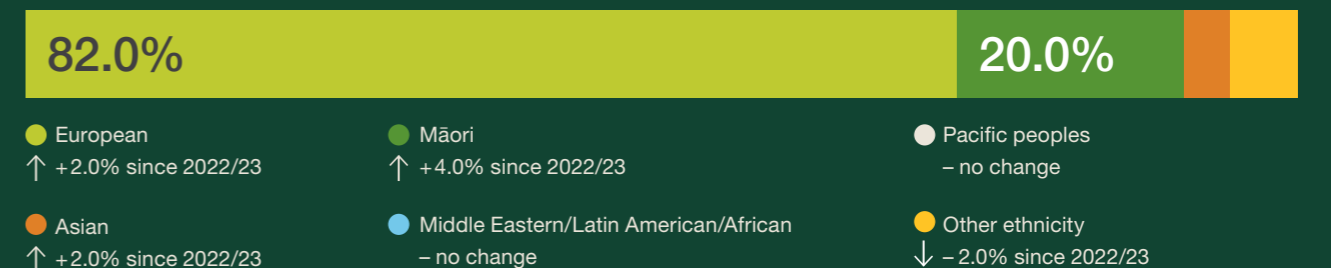


Ethnicity

All staff 2023/24



Leadership (tiers 2–3) 2023/24



30 Gender statistics do not include staff who do not wish to specify their gender.

A close-up photograph of a New Zealand short-tailed bat (Pekapeka) feeding on a dactylanthus flower. The bat is positioned on the left side of the frame, its head tilted upwards towards the flower. Its mouth is open, and its tongue is visible, reaching into the flower's center. The bat's fur is a mix of brown and grey, and its large, dark wings are partially visible. The dactylanthus flower is a dark, reddish-brown color with a prominent, light-colored center. The background is a dense forest floor covered in brown, dried leaves and twigs, with some green moss visible in the lower-left corner. The lighting is soft and natural, highlighting the textures of the bat's fur and the flower's petals.

Tā mātou whakatutuki
Our performance

Pekapeka/New Zealand short-tailed bats feeding on the nectar of dactylanthus. Pekapeka are thought to be an important pollinator of the dactylanthus or wood rose. This is a threatened parasitic plant which grows on the roots of trees on the forest floor. *Photo: David Mudge, Ngā Manu*

Whakapuaki mō ngā whakatau – Ētahi whakatau whakapūrongo, matapae, me ētahi whakaaro taketake

I roto i tā mātou kōwhiri inenga whakatutuki, kua whakatau mātou i ētahi take hei tautuhi ko ēhea ngā āhuatanga e hāngai ana, e whai tikanga ana ki ngā kaupānui. E tākina ana ngā whakatau tino whai pānga ki te kōwhiri me te ine i raro iho nei.

Whakamahia ai e mātou he tūtohu whakatutuki me ngā inenga huaputa hei aroturuki he pēhea tā mātou hora painga i te taha o ō mātou ūnga, me ā mātou mahi mō Aotearoa ki ō mātou pūtea. He ara rerekē ā mātou tūtohu whakatutuki me ngā inenga huaputa hei ine whakatutuki.

Ko tā tā mātou anga ine whakatutuki (tirohia whārangi 32) he whakakite he pēhea i herea ai ā mātou huaputa (ngā mahi e mahia nei e mātou) ki ā mātou putanga (ngā mea e hiahia ana mātou ki te whakatutuki mō Aotearoa).

Mā ā mātou hua whakapūrongo whakatutuki hei whakamārama i ā mātou whakamahere pakihī, me te hora māramatanga whai take mō te hurihanga whakamahere hou, me te whakawātea i te ara mō ētahi panonitanga mō ngā rā e tū mai ana.

Ka hoatu e mātou ētahi kupu tāpiri hei whakamārama i ētahi panonitanga mō ngā inenga whakatutuki, me ētahi pūtake mehemea kāore tētahi inenga whakatutuki i oti.

Mō ētahi atu kōrero mō ā mātou inenga whakatutuki, tirohia 'Tā mātou whakatutuki' atu i ngā whārangi 157 ki 187.

He pēhea tā mātou ine i te whakatutuki

Ngā tūtohu whakatutuki

E hāngai ana ā mātou tūtohu whakatutuki ki tā mātou Anga Aroturuki Putanga.³¹ Ka whakamahia ēnei e mātou hei aroturuki i te ahunga whakamua ki te tutukitanga o ā mātou putanga, hei tautoko hoki i te whakapūrongo tūnga wā roa, me ngā ia. Ka tīmata ēnei i ngā mea ka mahia ia tau, ki ngā pūrongo 10-tau engari ko te nuinga ka whakaata i ngā ia wā waenga mai i te 3 tau ki te 5 tau.

He matatini te aroturuki mō ngā putanga, he uaua ki te ine, ā, ka haere mō te hia tau i mua i te panonitanga. E wātea ana tētahi huinga iti o ngā tūtohu ia tau, mō te whakapūrongo. I takea mai te tīpakotanga tautohu i te hurihanga whakahou, i te pāpātanga panoni e tūmanakohia ana, me te wātea o ngā raraunga e tika mō te aromatawai i te tūtohu.

E aromatawaia ana ngā tūtohu mā te whakamahi i tētahi huinga o te aromātai ā-inerahi, ā-ine kounga hoki. Ka whakamahia e ngā mātanga mō te kaupapa tō rātou mōhiotanga o mua me tō rātou matatau ki te tautuhi i te awhe o ngā taumata tika.

Kia taea te hurihanga katoa o te kohi raraunga, ka aromatawaitia ngā tūtohu katoa mā te whakamahi raraunga kotahi tau te tawhito.

Disclosure of judgement – Critical reporting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In selecting performance measures, we have made judgements to determine which aspects are relevant and meaningful to readers. The judgements with the most significant effect on selection and measurement are outlined below.

We use performance indicators and output measures to track how we deliver against our targets and what we do for Aotearoa with our funding. Our performance indicators and output measures are different ways of assessing performance.

Our performance measurement framework (see page 33) shows how our outputs (what we do) are linked to outcomes (what we want to achieve for Aotearoa).

Our performance reporting results inform our business planning, providing useful insights for the next planning cycle and letting us make adjustments for the future.

We provide footnotes to explain any changes to performance measures and any rationale if a performance measure was not achieved.

For more information on our performance measures, see 'Our performance' from pages 157 to 187.

How we measure performance

Performance indicators

Our performance indicators are aligned to our Outcome Monitoring Framework.³¹ We use them to track progress towards achieving our outcomes and support long-term status and trend reporting. They range in scale from annual to 10-yearly, but most reflect medium-term trends over 3 years to 5 years.

Monitoring for outcomes is complex, difficult to measure and can take many years to change. A subset of indicators is available each year for reporting. The selection of indicators reported is based on the refresh cycle, expected rate of change, and availability of applicable data that is required for the indicator assessment.

The indicators are assessed using a combination of quantitative and qualitative evaluation. Subject matter experts use prior knowledge and judgement to define the range of acceptable levels.

To enable a full cycle of data collection, all indicators are assessed using data a year in arrears.

31 Te Anga Aroturuki Putanga. www.doc.govt.nz/outcome-monitoring-framework

31 Outcome Monitoring Framework. www.doc.govt.nz/outcome-monitoring-framework

Ngā Tūtohu Kanorau Koiora

E aromatawaitia ana ngā tūtohu kanorau koiora ia tau, i ngā takiwā 3 ki te 5 tau te wehenga.

E noho ana te aromatawai tūtohu i te taumata ā-motu, nā reira me panonitanga nui i te tū me te ia o ngā huinga raraunga aromatawai o raro, mō tētahi tūtohu, kātahi anō ka panoni te tūnga tūtohu, te ia tūtohu rānei. Me mātua pae mai ētahi raraunga houanga rawaka, mō te aromatawai ia o raro, ā, kia roa tonu te wā mō te pērā.

E tautiakina ana 30% o ngā whenua o te motu. Ahakoa tērā, kei te tāpokopoko te tautiaki puta noa i ngā whakarōpūtanga kōwae taiao i raro i ngā ngahere me ngā tupu māori. He tiketike tonu ngā taumata tautiaki i ngā pae maunga, otiia, he iti iho i te 1% o ngā whenua raorao i te hauāuru me te tonga o te Ika-a-Māui me te taha rāwhiti o Te Waipounamu e korowaitia ana e te ngahere māori.

Ina hiahiatia ngā huinga raraunga tōtika rawa mō ngā aromatawai mō ngā taumata tiaki i raro i te ture mō ngā pūnaha hauropi me te tūnga mōrea o ngā momo māori mōrea, me uaua ka panoni ēnei huinga raraunga i roto i ngā tau. Hei tauira, ahakoa e piki haere tonu ana te taumata tautiaki moana i tēnei wā (Tautiaki Moana Tonga-mā-Rāwhiti whārangi 62 me Hauraki, whārangi 62), ka roa e haere ana kātahi ka whakamanaia hei ture, kātahi anō hoki ka whakaurua ki ngā raraunga hei aromatawai i te ‘Kitenga pūnaha hauropi – e tiakina ana ngā momo pūnaha hauropi katoa i tētahi wāhi – Moana’.

Ngā tūtohu taonga tuku iho, hākinakina hoki

E aromatawaitia ana ō mātou tūtohu e pā ana ki ngā taonga tuku iho, hākinakina hoki mā te whakamahi raraunga e kohia ana, e whakarāpopototia ana ia tau. Tērā tētahi hononga hāngai i waenga i ngā pātai o roto i te uiuinga Public Pulse of Conservation³² me te inenga e whakamahia ana mō te aromatawai. Me mātua noho mai he raraunga mō te 3 tau mō te aromatawai ia o raro.

Ko te uiuinga Public Pulse of Conservation te puna raraunga matua ka whakamahia hei aromatawai i ēnei tūtohu. I tīmata te uiuinga ā-marama i te tau 2021, hei reira ka hopukina he raraunga mō te whakamahi a te marea me te ngahau o ēnei wāhi aotūroa me ngā wāhi tautiaki tuku iho.

E taurimatia ana te huinga raraunga Public Pulse of Conservation ki te Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment Tourism Evidence and Insights Centre.³³ Tā tēnei huinga he huaki i te tatau ki ngā kaupupuru pānga rāngai tāpoi mai i Aotearoa me tāwāhi.

Biodiversity indicators

The biodiversity indicators are assessed annually at 3-year to 5-year intervals.

The indicator assessment is at the national scale, it takes a significant shift in the state and trend of the underlying assessment datasets of an indicator to change the indicator state or trend. The underlying trend assessment requires sufficient time-series data and takes time to build up.

Nationally, more than 30% of land is protected. However, protection is uneven across the classifications of environmental units under indigenous vegetation. High levels of protection occur in alpine areas but, in contrast, less than 1% of the lowland areas in western, southern North Island and eastern South Island are protected and under indigenous cover.

Where assessments require the most complete data for levels of legal protection for ecosystems and the threat status for native species, these datasets are unlikely to change substantially in the long term. For example, while the level of marine protection is increasing (South-East Marine Protection page 63 and Hauraki page 63), it takes time to make its way into legislation and be included in the data used to assess ‘Ecosystem representation – the full range of ecosystems is protected somewhere – Marine’.

Heritage and recreation indicators

Our indicators relating to historic heritage and recreation are assessed using data that is collected and summarised every year. A direct link exists between the questions asked in the Public Pulse of Conservation survey³² and the measure used for the assessment. The underlying trend assessment requires at least 3 years of data.

The Public Pulse of Conservation Survey is the main data source used to assess these indicators. The monthly survey started in 2021, captures data on public use and enjoyment of protected natural areas and protected heritage places.

The Public Pulse of Conservation dataset is hosted on the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment Tourism Evidence and Insights Centre.³³ This provides unrestricted access to tourism sector stakeholders from all over Aotearoa New Zealand and beyond.

³² E whakahaeretia ana te uiuinga tuihono e IPSOS New Zealand rā roto i tētahi kirimana ki ētahi kaiwhakautu 1,000, e rapua ana ia marama mai ngā pae o ētahi tāngata pakeke nō Aotearoa e noho ana i konei.

³³ Hīkina Whakatutuki. 2024. Tourism Evidence and Insights Centre. <https://teic.mbie.govt.nz/>

³² The online survey is conducted by IPSOS New Zealand under contract with 1,000 respondents recruited each month from panels comprising New Zealand adult residents.

³³ Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. 2024. Tourism Evidence and Insights Centre. <https://teic.mbie.govt.nz/>

Inenga Huaputa

Ko tā ā mātou inenga huaputa he whakapūrongo mō ngā mahi e whakawhiwhia nei mātou ki te mahi, hei haumi, hei tohatoha hoki.

E tākina ana ngā inenga huaputa i roto i ngā Matapae Tohanga Pūtea, ā, whakamahia ana hei whakamārama i tā mātou i whakatutuki ai, ā, he pēhea hoki tā mātou whakamahi i ngā moni i tohaina mai ki a mātou.

Inā ā mātou tohanga pūtea ā-tari

- te whakahaere i ngā taonga taiao tuku iho
- te whakahaere i ngā whāinga wāhi hākinakina
- te whakahaere i ngā taonga tuku iho
- te tautiaki taiao i roto i te hapori
- ngā tohutohu kaupapa here, te whakamahere ture, ngā ratonga mā ngā Minita, me ngā hinonga ā-ture
- te takoha a Te Karauna ki te whakahaere kīrearea ā-takiwā
- ngā mahi rapu me te whakarauora tangata (he mana ā-ture toitū).

Mā ā mātou huaputa ā-tari nunui e rua e whakapau tētahi 90% o ngā whakapaunga o te tari. Inā rā:

- te whakahaere i ngā taonga tuku iho o te aotūroa, mō te whakatikatika, te whakaora, me te tautiaki i ngā pūnaha hauropi, i ngā ripoiinga me ngā momo koiora puta noa i ngā whenua me ngā wai whāomoomo tūmatanui
- te whakahaere i ngā whāinga wāhi mō te hākinakina, mō te whakatikatika, te whakaora, te whakahaere o ngā pūtahi hākinakina me ngā ratonga tae atu ki ngā wharau, ngā hōpuni, ngā arawhiti, ērā atu hanganga me ngā ara hīkoi.

Tata ki 60% o ā mātou utunga ka ara tika ake i te horanga huaputa.

E wātea ana mātou ki te tīpako i ā mātou inenga me ō mātou ūnga huaputa. Arotake ai mātou i ā mātou inenga huaputa ia tau. Ka whakaaetia ētahi panonitanga e marohitia ana e ngā kaiārahi ihorei. Nā runga i te whakatāhuhu me te ahunga rautaki, ka whakaatatia e ā mātou ūnga ngā mahi kua oti te whakamahere mō te tau.

Ka whakamahia ngā raraunga kua kohia mō ā mātou inenga huaputa mō ngā kaupapa o roto, o waho anō hoki. Ka uru ki ēnei mahi te whakapūrongo ahunga whakamua ki te Minita mō Te Papa Atawhai, tētahi Pūrongo ā-Tau ki te Whare Pāremata, ngā whakautu i raro Te Ture mō ngā Mōhiohio Whai Mana, ngā urupare pātai pāremata me ērā atu whakawhiti kōrero o waho.

Ka whakamahia ngā inenga huaputa i ētahi puna raraunga huhua pēnei i:

- te whānui o ā mātou mahi ki te whakahaere, ki te tāmi hoki i ngā kīrearea tae atu ki te tia, ki te nanekoti, ki te paihamu, ki te kiore, ki te whānau tori, ki ngā momo taru me ngā paina tupu noa. E āta tuhia ana ngā mahi i te horanga tonutanga o aua mahi. Ina tūpono ki ētahi wāhanga mahi īnakinaki, ka 'whakapāraharahtia' e mātou aua rohe, kei tukuruatia te whakapūrongo i ngā heketea i mahia
- ngā raraunga i āta whakapapatia mai i ngā pūnaha whakahaere rawa o roto, mō ngā rawa matua hākinakina, tuku iho hoki, i ngā kirimana whāngai pūtea hoki ki ngā rōpū hapori.

Ka whakamahia e mātou te Uiuinga Harikoa Kaupapa Here Minita, mai i te Tari o Te Pirimia me tōna Rūnanga hei aromatawai i te harikoa o tō mātou minita mō ngā ratonga e horaina ana e tō mātou taumahinga tohutohu kaupapa here.

E kī ana mātou kua oti te tutukitanga ina tata atu te huaputa ki tētahi āhuetanga ka whakaaetia mō te āhua o taua mahi. Ko te whika, i roto i 10% o te ūnga whakatutuki, 5% rānei mō ngā inenga hira (kua āta tuhia te SM [significant measures] i runga).

Output measures

Our output measures report on the activities for which we receive funding to invest in and deliver.

Output measures are set out in the Estimates of Appropriations and are used to describe what we achieved and how well we did with the money allocated.

Our departmental appropriations are:

- management of natural heritage
- management of recreational opportunities
- management of historic heritage
- conservation with the community
- policy advice, statutory planning, and services to Ministers and statutory bodies
- Crown contribution to regional pest management
- search and rescue activities (permanent legislative authority).

Our two biggest departmental outputs account for nearly 90% of departmental expenditure. They are:

- management of natural heritage, for maintaining, restoring and protecting ecosystems, habitats and species across public conservation lands and waters
- management of recreational opportunities, for the maintenance and management of recreational facilities and services including huts, campsites, bridges, other structures and tracks.

Around 60% of our total costs are incurred directly on delivering outputs.

We have discretion to select our output measures and targets. We review our output measures each year. Any proposed changes are approved by the senior leadership team. Based on prioritisation and strategic direction, our targets reflect the work that we have planned for the year.

The data collected for our output measures are used for internal and external purposes. This includes progress reporting to the Minister of Conservation, an Annual Report to Parliament, Official Information Act 1982 responses, parliamentary question responses and other external communications.

The output measures draw on several data sources such as:

- the extent of our operations to manage and control pests including deer, goats, possums, rats and mustelids, weed species and wilding conifers. The work is recorded as it is delivered. Where overlapping operational areas occur, we 'flatten' the areas to avoid double reporting of the hectares treated
- structured data from internal asset management systems for core recreation and historic assets, funding agreements with community organisations.

We use the Ministerial Policy Satisfaction Survey from the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet to assess our minister's satisfaction with the services provided by our policy advice function.

We consider that performance has been achieved when the output is within a tolerance level acceptable for the nature of the work. This is within 10% of the performance target, or 5% for significant measures (annotated with SM).

Te tuku pūrongo mō te āhua o ā mātou mahi

Ngā tūtohu whakatutuki taketake

E whakamahia ana ā mātou tūtohu whakatutuki hei aroturuki i te ahunga whakamua ki te whakatutukitanga o ā mātou putanga (tirohia te ripanga 9). I haere ēnei mai i te maha ā-tau, ki te ā-ngahuru tau, engari mō te nuinga, ka whakaata i ngā ia wā waenga atu i te 3 tau ki te 5 tau.

I takea mai ngā tūtohu whakatutuki taketake i tō mātou Anga Aroturuki Putanga. E wātea ana tētahi huinga tūtohu whakatutuki whāiti ia tau, kei te āhua tonu o te hurihanga mō te whakapūrongo. E iwa ngā tūtohu i wātea kia whakapūrongoia i ngā tau 2023/24. Kia taea ai te huringa katoa o te kohikohi raraunga, e aromatawaitia ana ngā tūtohu mā te whakamahi raraunga kotahi tau ki muri. Ko ngā aromatawai mō te tūnga me te ia i kawea i 2023/24 i takea mai i te huringa raraunga tau katoa taea noatia te Hune 2023.

Ripanga 9. Ngā aromatawai mō te tūnga me te ia mō ngā tūtohu whakatutuki o Te Papa Atawhai.

Whakamārama papatohu tūtohu mahi taketake	
Whakamārama takoto	Whakamārama ia
● He tōtika te takoto o te tūtohu mahinga, e ai ki te aromatawai	↑ E ai ki ngā raraunga i whakamahia i te aromatawai, kua pai haere te tūtohu i roto i te wā
● E ai ki te aromatawai, kua tata atu te tūtohu ki te hē, he āwangawanga rānei kei roto	— E ai ki ngā raraunga i whakamahia i te aromatawai, kua toitū te takoto o te tūtohu i roto i te wā
● E ai ki te aromatawai, kei raro kē te tūtohu i te taumata e tika ana	↓ E ai ki ngā raraunga i whakamahia i te aromatawai, kua hē haere te tūtohu i roto i te wā
● Kāore he whakatau tūturu o te aromatawai	× Kāore i rawaka ngā raraunga rangatū wā hei aromatawai i te ia

Reporting on our performance

Key performance indicators

Our performance indicators are used to track progress towards achieving our outcomes (see table 9). They range from annual to decadal, but most reflect medium-term trends over 3 years to 5 years.

The key performance indicators are drawn from our Outcome Monitoring Framework. A subset of performance indicators is available each year, based on their reportable cycle. Nine indicators were available for reporting in 2023/24. To allow for a full cycle of data collection, the indicators are assessed using data a year in arrears. The assessments for state and trend carried out in 2023/24 are based on a full year data cycle up to 30 June 2023.

Table 9. State and trend assessments for DOC performance indicators.

Key performance indicator dashboard legend			
State key		Trend key	
●	The assessment found the indicator is at an acceptable state	↑	Data used in the assessment indicated the indicator has improved over time
●	The assessment found the indicator is borderline, or there is a reason for concern	—	Data used in the assessment indicated the indicator was stable over time
●	The assessment found the indicator is below an acceptable state	↓	Data used in the assessment indicated the indicator has deteriorated over time
●	The assessment was inconclusive	×	There was not enough consistent time-series data to assess trend

Ko ngā pūnaha hauropi, me ngā momo e ora tūturu ana mai i ngā maunga ki te takutai puta noa i Aotearoa

Tūtohu whakatutuki	Ngā aromatawai mō te tūnga me te ia	
	2020/21	2022/23
Kitenga pūnaha hauropi – e tiakina ana ngā momo pūnaha hauropi katoa i tētahi wāhi – Wai māori	✘	—
	<p>I takea mai te ūnga o te tautiaki i te 30% ngā momo pūnaha hauropi i te Anga Kanorau Koiora. E tautuhitia ana te ‘Tautiaki’ mehemea kua oti tētahi 80% o te kāuru, o te horanga katoa rānei o te roto/whanga kei te tiakina.</p> <p>Ahakoia ka kapi i ngā hōtaka aroturuki (pēnei i te kāuru o te Awa o Taiari whārangi 70) tētahi hautau iti noa o ngā pūnaha hauropi wai māori o Aotearoa, i takea mai te aromatawainga o tēnei tūtohu i ngā taumata tautiaki, kua i te tūnga o te pūnaha hauropi. E rua noa iho riu hopuwai māori katoa i te motu nei (ko ngā Punanga Ā-motu o Kahurangi me Fiordland) e tautiakina katoatia ana, e whakahaeretia ana hoki e Te Papa Atawhai. Nā reira, ka whakawhirinaki mātou ki ngā mahi kauwhau tikanga me ngā mahi me ngā hāpori o te takiwā.</p> <p>Nā reira i āhei ai mātou ki te aromātai i te tautiaki o ngā roto me ngā moana i runga i te whānui katoa e tuhia ana ki te mahere i tēnei wā. Kāore te tautiaki reporepo i te whakaaetia, ahakoia e tuhia ana i runga i tō rātou toronga māori.</p>	
Te whakapūmau momo koiora: Te ārai i ngā whakaheke me ngā korehāhā – Wai māori	✘	✘
	<p>Kāore i te tōtika ngā taumata tautiaki i ngā ripoinga ka nohoia nei e ētahi momo koiora e kitea nuitia ana, e horapa ana i te motu. Arā ngā tāmitanga ā-rauropi, ā-rauropi kore hoki e piki haere tonu ana mō ngā taupori ika, hei tauira, ngā momo koiora tāmi i ētahi atu, me te tangohanga wai, kirikiri anō hoki. He kaha rawa te kite o ngā ripoinga wai māori i roto i ngā rohe tiketike, i ngā pae maunga hoki. Kāore e tino kaha ana te whakahaere me te aroturuki ā-pae o ngā ripoinga ika me ngā ika. He maha ngā whakaritenga whakahaere momo koiora³⁴ kāore i tutuki pai, kāore hoki i whakatinanatia</p>	
Tūtohu whakatutuki	Ngā aromatawai mō te tūnga me te ia	
	2020/21	2022/23
Kitenga pūnaha hauropi – e tiakina ana ngā momo pūnaha hauropi katoa i tētahi wāhi – Moana ³⁵	—	—
	<p>Tā ngā pūnaha hauropi moana he hora i ētahi wāhi hira hei tiaki i te kanorau koiora, ka hanga pūnaha pakari hoki hei ārai i ngā pānga āhuarangi me te hora i ngā rohe mō te rangahau pūtaiao.</p> <p>Kāore te aromatawai i panonitia mai i 2019/20. Kāore he punanga moana hou i whakatūria mai o 2014. Ahakoia i whakatūria tētahi punanga whāngote moana hou i 2021, kāore anō kia panonitia te taumata tautiaki o ngā pūnaha hauropi moana nā te mea kāore pea ngā punanga whāngote moana e āwhina i te pikinga ake o te tautiaki o ngā pūnaha hauropi.</p>	

34 Ko tēnei mea te whakaritenga he huinga mahi whakahaere ka kawea e tētahi pūtahi whakahaere.

35 Tirohia te whārangi meka: *Proportion of marine ecosystems protected* ki www.doc.govt.nz/national-status-and-trend-reports-2022-2023

Ecosystems and species across Aotearoa are thriving from mountains to sea

Performance indicator	State and trend assessments	
	2020/21	2022/23
Ecosystem representation – the full range of ecosystems is protected somewhere – Freshwater	✘	—
	<p>The target of 30% protection of representative ecosystem types is from the Global Biodiversity Framework. ‘Protection’ is determined if 80% of the catchment or extent of the water body is under protection.</p> <p>While monitoring programmes (like the Taiari River catchment page 71) cover a fraction of Aotearoa New Zealand’s freshwater ecosystems, the assessment of this indicator is based on the levels of protection, not the ecosystem condition. Only two entire freshwater catchments exist (Kahurangi and Fiordland National Parks) that are fully protected, and managed by DOC. As a result, we rely on advocacy and work with local communities.</p> <p>We were only able to evaluate protection of lakes and rivers based on the current mapped overall extent. Wetland protection is not acceptable even based on their natural extent.</p>	
Species representation: Preventing declines and extinctions – Freshwater	✘	✘
	<p>The habitats that common and widespread species occupy do not have the appropriate levels of protection. Fish populations are subject to multiple biotic and abiotic pressures that continue to increase, for example, invasive species, water and gravel abstraction. Freshwater species habitats are over-represented in alpine and mountainous areas. Site-based management and monitoring of threatened fish habitats and populations are limited. Many species management prescriptions³⁴ are not adequately met or implemented.</p>	
Performance indicator	State and trend assessments	
	2021/22	2022/23
Ecosystem representation – the full range of ecosystems is protected somewhere – Marine ³⁵	—	—
	<p>Marine ecosystems provide important areas for protection of marine biodiversity and create resilience to wide climate impacts and provide areas for scientific research.</p> <p>The assessment has been unchanged since 2019/20. No new marine reserves have been established since 2014. While a new marine mammal sanctuary was established in 2021, the level of protection of marine ecosystems remains unchanged because marine mammal sanctuaries do not necessarily contribute to improved protection of marine ecosystems.</p>	

34 A prescription is a collection of management actions undertaken at a management unit.

35 See factsheet: *Proportion of marine ecosystems protected* at www.doc.govt.nz/national-status-and-trend-reports-2022-2023

Ko ngā whenua tautiaki tūmatanui me ngā wai e tiakina ana e whakapaingia ana mō ngā whakatupuranga kei mua i te aroaro

Tūtohu whakatutuki	Ngā aromatawai mō te tūnga me te ia	
	2021/22	2022/23
Te noho mātāmua o te mea māori: He hātepe māori noa ngā hātepe hauropi – te horapa o ngā momo o tāwāhi – me te noho mātāmua ā-whenua – ngā kīrearea ³⁶	—	—
	<p>Ko tō mātou whāinga kia kitea he pikinga ake o ngā taupori o ngā momo koiora māori, me te kite i te toiora hauropi e tūkinotia nei e ngā kīrearea i ngā wāhi e whakahaeretia ana. Kāore ngā pikinga ake o ngā wāhi e tūmau ana te whakahaere i te hūpekengia e ngā hekenga i ngā wāhi tē whakahaeretia. I roto i ngā tau e kore pea e taea te whakaū panonitanga iti, inā hoki, ka ngoikore kē atu ngā taputapu whakahaere.</p> <p>Nā te panonitanga āhuarangi kua uaua kē atu te whakahaere kiore; mā ngā pāmahana mahana kē atu ka nui kē atu te whakaputa kākano o ngā tawhai, e ranea ai te kai mā te kiore, e tere kē atu ai tōna whakaputa uri. E kore pea e taea te whakaū panonitanga iti, inā hoki, ka ngoikore kē atu ngā taputapu whakahaere. Mō ngā kaikatikati rau rākau, pātītī hoki, kāore e tutuki ētahi o ngā putanga kanorua koiora nā te mea arā ētahi kīrearea kāore e taea te tāmi (arā, ka tāmitia te nanekoti engari anō te tia). Kāore ngā pēhanga ā-whenua e whakahaeretia katoatia i te taumata pūnaha hauropi, e tiakina ai ko tētahi wāhi anake o ngā takiwā whakahaere.</p>	
Te noho mātāmua o te mea māori: He hātepe māori noa ngā hātepe hauropi – te horapa o ngā momo o tāwāhi – me te noho mātāmua ā-whenua – ngā tarutaru	✘	✘
	<p>Ko ngā kīrearea me ngā tarutaru whakaeke he momo koiora nō tāwāhi te nuinga, ka whano pea ka horapa, ka maha haere rānei, ā, ka nui te pānga ki ngā momo koiora me ngā pūnaha hauropi māori nei. Kua tino panonitia pūtia ngā pūnaha hauropi o Aotearoa e ngā kīrearea me ngā tarutaru whakaeke, nā te haepapatanga o te huhua o ngā manu, o ngā mokomoko, o ngā ika, o ngā tuaiwi-kore me ētahi momo tupu pea.</p> <p>E haere tonu ana tā mātou whakahaere i te huhua o ngā taru puta noa i Aotearoa; ahakoa tērā, kua heke haere te maha o ngā whakahaere taru, nā te aronga ki ētahi mahi whakaarotau teitei kē atu. Ina whakaarohia te motu katoa, kāore e tūturu katoa ngā whakaaro mō te whāinga hua o ngā mahi pēhi tarutaru, nā te iti o ngā aroturuki torowhānui.</p>	

36 Tirohia ngā whārangi meka: *Abundance and distribution of possums, Abundance and distribution of ungulates, Abundance and distribution of hares and rabbits* ki www.doc.govt.nz/national-status-and-trend-reports-2022-2023

Public conservation lands and waters are maintained and improved for future generations

Performance indicator	State and trend assessments	
	2021/22	2022/23
Indigenous dominance: Ecological processes are natural – Exotic species spread and dominance – Terrestrial – pests ³⁶	—	—
	<p>Our aim is to see improving populations of indigenous species and ecological integrity threatened by pests in managed places. Gains in places under sustained control are not outweighed by a decline in unmanaged places. Over time, incremental gains will be increasingly difficult to achieve as management tools become less effective.</p> <p>Climate change is making it harder to control rats; the warmer temperatures mean beech trees produce more seeds, which provides food for rats and allows them to breed faster. Incremental gains will be increasingly difficult to achieve as management tools become less effective. For browsers, sustained control is often about not achieving biodiversity outcomes due to controlling only some pressures (i.e. controlling goats but not deer). Not all terrestrial pressures are managed at an ecosystem scale, resulting in only partial protection of managed places.</p>	
Indigenous dominance: Ecological processes are natural – Exotic species spread and dominance – Terrestrial – weeds	✘	✘
	<p>Invasive pests or weeds are predominantly exotic species with the potential to become widespread or abundant and have big effects on native species and ecosystems. Invasive pests and weeds have permanently changed Aotearoa New Zealand’s ecosystems through elimination of a range of birds, reptiles, fish, invertebrates and possibly a few plant species.</p> <p>We continue to control a range of weeds across Aotearoa; however, the quantity of weed control has declined to focus on higher priority work. At a national level, uncertainty remains in the effectiveness of weed control activities because of insufficient broadscale monitoring.</p>	

36 See factsheets: *Abundance and distribution of possums, Abundance and distribution of ungulates, Abundance and distribution of hares and rabbits* at www.doc.govt.nz/national-status-and-trend-reports-2022-2023

Ko tā te hononga ki te taiao me ngā taonga ahurea tuku iho he whakaranea i te noho o te tangata

Tūtohu whakatutuki	Ngā aromatawai mō te tūnga me te ia	
	2021/22	2022/23
Te toronga mai o te manuhiri ki ngā wāhi tuku iho tautiaki	⊗	⊗
<p>Tā tēnei tūtohu he āwhina i a mātou ki te whakahaere tika i ā mātou rawa hei whakaea i ngā hiahia manuhiri, hei whakapiki hononga mā te hunga o Aotearoa ki ō tātou wāhi tuku iho.</p> <p>Ko tā tētahi inenga whaitua kotahi e tohu nei i te taumata toronga 75% he whakaata i te ōrau o ngā tāngata o Aotearoa e tino peka mai ana ki tētahi wāhi tuku iho, i roto i te wā 12 marama te roa.</p> <p>Ko te tau tuarua tēnei i whakamahia ngā raraunga mai i te Public Pulse of Conservation Survey e tēnei tūtohu, nā reira kāore i te rawaka ngā raraunga houanga hei aromatawai i te ahunga.</p>		
Te harikoa manuhiri i ngā wāhi tuku iho tautiaki	⊗	⊗
<p>Tā tēnei tūtohu he āwhina i a mātou ki te whakapūmau, āe, nā ngā wheako taonga tuku iho ka horaina e mātou kua tutuki ngā kawatau o ngā tāngata o Aotearoa.</p> <p>I takea mai te aromatawai tūnga i te inenga harikoa whaitua kotahi o Te Tapeke Kaiwhakatairanga More mō ngā wāhi tuku iho tautiaki. E whakamahia ana Te Tapeke Kaiwhakatairanga More hei inenga harikoa kiritaki e whakamahia nuitia ana.</p> <p>Ko te tau tuarua tēnei i whakamahia ngā raraunga mai i te Public Pulse of Conservation Survey e tēnei tūtohu, nā reira kāore i te rawaka ngā raraunga houanga hei aromatawai i te ahunga.</p>		
Te toronga manuhiri i ngā wāhi aotūroa tautiaki	⊗	⊗
<p>Tā tēnei tūtohu he āwhina i tā mātou whakahaere rawa kia tutuki ngā hiahia o ngā manuhiri, kia whakapiki hoki i te hononga o ngā tāngata o Aotearoa ki ō tātou wāhi aotūroa.</p> <p>Hei whakaahua tētahi inenga kotahi o te 80% i te ōrau o ngā tāngata o Aotearoa e peka atu ana ki tētahi wāhi aotūroa tautiaki i roto i te 12 marama. Ko te tau tuarua tēnei i whakamahia ngā raraunga mai i te Public Pulse of Conservation Survey e tēnei tūtohu, nā reira kāore i te rawaka ngā raraunga houanga hei aromatawai i te ahunga.</p>		
Te harikoa manuhiri i ngā wāhi aotūroa tautiaki ³⁷	⊖	⊗
<p>Hei āwhina tēnei tūtohu i tā mātou whakapūmau i te kī, ka tutuki i ā mātou whāinga wāhi hākinakina, ō mātou whenua, whare, ratonga hoki ngā kawatau o ngā tāngata o Aotearoa.</p> <p>Ko te aromatawai tūnga i takea mai i tētahi inenga harikoa tōtika kotahi i Te Tapeke Kaiwhakatairanga More mō ngā wāhi aotūroa tautiaki. E whakamahia ana Te Tapeke Kaiwhakatairanga More hei inenga harikoa kiritaki e whakamahia nuitia ana.</p> <p>Ko te tau tuarua tēnei i whakamahia ngā raraunga mai i te Public Pulse of Conservation Survey e tēnei tūtohu, nā reira kāore i te rawaka ngā raraunga rangatū hei aromatawai i te ahunga.</p>		

37 Tirohia te whārangi meka: *Satisfaction with DOC's Great Walks* ki www.doc.govt.nz/national-status-and-trend-reports-2022-2023

Connection with nature and cultural heritage enriches people's lives

Performance indicator	State and trend assessments	
	2021/22	2022/23
Visitation at protected heritage places	⊗	⊗
<p>This indicator helps us to manage our assets to meet visitor demand and grow New Zealanders connection with our heritage places.</p> <p>A single borderline measure of 75% visitation reflects the percentage of New Zealanders who usually visit a protected heritage place over a 12-month period.</p> <p>This is the second year the indicator has used data from the Public Pulse of Conservation Survey, so not enough time series data is available to assess the trend.</p>		
Visitor satisfaction at protected heritage places	⊗	⊗
<p>This indicator helps us to demonstrate that the heritage experiences we provide meet the expectations of New Zealanders.</p> <p>The status assessment is based on one borderline satisfaction measure of Net Promoter Score for protected heritage places. The Net Promoter Score is a widely used measure of customer satisfaction.</p> <p>This is the second year the indicator has used data from the Public Pulse of Conservation Survey, so not enough time series data is available to assess the trend.</p>		
Visitation at protected natural areas	⊗	⊗
<p>This indicator helps us to manage our assets to meet visitor demand and grow New Zealanders' connection with our natural places.</p> <p>A single acceptable measure of 80% visitation reflects the percentage of New Zealanders who usually visit a protected natural area over a 12-month period.</p> <p>This is the second year the indicator has used data from the Public Pulse of Conservation Survey, so not enough time series data is available to assess the trend.</p>		
Visitor satisfaction at protected natural areas ³⁷	⊖	⊗
<p>This indicator helps us to demonstrate that our recreation opportunities, facilities and services meet the expectations of New Zealanders.</p> <p>The status assessment is based on one acceptable satisfaction measure of Net Promoter Score for protected natural areas. The Net Promoter Score is a widely used measure of customer satisfaction.</p> <p>This is the second year the indicator has used data from the Public Pulse of Conservation Survey, so not enough time series data is available to assess the trend.</p>		

37 See factsheet: *Satisfaction with DOC's Great Walks* at www.doc.govt.nz/national-status-and-trend-reports-2022-2023

Te whakatutuki o te Tari – Te tauākī whakatutuki o te ratonga

Ko tā mātou mātou inenga putanga he whakaatu he pēhea tā mātou ine i ngā mahi ka kawea e mātou me ngā ratonga ka horaina e mātou. E whakaaturia ana ngā ūnga mō ia tau i ngā Matapae mō Te Tohatoha Pūtea.

E kī ana mātou kua oti te tutukitanga ina tata atu te huaputa ki tētahi āhuatanga ka whakaaetia mō te āhua o taua mahi. Ko te whika, i roto i 10% o te ūnga whakatutuki, 5% rānei mō ngā inenga hira (ka āta tuhia ki SM).

Te whakahaere i ngā taonga taiao tuku iho

Ka kapi i tēnei tohanga te pupuru, te whakahaere, te whakaora me te tautiaki i ngā pūnaha hauropi, i ngā ripoinga me ngā momo koiora.

TE PUTANGA RAUTAKI: Ko ngā whenua tautiaki tūmatanui me ngā wai e tiakina ana e whakapaingia ana mō ngā whakatupuranga kei mua i te aroaro					
	2021/22 kiko	2022/23 kiko	2023/24 ūnga	2023/24 kiko	Ngā hua
Te whakahaere kīrearea, tarutaru hoki					
Ngā heketea whenua e mahia ana mō te kiore me ngā momo toriura SM	669,936	1,125,892	760,000– 1,045,000	1,008,730	Kua tutuki
Ngā heketea whenua e mahia ana mō te kiore me te paihamu SM	202,218	67,603	160,000– 260,000	66,779	Kīhai i tutuki ³⁸
Ngā heketea o ngā whenua i mahia mō te tia SM	172,531	181,821	130,000– 300,000	141,551	Kua tutuki ³⁹
Ngā heketea whenua i mahia mō te nanekoti SM	1,039,063	1,031,715	900,000– 1,200,000	1,254,180	Kua tutuki ³⁹
Ngā heketea whenua i mahia mō te tarutaru SM	153,940	100,613	146,850 191,350	104,555	Kīhai i tutuki ⁴⁰
Ngā heketea whenua i mahia mō ngā paina tupunoa SM	241,554	125,999	85,000– 150,000	83,275	I tutuki ⁴¹
Te maha o ngā hōtaka haumarua koiora ā-motu kua tūturu te whakapūmautanga o tētahi tūnga kīrearea-kore SM	47	49	44–63	51	Kua tutuki

38 Nā te āhua o tēnei tau ngawhā o te tawhai, i tino piki ai te maha o te kiore me ngā momo whānau tori, me te hiahia i te taha kia whakapekangia ngā tahua pūtea me ngā rawa o ētahi atu mahi, pēnei i te tāmitanga paihamu, ki tēnei o ngā mahi whakaarotau.

39 Ka uru hoki ki tēnei ngā mahi ka tutuki mā te tohanga pūtea tāpiri i Pūtea 2022.

40 I roto i ngā mahi tāmi tarutaru i arahina e ngā takiwā, i whakapekangia ngā rawa ki ētahi mahi teitei atu te whakaarotau, tae atu ki ngā mahi ngawhātanga tawhai, te whakaoranga huripari me te ārai paina tupunoa.

41 E whakaarotia ana kua 'tutuki' tēnei inenga me ka eke te whakatutuki ki roto i te 5% o te ūnga. He mahi motuhake te whakapūrongo i ngā mahi i tutuki mā roto i ngā pūtea Utunga Manuhiri o Tāwāhi, mā Te Manatū Ahu Matua kē e whakapūrongo.

Departmental performance – Statement of service performance

Our output measures show how we measure the activities we undertake and the services we deliver. Targets are shown for each year in the Estimates of Appropriations.

We consider that performance has been achieved when the output is within a tolerance level acceptable for the nature of the work. This is within 10% of the performance target, or 5% for significant measures (annotated with SM).

Management of natural heritage

This appropriation covers the maintenance, restoration and protection of ecosystems, habitats and species.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME: Public conservation lands and waters are maintained and improved for future generations					
	2021/22 actual	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Pest and weed control					
Hectares of land treated for rats and mustelids SM	669,936	1,125,892	760,000– 1,045,000	1,008,730	Achieved
Hectares of land treated for possums SM	202,218	67,603	160,000– 260,000	66,779	Not achieved ³⁸
Hectares of land treated for deer SM	172,531	181,821	130,000– 300,000	141,551	Achieved ³⁹
Hectares of land treated for goats SM	1,039,063	1,031,715	900,000– 1,200,000	1,254,180	Achieved ³⁹
Hectares of land treated for weeds SM	153,940	100,613	146,850 191,350	104,555	Not achieved ⁴⁰
Hectares of land treated for wilding conifers SM	241,554	125,999	85,000– 150,000	83,275	Achieved ⁴¹
Number of island biosecurity programmes where a pest-free status has been maintained SM	47	49	44–63	51	Achieved

38 Due to a significant beech mast season leading to an increase in rat and mustelid numbers, funding and resources from other work programmes, such as treatment for possums, had been diverted to this high-priority work.

39 Includes performance achieved through the additional Budget 2022 funding.

40 With site-led weed work, resources were diverted to higher priority work including beech mast operations, cyclone recovery and wilding conifer control.

41 This measure is considered as 'achieved', if performance is within 5% of the target. Work achieved through International Visitor Levy funding is reported separately via the Ministry for Primary Industries.

TE PUTANGA RAUTAKI:
Ko ngā pūnaha hauropi, me ngā momo e ora tūturu ana mai i ngā maunga ki te takutai puta noa i Aotearoa

	2021/22 kiko	2022/23 kiko	2023/24 ūnga	2023/24 kiko	Ngā hua
Te whakahaere pūnaha hauropi me ngā momo koiora⁴²					
Te maha o ngā momo e āta whakahaeretia ana hei whakaū i te haumarū i te takiwā SM	442	466	350–500	487	Kua tutuki

Tauākī whakahaere kōwae huaputa 2023/24: Te whakahaere i ngā taonga tuku iho taiao (ngā pūnaha hauropi me te whakahaere koiora, te tāmi kīrearea, tarutaru hoki)



1/3



5/7

	30/06/23 Kiko \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea kua whakahoutia \$000	30/06/24 Kiko \$000
Whiwhinga moni				
Te Karauna	286,929	298,723	290,759	290,759
Ērā atu	32,569	24,959	24,959	20,226
Whiwhinga moni katoa	319,498	323,682	315,718	310,985
Ngā whakapaunga	285,437	323,682	315,718	308,240
Tuwhene/(takarepa)	34,061	0	0	2,745

Te takoha a Te Karauna ki te whakahaere kīrearea ā-takiwā

Ka kapi i tēnei tohanga te horanga o ngā ratonga hei ārai i te tarutaru, i ngā kīrearea kararehe rānei i ngā whenua e whakahaeretia ana e te Papa Atawhai hei whakatutuki i ōna herenga kiritata papai, me ngā mahere whakahaere kīrearea ā-rohe.

TE PUTANGA RAUTAKI:
Ko ngā whenua tautiaki tūmatanui me ngā wai e tiakina ana e whakapaingia ana mō ngā whakatupuranga kei mua i te aroaro

	2021/22 kiko	2022/23 kiko	2023/24 ūnga	2023/24 kiko	Ngā hua
Te takoha a te Karauna ki ngā rautaki whakahaere kīrearea ā-rohe					
Te maha o ngā rautaki whakahaere kīrearea ā-rohe kua oti he hōtaka tarutaru, kīrearea, ko te Karauna te kaiwhakakorikori.	15	16	16	16	Kua tutuki

⁴² I tēnei tau, i a mātou e whakawhiti nei ki tētahi pūnaha whakahaere rawa hou, kāore e taea e mātou te whakapūrongo mō te maha katoa o ngā momo koiora mōrea e whakahaeretia ana kia eke ki te taumata e tika ana kia ora mō ake tonu atu, te maha rānei o ngā pūnaha hauropi e whakahaeretia ana ki te taumata tika. Ka tautuhitia anō ēnei inenga whakatutuki i muri i te whakawhitinga ki ngā tikanga whakapūrongo putanga mō ngā mahi kanorau koiora.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME:
Ecosystems and species across Aotearoa are thriving from mountains to sea

	2021/22 actual	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Ecosystems and species management⁴²					
Number of species under active management to ensure local security SM	442	466	350–500	487	Achieved

Output class operating statement 2023/24: Management of natural heritage (ecosystems and species management, pest and weed control)



1/3



5/7

	30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget \$000	30/06/24 Revised budget \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000
Revenue				
Crown	286,929	298,723	290,759	290,759
Other	32,569	24,959	24,959	20,226
Total revenue	319,498	323,682	315,718	310,985
Expenses	285,437	323,682	315,718	308,240
Surplus/(deficit)	34,061	0	0	2,745

Crown contribution to regional pest management

This appropriation covers the delivery of services to control weed and animal pests on lands administered by DOC to meet statutory good neighbour obligations and regional pest management plans.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME:
Public conservation lands and waters are maintained and improved for future generations

	2021/22 actual	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Crown contribution to regional pest management strategies					
Number of regional pest management strategies with completed Crown exacerbator weed and pest programmes	15	16	16	16	Achieved

⁴² This year, while we transition to a new asset management system, we are not able to report on the overall number of threatened species we are managing to the level required to ensure their long-term survival, or on the number of ecosystems being managed to the required standard. These performance measures will be reset following transition to outcomes reporting for biodiversity work.

Tauākī whakahaere momo huaputa 2023/24:

Takoha karauna ki te whakahaere kīrearea ā-rohe



	30/06/23 Kiko \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea kua whakahoutia \$000	30/06/24 Kiko \$000
Whiwhinga moni				
Te Karauna	2,196	3,212	2,778	2,778
Ērā atu	15	29	29	38
Whiwhinga katoa	2,211	3,241	2,807	2,816
Ngā whakapaunga	2,223	3,241	2,807	2,731
Tuwhene/(takarepa)	(12)	0	0	85

Te whakahaere i ngā taonga tuku iho

Ka kapi i tēnei tohanga te tautiaki me te whakahaere whakaora o ngā taonga tuku iho.

TE PUTANGA RAUTAKI:					
Ko tā te hononga ki te taiao me ngā taonga ahurea tuku iho he whakaranea i te noho o te tangata					
	2021/22 kiko	2022/23 kiko	2023/24 ūnga	2023/24 kiko	Ngā hua
Te whakatikanga o ngā taonga tāhuhu kōrero, tuku iho hoki					
Te maha o ngā rawa tuku iho, kua oti ētahi mahi whakatikatika ki te paerewa i roto i te tau SM	15	16	40	30	Kīhai i tutuki ⁴³
Te ōrau o ngā rawa tuku iho kua eke ngā mahi whakatikatika auau ki te paerewa SM	85%	63%	75%	58% of 1,557	Kīhai i tutuki ⁴⁴
Te ōrau o ngā pūrongo aromatawai taonga tāhuhu kōrero, taonga tuku iho rānei i tutuki ki te paerewa	61%	71%	40%	80% of 1,494	Kua tutuki ⁴³

43 I whakapikia te ūnga i 2023/24 kia uru ko te tutukitanga i eke nā te tohanga Pūtea 22 tāpiri. Toru tekau ngā rawa tuku iho i mahia he mahi whakatikatika ki te paerewa, kia whakaritea ki te ūnga o te 40. I raro kē tēnei i te ūnga nā te nui o ngā pūtea o Pūtea 2022 i whakamahia hei hora i tētahi ōwehenga rahi ake o ngā pūrongo aromatawai, me te pikinga ake o ngā whika ki te huarua o ērā o taua awhe ūnga.

44 Nā te katinga o ngā rapunga kaimahi i heke iho ai te āhei o ngā rēnetia taonga tuku iho kia hora mahi whakatikatika taonga tāhuhu kōrero tuku iho, arā, 58% i tutuki ki te paerewa i tēnei tau.

Output class operating statement 2023/24:

Crown contribution to regional pest management



	30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget \$000	30/06/24 Revised budget \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000
Revenue				
Crown	2,196	3,212	2,778	2,778
Other	15	29	29	38
Total revenue	2,211	3,241	2,807	2,816
Expenses	2,223	3,241	2,807	2,731
Surplus/(deficit)	(12)	0	0	85

Management of historic heritage

This appropriation covers the protection and conservation management of historic heritage.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME:					
Connection with nature and cultural heritage enriches people's lives					
	2021/22 actual	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Historic and cultural heritage restoration					
Number of historic heritage assets for which remedial work is completed to standard during the year SM	15	16	40	30	Not achieved ⁴³
Percentage of historic heritage assets for which regular maintenance work is on track to standard SM	85%	63%	75%	58% of 1,557	Not achieved ⁴⁴
Percentage of historic or cultural heritage assessment reports completed to standard	61%	71%	40%	80% of 1,494	Achieved ⁴³

43 The target was increased in 2023/24 to include performance achieved through the additional Budget 22 funding. Thirty historic heritage assets received remedial work to standard against a target of 40. This was under target due to Budget 2022 funds being used to deliver a higher proportion of assessment reports, resulting in actual figures that were double that target range.

44 The hold on recruitment meant reduced heritage ranger capacity to deliver historic heritage maintenance work, with 58% achieved to standard this year.

Tauākī whakahaere momo huaputa 2023/24:
Te whakahaere i ngā taonga tuku iho



1/3

	30/06/23 Kiko \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea kua whakahoutia \$000	30/06/24 Kiko \$000
Whiwhinga moni				
Te Karauna	8,418	9,682	13,626	13,626
Ērā atu	37	76	76	493
Whiwhinga katoa	8,455	9,758	13,702	14,119
Ngā whakapaunga	7,782	9,758	13,702	12,460
Tuwhene/(takarepa)	673	0	0	1,659

Te whakahaere i ngā whāinga wāhi hākinakina

Ka kapi i tēnei tohanga te horanga o ngā wāhi me ngā ratonga hākinakina i ngā whenua e whakahaeretia ana e Te Papa Atawhai me te whakahaere whakaaetanga pakihi.

TE PUTANGA RAUTAKI:

Ko tā te hononga ki te taiao me ngā taonga ahurea tuku iho
he whakaranea i te noho o te tangata

	2021/22 kiko	2022/23 kiko	2023/24 ūnga	2023/24 kiko	Ngā hua
Te whakahaere rawa⁴⁵					
Ngā wharau – te ōrau kua eke ki te paerewa SM	89%	80%	90%	86% of 928	Kua tutuki ⁴⁶
Ngā ūnga – te ōrau ki te paerewa SM	61%	52%	45%	57% of 14,035 km	Kua tutuki
Ngā hanganga (arawhiti, papa hīkoi, me ērā atu mea) – te ōrau ki te paerewa SM	96%	95%	95%	95% of 12,004	Kua tutuki
Ngā whakaaetanga hākinakina					
Ngā whakaaetanga hākinakina roa kē atu e aroturukitia ana SM	18%	18%	10%–15%	14% of 947	Kua tutuki
Ērā atu whakaaetanga whakamahi rawa					
Ērā atu whakaaetanga whakamahi rawa roa kē atu e aroturukitia ana SM	11%	8%	5%–10%	10% of 2,553	Kua tutuki

45 Mō ngā inenga tutuki mō ngā wharau, ngā ara hīkoi me ngā whare, i mua, kua whakaurua mātou i ngā whenua o Te Urewera. Kua tangohia ērā rawa i Te Urewera mō te pūrongo o tēnei tau hei whakaata i ērā kei Te Papa Atawhai te mana whakahaere.

46 Ka whakaarotia kua tutuki tēnei ekenga mehemea ka tata te tutukitanga ki te 5% o te ūnga.

Output class operating statement 2023/24:
Management of historic heritage



1/3

	30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget \$000	30/06/24 Revised budget \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000
Revenue				
Crown	8,418	9,682	13,626	13,626
Other	37	76	76	493
Total revenue	8,455	9,758	13,702	14,119
Expenses	7,782	9,758	13,702	12,460
Surplus/(deficit)	673	0	0	1,659

Management of recreational opportunities

This appropriation covers the provision of recreational facilities and services on land administered by DOC and the management of business concessions.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME:

Connection with nature and cultural heritage enriches people's lives

	2021/22 actual	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Asset management⁴⁵					
Huts – percentage to standard SM	89%	80%	90%	86% of 928	Achieved ⁴⁶
Tracks – percentage to standard SM	61%	52%	45%	57% of 14,035 km	Achieved
Structures (bridges, boardwalks and so on) – percentage to standard SM	96%	95%	95%	95% of 12,004	Achieved
Recreation concessions					
Longer-term recreation concessions monitored SM	18%	18%	10%–15%	14% of 947	Achieved
Other resource-use concessions					
Other longer-term resource-use concessions monitored SM	11%	8%	5%–10%	10% of 2,553	Achieved

45 For the performance measures on huts, tracks and structures, we have previously included those on Te Urewera land.

These assets in Te Urewera have been removed from this year's report to reflect the assets where DOC has management control.

46 This measure is considered as 'achieved' if performance is within 5% of the target.

Tauākī whakahaere momo huaputa 2023/24:

Te whakahaere i ngā whāinga wāhi hākinakina



5/5

	30/06/23 Kiko \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi Pūtea \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi Pūtea kua whakahoutia \$000	30/06/24 Kiko \$000
Whiwhinga moni				
Te Karauna	151,812	201,446	197,497	197,497
Ērā atu	30,694	32,312	32,312	36,170
Whiwhinga katoa	182,506	233,758	229,809	233,667
Ngā whakapaunga	192,268	235,758	231,809	224,157
Tuwhene/(takarepa)	(9,762)	(2,000)	(2,000)	9,510

Ngā whiwhinga moni mai i ngā hua me ngā ratonga o Te Papa Atawhai

	2019/20 Kiko \$000	2020/21 Kiko \$000	2021/22 Kiko \$000	2022/23 Kiko \$000	2023/24 Kiko \$000	Panonitanga mai i 2022/23 (%)
Ngā whiwhinga kua tae mai						
Ngā wharau	1,994	2,293	2,139	2,759	4,072	47.6%
Ngā hōpuni tautiaki taiao	6,900	7,122	5,534	7,058	9,373	32.8%
Ngā Hīkoi Hira	6,945	6,817	5,864	7,667	8,936	16.6%
Whatunga pūtahi manuhiri – moni hokonga katoa	2,613	1,555	960	1,909	2,396	25.5%
Ngā whare hui me ngā kāinga tuawhenua manuhiri	392	563	503	631	644	2.1%

Ngā whiwhinga moni whakaaetanga, kōtuitanga o Te Papa Atawhai

	2019/20 Kiko \$000	2020/21 Kiko \$000	2021/22 Kiko \$000	2022/23 Kiko \$000	2023/24 Kiko \$000	Panonitanga mai i 2022/23 (%)
Te puna o te takoha pūtea						
Ngā whakaaetanga, ngā rīhi me ngā whakaaetanga	20,870	8,077	9,424	20,584	26,876	30.6%
Ngā whiwhinga moni kaitautoko, kōtuitanga hoki	14,473	20,430	20,607	14,571	12,998	-10.8%

Output class operating statement 2023/24:

Management of recreational opportunities



5/5

	30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget \$000	30/06/24 Revised budget \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000
Revenue				
Crown	151,812	201,446	197,497	197,497
Other	30,694	32,312	32,312	36,170
Total revenue	182,506	233,758	229,809	233,667
Expenses	192,268	235,758	231,809	224,157
Surplus/(deficit)	(9,762)	(2,000)	(2,000)	9,510

Revenue from Department of Conservation products and services

	2019/20 Actual \$000	2020/21 Actual \$000	2021/22 Actual \$000	2022/23 Actual \$000	2023/24 Actual \$000	Change from 2022/23 (%)
Revenue received						
Huts	1,994	2,293	2,139	2,759	4,072	47.6%
Conservation campsites	6,900	7,122	5,534	7,058	9,373	32.8%
Great Walks	6,945	6,817	5,864	7,667	8,936	16.6%
Visitor centre network – gross retail	2,613	1,555	960	1,909	2,396	25.5%
Venue and lodges	392	563	503	631	644	2.1%

DOC concession and partnership revenue

	2019/20 Actual \$000	2020/21 Actual \$000	2021/22 Actual \$000	2022/23 Actual \$000	2023/24 Actual \$000	Change from 2022/23 (%)
Source of financial contribution						
Concessions, leases and licences	20,870	8,077	9,424	20,584	26,876	30.6%
Sponsorship/partnership revenue	14,473	20,430	20,607	14,571	12,998	-10.8%

Te tiaki taiao i roto i te hapori

Ka kapi i tēnei tohanga te horanga ratonga māramatanga o te iwi whānau, akoranga hoki, te whakapakari i te tiakinga taiao mā ngā kōtuitanga ki ētahi atu, tae atu ki ngā iwi, ki ngā kaunihera, i ngā rōpū hapori, ki ngā umanga me ngā tāngata takitahi.

TE PUTANGA RAUTAKI: Ko tā te hononga ki te taiao me ngā taonga ahurea tuku iho he whakaranea i te noho o te tangata					
	2021/22 kiko	2022/23 kiko	2023/24 ūnga	2023/24 kiko	Ngā hua
Te tuituinga⁴⁷					
Te maha o ngā kirimana whāngai pūtea i āhei ai ngā mahi tautiaki taiao te kawē e ētahi atu	Hou mō 2023/24	Hou mō 2023/24	320–400	360	Kua tutuki
Te maha o ngā kōtuitanga rautaki e tautoko ana i ngā mahi tautiaki taiao whakaarotau	Hou mō 2023/24	Hou mō 2023/24	5–15	11	Kua tutuki

Tauākī whakahaere momo huaputa 2023/24:

Te tautiaki taiao i roto i te hapori



2/2

	30/06/23 Kiko \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea kua whakahoutia \$000	30/06/24 Kiko \$000
Whiwhinga moni				
Te Karauna	39,964	45,036	52,277	52,277
Ērā atu	813	1,580	1,580	820
Whiwhinga katoa	40,777	46,616	53,857	53,097
Ngā whakapaunga	38,903	46,616	53,857	44,315
Tuwhene/(takarepa)	1,874	0	0	8,782

47 E rua ngā tūtohu whakatutuki, 'Te maha o ngā kirimana hapori i āhei ai ngā mahi tautiaki taiao te kawē e ētahi atu' me 'Te maha o ngā kōkiri tohatoa mōhiotanga, pūkenga hoki (akoranga) kua horaina' kua tangohia. Kua tipakona ngā inenga whakatutuki hou mō te tau 2023/24 nā te mea he pai ake te whakaari o ēnei i ā mātou kirimana whakawātea i ngā mahi tautiaki taiao mā ētahi atu me ngā kōtuitanga rautaki e whāia nei e Te Papa Atawhai hei tautoko i ngā mahi tautiaki taiao whakaarotau.

Conservation with the community

This appropriation covers provision of public awareness and educational services, and growing conservation through building partnerships with others, including iwi, councils, community groups, businesses and individuals.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME: Connection with nature and cultural heritage enriches people's lives					
	2021/22 actual	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Engagement⁴⁷					
Number of funding agreements enabling conservation work by others	New for 2023/24	New for 2023/24	320–400	360	Achieved
Number of strategic partnerships supporting priority conservation work	New for 2023/24	New for 2023/24	5–15	11	Achieved

Output class operating statement 2023/24:

Conservation with the community




2/2

	30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget \$000	30/06/24 Revised budget \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000
Revenue				
Crown	39,964	45,036	52,277	52,277
Other	813	1,580	1,580	820
Total revenue	40,777	46,616	53,857	53,097
Expenses	38,903	46,616	53,857	44,315
Surplus/(deficit)	1,874	0	0	8,782

47 Two performance measures 'Number of community agreements enabling conservation work by others' and 'Number of knowledge and skill sharing (education) initiatives provided' have been removed. The new performance measures have been selected for 2023/24 because they more accurately reflect the nature of our agreements enabling conservation work by others and strategic partnerships DOC develops that support priority conservation work.

Ngā mahi rapu, whakaora – he mana ā-ture pūmau

E herea ana ana tēnei tohanga ki ngā mahi rapu, whakaora tangata me ngā ratonga e whakamanaia ana i raro i te tekiana 9(1) o te Ture Whakahaere Tūnuku 2003. I tīmata tēnei mana ā-ture pūmau i 2021/22.

TE PUTANGA RAUTAKI: He whakahaere ingoa-nui a Te Papa Atawhai				
	2022/23 kiko	2023/24 ūnga	2023/24 kiko	Ngā hua
Ngā mahi rapu me te whakaora tangata⁴⁸				
90% o ngā tohu huarahi o te hōtaka Land Safety Forum kua tutuki	Hou mō 2023/24	Ka eke	Ka eke	Kua tutuki
Tauākī whakahaere momo huaputa 2023/24: Ngā mahi rapu me te whakaora tangata  1/1				
	30/06/23 Kiko \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea kua whakahoutia \$000	30/06/24 Kiko \$000
Whiwhinga moni				
Te Karauna	714	66	836	836
Ērā atu	0	414	0	0
Whiwhinga katoa	714	480	836	836
Ngā whakapaunga	533	480	836	732
Tuwhene/(takarepa)	181	0	0	104

Ngā tohutohu kaupapa here, whakamahere ā-ture me ngā ratonga ki ngā Minita me ngā rōpū ā-ture


Ka kapi i tēnei rōpū te horanga tohutohu hei tautoko i ngā whakataunga take o ngā Minita mō ngā take kaupapa here e pā ana ki te tautiaki taiao, tae atu ki te ārai i te panonitanga āhuarangi.

TE PUTANGA RAUTAKI: He whakahaere ingoa-nui a Te Papa Atawhai					
	2021/22 kiko	2022/23 kiko	2023/24 ūnga	2023/24 kiko	Ngā hua
Tohutohu kaupapa here					
Te harikoa o te Minita mō Te Papa Atawhai mō te ratonga hora kaupapa here, e ai tā te uiuinga harikoa ahuwhānui	4	4	4 o roto o te 5	4	Kua tutuki
Kua aromatawaitia te kounga hangarau o ngā pepa kapapa here mā tētahi uiuinga me tētahi aromatawai pakari	3	3	3 o roto o te 5	3	Kua tutuki

⁴⁸ Kua mukua atu tētahi tūtohu whakatutuki kotahi, 'Ka tīmataria te whakatinana i te hōtaka mahi o te Land Safety Forum', nā te mea kua oti ngā mahi. Kua tīpakona he tūtohu huarahi hou mō 2023/24 nā te mea mā reira ka whakaatatia te tohu huarahi panuku i te hōtaka mahi whānui.

Search and rescue activities – permanent legislative authority

This appropriation is limited to search and rescue activities and services as authorised under section 9(1) of the Land Transport Management Act 2003. This permanent legislative authority started in 2021/22.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME: DOC is a great organisation				
	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Search and rescue activities⁴⁸				
90% of Land Safety Forum work programme milestones are delivered	New for 2023/24	Meets	Meets	Achieved
Output class operating statement 2023/24: Search and rescue activities  1/1				
	30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget \$000	30/06/24 Revised budget \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000
Revenue				
Crown	714	66	836	836
Other	0	414	0	0
Total revenue	714	480	836	836
Expenses	533	480	836	732
Surplus/(deficit)	181	0	0	104

Policy advice, statutory planning, and services to Ministers and statutory bodies

This category covers the provision of advice to support decision making by Ministers on government policy matters relating to conservation, including climate change mitigation.

STRATEGIC OUTCOME: DOC is a great organisation					
	2021/22 actual	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Policy advice					
The satisfaction of the Minister of Conservation with the policy advice service, as per common satisfaction survey	4	4	4 out of 5	4	Achieved
Technical quality of policy advice papers assessed by a survey and robustness assessment	3	3	3 out of 5	3	Achieved

⁴⁸ One performance measure, 'Begin implementation of Land Safety Forum work programme' was removed, because the work has been completed. A new performance indicator has been selected for 2023/24 because it reflects the next milestone in the overall work programme.

	2021/22 kiko	2022/23 kiko	2023/24 ūnga	2023/24 kiko	Ngā hua
Te whakamahere ā-ture, ngā ratonga ki ngā Minita me ngā hinonga ā-ture					
Te maha o ngā akoako i ngā minita	904	613	950–1,050	502	Kīhai i tutuki ⁴⁹
Ngā tono i raro i Te Ture mō ngā Mōhiohia Whai Mana 1982 i whiwhi, i whakatutukingia hoki i roto i ngā herenga ā-ture	704	760	750–850	753 me 97.9%	Kua tutuki
Ngā pātai whare pāremata i tae mai, i eke te 100% ki te katinga ā-minita	2,456	973	1,000–1,500	427 me 96%	Kīhai i tutuki ⁵⁰

Tauākī whakahaere momo huaputa 2023/24: Te whakahaere

i ngā tohutohu kaupapa here, te whakamahere ā-ture me ngā hinonga ā-ture



3/5

	30/06/23 Kiko \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea kua whakahoutia \$000	30/06/24 Kiko \$000
Whiwhinga moni				
Te Karauna	20,921	17,362	24,029	24,029
Ērā atu	68	95	95	194
Whiwhinga katoa	20,989	17,457	24,124	24,223
Ngā whakapaunga	18,929	17,457	24,124	20,031
Tuwhene/(takarepa)	2,060	0	0	4,192

Tauākī whakahaere momo huaputa 2023/24:

Ērā atu whakapaunga – Ngā Mahi mō te Taiao

	30/06/23 Kiko \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea \$000	30/06/24 Rārangi pūtea kua whakahoutia \$000	30/06/24 Kiko \$000
Whiwhinga moni				
Te Karauna	85,699	0	80,514	74,115
Ērā atu	94	0	0	0
Whiwhinga katoa	85,793	0	80,514	74,115
Ngā whakapaunga	61,664	0	80,514	74,115
Tuwhene/(takarepa)	24,129	0	0	0

49 I panonitia te paerewa whāngaiinga pūtea mō 2023/24 mō ēnei tūtohu hei whakaata i te pāpātanga mahi kua whakahoutia e matapaetia ana.

50 I pā te panonitanga kāwanatanga ki te maha o ngā pātai i whakatakotoria i te wā i tau ai te Āpitihana ki tōna tūranga. I tua atu i tērā, nā te āhua o ngā pātai i whakatakotoria, me haere aua pātai ki ngā kaimahi Minita tonu, kua ki ngā kaimahi o Te Papa Atawhai, kia ea.

	2021/22 actual	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Statutory planning, services to Ministers and statutory bodies					
Number of ministerial briefings	904	613	950–1,050	502	Not achieved ⁴⁹
Official Information Act 1982 requests received and actioned within statutory requirements	704	760	750–850	753 and 97.9%	Achieved
Parliamentary questions received with 100% meeting the ministerial deadline	2,456	973	1,000–1,500	427 and 96%	Not achieved ⁵⁰

Output class operating statement 2023/24: Management of policy advice, statutory planning, and services to Ministers and statutory bodies



3/5

	30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget \$000	30/06/24 Revised budget \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000
Revenue				
Crown	20,921	17,362	24,029	24,029
Other	68	95	95	194
Total revenue	20,989	17,457	24,124	24,223
Expenses	18,929	17,457	24,124	20,031
Surplus/(deficit)	2,060	0	0	4,192

Output class operating statement 2023/24:

Other expenses – Jobs for Nature

	30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget \$000	30/06/24 Revised budget \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000
Revenue				
Crown	85,699	0	80,514	74,115
Other	94	0	0	0
Total revenue	85,793	0	80,514	74,115
Expenses	61,664	0	80,514	74,115
Surplus/(deficit)	24,129	0	0	0

49 The budget standard was changed for 2023/24 for these indicators to reflect the updated anticipated rate of activity.

50 The change in government had an effect on the number of questions asked while the Opposition became established in its role. In addition, the nature of the questions asked meant an unusually high number needed to be responded to by Ministerial staff rather than being referred to DOC to develop the response.

Te tuku pūrongo Hōtaka Waro Kore a te Kāwanatanga

Kei roto Te Papa Atawhai i Te Hōtaka Whakaea Waro a te Kāwanatanga. Te whāinga o te hōtaka he whakapiki i te whakahaheke tukuwaro puta noa i te rāngai tūmatanui me te whakaea i ērā atu tukunga waro tapeke atu i 2025, kia tutuki te korenga tukuwaro.

Ngā tukunga waro ā-tau katoa

I te tau 2023/24 i eke ā mātou tukunga waro (tapeke) mō te tau ki te 13,251 tana ritenga hauhā (t CO₂e), e 18% te pikinga ake i tō mātou tau taketake i 2020/21. I takea mai tēnei i tētahi pikinga ake o ngā mahi ārai kīrearea ā-rererangi, me te urunga mai o ētahi puna raraunga hou. Kāore ngā haerenga kaimahi ki te mahi i whakaurua ki tō mātou tau taketake.

E whakapūrongotia ana ā mātou tukunga waro hei tana CO₂e, tētahi kōwae inenga nō te ao katoa e whakamahia ana hei aromātai i ngā haurehu kati mahana kia ōrite te tikanga ine. Tā tēnei kōwae inenga he tūtohu i te āheinga whakamahana o ia haurehu kati mahana, e whakahuatia ana i roto i te āheinga whakamahana o te kōwae kotahi o te hauhā.

TE KŌTAHA TUKUNGA WARO

E whakapūrongotia ana, e whakarōpūtia ana hoki ngā raraunga tukunga waro ki ngā kāwai i te ripanga 10. Kua oti ngā raraunga te kati ki waho mehemea i moroiti noa te puna tukunga waro, hei tauira, mehemea he iti iho i te 1% o te rārangi katoa.

Kua whakaurua atu e mātou he raraunga whakatairite mō tō mātou tau taketake, nā te mea kua panoni ētahi take tukunga waro mai i tērā tau. Nā ngā pūtaka tukunga waro i taea ai ngā tukunga haurehu kati mahana te matapae mai i tētahi kōwae raraunga e wātea ana (hei tauira, ngā tana kora e kainga ana, ngā tana hua i whakapaungia) me ngā tukunga haurehu kati mahana tūturu.

Carbon Neutral Government Programme reporting

DOC is a part of the Carbon Neutral Government Programme. The programme aims to accelerate emissions reductions across the public sector and offset remaining gross emissions from 2025, to achieve carbon neutrality.

Total annual emissions

In 2023/24 our total (gross) emissions for the year were 13,251 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂e), which is 18% more than our 2020/21 base year. This is due to an increase in aerial pest control operations, and inclusion of new data sources. Staff commuting was not included in our base year.

Our emissions are reported as tonnes of CO₂e, a universal unit of measurement used to evaluate different greenhouse gases against a common basis. This unit of measurement indicates the global warming potential of each greenhouse gas, expressed in terms of the global warming potential of one unit of carbon dioxide.

EMISSIONS PROFILE

Emissions data were reported and grouped into the categories found in table 10. Data are excluded where the source of emissions is minimal, for example, if it forms less than 1% of the inventory.

We have included comparative data for our base year, as well as the previous financial year, because some emission factors have changed since last year. Emission factors enable greenhouse gas emissions to be estimated from a unit of available activity data (e.g. tonnes of fuel consumed, tonnes of product produced) and absolute greenhouse gas emissions.

Ripanga 10. Whakatairitenga o ngā tukunga waro a Te Papa Atawhai kua whakatūturutia i roto i te wā.

Puna tukunga	2020/21 (tau taketake) (t CO ₂ e)	2021/22 (t CO ₂ e)	2022/23 (t CO ₂ e)	2023/24 (t CO ₂ e)	Te panonitanga mai i 2023/24 me te tau taketake
Waka Whakatopa (Penehīni Jet A1, waka rererangi hoki)	2,943	2,732	2,781	3,228	↑
Tihara	2,600	2,170	2,342	2,420	↓
Te haerenga kaimahi ki te mahi, me te mahi i te kāinga	–	1,673	2,151	2,170	n/a
Waipara	2,018	1,289	1,772	1,814	↓
Haere pakihi	1,241	638	1,362	1,480	↑
Penehīni	871	810	887	863	↓
Hiko me te kapuni	783	620	533	510	↓
Ruapara me te wairākau	475	290	331	330	↓
Ērā atu kora	141	171	180	191	↑
Utanga	–	–	–	130	n/a
Wai whakamātaotao	143	111	104	103	↓
Ngā wai i hokona	–	–	11	11	n/a
Ngā pepa i whakamahia	17	7	0.07	1	↓
Tapeke	11,231	10,510	12,455	13,251	↑

Kia mārama: t CO₂e = tana tairitenga hauā.

Te kaha o te tukuwaro mā ia mema kaimahi wā katoa me ngā whakapaunga

Mai i te tau taketake, kua āhua heke te āhua o tō mātou hōtaka mahi me ā mātou kaimahi. Nā tēnei panonitanga, kua piki te kaha o ā mātou tukunga waro, atu i 4.43 t CO₂e ki 5.23 t CO₂e mā ia mema kaimahi wā katoa, e ai ki te ripanga 11.

Ripanga 11. Tairitenga o te kaha o te tukuwaro i roto i te wā.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Tāpeke kaimahi tūturu, ōritenga wā tūturu hoki	2,535.8	2,465.5	2,554.23	2,532.69
Tukunga katoa mā ia FTE (t CO ₂ e)	4.43	4.26	4.88	5.23
Whakapaunga (\$000)	541,540	576,471	606,343	666,571
Te tapeke o ngā tukunga mā ia miriona tāra whakapaunga moni (t CO ₂ e)	20.74	18.23	20.54	19.88

Kia mārama hoki: FTE = tairitenga kaimahi wā katoa; t CO₂e = tana tairitenga taha hauā.

Te whakaheke i ā mātou tukunga

NGĀ ŪNGA WHAKAHEKE TUKUWARO

Ko tā mātou ūnga ia he whakaheke i ā mātou tukunga waro mā te 21%, kua e iti iho, i mua o 2025, ā, mā te 42% i mua o 2030, kia whakatairitea ki tō mātou tau taketake (Hōngongoi 2020 ki Pipiri 2021). E hāngai ana ēnei ūnga ki ngā mahi a Aotearoa kia herea te whakamahanatanga ā-ao ki te 1.5 tohuine tohuru hei wāhi o te kupu taurangi o tō tatou whenua ki te Kirimana o Pārihi.

Table 10. Comparison of DOC's verified carbon emissions over time.

Emission source	2020/21 (base year) (t CO ₂ e)	2021/22 (t CO ₂ e)	2022/23 (t CO ₂ e)	2023/24 (t CO ₂ e)	Change between 2023/24 and base year
Helicopter (Jet A1 and aviation gas)	2,943	2,732	2,781	3,228	↑
Diesel	2,600	2,170	2,342	2,420	↓
Staff commute and working from home	–	1,673	2,151	2,170	n/a
Wastewater	2,018	1,289	1,772	1,814	↓
Business travel	1,241	638	1,362	1,480	↑
Petrol	871	810	887	863	↓
Electricity and natural gas	783	620	533	510	↓
Landfill and composting	475	290	331	330	↓
Other fuels	141	171	180	191	↑
Freight	–	–	–	130	n/a
Refrigerants	143	111	104	103	↓
Purchased water	–	–	11	11	n/a
Paper use	17	7	0.07	1	↓
Total	11,231	10,510	12,455	13,251	↑

Note: t CO₂e = tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Emission intensity by full-time equivalent staff member and expenditure

Since the base year, our work programme and number of staff have decreased slightly. With this change, our emissions intensity increased, from 4.43 t CO₂e to 5.23 t CO₂e per full-time equivalent staff member, as shown in table 11.

Table 11. Comparison of emission intensity over time.

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Total permanent and FTE	2,535.8	2,465.5	2,554.23	2,532.69
Total emissions per FTE (t CO ₂ e)	4.43	4.26	4.88	5.23
Expenditure (\$000)	541,540	576,471	606,343	666,571
Total emissions per million dollars of expenditure (t CO ₂ e)	20.74	18.23	20.54	19.88

Note: FTE = full-time equivalent staff; t CO₂e = tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Reducing our emissions

EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS

Our target is to reduce our emissions by at least 21% by 2025, and by 42% by 2030, compared with our baseline year (July 2020 to June 2021). These targets are in line with Aotearoa New Zealand's efforts to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius as a part of the country's commitment to the Paris Agreement.

TE AHUNGA WHAKAMUA KI NGĀ ŪNGA WHAKAHEKE TUKUWARO

I te tau 2023/24 i piki ā mātou tukunga waro mā te 796 t CO₂e ki 12,445 t CO₂e, mai i tērā tau.

Ahakoā rā, tērā tōna hekenga o te 8% mai i tō mātou tau taketakeo 2020/21.

Kāore te haerenga kaimahi ki te mahi i te uru ki tō mātou mahere whakahekenga whakaū nā te mea ehara i te puna i whakahautia tōna urunga.

KUA EKE TE PAPA ATAWHAI KI TE TAU TUAWHĀ O TE TUTUKITANGA PŪPUTU O TE WHAKAMANANGA CARBONREDUCE

E whai wāhi ana mātou ki te hōtaka CarbonReduce o Toitū Envirocare. Tā te hōtaka CarbonReduce he whakaū kua tuhia e mātou he rēkoata tika pū o te katoa o ā mātou tukunga haurehu kati mahana. E hāngai ana tēnei ki ngā whakaritenga tikanga mahi pai rawa i te ao, he mea whakamana e te Pūnaha Whakamana Ngātahi o Ahitereiria me Aotearoa.

Ka whakaū hoki te hōtaka kua tutuki i a mātou ngā paearu a Toitū Envirocare mō te whakaū ki te whakahaere tonu me te whakaheke i ā mātou tukunga waro. I te 2023/24 i tae mātou ki te tau tuawhā o te tutukitanga pūputu o tēnei whakamananga.

TE WHAKAHEKE I NGĀ TUKUNGA WARO

E haere tonu ana tā mātou whakapiki i te pai o tā mātou whakamahi waka whakatopa hei tautohu i ngā wāhi ka taea te whakamahi mīhini iti iho ngā tukunga, me te whakaarotau i ngā mahi hāngai ki te kanorau koiora.

E ū ana mātou ki te muru rawa i te waro (coal) i tō mātou whare katoa, pēnei i ngā wharau me ngā whare kaimahi, i mua i 2025. I raro i tētahi hōtaka muru waro (coal) i whakatūria i 2021, e haere tonu ana tā mātou kimi ara anga kē i te tahu waro, pēnei i te whakakapi i te waro ki ngā wahie kua tātāhia, hei puna mahana tukunga iti, mā te aromatawai huarahi kē atu rānei, pēnei i ngā pūngao ka taea te whakahou.

Kua whakanohoia he pūrere aroturuki tawhiti ki te Punanga ā-Motu o Tongariro hei kohi raraunga mō ngā toronga manuhiri, te kakama pūngao, te haumarū whare, me te tū o te rangi i waho i ētahi wāhi kōwhiri. Ka whakamahia ngā raraunga hei whakamārama me pēhea te whakaheke i ngā tukunga waro, hei tauira, mā te whakapiki i te kakama pūngao o ngā wharau manuhiri.

I roto i te tau ka hipa ake nei, i haere tonu tā mātou whakaheke haere i te kāhui waka tapeke mā te 12%, kia whakaritea ki Poutūterangi 2021.

TE MAHERE WHAKAHEKE, HOROPAKI TUKUNGA WARO A TE PAPA ATAWHAI

E herea ana mātou kia tāpaetia he Mahere Whakaheke, Horopaki Tukunga Waro a Te Papa Atawhai i te Hakihea o ia tau, hei wāhi o te Hōtaka Whakaea Waro a te Kāwanatanga. Tā tēnei mahere he whakamārama i te horopaki o tō mātou kōtaha tukunga me ā mātou mahere mō te whakaheke tukuwaro.

Inā ētahi tauira o ngā kōkiri mō ngā rā e tū mai nei hei whakaheke tukunga waro.

- E tūhura ana mātou i ētahi pūnaha parawai tuarua hei puna kōrero mō te ahunga whakamua mō te whakaheke i tēnei puna tukunga waro uaua ki te whakahaere. Ko te aronga kia whakawhitia ngā paepae parawai kia noho he pūnaha whakamaroke, e iti iho ai te rahi o te tukatuka parawai e hiahiatia ana.
- E kawē whakamua ana hoki mātou i tētahi whakamātau hurirere mōwhiti ētahi poti, ko te whakaaro mā konei ka heke te kakama whakapau kora, ka heke hoki ngā tukunga waro nā te tīhara te take.

PROGRESS TOWARDS EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS

In 2023/24 our emissions increased by 796 t CO₂e from 12,445 t CO₂e last year.

However, there is an overall reduction of 8% from our base year of 2020/21.

Staff commuting is not included in our targeted reduction plan because it is not a mandatory source to include.

DOC HAS ACHIEVED CARBONREDUCE CERTIFICATION FOR THE FOURTH YEAR IN A ROW

We participate in Toitū Envirocare's CarbonReduce programme. The CarbonReduce programme certifies we have made a complete and accurate record of our greenhouse gas emissions. This is in line with international best practice and is accredited by the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand.

The programme also certifies that we meet the Toitū Envirocare criteria for committing to further manage and reduce our emissions. In 2023/24 we achieved this certification for the fourth year in a row.

EMISSIONS MITIGATION TRIALS

We continue to optimise helicopter usage to identify where lower emissions models can be used and prioritise work that directly contributes to biodiversity.

We are committed to removing coal from all our buildings, such as huts and staff houses, by 2025. Under a coal removal programme established in 2021, we continue to implement and explore options for transitioning away from coal, such as replacing coal with chopped wood as a lower emissions heat source or assessing alternative solutions such as renewable energy.

Remote monitoring devices have been installed in the Tongariro National Park to gather data on visitor usage, energy efficiency, building health and outdoor conditions at selected locations.

The data will be used to inform how emissions may be reduced, for example, by improving the energy efficiency of visitor huts.

During the past year, we have further reduced the total vehicle fleet size by 12%, compared with March 2021.

DOC'S EMISSIONS CONTEXT AND REDUCTION PLAN

We are required to submit an emissions context and reduction plan by December each year, as part of the Carbon Neutral Government Programme. This plan describes the context of our emissions profile and our plans to reduce emissions.

Examples of future initiatives to reduce emissions are as follows.

- We are exploring alternative wastewater systems to inform future direction to reduce this challenging source of emissions. The focus is on transitioning containment systems to dehydration systems, to reduce the volume of wastewater processing required.
- We are also progressing a trial of toroidal propellers on selected vessels, this aims to increase fuel efficiency and reduce emissions associated with diesel.



Ō mātou pūtea

Our finances



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE READERS OF DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Department of Conservation (the Department). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Ed Loudon, using the staff and resources of KPMG, to carry out, on his behalf, the audit of:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 202 to 227, that comprise the statement of financial position, statement of commitments, statement of contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2024, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in taxpayers' funds, and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- the performance information for the appropriations administered by the Department for the year ended 30 June 2024 on pages 158 to 187;
- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department for the year ended 30 June 2024 on pages 239 to 243; and
- the schedules of non-departmental activities which are managed by the Department on behalf of the Crown on pages 228 to 238 that comprise:
 - the schedules of assets; liabilities; commitments; and contingent liabilities and assets as at 30 June 2024;
 - the schedules of expenses; and revenue for the year ended 30 June 2024;
 - the statement of trust monies for the year ended 30 June 2024; and
 - the notes to the schedules that include accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Department:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2024; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards
- the performance information for the appropriations administered by the Department for the year ended 30 June 2024:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects:
 - what has been achieved with the appropriation; and
 - the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred as compared with the expenses or capital expenditure that were appropriated or forecast to be incurred; and
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.



- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of section 45A of the Public Finance Act 1989.
- the schedules of non-departmental activities which are managed by the Department on behalf of the Crown present fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the Treasury Instructions:
 - the assets; liabilities; commitments; and contingent liabilities and assets as at 30 June 2024; and
 - expenses; and revenue for the year ended 30 June 2024; and
 - the statement of trust monies for the year ended 30 June 2024.

Our audit was completed on 30 September 2024. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Director-General and our responsibilities relating to the information to be audited, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Emphasis of Matter – Inherent uncertainties in the measurement of greenhouse gas emissions

The Department has included a measure of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in its performance information. Without further modifying our opinion and considering the public interest in climate change related information, we draw attention to pages 188 to 193 of the annual report, which outlines the Department's GHG emissions, including the uncertainty underlying the reported emissions. Quantifying GHG emissions is subject to inherent uncertainty because the scientific knowledge and methodologies to determine the emissions factors and processes to calculate or estimate quantities of GHG sources are still evolving, as are GHG reporting and assurance standards.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of the Director-General for the information to be audited

The Director-General is responsible on behalf of the Department for preparing:

- financial statements that present fairly the Department's financial position, financial performance, and its cash flows, and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.
- performance information that presents fairly what has been achieved with each appropriation, the expenditure incurred as compared with expenditure expected to be incurred, and that complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.



- statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department, that are presented fairly, in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989.
- schedules of non-departmental activities, in accordance with the Treasury Instructions, that present fairly those activities managed by the Department on behalf of the Crown.

The Director-General is responsible for such internal control as is determined is necessary to enable the preparation of the information to be audited that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the information to be audited, the Director-General is responsible on behalf of the Department for assessing the Department's ability to continue as a going concern. The Director-General is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to merge or to terminate the activities of the Department, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Director-General's responsibilities arise from the Public Finance Act 1989.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the information to be audited

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the information we audited, as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of the information we audited.

For the budget information reported in the information we audited, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Department's estimates information.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the information we audited.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the information we audited, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Director-General.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information for the appropriations administered by the Department.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Director-General and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the



Department's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the information we audited or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Department to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the information we audited, including the disclosures, and whether the information we audited represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Director-General regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Director-General is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 155, 188 to 193 and 246 to 255, but does not include the information we audited, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the information we audited does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the information we audited or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the Department in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: *International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1)* issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

In addition to the audit, we have carried out an other assurance-type gap assessment engagement on the impact of new regulatory standard on the Department. Other than the audit and that engagement, we have no relationship with, or interests, in the Department.

Ed Loudon
KPMG
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Te tauākī noho haepapa

Statement of responsibility

In accordance with the terms of section 45C of the Public Finance Act 1989, in my opinion, as Director-General of the Department of Conservation, the Annual Report fairly reflects the operations, progress, and organisational health and capability of the Department.

I have the responsibility for the preparation of the Department's financial statements, and statements of expenses and capital expenditure, and for the judgements expressed in them.

I have the responsibility for having in place a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

I have the responsibility for ensuring that end-of-year performance information on each appropriation administered by the Department is provided in accordance with sections 19A to 19C of the Public Finance Act 1989, whether or not that information is included in this Annual Report.

I am responsible for the accuracy of any end-of-year performance information prepared by the Department, whether or not that information is included in the Annual Report.

In my opinion:

- the financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of the Department for the reporting period; and
- the forecast financial statements fairly reflect the forecast financial position and operations of the Department for the financial year to which the forecast financial statements relate.



Penny Nelson
Director-General
Department of Conservation

27 September 2024

Ngā kai o roto

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Ō mātou tauākī ahumoni ā-tari

Departmental financial statements

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23 Actual \$000	Notes	30/06/24 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget* \$000	30/06/24 Revised Budget* \$000	30/06/25 Forecast* \$000	
Revenue						
596,653	Revenue Crown	2	655,917	648,765	662,316	612,587
64,290	Other revenue	2	57,941	59,465	59,051	60,841
660,943	Total revenue	2	713,858	708,230	721,367	673,428
Expenses						
251,662	Personnel costs	3	286,793	283,200	266,200	278,200
279,219	Operating costs	4	317,739	343,448	375,931	314,941
33,005	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	9, 10	33,497	39,833	37,297	37,904
43,391	Capital charge	5	46,594	43,749	43,939	44,383
82	Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		2,241	-	-	-
607,359	Total expenses		686,864	710,230	723,367	675,428
53,584	Net surplus/(deficit)		26,994	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)
Other comprehensive revenue and expense						
62,669	Gain on property revaluations	9	24,117	-	-	-
116,253	Total comprehensive revenue and expense		51,111	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)

*The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are unaudited.
Refer to Note 1 for an explanation of major variances between the actual and revised budget.

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024

30/06/23 Actual \$000	Notes	30/06/24 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget* \$000	30/06/24 Revised Budget* \$000	30/06/25 Forecast* \$000	
Taxpayers' funds						
553,765	General funds	13	546,125	542,929	549,335	558,911
393,521	Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserves	13	417,638	329,785	393,552	393,552
947,286	Total taxpayers' funds		963,763	872,714	942,887	952,463
Represented by:						
Current assets						
33,311	Cash		58,614	28,572	6,061	25,453
3,403	Prepayments		3,659	3,000	3,000	3,000
4,355	Inventories		4,214	2,000	4,000	4,000
11,241	Trade and other receivables	7	10,128	15,000	15,000	26,018
3,371	Non-current assets held for sale		3,371	3,370	3,370	3,370
235,925	Debtor Crown	8	209,526	220,000	215,925	195,925
291,606	Total current assets		289,512	271,942	247,356	257,766
Non-current assets						
794,980	Property, plant and equipment	9	825,281	722,484	797,390	802,674
3,009	Intangible assets	10	1,862	3,242	2,909	2,809
797,989	Total non-current assets		827,143	725,726	800,299	805,483
1,089,595	Total assets		1,116,655	997,668	1,047,655	1,063,249
Current liabilities						
37,023	Trade and other payables		45,636	71,754	39,768	45,786
4,950	Goods and services tax payable		7,288	5,000	5,000	5,000
30,415	Employee entitlements	11	33,558	18,000	30,000	30,000
-	Finance leases		-	200	-	-
3,825	Provisions	12	8,377	5,000	5,000	5,000
40,506	Return of operating surplus to the Crown	6	26,693	-	-	-
11,249	Revenue in advance		18,079	10,000	10,000	10,000
127,968	Total current liabilities		139,631	109,954	89,768	95,786
Non-current liabilities						
13,686	Employee entitlements	11	12,402	15,000	15,000	15,000
655	Provisions	12	859	-	-	-
14,341	Total non-current liabilities		13,261	15,000	15,000	15,000
142,309	Total liabilities		152,892	124,954	104,768	110,786
947,286	Net assets		963,763	872,714	942,887	952,463

*The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are unaudited.
Refer to Note 1 for an explanation of major variances between the actual and revised budget.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of, and should be read in conjunction with, these financial statements.

Statement of changes in taxpayers' funds

for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23	Notes	30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/25
Actual \$000		Actual \$000	Budget* \$000	Revised Budget* \$000	Forecast* \$000
867,803	Balance at 1 July	947,286	859,396	947,321	942,887
116,253	Total comprehensive revenue and expense	51,111	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)
	Distributions to Crown				
(49)	Asset transfers	-	-	-	-
(21,815)	Capital repayments	(19,198)	(1,727)	(19,068)	(1,489)
(40,506)	Return of operating surplus	6	-	-	-
455	Other movement	60	-	-	-
	Contributions from Crown				
290	Asset transfers	-	-	-	5,000
24,855	Capital contributions	11,197	17,045	16,634	8,065
947,286	Balance at 30 June	963,763	872,714	942,887	952,463

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are unaudited.

Refer to Note 1 for an explanation of major variances between the actual and revised budget.

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23	Notes	30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/25
Actual \$000		Actual \$000	Budget* \$000	Revised Budget* \$000	Forecast* \$000
	Cash flows – operating activities				
560,871	Receipts from Revenue Crown	678,872	648,765	682,316	612,587
53,750	Receipts from other revenue	69,294	59,465	59,051	60,841
(251,392)	Payments to employees	(284,839)	(282,700)	(265,700)	(277,700)
(271,731)	Payments to suppliers	(302,242)	(343,948)	(376,431)	(315,441)
(43,391)	Payments for capital charge	(46,594)	(43,749)	(43,939)	(44,383)
48,107	Net cash flow from operating activities	114,491	37,833	55,297	35,904
	Cash flows – investing activities				
1,468	Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,440	-	-	-
(38,647)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(41,921)	(39,607)	(39,607)	(43,088)
(634)	Purchase of intangibles	(200)	-	-	-
(37,813)	Net cash flow from investing activities	(40,681)	(39,607)	(39,607)	(43,088)
	Cash flows – financing activities				
24,855	Capital contributions	11,197	17,045	16,634	8,065
(21,815)	Capital repayments	(19,198)	(1,727)	(19,068)	(1,489)
(7,604)	Return of operating surplus to the Crown	(40,506)	-	(40,506)	-
(4,564)	Net cash flow from financing activities	(48,507)	15,318	(42,940)	6,576
5,730	Net increase/(decrease) in cash	25,303	13,544	(27,250)	(608)
27,581	Opening cash balance	33,311	15,028	33,311	26,061
33,311	Closing cash balance	58,614	28,572	6,061	25,453

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are unaudited.

Refer to Note 1 for an explanation of major variances between the actual and revised budget.

The goods and services tax (GST) (net) component of operating activities has been included under supplier payments and reflects the net GST paid to and received from Inland Revenue. The GST components have been presented on a net basis because the gross amounts do not provide meaningful information for financial statement purposes.

Reconciliation of net surplus to net cash flow from operating activities

for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
53,584	Net surplus	26,994
	Add non-cash items	
33,005	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	33,497
(488)	Donated assets	(34)
32,517	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expenses	33,463
	Add items classified as investing or financing activities	
82	Net loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	2,241
	Add/(Less) working capital movements	
(874)	(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	(256)
(503)	(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	141
900	(Increase)/Decrease in trade and other receivables	1,113
(41,150)	(Increase)/Decrease in debtor Crown	26,399
6,139	Increase/(Decrease) in trade and other payables	8,613
2,543	Increase/(Decrease) in goods and services tax payable	2,338
149	Increase/(Decrease) in employee entitlements	1,859
304	Increase/(Decrease) in other provisions	4,756
(5,584)	Increase/(Decrease) in revenue in advance	6,830
(38,076)	Net movement in working capital	51,793
48,107	Net cash flow from operating activities	114,491

Statement of commitments

as at 30 June 2024

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
	Commitments by category	
	<i>Capital commitments</i>	
10,056	Property, plant and equipment	20,782
10,056	Total capital commitments	20,782
	<i>Operating commitments</i>	
50,628	Non-cancellable accommodation leases	62,486
1,019	Other non-cancellable leases	324
51,647	Total operating commitments	62,810
61,703	Total commitments	83,592
	Commitments by term	
19,798	Less than 1 year	23,507
8,394	1–2 years	17,277
17,399	2–5 years	21,940
16,112	Greater than 5 years	20,868
61,703	Total commitments	83,592

Capital commitments

Capital commitments are the aggregate amount of capital expenditure contracted for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that have not been paid for and not recognised as a liability at the balance date.

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments (accommodation and other)

The Department leases property, plant and equipment in the normal course of its business. Most of these leases are for premises, motor vehicles and computer hardware, and have non-cancellable leasing periods ranging from 3 years to 15 years. The Department's non-cancellable operating leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. No restrictions are placed on the Department by any of its leasing arrangements.

Statement of contingent liabilities

as at 30 June 2024

Public liability claims relate to claims against the Department and are disclosed without prejudice. As at 30 June 2024, there are 70 proceedings and potential claims, of which 9 are quantifiable. The remaining 61 claims cannot be quantified (2023: 78 proceedings and potential claims, of which 14 were quantifiable).

The Department's quantifiable contingent liabilities are broken down as follows.

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
	Court and Tribunal proceedings and other potential claims	
45	Claims for damage caused by events originating from Department land	1,120
1,750	Earthquake strengthening of Department buildings	1,750
1,980	Non-compliance with the building code of Department commercial properties	1,493
1,080	Non-compliance with Residential Tenancies Act 1986	792
2,750	Remediation of asbestos contamination	-
1,328	Other quantifiable proceedings and potential claims	2,041
8,933	Total court and tribunal proceedings and other potential claims	7,196

The Department is aware that further sites may exist throughout New Zealand that could require remediation (due to mining, asbestos, pollution or other factors) at some point. Because these potential sites are unknown, the Department does not currently have a commitment to restore the sites, so no provision or contingent liabilities are recognised as at 30 June 2024.

The Healthy Homes Guarantee Act 2017 came into effect on 1 July 2019. The Department is reviewing its residential accommodation portfolio in relation to this Act, to determine whether any potential remediation is needed to comply with the requirements of the Act. From 1 July 2024, all residential rental homes must comply with the Healthy Homes standards.

The Department is also reviewing its portfolio of residential accommodation for potential tax liability relating to the calculation of allowances connected to this work. No provision has been recognised for the aforementioned matters because the reviews have not yet progressed enough to reliably measure the potential liability.

Contingent assets

The Department has no contingent assets (2023: nil).

Indemnities

The Director-General of Conservation has a delegation from the Minister of Finance under the Public Finance Act 1989 to agree to indemnities in access agreements over private land. This provides the public and staff of the Department with access to land managed by the Department.

Indemnities to three parties via public insurance policies were provided in 2023/24 (2023: 2).

Te tauākī kaupapa here kaute Statement of accounting policies

Reporting entity

The Department of Conservation (the Department) is a government department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989. The relevant legislation governing the Department's operations includes the Public Finance Act and the Conservation Act 1987. The primary objective of the Department is to provide services to the public rather than making a financial return. For financial reporting purposes, the Department is a public benefit entity (PBE).

Reporting period

The reporting period for these financial statements is for the year ended 30 June 2024. The forecast financial statements are for the year ending 30 June 2025.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Director-General of the Department on 30 September 2024.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis and in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP) and the Treasury instructions. The Department has applied the *Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards (PBE IPSAS)* in preparing the 30 June 2024 financial statements.

The statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of certain items of property, plant and equipment. The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of the Department is New Zealand dollars.

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted and that are relevant to the Department:

PBE IPSAS 1 Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services

Amendments to *PBE IPSAS 1 Disclosure of Fees for Audit Firms' Services* will be effective for the year ending 30 June 2025. The amendment requires the Department to disclose the fees incurred for services received from its audit or review firms, and a description of each service. The effect of this change will require the Department to specify categories of audit fees paid to audit and review firms.

PBE IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

This new standard sets out accounting requirements for insurers and other entities that issue insurance contracts. It applies to financial reports covering periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

These new standards are not expected to have a significant effect for the Department.

Significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies are included in the notes to which they relate. Significant accounting policies that do not relate to a specific note and that materially affect the measurement of financial results, the financial position and output statements are outlined below.

Budget and forecast figures

The budget, revised budget and forecast figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted in preparing these financial schedules. They have also been prepared in accordance with *PBE Financial Reporting Standard 42: Prospective Financial Statements*. The budget, revised budget and forecast financial schedules are not subject to audit.

The budget figures for 2023/24 are those included in *The Estimates of Appropriations for the Government of New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2024*. The revised budget figures for 2023/24 are those included in *The Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations for the Government of New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2024*.

The forecast figures for 2024/25 are those included in *The Estimates of Appropriations for the Government of New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2025*. The forecasts have been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Act 1989 and reflect the existing government and ministerial policies at that time, in addition to the Department's purpose, strategic intentions and activities based on the estimates and assumptions that might occur in the 2024/25 year.

Cost allocation

The Department has determined the cost of outputs using the following cost allocation methodology:

Direct costs are charged directly to outputs.

Depreciation and capital charge are charged on the basis of asset utilisation. Personnel costs are charged on the basis of actual time incurred.

Indirect costs are assigned to outputs based on the proportion of direct staff hours for each output.

For the year ended 30 June 2024, direct costs were 56% of the Department's costs and indirect costs were 44% of the Department's costs (2023: direct 53% and indirect 47%).

Cash on hand

Cash on hand includes petty cash and the amount in the current account bank balance.

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Trade and other payables

Short-term trade and other payables are recorded at their face value.

Goods and services tax

All items in the financial statements, including appropriation statements, are stated exclusive of goods and services tax (GST), except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

Income tax

Government departments are exempt from income tax as public authorities. Accordingly, no charge for income tax has been provided for.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, estimates and assumptions have been made concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed in the specific notes.

He tuhinga mō ngā tauākī whakahaere pūtea mō te tau i mutu ake i te 30 Pipiri 2024

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 1: Significant variances between actual and revised budget

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

Revenue from Crown was \$6.4 million less than the Revised Budget with a corresponding \$6.4 million underspend against the Jobs for Nature (JFN) multi-year appropriation due to the timing and delivery of JFN activity.

Actual expenses for the year were \$36.5 million less than the Revised Budget, largely due to delays in timing of centrally controlled work programmes, timing and delivery of JFN activity and personnel savings resulting from a marked reduction in recruitment activity.

Statement of financial position

Current assets are \$42.1 million higher than the Revised Budget. This is mainly due to a lower than budgeted spend of Crown funding, resulting in an increase in debtor Crown receivable, and the unanticipated receipt of a bequest from a deceased estate in 2023 that has not been spent.

Current liabilities are \$49.9 million higher than the Revised Budget, due to no budget set for the return of surplus (\$26.7 million), greater revenue in advance received than anticipated (\$8.1 million) and timing of trade and other payables.

Statement of cash flows

Net cash flow from operating activities was \$59.2 million more than the Revised Budget largely due to lower than planned payments to suppliers as a result of delays in centrally controlled work programmes and Jobs for Nature activities.

Note 2: Total revenue

The Department derives revenue through the provision of outputs to the Crown, for services to third parties, and from sponsorships, donations, bequests and grants. Revenue is recognised when earned, reported in the current financial period and measured at the fair value of the consideration received. With the exception of revenue received in the form of donations and bequests, all revenue from other income has been classified and treated as exchange revenue. The nature of exchange revenue streams is that an approximate equivalent value is given in exchange.

REVENUE CROWN

Revenue from the Crown is measured based on the Department's funding entitlement for the reporting period. Revenue Crown is a non-exchange transaction because the Crown does not directly receive equal value from the Department in return for the funding. The funding entitlement is established by Parliament when it passes the Appropriation Acts for the financial year. The amount of revenue recognised takes into account any amendments to appropriations approved in the Appropriation (Supplementary Estimates) Act for the year and certain other unconditional funding adjustments formally approved before balance date.

No conditions are attached to the funding from the Crown. However, the Department can incur expenses only within the scope and limits of its appropriations.

The fair value of Revenue Crown has been determined to be equivalent to the funding entitlement.

Revenue – Non-exchange transactions

DONATIONS

The Department receives value from the public or another entity (e.g. cash or other assets) without giving approximately equal value in exchange.

Donations are recognised as revenue when they become receivable unless there is an obligation in substance to return the funds if conditions are not met.

Where a physical asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the fair value of the asset received is recognised as revenue when control of the asset is transferred to the Department.

Other revenue

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
	<i>Non-exchange</i>	
15,454	Donations	2,728
	<i>Exchange</i>	
19,970	Recreational and tourism charges	24,682
14,571	Sponsorships	12,998
8,211	Administration cost recoveries	11,092
211	Leases and rents	266
2,362	Retail sales	2,856
2,447	Permissions cost recoveries	2,436
1,064	Resource sales	883
64,290	Total other revenue	57,941

Certain operations of the Department are reliant on services provided by volunteers. Volunteer services are not recognised as revenue or expenditure by the Department.

Revenue – Exchange transactions

PROVISION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Revenue from the supply of goods and services is measured at the fair value of consideration received. Revenue from the supply of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. Services provided to third parties on commercial terms are recognised as revenue in proportion to the stage of completion at balance date.

SPONSORSHIPS

Revenue from sponsorships is initially recorded as revenue in advance and subsequently recognised as revenue when the conditions of the sponsorship are satisfied.

COST RECOVERIES

Fees for the supply of services to third parties on a cost-recovery basis are recognised as revenue upon the provision of the services. Revenue received in advance of the provision of services is recognised as unearned revenue to the extent that it relates to future accounting periods.

Note 3: Personnel costs

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
229,719	Salaries and wages	257,420
7,234	Superannuation subsidies	7,982
290	Annual, long service and retiring leave provisioning	2,137
1,347	ACC Partnership Programme	1,529
608	Uniforms	660
2,611	Termination entitlements	1,200
6,828	Temporary and secondment staff costs	9,754
3,025	Other	6,111
251,662	Total personnel costs	286,793

Salaries and wages are recognised as a separate expense as employees provide services.

Note 4: Operating costs

Operating expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate.

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
69,518	Operational contractors	83,965
24,778	Professional fees	39,550
36,291	Communications and computer expenses	36,819
25,813	Field supplies	25,823
12,488	Lease expenses	13,005
6,718	Travel	6,337
77,502	Grants	78,489
7,940	Accommodation	14,552
6,114	Motor vehicle and vessel expenses	6,410
1,784	Office supplies	1,753
1,325	Purchase of goods for retail sale	1,133
1,460	Printing	1,111
1,566	Insurance	2,174
5,301	Other	6,086
	Fees paid to auditors:	
502	Fees for financial statement audit	503
119	Fees for other services	29
279,219	Total operating costs	317,739

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Department leases vehicles, office premises and office equipment. Because all the risks and benefits are retained by the lessor, these leases are classified as operating leases and are expensed in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Note 5: Capital charge

The Department pays a capital charge to the Crown twice a year on the balance of taxpayers' funds, including revaluation reserve, as at 1 July and 1 January. The capital charge rate for the 6-month periods ending 31 December 2023 and 30 June 2024 was 5.0% (2023: 5.0%).

Note 6: Return of operating surplus to the Crown

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
53,584	Net surplus for the year	26,994
	Add/(less)	
(505)	Remeasurement losses on long service and retirement leave	(247)
125	Remeasurement on loss on write off of assets destroyed by Cyclone Gabrielle	330
(14,698)	Donated assets and third party contribution towards construction of assets	(2,384)
2,000	Other expenses	2,000
40,506	Total return of operating surplus to the Crown	26,693

The repayment of surplus is required to be paid by 31 October each year.

Note 7: Trade and other receivables

Short-term trade and other receivables are recorded at face value, less any provision for impairment.

The Department applies the simplified expected credit loss model of recognised lifetime expected credit losses for receivables. In measuring expected credit losses, short-term receivables have been assessed on a collective basis based on the days past due.

Impairment of a receivable is recorded when there is a reasonable expectation that the Department will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Overdue receivables that are renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due).

Accounting policy for impairment of receivables

Impairment of a receivable is only recognised when there is objective evidence that the amount due would not be fully collected. While trade and other receivables are subject to the expected credit loss requirement of PBE IPSAS 41, no additional impairment provision was provided because the effect was immaterial.

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
8,375	Trade receivables	8,314
(1,731)	Less provision for impairment	(2,322)
6,644	Net trade receivables	5,992
4,597	Accrued revenue	4,136
11,241	Total trade and other receivables	10,128

Note 8: Debtor Crown

The Debtor Crown balance of \$209.5 million (2023: \$235.9 million) represents operating funding (GST inclusive) not drawn down due to the timing of cash requirements.

Note 9: Property, plant and equipment

	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Plant and equipment \$000	Infrastructure \$000	Fencing \$000	Vessels \$000	Motor vehicles \$000	Furniture and fittings \$000	Visitor and cultural assets \$000	Land formation \$000	Total \$000
Cost or valuation											
Balance at 1 July 2022	18,329	208,437	50,306	60,329	130,290	9,639	28,312	22,550	994,145	220,019	1,742,356
Transfers to/from classes	-	(29,769)	453	25,168	(21)	(21)	(29)	(800)	5,007	12	-
Additions	-	9,687	2,872	4,393	1,555	318	4,685	429	14,677	985	39,601
Revaluation movement	1,764	14,450	-	9,539	9,088	-	-	-	120,211	15,966	171,018
Impairment – cyclone assets	-	-	-	(10)	-	-	-	-	(3,655)	-	(3,665)
Disposals	-	(39)	(26)	-	(17)	-	(2,919)	-	(5,007)	-	(8,008)
Balance at 30 June 2023	20,093	202,766	53,605	99,419	140,895	9,936	30,049	22,179	1,125,378	236,982	1,941,302
Balance at 1 July 2023	20,093	202,766	53,605	99,419	140,895	9,936	30,049	22,179	1,125,378	236,982	1,941,302
Transfers to/from classes	-	(157)	566	1,743	1,160	116	(1,043)	28	(4,844)	2,623	192
Additions	-	5,589	2,115	1,941	1,103	1,000	5,475	655	20,693	599	39,170
Revaluation movement	5,069	8,226	-	2,942	268	-	-	-	28,488	3,865	48,858
Impairment – cyclone assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(231)	-	(231)
Disposals	-	(1,102)	(93)	(259)	(29)	(24)	(2,761)	(63)	(4,659)	-	(8,990)
Balance at 30 June 2024	25,162	215,322	56,193	105,786	143,397	11,028	31,720	22,799	1,164,825	244,069	2,020,301
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses											
Balance at 1 July 2022	-	137,405	34,091	26,262	102,784	7,195	13,299	17,761	677,591	-	1,016,388
Transfers on migration	-	(17,086)	(1)	7,325	7	(10)	(29)	-	9,794	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	2,124	2,132	1,682	4,540	342	2,317	689	18,112	-	31,938
Revaluation movement	-	9,779	-	4,255	7,519	-	-	-	85,661	-	107,214
Impairment – cyclone assets	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(2,529)	-	(2,530)
Disposals	-	(291)	(26)	-	157	-	(1,835)	-	(4,693)	-	(6,686)
Balance at 30 June 2023	-	131,931	36,196	39,523	115,007	7,527	13,752	18,450	783,936	-	1,146,322
Balance at 1 July 2023	-	131,931	36,196	39,523	115,007	7,527	13,752	18,450	783,936	-	1,146,322
Depreciation expense	-	2,492	2,981	2,160	2,048	406	2,384	739	19,180	-	32,390
Revaluation movement	-	5,929	-	1,360	222	-	-	-	16,999	-	24,510
Disposals	-	(1,131)	(91)	(206)	(32)	(10)	(1,717)	(44)	(4,971)	-	(8,202)
Balance at 30 June 2024	-	139,221	39,086	42,837	117,245	7,923	14,419	19,145	815,144	-	1,195,020
Carrying amounts											
At 30 June 2022	18,329	71,032	16,215	34,067	27,506	2,444	15,013	4,789	316,554	220,019	725,968
At 30 June 2023	20,093	70,835	17,409	59,896	25,888	2,409	16,297	3,729	341,442	236,982	794,980
At 30 June 2024	25,162	76,101	17,107	62,949	26,152	3,105	17,301	3,654	349,681	244,069	825,281

Note 9: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Property, plant and equipment consists of land, buildings, plant and equipment, infrastructure, fencing assets, vessels, motor vehicles, furniture and fittings, visitor and cultural assets and land formation costs. Land, buildings, infrastructure, fencing, visitor assets and land formation costs are measured at fair value, with all other assets measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Assets under construction are recognised at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no cost, or for a nominal cost, it is recognised at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the disposal proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in surplus or deficit. When a revalued asset is sold, the amount included in the property, plant and equipment revaluation reserve in respect of the disposed asset is transferred to general taxpayer funds.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment except for land, land formation assets, cultural assets and assets under construction that are not depreciated.

Note 9: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The useful lives of property, plant and equipment have been estimated as follows.

Asset class	Estimated useful life in years
Buildings	
Administrative buildings	20–40
Plant and equipment	
Plant and field equipment	10
Radio equipment	5–10
Infrastructure	
Industrial fire equipment	45
Landscaping	44
Roads	10–100
Sewerage	64
Stream control	98
Water supply	60
Fencing	25–40
Vessels	
Engines	10
Hulls	15
Motor vehicles	
Passenger (30% residual applied)	4
Utilities (40% residual applied)	5
Furniture and fittings	
Furniture, computers and other office equipment	5
Visitor and cultural assets	
Buildings/huts	35–65
Campsite, amenity areas and car parks	10–50
Roads (surface only)	25
Signs	10
Structures	25–100
Tracks	8

In accordance with *PBE IPSAS 17 Property, plant and equipment*, the useful lives of property, plant and equipment are assessed annually to determine whether they are appropriate, and the future depreciation charge is adjusted accordingly. In some circumstances, and particularly for the revalued assets, this may lead to instances where the estimated useful lives vary, but not materially, from the standard policy presented above.

Note 9: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Revaluations

The carrying values of revalued assets are assessed annually. Aside from Land, the depreciated replacement cost method and indexation model is used to measure assets at fair value.

The indexation model uses the appropriate capital goods index published by Stats NZ to determine the movement in asset values over the intervening period.

Significant assumptions applied in deriving depreciated replacement cost include:

- historical cost adjusted by movements in the appropriate capital goods price index reflects the present replacement cost
- if an asset is revalued using an index, the accumulated depreciation is restated proportionally based on the percentage movement in cost
- the rate of depreciation expense after the revaluation is based on the new replacement cost.

The net revaluation results are charged to other comprehensive revenue and expense and are accumulated to an asset revaluation reserve in equity for that class of asset. Where this would result in a debit balance in the asset revaluation reserve, this balance is not recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense but in surplus or deficit. Any subsequent increase in revaluation that reverses a previous decrease in value recognised in surplus or deficit will be recognised first in surplus or deficit up to the amount previously expensed, and then recognised in other comprehensive revenue and expense.

LAND

Land is initially recognised at cost and is revalued annually based on rateable valuations provided by Quotable Value Limited in accordance with the Ratings Valuations Act 1988. Individual land lots are updated every 3 years (triennial rateable valuations) using a mass-appraisal process.

Where land cannot be matched to an assessment, the valuation is obtained using an average per-hectare rate. Every five years, the Department obtains a certification over the valuation methodology applied and calculations of the valuation as being a reasonable proxy for fair value by an independent registered valuer. The last independent valuation was conducted for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Land lots not subject to revaluations based on the triennial rateable valuations are revalued by applying an index determined using regional and district sales data for comparable land types provided by Core Logic.

BUILDINGS

Buildings were valued at fair value by using depreciated replacement cost method and using price indices collated by Stats NZ as at 30 June 2024.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and Equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND FENCING ASSETS

Infrastructure and fencing assets were valued at fair value by using depreciated replacement cost method and using price indices collated by Stats NZ as at 30 June 2024.

VESSELS / MOTOR VEHICLES AND FURNITURE AND FITTINGS

Vessels, Motor Vehicles and Furniture and Fittings are all valued at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

VISITOR ASSETS AND CULTURAL ASSETS

Visitor Assets include several asset classes including tracks, structures, buildings (predominantly huts) and signs.

All visitor assets are valued at fair value using price indices applicable for the year derived from Stats NZ as at 30 June 2024.

Cultural Assets are held by the Department and have been acquired over many years and by many means such as purchase, donation and bequest. These assets are held and maintained for public benefit purposes such as the contribution to knowledge and culture. Cultural assets include carvings, paintings and other collections of works of art, fossils and artefacts that have been discovered on Crown land, and assets gifted or given to the Department to look after on behalf of the Crown (e.g. taonga and gifts from visiting dignitaries). Cultural assets with a value that can be determined greater than \$5,000 must be recorded as an asset. Cultural assets are not depreciated (as their intrinsic value does not diminish) and are shown at estimated market value.

LAND FORMATION

Land formation costs which include costs of cutting through mountains or initial earthworks in order to prepare the ground where tracks are to be built are valued at fair value by using price indices collated by Stats NZ as at 30 June 2024.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The total amount of property, plant and equipment under construction is \$36.5 million (2023: \$57.6 million).

COMMUNITY ASSETS

The nation's land and historic buildings managed by the Department are the nation's natural and historic heritage. Because these community assets belong to the Crown, their valuation is reflected in the 'Schedule of assets – Crown as administered by the Department of Conservation'. Typically, this land includes the national, conservation and forest parks as well as Crown reserve land.

Note 10: Intangible assets

All intangible assets, including those not yet in use, are measured at cost and are reviewed for impairment at balance date. Any impairment in the value of an intangible asset is included in the surplus or deficit.

Costs directly associated with the development of software for internal use by the Department are recognised as an intangible asset.

Computer software is the largest category within intangible assets and is amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of 5 to 7 years.

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
Cost or valuation		
32,109	Balance at 1 July	32,743
634	Additions	200
–	Corrections to prior year transactions	(240)
32,743	Balance at 30 June	32,703
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses		
28,667	Balance at 1 July	29,734
1,067	Amortisation expense	1,107
29,734	Balance at 30 June	30,841
3,009	Carrying amount as at 30 June	1,862

There are no restrictions over the title of the Department's intangible assets, nor are any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities.

Note 11: Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values, based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, accrued annual leave at balance date, retiring and long-service leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months, and sick leave.

Other employee entitlements include accrued annual leave, time off in lieu, vested long-service leave and a provision for sick leave.

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
Current portion		
8,298	Accrued salaries and wages	9,413
3,306	Long service and retiring leave	3,447
18,811	Other employee entitlements	20,698
30,415	Total employee entitlements (current portion)	33,558

Note 11: Employee entitlements (continued)

Long-term employee entitlements

Employee entitlements due to be settled beyond 12 months of balance date in which the employee renders the related service, such as long-service leave and retiring leave, are calculated on an actuarial basis.

The calculations are based on likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement, contractual entitlements information, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
Non-current portion		
13,686	Long service and retiring leave	12,402
13,686	Total employee entitlements (non-current portion)	12,402

The measurement of the retirement and long-service leave obligations depends on factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using several assumptions. Two main assumptions used in calculating this liability are the salary growth factor and the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will affect the carrying amount of the liability.

Discount rates and salary growth rates used in the actuarial valuation are as specified by the Treasury for valuations of this type and are effective for valuations as at 30 June 2024. An increase in the discount rates used in the actuarial valuation has resulted in a decrease of \$0.3 million in the value of the retirement and long-service leave liability.

The demographic assumptions used are based on New Zealand population mortality and the experience of superannuation arrangements in New Zealand and Australia.

The table below shows the effect that varying the assumed rate of salary growth and discount rates has on the valuation result if all other assumptions are constant.

Key assumption	Liability assumptions \$000	
	1% below assumed	1% above assumed
Salary growth	-1,270	+1,472
Discount rates	+1,444	-1,227

Note 12: Provisions

The Department recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amounts or timing where there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that expenditure will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
Current portion		
2,320	Environmental	3,629
74	Onerous contracts	10
1,431	ACC and Other Provisions	4,738
3,825	Total current portion	8,377
Non-current portion		
655	Environmental	646
–	Onerous contracts	213
655	Total non-current portion	859
4,480	Total provisions	9,236
Movements in provisions:		
Environmental		
3,147	Balance at 1 July	2,975
(1,122)	Provision utilised or reversed during the year	(808)
950	Provision made during the year	1,680
2,975	Balance at 30 June	3,847
Onerous contracts		
74	Balance at 1 July	74
–	Provision utilised or reversed during the year	(74)
–	Provision made during the year	223
74	Balance at 30 June	223
ACC and Other Provisions		
955	Balance at 1 July	1,431
(52)	Provision utilised or reversed during the year	(18)
528	Provision made during the year	3,753
1,431	Balance at 30 June	5,166
4,480	Total provisions	9,236

Note 12: Provisions (continued)

Below is a summary of the significant provisions.

Waikato–Tainui Waikato River Conservation Accord

Provision was made in the 2014/15 financial year for \$0.8 million as the Department's share of the costs associated with the obligations arising under the above accord. This was increased by a further \$1.4 million from 2017/18 to 2023/24, to reflect the work plan over the next 2 years. To date, net costs of \$0.5 million have been incurred against the provision.

Cleaning up contaminated sites

Provisions have been made for remediation work relating to the Whakapapa Wastewater Treatment Plant, to ensure compliance with resource consent (\$0.8 million). To date, net costs of \$0.5 million have been incurred against the provision.

Ruapehu Alpine Lifts Limited – Wastewater treatment recoveries

Ruapehu Alpine Lifts went into liquidation in June 2023. They currently owe the Department for their share of costs relating to the Whakapapa Wastewater Treatment Plant. These costs are yet to be billed by the Department because they were payable on a deferred basis. The amount receivable is \$0.3 million at the end of 30 June 2024 and a full provision has been made.

Restructuring Provision

On 10 April 2024, the Department released a consultation document proposing an organisational restructure to save 6.5% from the Department's budget, and to address cost pressures for 2024/25. The restructure proposes changes to the management structure and the way the organisation is set up to deliver on its outcomes. A provision of \$3.8 million for restructuring costs relating to the organisational change has been recognised as at 30 June 2024.

Note 13: Taxpayers' funds

Taxpayers' funds represent the Crown's investment in the Department and are measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Taxpayers' funds are disaggregated and classified as general funds and property, plant and equipment revaluation reserves. The latter relate to the revaluation of fixed assets to fair value.

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
General funds		
536,951	Balance at 1 July	553,765
53,584	Net surplus for the year	26,994
455	Transfers from revaluation reserve on disposal	-
(21,815)	Capital repayments to the Crown	(19,198)
24,855	Capital injection from the Crown	11,197
(40,506)	Return of operating surplus to the Crown	(26,693)
241	Asset transfers between Department and Crown	-
-	Other movement	60
553,765	Balance at 30 June	546,125
Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserves		
330,852	Balance at 1 July	393,521
63,804	Revaluation gains	24,348
(1,135)	Other adjustments to revaluation reserve (Impairment - Cyclone assets)	(231)
393,521	Balance at 30 June	417,638
947,286	Total taxpayers' funds at 30 June	963,763
Property, plant and equipment revaluation reserves consist of:		
19,237	Land revaluation reserve	24,307
57,610	Buildings revaluation reserves	75,976
287,738	Visitor assets revaluation reserves	287,370
28,936	Other revaluation reserves	29,985
393,521	Total property, plant and equipment revaluation reserves	417,638

Note 14: Financial instruments

Financial instrument categories

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in each of the financial instrument categories are as follows.

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
33,311	Cash	58,614
11,241	Trade and other receivables	10,128
235,925	Debtor Crown	209,526
280,477	Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	278,268
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
37,023	Trade and other payables	45,636
37,023	Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	45,636

Financial instrument risks

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs.

The Department's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks, including credit risk and liquidity risk. The Department has a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to the Department, causing the Department to incur a loss. In the normal course of its business, credit risk arises from debtors and deposits with banks.

The Department is only permitted to deposit funds with Westpac, a registered bank, and enter into foreign exchange forward contracts with the New Zealand Debt Management Office. These entities have high credit ratings. For its other financial instruments, the Department does not have significant concentrations of credit risk.

The Department's maximum credit exposure for each class of financial instrument is represented by the total carrying amount of cash and net receivables. No collateral is held as security against these financial instruments, including those instruments that are overdue or impaired.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Department will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due.

Note 14: Financial instruments (continued)

In meeting its liquidity requirements, the Department closely monitors its forecast cash requirements with expected cash draw-downs from the New Zealand Debt Management Office. The Department maintains a target level of available cash to meet liquidity requirements.

The following table analyses the Department's financial liabilities that will be settled based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Less than 6 months \$000	Between 6 months and 1 year \$000	Between 1 and 5 years \$000	Over 5 years \$000
Liquidity risks				
2023				
Trade and other payables	37,023	-	-	-
2024				
Trade and other payables	45,636	-	-	-

Note 15: Related party transactions and key management personnel

The Department is a wholly owned entity of the Crown. The Crown significantly influences the roles of the Department as well as being its major source of revenue.

The Department enters into transactions with other government departments, Crown entities and state-owned enterprises on an arm's length basis. Those transactions that occur within a normal supplier or client relationship, on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the Department would have adopted if dealing with that entity at arm's length in the same circumstance, are not disclosed as related party transactions.

Key management personnel compensation comprises the Director-General and the Senior Leadership Team. Total compensation includes long-service leave and retiring leave.

30/06/23 Actual		30/06/24 Actual
\$3,095,841	Salaries and other short-term benefits	\$3,035,704
\$174,060	Other long-term benefits	\$90,771
\$3,269,901	Total key management personnel compensation	\$3,126,475
9	Total full-time equivalent staff	9

No other transactions were carried out with related parties.

The Director-General of the Department of Conservation is a 'co-chair workstream' for The Aotearoa Circle Trust. The Chief Executive of the Nature Conservancy Trust is renting the Director-General and her husband's land. No payments were made to The Aotearoa Circle Trust this year (2023: \$0.01 million). No payments were made to Nature Conservancy Trust this year (2023: nil).

Note 16: Capital management

The Department's capital is its equity (or taxpayers' funds), which comprises general funds and revaluation reserves. Equity is represented by net assets. The Department manages its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings prudently. The Department's equity is largely managed as a by-product of managing income, expenses, assets, liabilities and compliance with the Government Budget processes and with instructions issued by the New Zealand Treasury. The objective of managing the Department's equity is to ensure the Department effectively achieves its goals and objectives for which it has been established, while remaining a going concern.

Note 17: Events after balance date

No significant events that may impact on the financial statements have occurred between year end and the signing of these financial statements (2023: none).

Ngā āpitianga whakahaere pūtea ehara nō te tari

Non-departmental financial schedules

Schedule of revenue – Crown as administered by the Department of Conservation

for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23		30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/25
Actual \$000	Note	Actual \$000	Budget* \$000	Revised Budget* \$000	Forecast* \$000
Revenue					
20,584	Concessions, leases and licences	26,876	24,122	23,723	26,337
7,302	Other operational revenue	11,488	1,074	3,479	1,329
27,886	Total revenue	38,364	25,196	27,202	27,666

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are unaudited.

** The large Other Operational revenue in comparison to budget is mainly due to the recognition of heritage-listed hotel Chateau Tongariro (\$4.4 million) and MET Service building (\$3.9 million) in June 2024. Valuation of their fair values were determined by Valuation Services Marsh.

Non-departmental income is administered by the Department of Conservation on behalf of the Crown. Because this income is not established by the Department nor earned in the production of the Department's outputs, it is not reported in the departmental financial statements.

Schedule of expenses – Crown as administered by the Department of Conservation

for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23		30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/25
Actual \$000		Actual \$000	Budget* \$000	Revised Budget* \$000	Forecast* \$000
Vote Conservation					
68,555	Appropriation for non-departmental output classes**	61,873	103,491	69,360	75,070
6,361	Appropriation for non-departmental other expenses	39,615	4,870	48,251	20,635
14,362	Goods and services tax input on appropriations	12,842	11,653	11,653	10,167
(745)	Bad and doubtful debts credit	–	–	–	–
88,533	Total expenses	114,330	120,014	129,264	105,872

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are unaudited.

** Includes multi-category expenses and expenses in multi-year appropriations.

The Schedule of expenses – Crown as administered by the Department of Conservation summarises non-departmental expenses that the Department administers on behalf of the Crown. Further details are provided in the statement of expenses and capital expenditure incurred against appropriations on pages 239–241.

Schedule of assets – Crown as administered by the Department of Conservation

as at 30 June 2024

*Restated 30/06/23		30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/25
Actual \$000	Note	Actual \$000	Budget* \$000	Revised Budget* \$000	Forecast* \$000
Current assets					
46,836	Cash	96,233	34,958	37,832	17,861
107	Prepayments	1,200	200	200	200
12,185	Trade and other receivables	14,382	6,340	44,517	44,517
20,229	Non-current assets held for sale	17,099	–	–	–
79,357	Total current assets	128,914	41,498	82,549	62,578
Non-current assets					
69,039	Investment in Te Urewera	69,039	70,000	70,000	70,000
8,490,141	Property, plant and equipment	9,069,952	7,844,096	8,367,398	8,372,731
8,559,180	Total non-current assets	9,138,991	7,914,096	8,437,398	8,442,731
8,638,537	Total assets	9,267,905	7,955,594	8,519,947	8,505,309

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are unaudited.

The prior year values of PPE have been restated due to land value difference between Crown Land database (NaPALIS) and the ledger (refer to note 4 for details)

Schedule of liabilities – Crown as administered by the Department of Conservation

as at 30 June 2024

30/06/23		30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/25
Actual \$000	Note	Actual \$000	Budget* \$000	Revised Budget* \$000	Forecast* \$000
Current liabilities					
6,551	Trade and other payables	6,389	405	3,670	4,205
667	Revenue in advance	619	–	–	–
1,639	Provisions	1,639	–	–	–
8,857	Total current liabilities	8,647	405	3,670	4,205
8,857	Total liabilities	8,647	405	3,670	4,205

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are unaudited.

Schedule of commitments – Crown as administered by the Department of Conservation

as at 30 June 2024

30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000
<i>Capital commitments</i>	
– Property, plant and equipment	807
– Total capital commitments	807
<i>Commitments by term</i>	
– Less than 1 year	807
– Total commitments	807

Expenses yet to be incurred on non-cancellable contracts that have been entered into on or before balance date are disclosed as commitments to the extent that there are equally unperformed obligations.

Schedule of contingent liabilities and contingent assets – Crown as administered by the Department of Conservation

as at 30 June 2024

30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000
Quantifiable liabilities	
87,500 Fulfill make good clause of Ruapehu Alpine Lifts' concession	94,000
77 Other quantifiable proceedings and potential claims	242
87,577 Total contingent liabilities	94,242

As at 30 June 2024, there were 23 claims against the Crown, 20 of which are not currently quantifiable (2023: 29 claims of which 27 were not quantifiable). Contingent liabilities are disclosed, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

In June 2023, one of the Department's concessionaires, Ruapehu Alpine Lifts Limited (RAL), went into liquidation, and then into receivership by the Crown. The concession agreement requires RAL to make good the ski infrastructure on the mountain. However, RAL cannot fulfil the make good clause of their concession agreement. The concession was transferred to Pure Tūroa Limited on 5 April 2024. The Crown agreed Pure Tūroa Limited will not be responsible for removing existing infrastructure at the termination or expiry of its concession. The Department will hold the liability to make good the ski infrastructure at the termination or expiry of Pure Tūroa Limited's concession to an unknown future date. Whilst concessionaires remain operating on the mountain and the ski lift remains in use, the make good provision will remain contingent. These uncertainties have meant that the Department has recognised a contingent liability for the make-good provision as at 30 June 2024. The requirement to make good has been estimated in a desktop valuation to be between \$69 million and \$119 million (June 2023 estimate was between \$47 million and \$88 million).

There were no contingent assets as at 30 June 2024 (2023: nil).

Statement of trust monies

for the year ended 30 June 2024

	As at 30/06/23 \$000	Contributions \$000	Distributions \$000	Net Interest \$000	As at 30/06/24 \$000
Bonds/Deposits Trust	10,696	1,224	(1,566)	612	10,966
Conservation Project Trust	1,557	705	(708)	78	1,632
National Parks Trust	37	6	(4)	2	41
NZ Walkway Trust	16	–	(13)	–	3
Total	12,306	1,935	(2,291)	692	12,642

The Department has delegated authority to operate these trust accounts under section 66 and section 67 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Trust accounts are mainly used to hold bonds and deposits from operators working on public conservation land, including those contracted by the Department. These are repaid when the operators have been cleared of all obligations.

Te tauākī kaupapa here kaute

Statement of accounting policies

Reporting entity

These non-departmental financial schedules present financial information on public funds managed by the Department of Conservation on behalf of the Crown.

These non-departmental balances are consolidated into the *Financial Statements of the Government of New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2024*. For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position and the results of its operations and cashflows for the year, refer to the *Financial Statements of the Government of New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2024*.

Reporting period

The reporting period for these financial schedules is for the year ended 30 June 2024. The forecast financial statements are for the year ending 30 June 2025.

The financial schedules were authorised for issue by the Director-General of the Department on 30 September 2024.

Basis of preparation

The financial schedules have been prepared on a going concern basis, and in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP) and the Treasury instructions. The Department has applied the *Tier 1 Public Benefit Entity International Public Sector Accounting Standards (PBE IPSAS)* in preparing the 30 June 2024 financial schedules.

The statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated. The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

These financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of the Department is New Zealand dollars.

Budget and forecast figures

The budget, revised budget and forecast figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted in preparing these financial schedules. They have also been prepared in accordance with *PBE Financial Reporting Standard 42: Prospective Financial Statements*. The budget, revised budget and forecast financial schedules are not subject to audit.

The budget figures for 2023/24 are those included in *The Estimates of Appropriations for the Government of New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2024*. The revised budget figures for 2023/24 are those included in *The Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations for the Government of New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2024, adjusted for any transfers under 26A of the Public Finance Act*.

The forecast figures for 2024/25 are those included in *The Estimates of Appropriations for the Government of New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2025*. The forecasts have been prepared in accordance with the Public Finance Act 1989 and reflect the existing government and ministerial policies existing at that time, in addition to the Department's purpose, strategic intentions and activities based on the estimates and assumptions that might occur in the 2024/25 year.

Goods and services tax

All items in the non-departmental schedules, including appropriation statements, are stated exclusive of goods and services tax (GST) except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST-inclusive basis. In accordance with instructions issued by the Treasury, GST is returned on revenue received on behalf of the Crown, where applicable. However, an input tax deduction is not claimed on non-departmental expenditure. Instead, the amount of GST applicable to non-departmental expenditure is recognised as a separate expense and eliminated against GST revenue on consolidation of the Government Financial Statements.

Trade and other receivables

Short-term trade debtors and other receivables are recorded at their face value, less any provision for impairment. The Crown applies the simplified expected credit loss model of recognised lifetime expected credit losses for receivables. In measuring expected credit losses, short-term receivables have been assessed on a collective basis based on the days past due.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of a provision for impairment account and the amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit. Overdue receivables that are renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due).

Accounting policy for impairment of receivables

Impairment of a receivable is only recognised when there is objective evidence that the amount due would not be fully collected. While trade and other receivables are subject to the expected credit loss requirement of PBE IPSAS 41, no additional impairment provision was provided because the impact was trivial.

Trade and other payables

Short-term trade creditors and other payables are recorded at their face value.

Restatement of Crown Land

During the year additional information came to light relating to the restatement processed in the 2023 Financial Statements. In order to correctly reflect the land values in line with the Crown Land Fixed Asset Register database (NaPALIS), adjustments totalling \$124.5 million have been identified to restate the 2023 Land Values.

Comparatives

The restatement of Crown land has resulted in the restatement of schedule of assets as at 30 June 2023. The restatement adjustments are detailed in the table on note 4.

He tuhinga mō ngā āpiti hanga mō te tau i mutu ake i te 30 Pipiri 2024

Notes to the schedules for the year ended 30 June 2024

Note 1: Revenue

The Department collects revenue on behalf of the Crown. This is mainly from concession fees, rent and leases, and licences from commercial users of Crown-owned land. Revenue is recognised when earned, reported in the current financial period, and is treated as exchange transactions.

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
4,041	Tourism occupations	5,361
2,691	Guiding	5,452
2,853	Aircraft landings	4,252
2,075	Telecommunications	2,756
1,313	Other occupations	1,067
1,267	Grazing	1,647
2,686	Ski areas	1,359
741	Boating	1,500
1,184	Residential/recreational	1,270
278	Vehicle transport	407
774	Easements	991
148	Filming	355
216	Miscellaneous	136
178	Extractions fees	165
139	Sporting and special events	158
20,584	Total concessions, leases and licences	26,876

Note 2: Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets held for sale are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, rather than through continued use. Non-current assets held for sale (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated, amortised or revalued while they are classified as held for sale. This accounting treatment is in line with Treasury guidance.

30/06/23 Actual \$000		30/06/24 Actual \$000
20,229	Land	17,099
20,229	Total non-current assets held for sale	17,099

Total non-current assets held for sale mainly comprise land that has been identified for settlement of Treaty of Waitangi claims.

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

	*Restated Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Infrastructure \$000	Cultural assets \$000	Total \$000
Cost or valuation					
Balance at 1 July 2022	7,728,926	2,000	22,092	5,100	7,758,118
Additions	17,574	14,043	1,401	–	33,018
Revaluation movement	715,560	201	2,571	–	718,332
Disposals	(3,901)	–	–	–	(3,901)
Assets transferred to held for sale	(11,250)	–	–	–	(11,250)
Balance at 30 June 2023	8,446,909	16,244	26,064	5,100	8,494,317
Balance at 1 July 2023	8,446,909	16,244	26,064	5,100	8,494,317
Additions	9,415	29,642	2,144	–	41,201
Revaluation movement	573,561	125	827	–	574,513
Disposals	(473)	(34,895)	–	–	(35,368)
Assets transferred to held for sale	(59)	–	–	–	(59)
Balance at 30 June 2024	9,029,353	11,116	29,035	5,100	9,074,604
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 July 2022	–	1,290	2,218	–	3,508
Depreciation expense	–	10	226	–	236
Revaluation movement	–	131	301	–	432
Balance at 30 June 2023	–	1,431	2,745	–	4,176
Balance at 1 July 2023	–	1,431	2,745	–	4,176
Depreciation expense	–	12	276	–	288
Revaluation movement	–	82	106	–	188
Balance at 30 June 2024	–	1,525	3,127	–	4,652
Carrying amounts					
At 30 June 2022	7,728,926	710	19,874	5,100	7,754,610
At 30 June 2023	8,446,909	14,813	23,319	5,100	8,490,141
At 30 June 2024	9,029,353	9,591	25,908	5,100	9,069,952

The prior year values of Land have been restated due to land value difference between Crown Land database (NaPALIS) and the ledger (refer to note 4 for details).

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates that will write off assets, less their estimated residual value, over their remaining useful life. Land and cultural assets are not depreciated.

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The carrying values of all assets are assessed annually.

For revalued assets (Land, Buildings and Infrastructure) a revaluation change is recognised against the revaluation reserve for that class of assets. Where this results in a debit balance in the revaluation reserve, the balance is recognised in surplus or deficit.

LAND

Land is initially recognised at cost and is revalued annually based on rateable valuations provided by Quotable Value Limited in accordance with the Ratings Valuations Act 1988. Individual land lots are updated every 3 years (triennial rateable valuations) using a mass-appraisal process.

Where land cannot be matched to an assessment, the valuation is obtained using an average per-hectare rate. Every five years, the Department obtains a certification over the valuation methodology applied and calculations of the valuation as being a reasonable proxy for fair value by an independent registered valuer. The last independent valuation was conducted for the year ended 30 June 2020.

Land lots not subject to revaluations based on the triennial rateable valuations are revalued by applying an index determined using regional and district sales data for comparable land types provided by Core Logic.

The use and disposal of Crown land managed by the Department is determined by legislation. The main Acts are the Reserves Act 1977, Conservation Act 1987 and National Parks Act 1980. These Acts impose restrictions on the disposal of surplus areas and the use of reserves, conservation areas and national parks. Crown land is not subject to mortgages or other charges. Specific areas may be included in Treaty settlements if the Crown decides to offer those areas to claimants.

BUILDINGS

Buildings were valued at fair value by using depreciated replacement cost method and using price indices collated by Stats NZ as at 30 June 2024.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Crown infrastructure assets were valued at fair value using price indices effective as at 30 June 2024.

CULTURAL ASSETS

Cultural assets are stated at fair value. These assets are not depreciated and were last valued as at 30 June 2012.

Historic buildings used for rental activities are stated at fair value using depreciated replacement cost. The valuation is effective as at 30 June 2024.

HERITAGE ASSETS

The Department has a number of heritage assets under its care due to the historical significance of these assets to New Zealand. The cost of heritage assets cannot be reliably measured given the nature of these assets and, accordingly, they are not able to be recognised on the schedule of assets.

The useful lives of property, plant and equipment have been estimated as follows:

Asset class	Estimated useful life in years
Buildings	
Administrative buildings	20–40
Infrastructure	
Stream control	98
Roads	10–100
Structures	25–100

Note 4: Prior period adjustments (restatement)

Schedule of assets – Crown as administered by the Department of Conservation

for the year ended 30 June 2023

	Previously reported \$000	Land Adjustment \$000	Restated \$000
Non-current assets			
Investment in Te Urewera	69,039	–	69,039
Property, plant and equipment	8,365,603	124,538	8,490,141
Total non-current assets	8,434,642	124,538	8,559,180
Total assets	8,513,999	124,538	8,638,537

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

	Land Previously reported \$000	Land Adjustment \$000	Restated \$000
Cost or valuation			
Balance at 1 July 2022	7,744,448	(15,522)	7,728,926
Additions	17,526	48	17,574
Revaluation movement	573,436	142,124	715,560
Disposals	(1,789)	(2,112)	(3,901)
Assets transferred to held for sale	(11,250)	0	(11,250)
Balance at 30 June 2023	8,322,371	124,538	8,446,909
Balance at 1 July 2023	8,446,909	–	8,446,909
Additions	9,415	–	9,415
Revaluation movement	573,561	–	573,561
Disposals	(473)	–	(473)
Assets transferred to held for sale	(59)	–	(59)
Balance at 30 June 2024	9,029,353	–	9,029,353
Carrying amounts			
At 30 June 2023	8,322,371	124,538	8,446,909
At 30 June 2024	9,029,353	–	9,029,353

During the year additional information came to light relating to the restatement processed in the 2023 Financial Statements. In order to correctly reflect the land values in line with the Crown Land Fixed Asset Register database (NaPALIS), adjustments totalling \$124.5 million have been identified to restate the 2023 Land Values. These adjustments to Crown Land have resulted in restatements of comparative figures as detailed in the table above.

Note 5: Provisions

The Crown recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Environmental provisions

This is the estimated cost of rectifying the environmental damage in the following affected or contaminated sites that the Crown has an obligation to remedy.

- The tailings and tunnels in numerous former goldmine sites in the Coromandel Peninsula, which may have unsafe access and/or may leach contaminants into waterways in the surrounding areas.
- Former landfill sites in the King Country District, at Mokau, Benneydale and Pureora.
- Several abandoned coalmines, both underground and open cast, within the Benneydale, Mahoenui, Pirongia, Waitawhenua and Ohura coalfields. Risks of contamination from treatment ponds, tailing dams and underground drives.

Transfer of concession revenue

A provision of \$0.3 million for concession revenue is payable to iwi relating to land transferred to them under Treaty settlements.

Note 6: Events after balance date

No significant events that may affect the actual results have occurred between year end and the signing of these financial statements.

Ētahi mōhiotanga ahumoni tāpiri

Additional financial information

Statement of expenses and capital expenditure incurred against appropriations for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23		30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/24	Location of
Actual	Appropriation title	Actual	Budget*	Revised	end-of-year
\$000		\$000	\$000	Budget*	performance
				\$000	information
	Departmental output expenses				
285,437	Management of natural heritage	308,240	323,682	315,718	page 173
7,782	Management of historic heritage	12,460	9,758	13,702	page 177
192,268	Management of recreational opportunities	224,157	235,758	231,809	page 179
38,903	Conservation with the community	44,315	46,616	53,857	page 183
2,223	Crown contribution to regional pest management	2,731	3,241	2,807	page 175
533	Search and rescue activities PLA	732	480	836	page 185
527,146	Total departmental output expenses	592,635	619,535	618,729	
	Departmental other expenses				
40,235	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	39,370	39,607	39,607	
	Non-departmental output expenses				
6,710	Community Conservation Partnerships Fund	3,604	19,438	7,029	
933	Management services – natural and historic places	934	972	1,021	
38	Moutoa Gardens/Pākaitore	45	23	45	
7,681	Total non-departmental output expenses	4,583	20,433	8,095	
	Non-departmental other expenses				
136	Compensation payments	–	60	60	
780	Mātauranga Māori fund	454	663	910	
241	Waikaremoana lakebed lease	241	241	241	
422	Subscriptions to international organisations	437	450	550	
1,038	Payment of rates on properties for concessionaires	1,086	1,209	1,329	
236	Depreciation – Crown property, plant and equipment	288	387	387	
1,425	Provision for bad and doubtful debts	548	100	1,000	
1,080	Loss on disposal of Crown property, plant and equipment	35,561	1,600	42,054	
3	Vesting of reserves	1,000	150	1,710	
38,099	Impairment of public conservation land [†]	–	50	50	
43,460	Total non-departmental other expenses	39,615	4,910	48,291	

Statement of expenses and capital expenditure incurred against appropriations (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget* \$000	30/06/24 Revised Budget* \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information
Non-departmental capital expenditure				
–	400	–	400	
–	–	1,000	1,000	
1,051	311	1,800	8,525	
–	–	921	–	
12,167	–	–	–	
1,309	2,702	2,913	2,727	
14,527	3,413	6,634	12,652	
Multi-category expenses and capital expenditure (MCA)				
Identification and implementation of protection for natural and historic places MCA				
<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>				
37	68	5,581	1,164	
8,033	5,756	6,284	6,959	
3,412	3,412	3,312	3,412	
–	–	4,495	–	
<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>				
1,056	1,040	3,941	2,235	
12,538	10,276	23,613	13,770	
Total identification and implementation of protection for natural and historic places MCA				
Policy advice, statutory planning, and services to Ministers and statutory bodies MCA				
<i>Departmental output expenses</i>				
7,950	9,059	4,137	9,697	page 185
10,979	10,972	13,320	14,427	page 187
18,929	20,031	17,457	24,124	
Total policy advice, statutory planning, and services to Ministers and statutory bodies MCA				
Provincial Growth Fund – Conservation projects MCA				
<i>Non-departmental other expenses</i>				
1,000	–	10	10	
<i>Non-departmental capital expenditure</i>				
13,766	20,311	11,467	21,364	
14,766	20,311	11,477	21,374	
Total Provincial Growth Fund – Conservation projects MCA				
46,233	50,618	52,547	59,268	
Total multi-category expenses and capital expenditure				
679,282	730,234	743,666	786,642	
Total annual and forecast permanent appropriations				

Statement of expenses and capital expenditure incurred against appropriations (continued)

for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Actual \$000	30/06/24 Budget* \$000	30/06/24 Revised Budget* \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information
Multi-year appropriations				
Departmental output expenses				
61,664	74,115	73,238	80,514	
61,664	74,115	73,238	80,514	
Total department output expenses				
Non-departmental output expenses				
31,848	40,582	52,707	42,146	
–	–	245	–	
–	399	–	400	
17,544	7,073	10,434	7,184	
49,392	48,054	63,386	49,730	
Total non-departmental output expenses				
790,338	852,403	880,290	916,886	
Total annual and permanent appropriations and multi-year appropriations				

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are unaudited.

† These amounts are excluded from the Schedule of expenses on page 228 because they are recorded as a change in the Crown Asset Revaluation Reserve.

Actual expenditure for an individual category may exceed the revised budget for that category but must not exceed the revised budget for the multi-category.

Expenses and capital expenditure incurred in excess of appropriation

The Department does not have any expenses or capital expenditure incurred in excess of appropriation during 2023/24 (2023: \$51.49 million).

Expenses and capital expenditure incurred without, or in excess of, authority

The Department does not have any expenses or capital expenditure incurred without, or in excess of, authority during 2023/24 (2023: nil).

Statement of departmental capital injections for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23		30/06/24	30/06/24	30/06/24
Actual \$000		Actual \$000	Budget* \$000	Revised Budget* \$000
290	Asset transfers	–	–	–
24,855	Capital contributions	11,197	17,045	16,634
25,145	Department of Conservation – capital injection	11,197	17,045	16,634

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are unaudited.

Asset transfers to the Department from Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) represent as capital injection from the Crown. They are intra-departmental fencing assets transferred during the year. The Department received no fencing assets from LINZ during the current financial year.

The Department's capital is its equity, which comprises taxpayers' funds and revaluation reserves, and represented by net assets. The Department manages its equity to ensure the Department effectively achieves the goals and objectives for which it has been established, whilst remaining a going concern. A capital injection is sought when the Department identifies that it does not have sufficient resources to achieve this objective.

Summary of output class expenditure by output for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23		30/06/24
Actual \$000		Actual \$000
	Vote: Conservation	
	<i>Management of natural heritage</i>	
1,036	Landscape integrity	15,084
278	Taonga and iconic species	11,084
12,502	Pressure-led work	26,444
109,688	Land and water obligations	102,784
89,649	Jobs for Nature	74,115
47,179	Species persistence	64,062
86,769	Ecosystems conservation	88,781
347,101	Total management natural heritage	382,354
7,782	<i>Management of historic heritage</i>	12,460
7,782	Total management of historic heritage	12,460
	<i>Management of recreational opportunities</i>	
58,105	More visitors to iconic destinations	59,667
38,698	More New Zealanders enjoy gateway destinations	55,343
30,450	Locally treasured destinations	33,621
31,783	More people enjoy the backcountry	34,780
33,232	Accessing public conservation land	40,747
192,268	Total management of recreational opportunities	224,158

Summary of output class expenditure by output (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2024

30/06/23		30/06/24
Actual \$000		Actual \$000
	<i>Conservation with the community</i>	
13,487	Effective implementation of Treaty settlements	18,017
12,021	Conservation identity/values	9,422
11,737	Conservation activity achieved by others	16,504
1,658	Conservation investment in NZ prosperity	372
38,903	Total conservation with the community	44,315
	<i>Policy advice and ministerial servicing</i>	
7,923	Policy advice	9,059
11,006	Statutory planning, bodies, ministerial services	10,972
18,929	Total policy advice and ministerial servicing	20,031
2,223	Crown contribution to regional pest management	2,731
533	Search and rescue activities	732
607,739	Total output expenses	686,781
(380)	Unrealised remeasurement losses	83
607,359	Total expenses per statement of comprehensive revenue and expenses	686,864



Ngā tāpiritanga Appendices

TĀPIRITANGA 1 | APPENDIX 1

He kuputaka mō te reo

Glossary of te reo Māori terms

awa	river
hapū	sub-tribe
iwi	tribe
kaitiaki	guardian, trustee
kaimahi	worker, employee, staff
kaitiakitanga	guardianship, stewardship, trusteeship, trustee
kawa	principles, protocols, etiquette
kawenata	covenants
kaupapa	topic, policy, initiative
mahere	plan
mana	prestige, authority
mana whenua	authority over land or territory
manaaki	to support, take care of, give hospitality to
manaakitanga	hospitality, kindness, generosity, support
manuhiri	visitor, guest
marae	courtyard, the open area in front of the whareniui, where formal greetings and discussions take place
mātauranga Māori	the body of knowledge originating from Māori ancestors, including the Māori world view, perspectives and cultural practices
mauri	life force, vital essence
moana	sea, ocean
Papatūānuku	the natural world or Earth mother
takiwā	district, area, territory, vicinity, region
tangata whenua	people of the land
taonga	treasure; something considered to be of value, including objects, resources or ideas
te ao Māori	the Māori world view – acknowledging the interconnectedness and interrelationship of all living and non-living things
te reo Māori	the Māori language
te taiao	the natural world
tikanga	custom, correct protocol, traditions
tīpuna	ancestor, grandparent
tohu whenua	heritage sites that promote the unique culture of Aotearoa and connect visitors to stories and places
tūpuna	ancestor, grandparent
wānanga	(v) to meet and discuss, deliberate, consider; (n) meeting, discussion
whānau	family
whare taonga	museum
whareniui	meeting house, communal house
whenua	land

TĀPIRITANGA 2 | APPENDIX 2

Ngā tūranga me ngā mahi ā-ture

Statutory roles and functions

Our mandate and context are set by a statutory planning framework that supports the overarching legislation: the Conservation General Policy, the General Policy for National Parks, and the strategies and plans that flow from these policies. Various conservation management strategies identify the places that DOC manages on behalf of all New Zealanders.

DOC administers 25 Acts of Parliament and contributes to others, including the Resource Management Act 1991, Fisheries Acts 1983 and 1996, Biosecurity Act 1993, Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977 and Crown Pastoral Land Act 1998.

DOC is also responsible for implementing conservation-related redress in more than 60 legislated Treaty settlements. Activities include land transfers to iwi, detailed relationship agreements, co-management arrangements (which can include enhanced involvement in statutory management planning processes) and transferring day-to-day management of sites of importance to iwi to reflect their cultural values.

Our work is guided by biodiversity, and heritage and visitor strategies. These help to ensure we preserve and protect Aotearoa New Zealand's special places and species for their intrinsic values, to protect the values for future generations, and allow visitors to enjoy them, and to do this through being an honourable Treaty partner. Giving effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi also requires us to actively protect and sustain the connections whānau, hapū and iwi have to the land, mountains, rivers, seas and taonga species.

We provide advice to the Minister of Conservation and input into local government policies, plans and consent applications regarding the coastal and marine environment. We also contribute to all-of-government activities in response to the Government's stated priorities for the public sector.

Our role is to undertake the following.

Protect land, species, ecosystems and cultural heritage for conservation purposes by:

- managing public conservation land and waters and conserving natural and cultural heritage throughout Aotearoa, including marine wildlife and mammals in Aotearoa New Zealand's territorial seas
- preserving native freshwater fisheries and protecting recreational freshwater fisheries and freshwater fish habitats.

Manage threats and adverse impacts through:

- regulations and law enforcement, with roles and powers under the Conservation Act 1987 and other pieces of legislation, to protect native species and ecosystems, and give effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi
- protecting the many native birds, fish, insects, lizards, frogs, bats and marine mammals in Aotearoa, both on and off public conservation land.

Be a voice for conservation by:

- speaking up for protection and restoration of biodiversity and heritage across Aotearoa and at a global level.

Connect people to nature by:

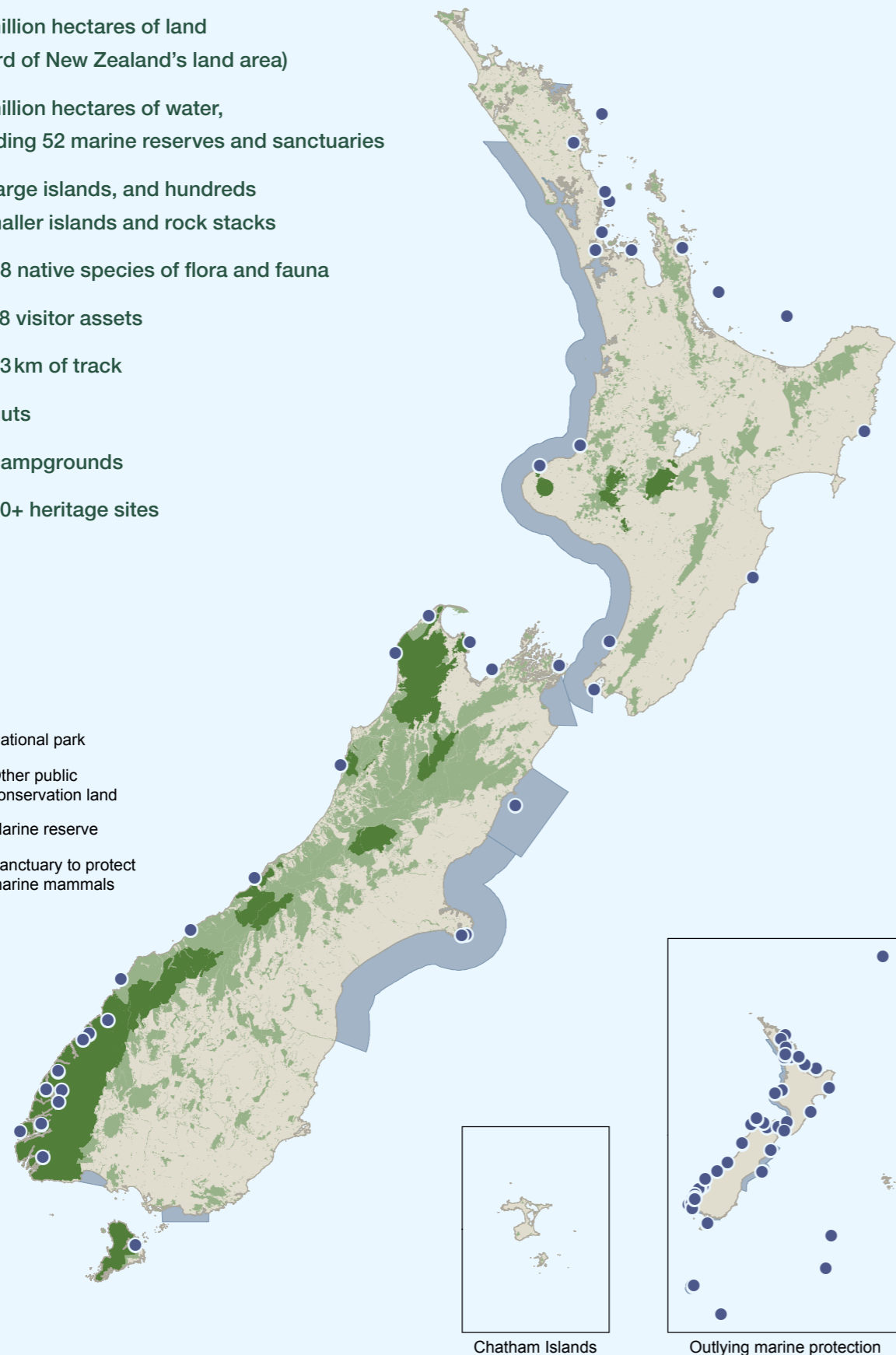
- working alongside communities across Aotearoa to monitor and care for the country's most valued and at-risk species and places
- enabling visitors to connect with and support nature and cultural heritage on public conservation land
- managing visitor assets, including tracks and huts, and making sure people from all over the world have a safe and enjoyable experience.

Public conservation lands and waters

We manage:

- 8.6 million hectares of land (a third of New Zealand’s land area)
- 5.5 million hectares of water, including 52 marine reserves and sanctuaries
- 220 large islands, and hundreds of smaller islands and rock stacks
- 15,308 native species of flora and fauna
- 21,978 visitor assets
- 14,963km of track
- 928 huts
- 323 campgrounds
- 15,550+ heritage sites

- National park
- Other public conservation land
- Marine reserve
- Sanctuary to protect marine mammals



Chatham Islands

Outlying marine protection

TĀPIRITANGA 3 | APPENDIX 3

Te tautiaki taiao i tutuki i ētahi atu Conservation achieved through others

Support for Māori land

This funding programme exists to protect the natural integrity of Māori land and preserve mātauranga Māori. The Ngā Whenua Rāhui Fund provides protection for Māori landowners with 25-year reviewable kawenata (covenants).

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Hectares of land receiving treatment for small mammal predator control	19,108	31,560	15,660	Not achieved ⁵¹
Number of small mammal predator control operations undertaken that meet their targets for operational success	24	24	13	Not achieved ⁵¹
Hectares of land receiving treatment for goats	125,601	111,016	174,155	Achieved
Number of other terrestrial animal pest operations undertaken that meet the criteria for success outlined in their programme plan	1	1	2	Achieved
Number of acutely threatened species that will have improved security for one or more populations as a result of active species conservation programmes	7	7	7	Achieved
Number of agreements where biodiversity outcome monitoring is undertaken to measure the effectiveness of the agreement	7	17	13	Not achieved ⁵¹
Hectares of land receiving biodiversity outcome monitoring to measure the effectiveness of the agreement	15,009	35,729	15,660	Not achieved ⁵¹
Number of kawenata approved in each of the three most threatened LENZ ⁵² environments	2	Reported at year end	6	Achieved

⁵¹ Delivery of this work programme has been delayed due to the complex nature of landowner consultation and approval. While over 70% of the work is currently under way, only completed work can be reported for 2023/24. These performance measures have been replaced or updated for 2024/25, to better reflect the changing focus of conservation priorities and the work associated with approved Ngā Whenua Rāhui kawenata agreements.

⁵² Land Environments of New Zealand.

Community conservation funds

This fund is directed at practical, on-the-ground projects. These projects will maintain and restore the diversity of Aotearoa New Zealand's natural heritage and allow more people to participate in recreation, enjoy and learn from historic places, and engage with and value the benefits of conservation.

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Percentage of projects funded that meet deed and reporting standards	100%	95%	100%	Achieved

Legal protection Queen Elizabeth II National Trust

This fund is aimed at identifying and implementing the protection of biodiversity on private land.

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Percentage of all new covenants approved that secure protection of one or more of the four national priorities for biodiversity protection on private land and/or add to a protected corridor or protected landscape	100%	90%	100%	Achieved
Percentage of covenants monitored during the year	40%	40%	45%	Achieved

Kermadec/Rangitahua Ocean Sanctuary/ Te Kāhui o te Moana o Rangitahua

This appropriation is intended to achieve the delivery of priority research needs for the Kermadec/Rangitahua Ocean Sanctuary.

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
The Kermadec/Rangitahua Ocean Sanctuary research plan is on track to meet priority research needs	New for 2022/23	Meets	Not met	Not achieved ⁵³

Loss on disposal of Crown property, plant and equipment

This appropriation is limited to losses incurred on the disposal of Crown property, plant and equipment or incurred as a result of correcting departmental land-holding records.

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
The number of land-holding records corrected during the year	8	6	6	Achieved ⁵⁴

⁵³ The Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary Bill was tabled at a Te Ohu Kaimoana Special General Meeting in June 2023. Mandated Iwi Organisations voted not to support the current sanctuary proposal. Ministers were considering next steps, and Cabinet decided on 20 March 2024 the Kermadec Ocean Sanctuary Bill will not be continued, therefore, this measure is not met and will be withdrawn in 2024/25.

⁵⁴ The appropriation increased during 2023/24 so is no longer exempt from reporting. The previous performance measure was reintroduced to enable comparison with performance in prior years.

Predator Free New Zealand

This fund focuses on activities aimed at controlling and eradicating mammalian pests in Aotearoa New Zealand by 2050.

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Investment in landscape projects contributing to new hectares being in the operational phase of the eradication of possums, stoats and rats	New for 2023/24	23,100	66,919	Achieved ⁵⁵
Investment in projects contributing to new predator management tools being available to landscape eradication projects	New for 2023/24	3	5	Achieved ⁵⁵

Mount Ruapehu: Management and removal of ski field infrastructure

This appropriation is intended to achieve the management and removal of ski field infrastructure on Mount Ruapehu and subsequent restoration of the environment.

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Project milestones are met	New for 2023/24	Meets	Meets	Achieved ⁵⁶

Provincial Growth Fund: Conservation projects

Infrastructure projects

This category is limited to capital expenditure on conservation-related infrastructure projects that contribute to regional development.

	2022/23 actual	2023/24 target	2023/24 actual	Results
Infrastructure projects milestones met	Exempt	Meets	Meets	Achieved ⁵⁷

⁵⁵ The two performance indicators 'The Predator Free Trust activity is on track to meet the Predator Free Programme disbursement milestones' and 'The predator free programme is on track to meet funding allocations for tools resulting from the predator research priorities' have been removed. The new performance measures have been selected for 2023/24 because they more accurately reflect the work being undertaken.

⁵⁶ This is a new performance indicator and was chosen because it reflects the project management approach being taken.

⁵⁷ The appropriation increased during 2023/24 so is no longer exempt from reporting. The previous performance measure was reintroduced to enable comparison with performance in prior years.

TĀPIRITANGA 4 | APPENDIX 4

Te rapu me te mātai tangata

Search and surveillance

We enforce laws that conserve Aotearoa New Zealand's natural and historic heritage. Our conservation role includes legislative responsibilities for Aotearoa New Zealand's conservation matters under several Acts of Parliament.

To administer this legislation, we are charged with carrying out a compliance and law enforcement function across a range of geographic and species-related legislation in place to protect Aotearoa New Zealand's wildlife, plants and animals, both land and marine.

In carrying out this function, we must comply with the Search and Surveillance Act 2012. Section 171 of the Act relates to reporting the exercise of an entry power, a search power or a surveillance power while carrying out law enforcement activities.

Significant matters to report for the year ended 30 June 2024

Section 171(a): the number of occasions on which entry or search powers were exercised without a warrant: **3 (three)**.

Section 171(b): the number of occasions on which warrantless surveillance powers were exercised in the period covered by the report that involved the use of a surveillance device: **0 (zero)**.

Note: These surveillance activities were carried out in monitoring problem marine reserves and whitebait fishery sites.

Surveillance devices used: binoculars, telescopes, hand-held cameras, trail cameras, 1 x permanent CCTV camera operating 24/7 (Nelson Marlborough region) with footage over-writes every 7 days.

Section 171(c): in respect of each kind of surveillance device used without a warrant in the period covered by the report, the numbers of that kind of device used:

- (i) for a period of no more than 24 hours: **0 (zero)**.
- (ii) for a period of more than 24 hours but no more than 48 hours: **0 (zero)**.

Section 171(d): the number of persons charged in criminal proceedings where the collection of evidential material relevant to those proceedings was significantly assisted by the exercise of a warrantless search or surveillance power in the period covered by the report: **1 (one)**.

These findings cover the year from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 and are compiled from a survey of 44 district offices that carry out compliance and law enforcement roles.

TĀPIRITANGA 5 | APPENDIX 5

Ngā mahi o ngā poari punanga i tutuki

Performance of reserve boards

Reserve boards are appointed under the Reserves Act 1977, where the board manages a reserve that is public conservation land, vested in the reserve board for management purposes.

DOC publishes annual summary financial statements of these reserve boards. The details provided in table 12 and table 13 are the most recent financial results available. The year of each result is shown in brackets after the name of each reserve board.

Table 12. Financial performance of reserve boards for 2023/24.

Reserve board (and year of most recent financial results)	Type	Revenue \$	Expenditure \$	Cash in bank accounts \$
Northern North Island				
Oakura (2024)	Recreation	31,846	50,724	59,238
Ruakaka (2024)	Recreation	802,583	727,321	180,396
Ruakaka Central (2024)	Local purpose	15,053	17,398	7,468
Taurikura (2024)	Hall	12,950	13,329	3,141
Waipu Cove (2024)	Recreation	2,210,209	1,663,780	2,370,090
Central North Island				
Pākaitore/Moutoa Gardens (2024)	Historic	47,615	43,238	97,317
Lower North Island				
Horowhenua Lake (2024)	Recreation	3,185	1,256	71,602
Poukiore (2024)	Recreation	7,724	2,920	56,037
Whitireia Park (2024)	Recreation	7,434	1,716	78,448
Tiriraukawa (2024)	Hall	147	0	1,919
Northern South Island				
Homewood (2024)	Hall	20,598	20,122	11,281
Western South Island				
Millerton (2024)	Hall	58,367	44,430	25,172
Charleston (2024)	Local purpose	6,884	11,579	2,922

Table 13. Financial performance of Reserve Boards for prior financial years.

Reserve board (and year of most recent financial results)	Type	Revenue \$	Expenditure \$	Cash in bank accounts \$
Northern North Island				
Coates (2022)	Local purpose	1,181	1,150	496
Glorit (2020)	Local purpose	13,640	17,808	6,185
Waikiekie (2017)	Recreation	4,521	6,484	22,556
Whatitiri (2022)	Recreation	22,060	27,062	16,189
Eastern North Island				
Awakaponga (2022)	Local purpose	11,568	19,184	10,595
Lake Rotoiti (2023)	Recreation	59,319	23,739	58,486
Northern South Island				
Kaiteriteri (2023)	Recreation	7,462,786	7,873,388	1,161,341

TĀPIRITANGA 6 | APPENDIX 6

Te Pūnaha Whakaraupapa Mōrea o Aotearoa New Zealand Threat Classification System

The New Zealand Threat Classification System (NZTCS) is a tool for assessing the risk of population decline and extinction faced by Aotearoa New Zealand native species.

The NZTCS is administered by DOC and underpins species management priorities for us as well as other agencies and communities that participate in conservation. To date, the threat status of 15,308 species has been assessed using this system (see table 14).

Table 14. Breakdown of the threat status for all species groups and a subset of species groups.

Threat status	All species groups	Subset of species groups ⁵⁸							
		Bats	Birds	Freshwater fishes	Marine mammals	Invertebrates	Reptiles	Vascular plants	
Data Deficient	5,325	1	2	–	30	1,642	3	107	
Extinct	82	–	62	1	–	8	1	7	
THREATENED	Nationally Critical	547	1	18	4	4	224	11	213
	Nationally Endangered	198	–	14	6	1	70	16	76
	Nationally Vulnerable	350	1	37	12	2	107	21	114
	Nationally Increasing*	20	1	11	–	–	7	1	–
AT RISK	Declining	387	1	27	11	–	107	49	158
	Recovering	25†	–	9	–	1	4	3	8
	Relict	157	–	25	–	–	99	8	23
	Naturally Uncommon	2,686	–	37	6	2	1,435	7	661
Not Threatened	4,814	–	37	12	5	1,725	5	1,384	
Total number of assessed species⁵⁹	15,308	6	491	76	57	5,817	134	2,786	

* Threatened – Nationally Increasing is the new name and category for the former At Risk – Recovering (criteria A) category and has been used in assessments since 2021.

† This figure includes three species assessed as At Risk – Recovering (criteria A) prior to this category being renamed.

⁵⁸ This subset covers only a selection of all species groups for illustrative purposes. See <https://nztcs.org.nz> for all species groups.

⁵⁹ These totals are higher than the sum of the rows because the totals include native non-resident and introduced and naturalised species.



Pāhuiakaroa/Northern scorpion fish with common and jewel anemone, Tawhiti Rahi/Poor Knights Islands Marine Reserve.
Photo: SeacologyNZ





**Te Kāwanatanga
o Aotearoa**
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