Environmental stewardship for a prosperous New Zealand – a dashboard approach

This diagram provides a summary of key measures that have direct or indirect links to the Ministry for the Environment's end outcomes. Some measures intersect more than one outcome. The measures and indicators include the Ministry's core set of environmental indicators and other measures that have a direct or indirect link to the Ministry's work. Two supporting files provide the reasoning for each indicator and data. The tick (✓) shows the indicator was included in previous dashboards (SOI 2010-13; Annual Report 2009-2010).

The colour coding applies to trends (normally over the last 4-5 years) and not to the status quo in absolute terms. 'Green', for example, means that the situation is improving and does not necessarily mean that it is 'good' (or sufficient).

New Zealand becomes a successful low-carbon society that is resilient to climate change impacts	New Zealand's fresh water is well governed and sustainably managed	New Zealand's environmental management systems are strengthened and supported so that they can achieve the greatest overall environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits					
Climate change mitigation / adaptation	**Fresh water**	**Waste**	**Chemical and biological hazards**	**Land / Soils**	**Marine / Oceans**	**Management of New Zealand's environment**	**Business and community involvement and action**
A.1 Net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions ✓	B.1 Quality of groundwater (percentage of sites with increasing nitrate trend)	C.1 Waste efficiency (tonnage of waste per unit of GDP)	D.1 Chemical, biological and natural hazards (total number of incidents) ✓	E.1 Soil health (percentage of land sites meeting target ranges)✓	F.1 Coastal recreational water quality (bacterial pollution at coastal swimming spots)	G.1 Percentage of councils that define environmental effects to be addressed by applicants	H.1 Percentage of businesses reporting environmental concerns as a motivation for innovating
A.2 GHG intensity of energy sector ✓	B.2 River water quality (percentage of sites with increasing Trophic Level Index)	C.2 Waste minimisation (tonnage of waste per capita)	D.2 Percentage of airsheds complying with PM_{10} standard ✓		F.2 Management of coastal waters and beaches (Lincoln perceptions survey)	G.2 Percentage of councils that use good practice in assessment of environmental effects	H.2 Number of NZ businesses certified by Enviro-Mark NZ (EMS Standard ISO 14001)
A.3 GHG intensity of agriculture (CH4 and N2O) ✓	B.3 Quality of fresh water in lakes (percentage of lakes eutrophic)	C.3 Waste management (percentage of councils that require tracking of hazardous waste)	D.3 Ground-level ozone			G.3 Percentage of monitored consents that complied with consent conditions	H.3 Production and use of evidence (visits to Ministry website)
A.4 GHG intensity of economy (GHG emissions per unit of GDP) ✓	B.4 Availability of fresh water (proportion of water allocated that is subject to measurement)	C.4 Percentage of population participating in kerbside recycling				G.4 Management of native land and freshwater plants and animals (Lincoln perceptions survey)	H.4 Use of Community Environment Fund (number of projects supported)
A.5 Percentage of electricity from renewable resources ✓	B.5 Recreational freshwater quality (bacterial pollution at swimming spots)					G.5 New Zealanders perceive the environment as 'clean and green' (Lincoln perceptions survey)	H.5 Percentage of Community Environment Fund and Waste Minimisation Fund projects reporting full achievement
A.6 New renewable electricity generation consented per year	B.6 Priority actions met under the Dairy and Clean Streams Accord (published MAF data) ✓						
A.7 GHG intensity of New Zealand society and lifestyles (GHG emissions per capita)							

The target trends and actual trends are identified by the following colour codes:

Improvement or desired direction of change (positive) | Unclear trend or little change (~) | Deterioration (negative) | Currently only limited data points in time (–)