

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR INDIGENOUS BIODIVERSITY

# Draft Implementation Plan



Ministry for the  
**Environment**  
*Manatū Mō Te Taiao*



**Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa**  
New Zealand Government

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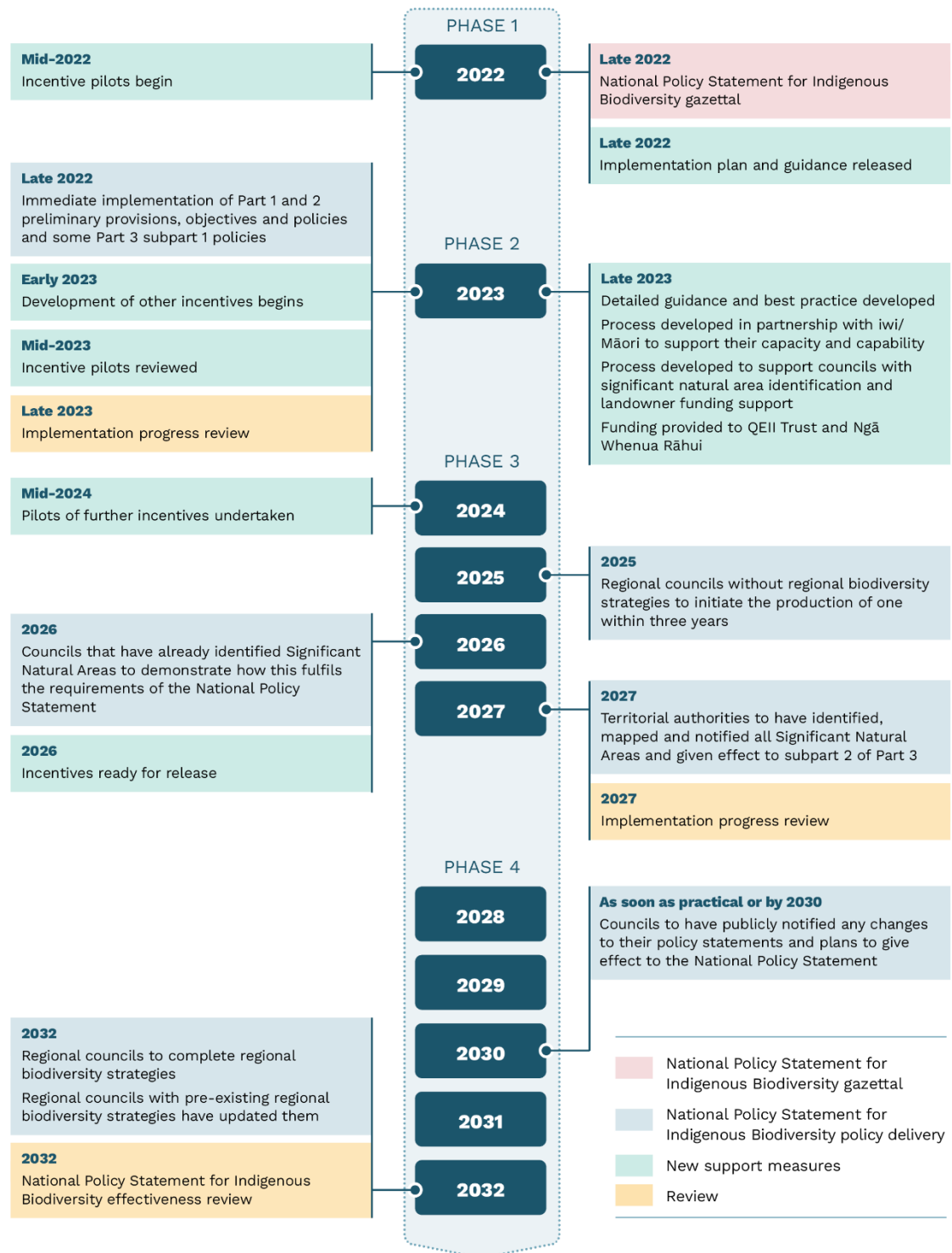
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# Implementation timeline



# Introduction

## Purpose

The National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) provides a regulatory framework to drive better outcomes for New Zealand's unique indigenous biodiversity. However, the success of the NPSIB is contingent on its implementation – turning the policy into action.

Initial implementation of the NPSIB will be phased over 10 years. This plan covers the first 10 years of the NPSIB from gazettal through to the completion of the first wave of policy implementation. It provides information on implementation timeframes, roles and what support measures will be available.

The purpose of this draft is to outline expectations for implementation and provide a starting point for further discussions and work with iwi/Māori and stakeholders through the NPSIB exposure draft period and beyond.

## The wider context

The NPSIB is one of many initiatives that contribute to improving outcomes for New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity. It works alongside these other initiatives, providing clarity to local government on its requirements to manage indigenous biodiversity under the RMA.

Some of the key related initiatives are discussed below. [Appendix 1](#) provides a more comprehensive overview.

## Resource Management System Reform

This Government is undertaking a comprehensive review of the resource management system. This review is examining the broader and deeper changes that are needed to support the transition to a more productive, sustainable and inclusive economy. As the review is currently underway, it is difficult to provide clarity about how biodiversity management and the NPSIB will fit into the future resource management system. However, it is intended that the policy intent of existing national direction will carry over to the new system, including the proposed NPSIB.

## Te Mana o Te Taiao – Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy implementation

[Te Mana o te Taiao – the Aotearoa New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy](#) (ANZBS) and NPSIB are mutually supportive. The NPSIB, its implementation, and broader supporting measures fall under the canopy of ANZBS and are important to achieving some of its goals. The NPSIB implementation measures proposed in this plan align with the ongoing ANZBS implementation programme and will be reflected in the ANZBS action plan.

## **Essential Freshwater**

The Essential Freshwater package introduced rules and regulations to stop further degradation and bring New Zealand's freshwater resources, waterways and ecosystems to a healthy state within a generation. National Environmental Standards for Freshwater and a National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) will prevent further loss and degradation of freshwater habitats and introduced controls on some high-risk activities. These came into force on 3 September 2020.

The proposed NPSIB would promote the restoration of all wetlands in terms of indigenous vegetation. The NPSFM also contains policies for maintaining or improving ecosystem health, which include protection of habitat and aquatic species. This complements the proposed NPSIB, which focuses on maintaining and improving terrestrial indigenous biodiversity.

The core decision-making concept Te Mana o te Wai in the NPSFM is consistent with the decision-making concept Te Rito o te Harakeke in the proposed NPSIB. Both recognise that the health of the environment is integral to our wellbeing.

# NPSIB implementation

The policies presented in the NPSIB must be primarily implemented by local authorities, but they cannot do it alone. The implementation process will include wide involvement from iwi/Māori, landowners, industry, local and central government, and many other groups and organisations.

While some councils have advanced biodiversity work programmes, others will take longer to ramp up. For most councils, the NPSIB will require additional budget and resources for implementation. Alongside implementation of NPSIB policies, local and central government and other organisations will support landowners, iwi/Māori and councils. Funding has been secured from Budget 22 to enable central government support. This support will be critical to successfully implement the NPSIB. Sections 3 and 4 provide an overview of support measures.

## Objectives

- **Improve biodiversity outcomes** – effective NPSIB implementation contributes to improving condition and extent of species, habitats and ecosystems throughout New Zealand.
- **Partner with tangata whenua** – we work together with our Treaty partners; implementation measures support the aspirations of iwi, hapū and whānau and help strengthen the role of tangata whenua in management of and decision-making for indigenous biodiversity.
- **Grow existing relationships with stakeholders and councils** – implementation provides an opportunity to strengthen existing relationships and support stakeholders and councils to design and deliver effective biodiversity management.
- **Support and incentivise biodiversity protection** – acknowledge the good work of landowners and support their efforts to protect and maintain biodiversity on their land.
- **Integrate biodiversity actions with other national direction** – integrate implementation with other national direction to optimise our efficiency, prevent duplication and encourage innovative implementation pathways.

## Timeframes and phasing

This plan covers the initial policy and implementation cycle of the NPSIB from gazettal to 10 years after commencement, at which point all core policies will be implemented.

In the short-term, each council will need to understand NPSIB requirements and review and/or plan Significant Natural Areas (SNA), taonga and highly mobile fauna identification and mapping programmes in partnership with iwi/Māori and landowners. In the medium and long term, councils should be consistently applying NPSIB requirements through comprehensive biodiversity work programmes, working in partnership with iwi/Māori, landowners, communities, industry and government agencies.



To simplify the timeline, implementation has been split into four phases:

- Phase 1 – Lead up to NPSIB gazettal Up to gazettal
- Phase 2 – The first year Year 1
- Phase 3 – SNA provisions Years 2–5
- Phase 4 – Ongoing implementation Years 6–10

Table 1 provides a summary of what will be delivered in each phase. It reflects both policy implementation timing (see NPSIB Part 4: Timing of the NPSIB) and delivery of support measures. Note that local authorities and other organisations may develop and deploy further support measures through the implementation period that this plan does not capture.

**Table 1: NPSIB implementation phases and descriptions**

Phase	Description	Timeframe
<b>1. Lead up to NPSIB launch</b>	<p>Begin regional coordinator, data platform, and innovation fund pilots.</p> <p>Launch of the NPSIB package, implementation plan, and initial guidance.</p>	Up to gazettal
<b>2. The first year</b>	<p>Part 1 and 2 preliminary provisions and the objectives and policies have immediate effect</p> <p>Policies in NPSIB Part 3 subpart 1 to be implemented immediately following commencement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Te Rito o te Harakeke and tangata whenua as kaitiaki</li> <li>• integrated approach</li> <li>• social, economic and cultural wellbeing</li> <li>• resilience to climate change</li> <li>• precautionary approach.</li> </ul> <p>Roll out of central government implementation support measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop detailed guidance</li> <li>• develop direct support for iwi/Māori</li> <li>• provide funding to assist councils with SNA identification</li> <li>• provide funding to assist council funding to landowners</li> <li>• conclude and review pilots.</li> </ul> <p>Ministry for the Environment (the Ministry) undertakes end-of-phase implementation progress review.</p>	First year following commencement
<b>3. SNA provisions</b>	<p>Delivery of the following NPSIB subpart 2 provisions (councils):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SNA identification and mapping and scheduling completed within 5 years of commencement</li> <li>• all territorial authorities (TAs) have SNAs notified in district plans or policy statements</li> <li>• regional councils without a regional biodiversity strategy must begin developing one.</li> </ul> <p>The Ministry undertakes end-of-phase implementation progress review.</p>	2–5 years following commencement

Phase	Description	Timeframe
<b>4. Ongoing implementation</b>	<p>Councils notify changes to policy statements and plans that give effect to the NPSIB within 8 years of commencement.</p> <p>TAs review and update SNA schedules every 10 years.</p> <p>Regional biodiversity strategies developed for all regions within 10 years of commencement.</p> <p>The Ministry undertakes an effectiveness review of the NPSIB.</p>	6–10 years following commencement

## Roles during implementation

Table 2 outlines the roles that relevant organisations, groups and individuals will have during NPSIB implementation.

**Table 2: Roles during NPSIB implementation**

Organisation	Role
<b>Ministry for the Environment (the Ministry)</b>	Responsible for administering and reviewing the NPSIB, monitoring and reporting on implementation progress and providing key support measures, including guidance. The Ministry may provide other support to assist iwi/Māori, landowners, councils and others.
<b>Territorial authorities (TAs)</b>	Responsible for implementing relevant NPSIB policies by partnering with iwi/Māori, landowners and others. TAs may assist landowners and others with implementation.
<b>Unitary authorities</b>	Responsible for implementing NPSIB policies relevant to TAs and regional councils by partnering with iwi/Māori, landowners and others. Unitary authorities may assist landowners and others with implementation.
<b>Regional councils</b>	Responsible for implementing relevant NPSIB policies by partnering with iwi/Māori, landowners and others. Regional councils may assist TAs, landowners and others with implementation.
<b>Iwi/Māori</b>	Work in partnership with councils to implement Te Rito o te Harakeke; SNAs on Māori land; and taonga identification and mapping. As kaitiaki, iwi/Māori may take a strengthened role in resource management processes for indigenous biodiversity management and decision-making.
<b>Landowners</b>	Work in partnership with councils to map SNAs and implement other relevant requirements where necessary. Landowners need to be enabled in their roles as stewards of the natural environment.
<b>Other organisations and groups</b>	May assist landowners, councils and others with implementation.
<b>Industry associations</b>	May provide advice, guidance and general support for members.
<b>Crown agencies</b>	Responsible for ensuring Crown land and public conservation land is managed according to regional and local requirements. Agencies may assist iwi/Māori, landowners and others with implementation through associated Government programmes and projects. All agencies will work together to align with Government work programmes.

# Implementation support measures

Implementation support will be an essential part of rolling the NPSIB out across New Zealand.

## Existing support measures

There is already a lot of great work happening across New Zealand, including many organisations who protect, maintain and restore biodiversity.

Biodiversity management is already a requirement for local government. Landowners can access support measures, although they vary from district to district. These include, but are not limited to:

- provision of ecological advice and expertise
- various aspects of guidance for protection, maintenance and restoration of biodiversity
- rates remission for protected land
- council biodiversity funding for protection, maintenance or restoration of biodiversity
- central government funding through various funds and initiatives (see table 5 – Summary of existing central government funds, Appendix 2)
- Queen Elizabeth II National Trust (QEII) Open Space covenants
- Ngā Whenua Rāhui funding
- support for community/biodiversity hubs
- additional development rights provisions in city/district plans.

## New support measures

Central government provides support through several contestable and targeted funds that promote and enable biodiversity protection, maintenance and restoration. However, we recognise the need for additional support for indigenous biodiversity and specifically to implement the NPSIB. Funding has been secured from Budget 22 to enable additional central government support.

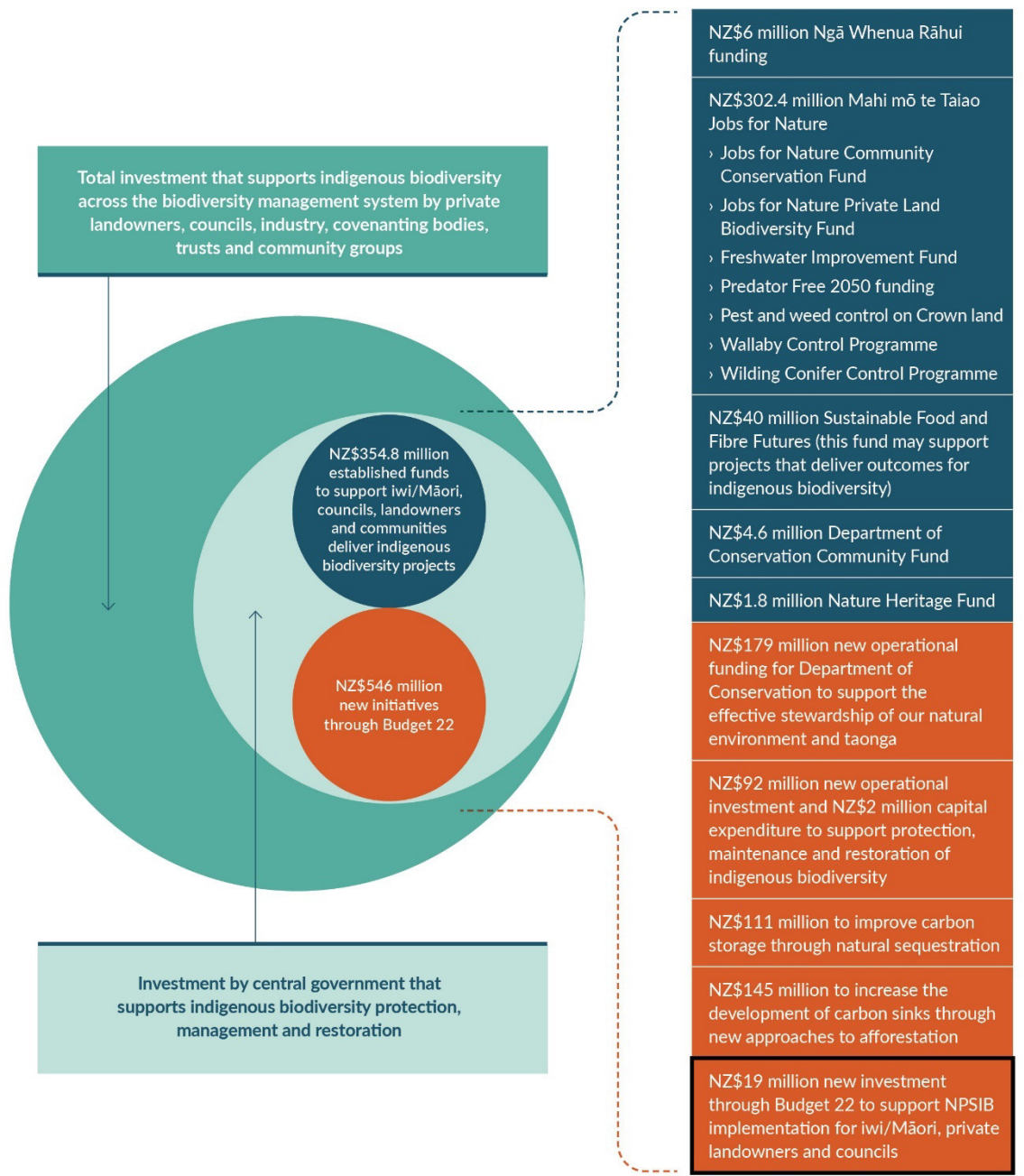
A suite of new support measures will be deployed by central government as part of the NPSIB package. These include:

- guidance and examples of best practice
- direct support to involve iwi/Māori in NPSIB processes
- increasing council biodiversity funds to support indigenous biodiversity on private land
- direct support to assist councils with SNA identification and mapping
- pilots of new biodiversity incentives / support measures and exploration of further measures.

Further detail on these measures is provided in table 3.

Councils and other organisations are likely to deploy additional measures to support implementation of the NPSIB. Additionally, it is expected that the ANZBS work programme will deliver broader biodiversity support measures in the medium- to long-term (eg, a comprehensive national monitoring framework).

**Key central government investment that supports the protection, maintenance and restoration of indigenous biodiversity**



**Table 3: Summary of NPSIB support measures and timing**

Support measure			Delivered by	Funded by	Timing
<b>Existing support measures</b>					
Support provided by councils	Biodiversity management is already a requirement for local government. Landowners can access support measures and regulatory provisions in city/district plans. These vary from district to district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of ecological advice and expertise</li> <li>• Guidance for protection, maintenance and restoration of biodiversity</li> <li>• Rates remission for land protected for biodiversity purposes</li> <li>• Funding for projects that protect, maintain or restore biodiversity</li> <li>• Support for community/biodiversity hubs</li> </ul>	Councils	Councils	Existing (varies by district)
Support provided by third parties	There are many other organisations and groups across New Zealand providing support to those protecting, maintaining and restoring indigenous biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Queen Elizabeth II Trust Open Space covenants</li> <li>• Provision of funding, advice and other support from various Trusts, organisations and funders</li> </ul>	Various third-party providers	Various third-party providers	Existing
Industry support	Industry associations often provide specific local guidance and support for their members.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry-specific guidance on local requirements</li> <li>• Industry accreditation and incentive programmes</li> </ul>	Industry	Industry	Existing
Central government support	Existing central government funds, such as Ngā Whenua Rāhui, already provide considerable support to private and Māori landowners to protect, maintain and restore biodiversity on their land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ngā Whenua Rāhui funding</li> <li>• Various targeted and contestable funds (see table 5 – Summary of existing central government funds, Appendix 2)</li> </ul>	Central government (various agencies)	See table 5 in Appendix 2	Existing

Support measure			Delivered by	Funded by	Timing
<b>New support measures</b>					
NPSIB guidance and best practice	Further guidance will provide more detail on NPSIB policies and specific methods to implement them. Guidance will need to be accessible to multiple audiences and provide both general and technical information to support implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Summary sheets / quick reference guides (various media) on NPSIB policies and implementation</li> <li>Develop policy interpretation guidance</li> </ul>	Ministry for the Environment	Departmental baselines	Phase 1, at gazettal
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed technical guidance and case studies to assist implementation</li> </ul>	Ministry for the Environment	Departmental baselines	Phase 2, first year after gazettal
Direct support for iwi/Māori	Thorough, well-informed engagement with iwi/Māori will be a key part of implementing the NPSIB. The NPSIB explicitly requires iwi/Māori to be involved in NPSIB processes. However, many iwi have limited capacity or capability to engage in RMA processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide training (eg, workshops) and training to enhance iwi/Māori capacity to be involved in NPSIB processes</li> <li>Provide financial support for iwi/Māori to attain technical expertise to fully engage in NPSIB processes</li> </ul>	Ministry for the Environment in partnership with iwi/Māori	Budget 22	Phase 2, first year after gazettal
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up a Māori Biodiversity Wānanga to allow discussions around biodiversity; co-governance approaches to the protection, restoration, expansion and ongoing use of native ecosystems and species; and what is needed to support indigenous approaches to biodiversity action. This will help Māori fully participate in implementing the proposed NPSIB and any complementary and supporting measures</li> </ul>	Ministry for the Environment in partnership with iwi/Māori	Departmental baselines	Phases 2 & 3
Direct support to councils	Promote clear messaging through communications support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide councils with limited communications support to ensure consistent messaging for all who are affected by the NPSIB</li> </ul>	Ministry for the Environment	Departmental baselines	Phase 2, first year after gazettal

Support measure			Delivered by	Funded by	Timing
	Financial support for SNA identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide financial assistance to councils for SNA identification, specifically those councils that have not undertaken SNA assessment already</li> </ul>	Ministry for the Environment in partnership with councils	Budget 22	Phase 2, first year after gazettal
Support for landowners	Council funding and grants for biodiversity have been successful at a local government level. Additional central government support will allow councils to increase the amount available for landowner support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide financial assistance to councils to increase support to landowners via existing programmes</li> </ul>	Ministry for the Environment in partnership with councils	Budget 22	Phase 2, first year after gazettal
Other measures to support landowners and community groups	<p>Develop measures to support and incentivise landowners to protect, maintain and restore biodiversity beyond the traditional non-repayment grant schemes.</p> <p>Three initiatives will be piloted across several regions over an initial one-year period and reviewed upon completion. If successful, the pilots could be extended and implemented in further regions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fund a Regional Biodiversity Coordinator position to support the community to improve biodiversity. This will be trialled in two regions where a coordination collective already operates</li> </ul>	Ministry for the Environment in partnership with councils and community hubs	Prime Minister's Emerging Priorities Fund Budget 22 for expansion	One-year pilot completed in Phase 2
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement a digital platform that connects resources and users for better biodiversity outcomes. This will test if a centralised digital platform can support increased biodiversity action and if such a platform would help improve access to support for landowners with an SNA. This will be trialled in two regions</li> <li>Set up an innovation fund to allow groups to test innovative ideas without having to meet rigid, outcome-focused criteria. This will be trialled in the same regions as the regional coordination support so that the coordinator role can assist with applications and awareness</li> </ul>	Ministry for the Environment	Prime Minister's Emerging Priorities Fund Budget 22 for expansion	One-year pilot completed in Phase 2

Support measure			Delivered by	Funded by	Timing
	Further develop initiatives and partnerships to support and incentivise biodiversity protection, maintenance and restoration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake work to understand current gaps in the biodiversity system, specifically for potential biodiversity markets which measures / values biodiversity gains</li> </ul>	Ministry for the Environment	Prime Minister's Emerging Priorities Fund Budget 22 for continuation	Phases 2 and 3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government will continue to explore other support measures and incentives through research and partnerships. Other initiatives may be developed based on findings</li> </ul>	Ministry for the Environment	Budget 22	Phases 2 and 3
Align NPSIB implementation with other central government initiatives	Link with other workstreams, frameworks and institutions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to explore and use relevant links with other workstreams, frameworks and institutions which align with the NPSIB. This will occur across all Government work, particularly climate change, conservation, primary industries and biosecurity</li> </ul>	Central government	Departmental baselines	Ongoing throughout life of NPSIB



# Monitoring and review

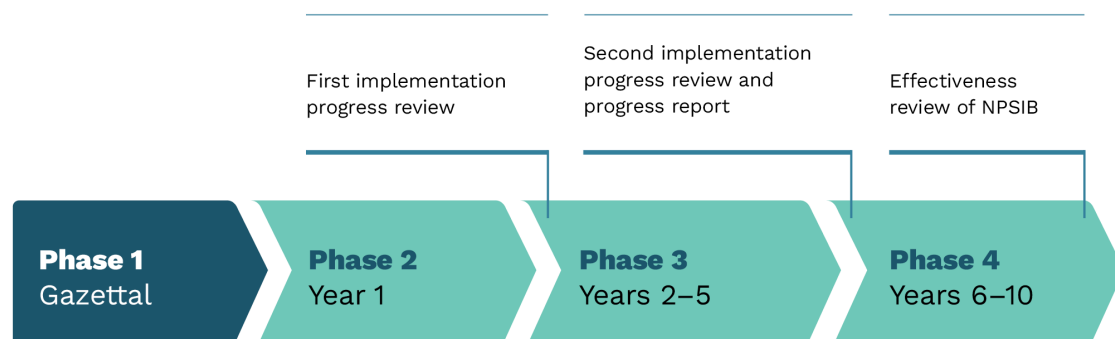
Monitoring is a key aspect of this plan. It will be important to check progress regularly and ensure reporting is frequent enough to allow adaptation, if required.

The Ministry will review and report progress against this plan at the end of phases 2 and 3. These reviews will capture:

- councils' progress on implementing NPSIB provisions
- progress on the development and deployment of support measures outlined in this plan
- other Government initiatives or support measures that will assist with NPSIB implementation that are not outlined in this plan.

Where implementation actions need to be modified, this will be undertaken following the review. Other reviews may be needed when appropriate – for example, to improve alignment with other significant work programmes, such as the ANZBS.

A NPSIB effectiveness review will be undertaken at the end of phase 4. It is important to distinguish between the implementation progress reviews outlined above and the NPSIB effectiveness review. An effectiveness review is a statutory evaluation undertaken to gain a greater understanding of the impacts of the NPSIB and determine whether the NPSIB is on track to meet its objectives.



Central oversight of implementation will ensure that the work taking place to implement the NPSIB is progressing according to plan. This will align with governance and implementation arrangements for ANZBS when it is in place.

# Appendix 1 – Related initiatives and instruments

**Table 4: Links with other national direction and initiatives**

Initiative or instrument	Link with proposed NPSIB
<b>National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM)</b>  <b>National Environmental Standards for Freshwater (NES-F)</b>	<p>Under the NPS-FM, no further loss of natural wetlands is permitted, and the NES-F has introduced tighter controls on certain activities that damage inland and coastal wetlands. The proposed NPSIB would promote the restoration of indigenous vegetation in wetlands.</p> <p>The NPS-FM also contains policies for maintaining or improving ecosystem health, which include protection of habitat and aquatic species. This complements the proposed NPSIB, which focuses on maintaining and improving terrestrial indigenous biodiversity.</p> <p>The core decision-making concept Te Mana o te Wai in the NPS-FM is consistent with the decision-making concept Te Rito o te Harakeke in the proposed NPSIB. Both recognise that the health of the environment is integral to our wellbeing.</p>
<b>New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS)</b>	<p>The NZCPS concerns managing the coastal environment. The coastal environment overlaps with the proposed NPSIB. The NZCPS list of protected indigenous biodiversity largely aligns with the NPSIB, and it is anticipated that councils will apply both policies in the terrestrial component of the coastal environment. If there is a conflict, the NZCPS takes priority.</p>
<b>National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD)</b>	<p>The NPS-UD recognises open space as one of the features of a quality urban environment. The proposed NPSIB includes policies to restore indigenous vegetation in depleted areas, including urban areas. Areas of land identified as SNAs under the proposed NPSIB can be considered ‘no go areas’ for urban development, as described in the NPS-UD.</p>
<b>National Policy Statement for Renewable Electricity Generation (NPS REG)</b>	<p>Renewable electricity development can have adverse effects on indigenous biodiversity. The proposed NPSIB would manage these effects and allows a consenting pathway for specified infrastructure (including renewable electricity generation which is important for the national electricity supply) in SNAs, while protecting the most significant habitats and ecosystems.</p>
<b>National Policy Statement for Electricity Transmission (NPSET)</b>	<p>The NPSET requires councils to recognise and provide for electricity transmission networks. Electricity transmission activities can result in adverse effects on biodiversity. The proposed NPSIB would manage these effects and allows a consenting pathway for nationally significant infrastructure (including the national grid) in SNAs, while protecting the most significant habitats and ecosystems.</p>
<b>National Environmental Standards for Electricity Transmission Activities (NESETA)</b>	<p>The NESETA are regulations that support the NPSET and set out a framework of permissions and consent requirements for operation, maintenance and upgrading of existing electricity transmission lines. They set out which activities are permitted, subject to conditions to control environmental effects. These regulations complement the proposed NPSIB as the NESETA already provides for more stringent management in natural areas. The NESETA prevails over the NPSIB; it requires consent for activities that affect vegetation in SNAs.</p> <p>The need for guidance on consents under the NESETA that fulfil the proposed NPSIB objectives will be considered. There may be future reviews of each instrument to determine whether adverse effects consented inside natural areas under the NESETA meet the proposed NPSIB objectives.</p>

Initiative or instrument	Link with proposed NPSIB
<b>National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF)</b>	<p>The NES-PF are regulations under the RMA which aim to maintain or improve the environmental outcomes associated with plantation forestry and to increase the efficiency and certainty of managing plantation forestry activities. This is achieved through a single set of regulations under the RMA that apply to foresters throughout New Zealand. The NES-PF applies to any forest of at least 1 hectare that has been planted specifically for commercial purposes and will be harvested.</p> <p>The NES-PF regulations cover eight core plantation forestry activities that have potential environmental effects. Two relate to indigenous biodiversity: indigenous bird nesting for specific species and clearance of indigenous vegetation.</p> <p>The NPSIB provisions manage indigenous biodiversity in SNAs located in plantation forests. The NPSIB provisions prevail because the NES-PF allows councils to be more stringent than the NES-PF in their plans to protect SNAs.</p>
<b>The Biosecurity Act 1993 and Biosecurity 2025</b>	<p>New Zealand's biosecurity system helps protect our economy, environment and people from unwanted pests and diseases. Our biosecurity system is underpinned by the Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act). The Act provides the legal framework for the Ministry for Primary Industries and other organisations to help keep harmful organisms out of New Zealand. It also provides the framework for responding to and managing organisms if any make it into the country, including pest management plans developed by regional councils. The Biosecurity Act is currently being reviewed because of increasing pressures on the biosecurity system.</p> <p>Biosecurity 2025 provides an overarching strategic direction for the biosecurity system. Working groups have developed five work plans to inform the development of an Implementation Plan. The Implementation Plan provides guidance and specific actions through 2025 and beyond.</p> <p>The proposed NPSIB interacts with the biosecurity system. Proposed council plans to enable indigenous biodiversity to adapt to a changing climate include managing and reducing biosecurity risks. The principles guiding the content of proposed regional biodiversity strategies ensure they provide a single and comprehensive record of all areas targeted for protection, enhancement and restoration, including actions taken under other legislation such as the Biosecurity Act 1993.</p>
<b>National Planning Standards</b>	<p>The two main purposes of the planning standards are to require national consistency across resource management plans and support the implementation of national policy statements, national environmental standards or other regulations made under the RMA. The first set of National Planning Standards, gazetted in April 2019, focused on the core elements of plans (that is, their structure and format, along with standardising common definitions and improving their electronic accessibility). With this foundation in place, it will be easier for future standards to include other national directions.</p> <p>We remain open to the possibility that a planning standard may be required to support components of the proposed NPSIB.</p>
<b>Mahi mō te Taiao Jobs for Nature</b>	<p>Jobs for Nature is a NZ\$1.22 billion programme that manages funding across multiple central government agencies to benefit the environment, people and the regions. It is part of the COVID-19 recovery package. The programme is intended to run for four years.</p> <p>The funding is being used to create nature-based work activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• vegetation planting for freshwater and biodiversity restoration</li> <li>• fencing waterways both on public and private land</li> <li>• pest and plant control (including wilding pines and wallabies)</li> <li>• fish passage remediation</li> <li>• skills training to support career development in environmental management.</li> </ul> <p>Funding recipients include local government, iwi, charitable trusts, community catchment groups, community groups, and private companies.</p>

Initiative or instrument	Link with proposed NPSIB
	While Jobs for Nature does not directly implement the NPSIB, many of the projects and activities it enables contribute to the outcomes sought by the NPSIB.
<b>Proposed National Policy Statement for Highly Productive Land (NPS-HPL)</b>	The proposed NPS-HPL requires the identification and management of land for primary production. It does not intend for the absolute protection of highly productive land or that there should be no net loss of such land. Rather, the aim is to require local authorities to consider the value of this resource in their region/district, both now and in the future.

# Appendix 2 – Established central government support measures

**Table 5: Summary of existing central government funds**

Existing funding	Funding purpose and activities it supports	Annual funding	Total funding
Ngā Whenua Rāhui	<p>This fund aims to protect the remaining indigenous biodiversity on land owned by Māori. It provides protection for Māori landowners through 25-year renewable kawenata. The agreements provide the long-term benefits of protecting Papatūānuku; indigenous biodiversity; and historical, spiritual and cultural values on Māori-owned land. Following recent legislative change, land subject to a Ngā Whenua Rāhui kawenata is non-rateable as of 1 July 2021.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Ngā Whenua Rāhui: Funding</a> for information on how to apply to Ngā Whenua Rāhui.</p>	NZ\$6 million	NZ\$6 million per year
Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures	<p>This fund supports initiatives that make a difference to New Zealand's food and fibre sectors. Projects that bring biodiversity into farm systems may be eligible for funding. There are four funding categories from small grants (up to NZ\$100,000) to a partnership (over NZ\$5 million).</p> <p>See <a href="#">Sustainable Food and Fibre Futures   Funding and rural support   NZ Government</a> for information on how to apply to Ngā Whenua Rāhui.</p>	NZ\$40 million	NZ\$40 million
DOC community fund	<p>The DOC Community Fund supports practical projects aimed at conserving New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity. Projects focus on protecting and restoring our natural habitats and halting the decline of and restoring healthy, sustainable populations of our native species.</p> <p>This fund supports a range of conservation activities and relatively small grants (NZ\$40,000 average) to leverage community involvement for biodiversity (eg, predator control, weed control, species protection projects) on public and private land. The fund is oversubscribed each year (usually receives applications worth NZ\$20 to 30 million annually).</p> <p>See <a href="#">DOC Community Fund: Apply for funding</a> for information on how to apply to Ngā Whenua Rāhui.</p>	NZ\$4.6 million	NZ\$4.6 million
Nature Heritage Fund	The Nature Heritage Fund protects indigenous ecosystems through a sustainable and	NZ\$1.8 million	NZ\$1.8 million

Existing funding	Funding purpose and activities it supports	Annual funding	Total funding
	<p>interacting system of protected areas. It does this by purchasing land or through covenanting, leasing, accords or management agreements if left in private ownership. The Fund typically protects two to five areas annually.</p> <p>See <a href="#">Nature Heritage Fund: Apply for funding</a> for information on how to apply to Ngā Whenua Rāhui.</p>		
Mahi mō te Taiao Jobs for Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Jobs for Nature programme allocated additional one-off funding in 2021 to support iwi/Māori, landowners, community groups and councils to deliver positive outcomes for indigenous biodiversity.</li> <li>Jobs for Nature Community Conservation Fund – supporting community-led biodiversity projects on public and private land. This went to 27 projects with 61% of them on private land.</li> <li>Jobs for Nature Private Land Biodiversity Fund – supporting groups of private landowners to restore and enhance indigenous ecosystems on private land, while providing employment. This went to 22 projects, including regional council projects to support protection and restoration of SNAs.</li> <li>Freshwater Improvement Fund – supports the management of lakes, rivers, streams, groundwater and wetlands. Projects related to terrestrial biodiversity restoration including reduction of sediment eroding into the land and wetland and estuary restoration.</li> <li>Funding has been provided to the national Wilding Conifer Control Programme and a programme to address wallaby control</li> <li>Funding has also been allocated to Predator Free 2050 and pest and weed control on Crown land.</li> </ul>	<p>Not an annual fund</p> <p>Not an annual fund</p> <p>Not an annual fund</p> <p>Not an annual fund</p> <p>Not an annual fund</p>	<p>NZ\$16 million (over 4 years)</p> <p>NZ\$18 million (over 4 years)</p> <p>NZ\$55 million additional funding</p> <p>NZ\$100 million for wilding conifers NZ\$27.4 million for wallaby control</p> <p>NZ\$76 million to Predator Free 2050 (over 4 years) NZ\$10 million to pest control on Crown land (over 4 years)</p>
Total funding		NZ\$52.4 million	NZ\$354.8 million