

2019 CMS National Report

Deadline for submission of the National Reports: 17 August 2019

Reporting period: from April 2017 to August 2019

Parties are encouraged to respond to all questions and are also requested to provide comprehensive answers, when required.

COP Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonization of online reporting implementation. The CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) has been successfully implemented and used by CMS, AEWA, IOSEA and Sharks MOU in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC.

Decision 12.4 requested the Secretariat, taking account of advice from the informal advisory group, to develop a proposal to be submitted for the approval of the 48th meeting of the Standing Committee (StC48) for a revision of the format for the national reports to be submitted to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties and subsequently. The new format was adopted by StC48 in October 2018 and made available as an offline version downloadable from the CMS website in December 2018. The revised format aims inter alia at collecting data and information relevant to eight indicators adopted by COP12 for the purpose of assessing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2015-2023.

This online version of the format strictly follows the one adopted by StC48. In addition, as requested by StC48, it incorporates pre-filled information, notably in Sections II and III, based on data available at the Secretariat. This includes customized species lists by Party. Please note that the lists include taxa at the species level originating from the disaggregation of taxa listed on Appendix II at a level higher than species. Please review the information and update or amend it, when necessary.

The Secretariat was also requested to develop and produce a guidance document to accompany any revised National Report Format. Please note that guidance has been provided for a number of questions throughout the national report as both in-text guidance and as tool tips (displayed via the information 'i' icon).

For any question, please contact Ms. María José Ortiz, Programme Management Officer, at maria-jose.ortiz@cms.int

High-level summary of key messages

In your country, in the reporting period, what does this report reveal about:

Guidance: This section invites you to summarise briefly the most important positive aspects of CMS implementation in your country and the areas of greatest concern. Please limit this specifically to the current reporting period only. Your answers should be based on the information contained in the body of the report: the intention is for this section to distil the technical information in the report into some very brief and simple "high level" messages for decision-makers and for wider audiences. Although keeping it brief, please try also to be specific where you can, e.g. "New wildlife legislation enacted in 2018 doubled penalties for poisoning wild birds" is more informative than "stronger laws"; "50% shortfall in match-funding for GEF project on gazelles" is more informative than "lack of funding".

The most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- > 1. Development of an Appendix I listing proposal for Antipodean albatross for consideration at COP13, including effective collaboration within New Zealand and with Range States throughout the process.
2. Effective cooperation with CMS Party Range States on conservation of New Zealand's migratory species, in particular seabirds and shorebirds.
3. Increased cooperation with CMS Parties to address fisheries bycatch threats to migratory seabirds.

The greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention? (List up to five items):

- > 1. Fisheries bycatch continues to be one of the most significant threats to New Zealand's migratory species. Whilst a range of measures have been developed to continue to address bycatch within New Zealand waters, there is growing evidence of substantial concerns posed by global fisheries bycatch across the migratory pathways of these species.
2. Lack of membership in CMS by key east Asian countries that are Range States for many of New Zealand's most threatened migratory birds creates challenges. We have worked to find other avenues for cooperation, e.g. bilaterally and through international and regional instruments such as the East Asian Australian Flyway Partnership and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations.

The main priorities for future implementation of the Convention? (List up to five items):

- > 1. Securing an Appendix I listing for Antipodean albatross at COP13 and possible future listings of other NZ endangered migratory bird species.
2. Ongoing cooperation to address global fisheries bycatch risks. For example, Antipodean albatross are considered most at risk in waters outside New Zealand's jurisdiction.
3. Encouraging non-Parties to join CMS, particularly those that are Range States for New Zealand's most threatened migratory species.
4. Developing our thinking on the establishment of a comprehensive management mechanism for migratory waterbirds in the Pacific Flyway Region.
5. Increasing our understanding of the distribution and abundance of less threatened seabirds (mainly petrels and shearwaters).

I. Administrative Information

Name of Contracting Party

> New Zealand

Date of entry into force of the Convention in your country (DDMMYY)

> 01102000

Any territories which are excluded from the application of the Convention

> Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau

Report compiler

Name and title

> Alexandra Macdonald, Senior International Advisor

Full name of institution

> Department of Conservation

Telephone

> +64 27 580 5496

Email

> almacdonald@doc.govt.nz

Designated CMS National Focal Point

Name and title of designated Focal Point

> Ms. Alexandra Macdonald, Senior International Advisor

Full name of institution

> Department of Conservation

Mailing address

> P.O. Box 10-420

Wellington 6143

New Zealand

Telephone

> (+64 27) 5805496

Email

> almacdonald@doc.govt.nz

Representative on the Scientific Council

Name and title

> Mr. Graeme Taylor, Principal Science Advisor

Full name of institution

> Department of Conservation

Mailing address

> P.O. Box 10-420

Wellington 6143

New Zealand

Telephone

> (+64) 27 491 0703

Email

> gtaylor@doc.govt.nz

II. Accession/Ratification of CMS Agreements/MOUs

Please confirm the status of your country's participation in the following Agreements/MOUs, and indicate any updates or corrections required:

Please select only one option

- Yes, the lists are correct and up to date
 No, updates or corrections are required, as follows:

Updates or corrections:

> Have marked Agreements/MOUs below for which New Zealand is not a range state

Country participation in Agreements/MOUs:

Please select only one per line

	Party/Signatory	Range State, but not a Party/Signatory	Not applicable (= not a Range State)
Western African Aquatic Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
West African Elephants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wadden Sea Seals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Southern South American Grassland Birds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
South Andean Huemul	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Slender-billed Curlew	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Siberian Crane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sharks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Saiga Antelope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ruddy-headed Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islands Cetaceans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monk Seal in the Atlantic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Middle-European Great Bustard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IOSEA Marine Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
High Andean Flamingos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gorilla Agreement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
EUROBATS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Dugong	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bukhara Deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Birds of Prey (Raptors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Atlantic Turtles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ASCOBANS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Aquatic Warbler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
AEWA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ACCOBAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ACAP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

III. Species on the Convention Appendices

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix I species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix I species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: Article I(1)(h) of the Convention defines when a country is a Range State for a species, by reference also to the definition of “range” in Article I(1)(f). The latter refers to all the areas that a migratory species inhabits, stays in temporarily, crosses or overflies at any time on its normal migration route. In adopting the current format for national reports, the Standing Committee was aware that there are occasional cases where it may be difficult to determine what is a “normal” migration route, and for example to distinguish this from aberrant or vagrant occurrences. This issue has been identified for possible examination in the future by the Sessional Committee of the CMS Scientific Council. In the meantime, if in doubt, please make the interpretation that you think will best serve the wider aims of the Convention. A note on the application of the Convention to Overseas Territories/Autonomous Regions of Parties can be found at https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/instrument/territories_reservations%202015.pdf.

References throughout this report format to “species” should be taken to include subspecies where an Appendix to the Convention so provides, or where the context otherwise requires.

Please select only one option

- Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)
- No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Appendix I New Zealand.xlsx](#) - CMS Appendix I species New Zealand

Please confirm that the Excel file linked to below correctly identifies the Appendix II species for which the country is a Range State.

Please download the Appendix II species occurrence list for your country here.

Guidance: See the guidance note in question III.1 concerning the interpretation of “Range State”.

Please select only one option

- Yes the file is correct and up to date (please upload the file as your confirmation of this, and include any comments you may wish in respect of individual species)
- No, amendments are needed and these are specified in the amended version of the Excel file provided (please upload the amended file using the attachment button below).

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Appendix II New Zealand.xlsx](#) - CMS Appendix II species New Zealand

IV. Legal Prohibition of the Taking of Appendix I Species

Is the taking of Appendix I species prohibited by national or territorial legislation in accordance with CMS Article III(5)?

Please select only one option

- Yes for all Appendix I species
 Yes for some species
 Yes for part of the country, or a particular territory or territories
 No

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

> Wildlife Act 1953, Marine Reserves Act 1971, Reserves Act 1977, National Parks Act 1980, Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978, Marine Mammals Protection Regulations 1992, Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014, Conservation Act 1987, Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989, Animal Welfare Act 1999, Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf (Environmental Effects) Act 2012, Fisheries Act 1996, Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001, Maritime Transport Act 1994, Resource Management (Marine Pollution) Regulations 1998, Waste Minimisation Act 2008, Resource Management Act 1991, Local Government Act 2002, Litter Act 1979

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[New Zealand legislation](#) - All New Zealand legislation can be accessed on this website

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

Exceptions: Where the taking of Appendix I species is prohibited by national legislation, have any exceptions been granted to the prohibition?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

If yes, please indicate in the Excel file linked to below which species, which reasons among those in CMS Article III(5) (a)-(d) justify the exception, any temporal or spatial limitations applying to the exception, and the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” that make the exception necessary.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Guidance: According to Article III(5) of the Convention, exceptions to a legal prohibition against taking of Appendix I

species can only be made for one (or more) of the reasons specified in sub-paragraphs (a)-(d) of that Article. For any species you list in this table, therefore, you must identify (in the second column of the table in the Excel file) at least one of the reasons that justify the exception relating to that species. In any case where you identify reason (d) as applying, please explain (in the third column) the nature of the “extraordinary circumstances” involved. According to Article III(5), exceptions granted for any of the four reasons must also be “precise as to content and limited in space and time”. Please therefore state what the specific mandatory space and time limitations are, in each case, using the third column; and indicate the date on which each exception was notified to the Secretariat in accordance with Article III(7).

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

- Other

>

Please indicate in the Excel file linked to below the species for which taking is prohibited.

Please download the list of species here, select all that apply and upload the amended file using the attachment button below.

Please identify the legal statute(s) concerned

>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

- Other

>

Where the taking of all Appendix I species is not prohibited and the reasons for exceptions in Article III(5) do not apply, are steps being taken to develop new legislation to prohibit the taking of all relevant species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please indicate which of the following stages of development applies:

Please select only one option

- Legislation being considered
- Legislation in draft
- Legislation fully drafted and being considered for adoption in (specify year)

>

- Other

>

Are any vessels flagged to your country engaged outside national jurisdictional limits in intentionally taking Appendix I species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Please provide more information on the circumstances of the take, including any future plans in respect of such take.

>

V. Awareness

(SPMS Target 1: People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migration systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use.)

During the reporting period, please indicate the actions that have been taken by your country to increase people's awareness of the values of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems (note that answers given in section XVIII on SPMS Target 15 may also be relevant).

(Select all that apply).

- Campaigns on specific topics
- Teaching programmes in schools or colleges
- Press and media publicity, including social media
- Community-based celebrations, exhibitions and other events
- Engagement of specific stakeholder groups
- Special publications
- Interpretation at nature reserves and other sites
- Other (please specify)

>

- No actions taken

Impact of actions

Please indicate any specific elements of CMS COP Resolutions 11.8 (Rev. COP12) (Communication, Information and Outreach Plan) and 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) which have been particularly taken forward by these actions.

> 11.9 (World Migratory Bird Day) - New Zealand uses social media to highlight and raise awareness of World Migratory Bird Day annually.

Overall, how successful have these awareness actions been in achieving their objectives?

Tick one box

Please select only one option

- 1. Very little impact
- 2. Small impact
- 3. Good impact
- 4. Large positive impact
- Not known

Please identify the main form(s) of evidence that has/have been used to make this assessment.

>

VI. Mainstreaming Migratory Species in Other Sectors and Processes

(SPMS Target 2: Multiple values of migratory species and their habitats have been integrated into international, national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, including on livelihoods, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.)

Does the conservation of migratory species currently feature in any national or local strategies and/or planning processes in your country relating to development, poverty reduction and/or livelihoods?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> The Department of Conservation is coordinating the revision of the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy (NZBS) to replace the current Biodiversity strategy, adopted in 2000 and expiring in 2020. The NZBS is being developed in consultation with other government agencies, local councils, iwi/hapū (Maori tribes and sub-tribes) and the wider public with the purpose of providing a national framework to guide how New Zealand will protect and enhance biodiversity. The New Zealand Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2020 provided an update to the Biodiversity Strategy to reflect progress towards some of the global strategic goals set by the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Alongside the NZBS, the Ministry for the Environment is developing a National Policy Statement on Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) under the Resource Management Act that will set out a range of regulated measures that require councils to take a more proactive role in protecting biodiversity. The NPSIB will fill a significant gap in the way we manage our biodiversity across public and private terrestrial and wetland ecosystems, by providing national direction and guidance to local councils. It will strengthen management of biodiversity on private land where many of our threatened species, habitats, and ecosystems are found.

The New Zealand government has also addressed the value and significance of migratory species and associated ecosystems through:

- The Living Standards Framework: a high-level framework that emphasises the diversity of outcomes that reflect New Zealand's unique culture and that are meaningful to New Zealanders, and helps the government to analyse, measure, and compare those outcomes through a wide and evolving range of indicators, including our natural environment and social connections. In 2019 Wellbeing was introduced as a framework for The Living Standards Framework. This is regarded as an innovation to move beyond the limitations of GDP as a measure of economic activity. Wellbeing is more holistic in that it has four domains: social, natural, human and financial capital. Natural capital therefore brings environment and conservation into economic assessment and contributes to an evaluation of intergenerational wellbeing and resilience.
- Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand – Ngā Tūohu Aotearoa: supports the wellbeing framework with a suite of statistical indicators that go beyond economic measures to include social and environmental indicators, that will allow assessment of our current and future wellbeing.

Do the 'values of migratory species and their habitats' referred to in SPMS Target 2 currently feature in any other national reporting processes in your country?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

> The values of migratory species and their habitats feature in the following national reports that were compiled by New Zealand during the 2017-2019 intersessional period:

- Our Land 2018 Report – Overview of the state of New Zealand's land, the pressures on the land, and what that means for New Zealanders and the environment.
- New Zealand's National Report on the Implementation of the RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands, 2018
- New Zealand's Sixth National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, 2019
- Environment Aotearoa 2019 – Overview of the state of New Zealand's environment
- Conservation status of New Zealand marine mammals 2019

Describe the main involvements (if any) of non-governmental organizations and/or civil society in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

> There are a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in conservation of migratory species in New Zealand. They include:

- Forest & Bird (The Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society) - advocacy and habitat protection.
- Southern Seabird Solutions Trust - mitigation of impacts of commercial fishing on seabirds.
- WWF - advocacy and habitat protection.
- Greenpeace - advocacy.

- ECO - advocacy and networking.
 - Pūkoro Miramira Naturalists Trust – Advocacy and education on migratory shorebirds and management of a wetland site of significance to migratory shorebird species. Research into the distribution of key habitats of migratory birds in DPR Korea. Research and monitoring of sites and Species in the East Asian Australian Flyway. Miramira Naturalists Trust has been running a golden plover satellite tracking project in 2018/19. Details about the project are included here. <http://www.miramira-shorebird.org.nz/archives/3800>
 - Chatham Island Taiko Trust – advocacy and protection, management of species.
 - Northern New Zealand Seabird Trust – advocacy and research, management of species.
 - Auckland Museum – seabird research.
 - Canterbury Museum – research.
 - Massey University (Albany) – sea turtle and cetacean research.
 - Project Jonah – whale stranding response.
 - University of Auckland – research (seabirds; white shark, blue shark; cetaceans - including The South Pacific Whale. Research Consortium, NZ cetacean tissue collection, ship strike in Hauraki Gulf – Ports of Auckland voluntary protocol)
 - Birds New Zealand – Research, monitoring and networking. Birds New Zealand (OSNZ) are funding through their primary sponsor T-GEAR Charitable Trust a major GPS satellite tracking project of eastern bar-tailed godwit. The project will commence this summer. Partners include Massey University and Miramira Naturalists Trust.
 - University of Canterbury – research
 - Auckland University of Technology - research
 - International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) – advocacy.
 - Whale and Dolphin Conservation (WDC) – advocacy, research, education, conservation.
 - World Animal Protection (formerly WSPA) – advocacy.
 - Tindale Marine Research Charitable Trust – satellite tagging mako sharks, white sharks and oceanic manta rays in collaboration with NIWA, Conservation International and the Department of Conservation
 - Conservation International - satellite tagging great white sharks and oceanic manta rays in collaboration with the Tindale Marine Research Charitable Trust and Department of Conservation
- The Department of Conservation and Ministry for Primary Industries coordinate a number of forums that address migratory species and integrate government agencies, scientists, industry and NGOs e.g. the Seabird Advisory Group – a forum to provide for collaborative review by government and non-government experts, with specific working groups for Black petrel and Antipodean albatross.

Describe the main involvements (if any) of the private sector in the conservation of migratory species in your country.

- The fishing industry, through Fisheries Inshore New Zealand and Deepwater Group Limited, have a range of initiatives to work with fishers to reduce impacts on seabirds, marine mammals and shark species.
- The fishing industry pays Conservation and Fisheries Services levies to fund the collection of data, research to understand the nature and extent of impacts, and development of mitigation strategies to reduce the incidental take of seabirds, marine mammals, reptiles and some marine fish in fishing operations.
- The Southern Seabird Solutions Trust is an innovative alliance with representatives from the seafood industry, New Zealand government, WWF-New Zealand, Te Ohu Kaimoana and recreational anglers. The Trust work with skippers, crews and anglers to reduce harm to seabirds through fishing. Amongst a range actions the Trust has run a series of interactive workshops around the country for inshore commercial fishers. The workshops aim to build on fishers' knowledge of local seabird species and seasonal patterns, provide up to date information on mitigation devices and practices, and build an understanding of why and how looking after seabirds is part of everyday fishing practice.
- The Aotearoa Foundation, OMV New Zealand Ltd and others have partnered with Oregon State University and the Department of Conservation to collect data on blue whales using the South Taranaki Bight region. There are significant offshore interests in petroleum and seabed mining in this area, which is used by whales to feed and raise calves.
- OMV sponsored the translocation of NZ White-faced storm petrel chicks from Rangitira Island to mana Island to establish new Cook Strait colony. This is a migratory seabird species. The first year of a three-year project was successfully completed in Feb 2019.
- Auckland Museum and Northern NZ Seabird Trust in conjunction with Birdlife Pacific partners ran a successful project in 2017 to capture Becks petrels in Papua New Guinea. One bird was tracked for 8 months and has revealed likely breeding locations of this endangered species. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/bird-conservation-international/article/land-and-seabased-observations-and-first-satellite-tracking-results-support-a-new-ireland-breeding-site-for-the-critically-endangered-becks-petrel-pseudobulweria-beckii/DC38F0341554F00951B4D7DE1B27FFB4>
- Kelly Tarlton's Sea Life Aquarium and Auckland Zoo are also running a program for the rehabilitation of sea turtles found sick or injured around New Zealand. Green Turtles are the species most commonly brought to Kelly Tarlton's, however they have treated Hawksbill, Olive Ridley and Loggerhead turtles as well.
- Conservation International has funded research on the movements of oceanic manta rays and white sharks in New Zealand waters, including the purchase of satellite tags and satellite time and funding for fieldwork and data analysis. CI personnel have been directly involved in tagging operations and are leading manta ray

research in New Zealand.

- The Tindale Marine Research Charitable Trust has supported research on highly migratory sharks and mobulid rays through the provision of vessels, equipment, expertise and documentation of reproductive behaviour.

VII. Governance, Policy and Legislative Coherence

(SPMS Target 3: National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements affecting migratory species and their migration systems have improved significantly, making relevant policy, legislative and implementation processes more coherent, accountable, transparent, participatory, equitable and inclusive.)

Have any governance arrangements affecting migratory species and their migration systems in your country, or in which your country participates, improved during the reporting period?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No, but there is scope to do so
 No, because existing arrangements already satisfy all the points in Target 3

Please provide a short summary:

> Regional Fisheries Management Organisations

- Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) – New Zealand has led significant improvements in the WCPFC seabird conservation and management measure (CMM). For example, in 2018 the WCPFC Commission amended the seabird CMM to improve reporting of seabird bycatch and from 1 January 2020, fleets operating under WCPFC have the option to use hook shielding devices and are required to use at least one seabird bycatch mitigation tool on the high seas between 25-300 south (in addition to the use of at least two mitigation options south of 300 south). In 2017, WCPFC adopted a new CMM on marine pollution that prohibits the discharge of plastic (including plastic packaging, items containing plastic and polystyrene) and encourages states to also prohibit other pollutants including oil, fuel, sewage and fishing gear. WCPFC has also adopted new safe handling guidelines for sharks, that are hoped to improve survivability of CMS species returned to the sea.
- Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) – New Zealand helped secure agreement to a new measure requiring fishers in CCSBT to adhere to conservation and management measures for seabirds of other RFMOs (e.g. WCPFC) when fishing in relevant areas for southern Bluefin tuna.
- South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) – New Zealand supported adoption of a new marine pollution measure, that includes rules on abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear and a prohibition on discarding plastics (2019).

MOU-Sharks

The third Meeting of the Signatories to the Convention on Migratory Species Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (MOU Sharks) took place in Monaco in December 2018. Key outcomes included:

- Listing seven new species on Annex I of the MOU Sharks;
- Agreement to develop an engagement strategy for the MOU with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations;
- Developing a comprehensive programme of work for the MOU and its Signatories.

East-Asian Australian Flyway Partnership

The 10th Meeting of Partners of the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (EAAFP) took place in China in December 2018. Key outcomes of interest to New Zealand included:

- initiatives for improved conservation of populations and habitats of New Zealand's migratory waterbirds, in particular bar-tailed godwits and red knots;
- adoption of further improvements to good governance to support the structure and future viability of EAAFP; and
- enhanced bilateral relationships, in particular with China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea).

Bilateral/regional cooperation

- New Zealand government signed a cooperation arrangement on seabird conservation with Chile, with a focus on Antipodean albatross, in late 2018;
- New Zealand Department of Conservation signed a cooperation arrangement on seabird conservation with Ecuador's Instituto Nacional de Pesca in early 2019;
- New Zealand Department of Conservation signed an updated Memorandum of Arrangement with China's National Forestry and Parklands Administration on cooperation on conservation of migratory shorebirds in May 2019.

Domestic initiatives

- Development of the Seabird Southern hemisphere risk assessment;
- Adoption of two Flyway Site Network sites for migratory waterbirds as part of our commitment to the East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership (Awarua Bay-New River Estuary and Avon-Heathcote Ihutai Estuary);
- New Zealand is currently finalizing a revised National Plan of Action to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in New Zealand Fisheries which sets goals and objectives to manage the impacts of fishing on seabirds;
- New Zealand has initiated a review of its National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks which sets goals and objectives to conserve and manage sharks in New Zealand.

To what extent have these improvements helped to achieve Target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)? Tick one box.

Please select only one option

- 1. Minimal contribution
- 2. Partial contribution
- 3. Good contribution
- 4. Major contribution
- Not known

Please describe briefly how this assessment was made

>

Has any committee or other arrangement for liaison between different sectors or groups been established at national or other territorial level in your country that addresses CMS implementation issues?

Guidance: There is no fixed model for what these arrangements may involve, and it is for each Contracting Party to decide what best suits its own circumstances. Examples could include a steering group that includes representatives of territorial administration authorities, a coordination committee that involves the lead government department (e.g. environment) working with other departments (e.g. agriculture, industry); a forum that brings together government and NGOs; a liaison group that links with business and private sector interests; a stakeholder forum involving representatives of indigenous and local communities; a coordination team that brings together the National Focal Points for each of the biodiversity-related MEAs to which the country is a Party (see also question VII.3); or any other appropriate mechanism. These mechanisms may be specifically focused on migratory species issues, or they may address CMS implementation in conjunction with related processes such as NBSAP coordination, a National Ramsar Committee, etc. The Manual for National Focal Points for CMS and its Instruments (https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/basic_page_documents/Internet_english_09012014.pdf) may be helpful in giving further context for this.

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please provide a short summary:

> Multi-sector advisory groups have been established to input into the review of National Plans of Action on Sharks and Seabirds.

Does collaboration between the focal points of CMS and other relevant Conventions take place in your country to develop the coordinated and synergistic approaches described in paragraphs 23-25 of CMS COP Resolution 11.10 (Rev. COP12) (Synergies and partnerships)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please provide a short summary:

> The New Zealand focal points of CMS and other multilateral environmental agreements collaborate on their work to ensure a coordinated approach. This includes regular meetings (e.g. Inter-agency International Oceans Working Group) to provide updates on our work; consultation on meeting papers and New Zealand positions in advance of meetings; and reporting back on outcomes after meetings.

Has your country or any jurisdictional subdivision within your country adopted legislation, policies or action plans that promote community involvement in conservation of CMS-listed species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please identify the legislation, policies or action plans concerned:

> The Department of Conservation, the University of Auckland and the University of Otago have launched a campaign to encourage public reporting of southern right whales around the New Zealand mainland. This will allow us a better understanding of this population as it recovers from commercial whaling and potentially recolonizes historic breeding and calving grounds.

Christchurch City Council, the Canterbury Community Trust and Environment Canterbury actively support in kind the work of the Avon-Heathcote Ihutai Estuary Trust which is a non-profit organisation formed in 2002 with the vision of: Communities working together for Clean Water - Open Space - Safe Recreation and Healthy Ecosystems at the Avon-Heathcote Estuary that we can all enjoy and respect.

VIII. Incentives

(SPMS Target 4: Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to migratory species, and/or their habitats are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation of migratory species and their habitats are developed and applied, consistent with engagements under the CMS and other relevant international and regional obligations and commitments.)

Has there been any elimination, phasing out or reforming of harmful incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because no such incentives have existed

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

Has there been development and/or application of positive incentives in your country resulting in benefits for migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in some areas
- No, but there is scope to do so
- No, because there is no scope to do so

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

> • Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust (QEII Trust) is an independent charitable trust that partners with private landowners to protect natural and cultural heritage sites on their land with covenants, for the benefit of present and future generations. A covenant is an agreement between the QEII Trust and a landowner to protect land forever. The landowner continues to own and manage the protected land, and the covenant and protection stays on the land, even when the property is sold to a new owner. These partnerships have created a growing network of over 4400 protected areas throughout New Zealand, ranging from small backyard patches to huge swathes of high country. These covenants protect more than 180,000 ha of private land and play a hugely critical role as a refuge for some of New Zealand's rarest and most endangered biodiversity and ecosystems, including migratory species.

• The Ngā Whenua Rāhui Fund supports the protection of indigenous biodiversity on Māori-owned land, including migratory species, while honouring the rights guaranteed to landowners under the Treaty Of Waitangi. Ngā Whenua Rāhui aims to enable, facilitate and support activities directed at the protection of indigenous ecosystems through:

- o helping to protect representative, sustainable, landscape integrity of indigenous biodiversity which have cultural importance to landowners;
- o leaving the land in Māori ownership and control; and,
- o covenanting (kawenata) and management agreements.

The fund is administered by the Department of Conservation and was established in 1991.

• Biodiversity Offsetting - The purpose of biodiversity offsetting is to counterbalance the unavoidable impacts that development activities have on biodiversity, including migratory species. It is a way to ensure that development causes no net loss, by enhancing the state of biodiversity elsewhere. Offsetting considers and addresses the impacts that development activities have on biodiversity, after first avoiding, minimising and remedying any negative effects. Offsets mean that future generations will continue to enjoy the benefits provided by our biodiversity. For more in-depth information about the process download the New Zealand government's Guidance on Good Practice Biodiversity Offsetting in New Zealand.

• The Department of Conservation prepared a regional coastal plan, that became operative in September 2017, that manages activities within the territorial seas of the Kermadec Islands and New Zealand's Subantarctic Islands. The key issues the Plan seeks to address are reducing the risk of oil spill and biosecurity breaches. In reducing these risks migratory species that use these islands, namely seabirds (albatross and petrels) and whales (southern right whales and other cetaceans) and other species are protected from the impacts of an oil spill or biosecurity breach - both to the individual animals themselves and their ecosystems. The plan prohibits heavy fuel oil in the entire territorial sea of the islands and requires vessels visiting the islands to have biofouling free hulls. There are rules limiting access to Port Ross (Auckland Islands, Subantarctic) between April and October when the southern right whale are present in high numbers for breeding and nursing. The incentives the plan creates include good hull hygiene to avoid introducing marine pests and encouraging a shift to a cleaning burning fuel that does not contain the heavy persistent

contaminants present in heavy fuel oil. More work is required to reduce small vessel presence in Port Ross to avoid potential for entanglement of southern right whales.

Please indicate what measures were implemented and the time-periods concerned.

>

IX. Sustainable Production and Consumption

(SPMS Target 5: Governments, key sectors and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption, keeping the impacts of use of natural resources, including habitats, on migratory species well within safe ecological limits to promote the favourable conservation status of migratory species and maintain the quality, integrity, resilience, and ecological connectivity of their habitats and migration routes.)

During the reporting period, has your country implemented plans or taken other steps concerning sustainable production and consumption which are contributing to the achievement of the results defined in SPMS Target 5?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 In development / planned
 No

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

> New Zealand is implementing the Fisheries Change Programme, which is a three-part programme aimed at updating New Zealand's fisheries management system to ensure it remains fit for purpose. The three parts of the programme are:

Part 1: Introducing mandatory electronic catch and position reporting

Part 2: Changing fishing rules and policies to make them simpler, fairer and more responsive, while incentivizing better fishing practice

Part 3: Improving monitoring and verification capabilities, including potentially increasing the use of on-board cameras and/or observers

New Zealand is currently finalizing a revised National Plan of Action to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in New Zealand Fisheries, which sets goals and objectives to manage the impacts of fishing on seabirds.

New Zealand has initiated a review of its National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks which sets goals and objectives to conserve and manage sharks in New Zealand.

New Zealand also works in Regional Fisheries Management Organisations to address the impacts of fishing on migratory species, including:

- Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)
 - o Significant improvements in the WCPFC seabird conservation and management (see section VII);
 - o Supporting assessments of a number of migratory shark species to understand stock status and impacts of fishing.
- Convention for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT) –
 - o Secured agreement to a new measure requiring fishers in CCSBT to adhere to conservation and management measures for seabirds of other RFMOs (e.g. WCPFC) when fishing in relevant areas for southern Bluefin tuna.

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>

Please describe the measures that have been planned, developed or implemented

>

Please describe what evidence exists to show that the intended results of these measures are being achieved.

>

What is preventing progress?

>

X. Threats and Pressures Affecting Migratory Species; Including Obstacles to Migration

(SPMS Targets 6+7: Fisheries and hunting have no significant direct or indirect adverse impacts on migratory species, their habitats or their migration routes, and impacts of fisheries and hunting are within safe ecological limits; Multiple anthropogenic pressures have been reduced to levels that are not detrimental to the conservation of migratory species or to the functioning, integrity, ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Which of the following pressures on migratory species or their habitats are having an adverse impact in your country on migratory species included in the CMS Appendices?

Guidance: This question asks you to identify the important pressures that are reliably known to be having an actual adverse impact on CMS-listed migratory species at present. Please avoid including speculative information about pressures that may be of some potential concern but whose impacts have not yet been demonstrated.

Please note that, consistent with the terms of the Convention, “in your country” may in certain circumstances include areas outside national jurisdictional limits where the activities of any vessels flagged to your country are involved.

Direct killing and taking

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Illegal hunting	Small take of two Appendix II albatross species at Chatham Islands (Diomedea sanfordi, Thalassarche eremita) - chicks collected as food by local community.	3
Legal hunting		
Other harvesting and take		
Illegal trade		
Deliberate poisoning		

Bycatch

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Bycatch	Humpback whales are known to be at risk from entanglement in lines from pot fishing. Other large whale species may also be at risk, though there are fewer records of these entanglements in NZ.	Risk from New Zealand bycatch varies from 1 for species such as Procellaria parkinsoni to 3 for species such as Phoebetria palpebrata

Collisions and electrocution

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Electrocution		
Wind turbines	Impacts on Appendix II species - Wind turbines are not proposed for establishment in any critical habitat for Appendix I species, and consideration is given in the permissions process to environmental effects, including any effects on migratory species (flight pathways).	3
Other collisions	Impacts on Appendix II species - Bryde's whales have historically suffered high rates of mortality due to ship strike in the Hauraki Gulf. This has been significantly reduced by a voluntary programme to reduce ship speeds.	2-3

Other mortality

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Predation		
Disease		
Accidental/indirect poisoning		
Unexplained stranding events	Impacts on Appendix II species - There was a mass stranding of sperm whales in 2018. The cause is unknown, but perhaps natural given past history of similar mass strandings.	2-3

Alien and/or invasive species

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Alien and/or invasive species	Appendix II species -Thalassarche steadi: feral pigs and cats.	2-3

Disturbance and disruption

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Disturbance	Impacts on Appendix II species - Sperm whales at Kaikōura are likely subject to some disturbance associated with tourism vessels.	3
Light pollution	Impacts on Appendix II species - Vessels, including tourist vessels in the Southern Ocean can attract seabirds at night. Impact has the potential to be severe in certain weather conditions.	2
Underwater noise	Impacts on Appendix II species - Seismic surveying in blue whale habitat is likely to affect these whales and other species present.	2-3

Habitat destruction/degradation

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Habitat loss/destruction (including deforestation)	Impacts on Appendix II species	3
Habitat degradation	Impacts on Appendix II species - Limosa lapponica foraging and roosting habitat is still at risk from inappropriate use for recreation and other uses.	
Mineral exploration/extraction	Impacts on Appendix I species - Blue whales may be affected by noise and sedimentation from proposed ironsands mining in the South Taranaki Bight.	3
Unsustainable land/resource use		
Urbanization		
Marine debris (including plastics)	Impacts on Appendix I & II species - Soft plastic debris has been found blocking the alimentary tracts of some marine turtles stranded around the upper North Island.	3
Other pollution		

Too much/too little water		
Fire		
Physical barriers		

Climate change

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Climate change	Impacts on Appendix I and II species	Unknown

Levels of knowledge, awareness, legislation, management etc.

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low
Lack of knowledge		
Inadequate legislation	Impacts on Appendix I species - Estuaries in New Zealand, which are foraging areas for <i>Limosa lapponica</i> , still cannot be declared to be protected areas. Wetlands are also inadequately protected.	
Inadequate enforcement of legislation		
Inadequate transboundary management		

Other (please specify)

	Species/species groups affected (please provide names and indicate whether Appendix I and/or Appendix II); and any other details	Overall relative severity of impact 1 = severe 2 = moderate 3 = low

What are the most significant advances that have been made since the previous report in countering any of the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

> Increased funding for biodiversity conservation

New Government funding will see the Department of Conservation invest an extra \$76 million over the next four years to address New Zealand's biodiversity crisis.

The new funding will see:

- Better protection of priority ecosystems - with work on 70% of the top 850 sites, up from 17% of sites.
- An increase in the number of actively managed freshwater catchments - up from 2.5 % to 9.5% of 200 priority catchments.
- An increase in the number of fully managed marine reserves- up from 25% to 41% of marine reserves which will include improved monitoring and enforcement.
- Better management of marine species - with increased liaison with the fishing industry to reduce bycatch and improve management of priority migratory fish species in priority sites.
- A specific research investigation into the needs of mobile and migratory species in New Zealand to improve protection and management of sites.
- More research to develop more effective approaches to marine protection and the establishment of new marine protected areas.
- Improved understanding on species decline - with the aim of increasing by 3% the number of threatened species being actively managed.

- An additional six islands protected from pest incursions.
- Recovery of fragile alpine ecosystems through the control of Himalayan tahr.
- Four priority freshwater pests, such as koi carp, being contained at 30% of priority sites.
- A reduction of invasive aquatic plants at more sites.
- National monitoring of the state of freshwater biodiversity at 150 sites each year.
- A doubling of DOC's advocacy work under the Resource Management Act to protect threatened species and ecosystems.

Seabird bycatch initiatives

New Zealand is finalizing a revised and updated National Plan of Action to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds in New Zealand Fisheries. This Plan will guide efforts to reduce seabird bycatch in New Zealand fisheries, and guide prioritization of research to better understand impacts on seabird populations of fishing activities.

In November 2018 the New Zealand Government signed an arrangement with the Chilean Government, as part of our efforts to reduce seabird bycatch in international waters between Chile and New Zealand. New Zealand Department of Conservation also signed a cooperation arrangement on seabird conservation with Ecuador's Instituto Nacional de Pesca in early 2019;

Significant improvements in the WCPFC seabird conservation and management (see section VII).

Land-based predator initiatives

Predator Free 2050 – In July 2016, the Government launched Predator Free 2050 (PF2050) and created the company Predator Free 2050 Ltd to attract philanthropic investment and fund landscape scale predator eradication to deliver the New Zealand government's ambitious goal of eradicating possums, stoats and rats by 2050. Predator Free 2050 Limited is a Crown-owned, charitable company. In July 2017, the New Zealand Department of Conservation created a PF2050 unit. Predator Free 2050 Ltd provides co-funding to enable predator control and eradication projects at large landscape scale and the breakthrough science needed to underpin them. It is currently funding five large landscape projects, enabling predator control to eradication projects over 254,000 ha over five years. It plans to contribute \$23.2m towards total project costs of \$89.7m, as well as \$1m per annum towards breakthrough science guided by its Research Strategy.

Increased funding – In 2018, the Government committed to funding an additional \$81.3 on landscape-scale predator control, which is vital for protecting threatened species and habitats.

Antipodes Islands Mouse Eradication – In March 2018, Antipodes Islands were declared mouse-free. Million Dollar Mouse, a joint initiative between the Department of Conservation (DOC) and funding partners the Morgan Foundation, WWF-New Zealand, Island Conservation and public supporters, has successfully delivered one of the most complex island eradication projects ever undertaken. Special plants and wildlife, including 21 species of breeding seabirds, more than 150 species of insects – 17 per cent of them only found on the Antipodes; 21 uncommon plant species and four unique land birds are found on the Antipodes Island. They can now thrive with mice no longer preying on the insects or competing with the land birds.

Auckland Islands pest eradication – In 2018, the Government committed \$2 million over the next three years to complete planning, including field trials, towards making sub-Antarctic Auckland Island predator free. This is an ambitious project on the 46,000 ha Auckland Island and a major step towards the goal of New Zealand being predator free by 2050. The funding will allow greater understanding of the scale and complexity of the problem and help guide decisions about eradicating pigs, cats and mice from Auckland Island. Introduced pigs and cats have devastated Auckland Island's native wildlife and plants. Mice are also a problem by competing for food with native birds and attacking seabird chicks. Most of the native birds that were once abundant on Auckland Island have disappeared from the main island and now exist only on the surrounding pest-free islands.

Waste minimization/plastic pollution

New Zealand has an ambitious programme underway to address waste minimization with the aim of transitioning to a 'circular economy' approach. Initiatives include:

- a prohibition on the sale and manufacture of wash-off products that contain plastic microbeads from 7 June 2018;
- a ban on use of single-use plastic bans by retailers from 1 July 2019;
- supporting data gathering on marine debris along our coastlines and ocean;
- funding initiatives through the Waste Minimisation Fund (WMF) including Keep New Zealand Beautiful, Sustainable Coastlines and the Packaging Forum;
- and reviewing implementation of the Waste Minimisation Act to use its powers better and promote waste minimization.

New Zealand has recently become a signatory to the New Plastics Economy Global Commitment – a global pledge to address the root causes of plastic pollution – and this work programme will help us deliver on our commitment. New Zealand has also joined the United Nations CleanSeas campaign to rid our oceans of plastic.

Fisheries initiatives

In addition to the seabird bycatch initiatives outlined above, New Zealand is implementing the Fisheries Change Programme, which is a three-part programme aimed at updating New Zealand's fisheries management system to ensure it remains fit for purpose. The three parts of the programme are:

Part 1: Introducing mandatory electronic catch and position reporting

Part 2: Changing fishing rules and policies to make them simpler, fairer and more responsive, while

incentivizing better fishing practice

Part 3: Improving monitoring and verification capabilities, including potentially increasing the use of on-board cameras and/or observers

The programme is expected to provide additional, verified information on catch levels and locations which will support assessment of risk and sustainability of impacts on relevant migratory species.

New Zealand has initiated a review of its National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks which sets goals and objectives to conserve and manage sharks in New Zealand.

What are the most significant negative trends since the previous report concerning the pressures identified above? (Identify the pressures concerned).

> Fisheries bycatch continues to be one of the most significant threats to New Zealand's migratory species.

Whilst a range of measures have been developed to continue to address bycatch within New Zealand waters, there is growing evidence of substantial concerns posed by global fisheries bycatch across the migratory pathways of these species. For example, a report to the 15th Scientific Committee meeting of WCPFC showed that estimated annual mortalities of all seabirds in WCPFC longline and purse seine fisheries from 2015 to 2018 were between 13,000 and 19,000 individuals.

The Antipodean albatross is particularly vulnerable to fisheries bycatch, with most bycatch risk likely to be from fisheries operating in the high seas adjacent to New Zealand. The population has shown alarming rates of decline since 2004 and the species is listed as Nationally Critical by the New Zealand Threat Classification and Endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Other significant threats include climate change, pollution, introduced animals, disease, biosecurity and natural disasters.

Have you adopted new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (b) ("Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species")?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

> New Zealand has adopted the following domestic legislation measures in relation to addressing the adverse effects of activities on migratory species during the reporting period:

- Waste Minimisation (Microbeads) Regulations 2017 - The regulations prohibit, under section 23 of the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, the sale and manufacture of wash-off products that contain plastic microbeads for the purposes of exfoliation, cleaning, abrasive cleaning or visual appearance of the product. The ban prevents plastic microbeads, which are non-biodegradable, entering our marine environment. They can harm both marine life and life higher on the food chain including humans. The regulations came into force on 7 June 2018.

- Waste Minimisation (Plastic Shopping Bags) Regulations 2018 - From 1 July 2019 retailers are no longer able to sell or give away single-use plastic shopping bags. Plastic shopping bags are a hazard for nature, particularly marine wildlife. They can also introduce harmful microplastics into the food chain.

New Zealand has domestically implemented the following international measures in relation to addressing the adverse effects of activities on migratory species. These have been implemented through the Fisheries Act 1996 and the Antarctic Marine Living Resources Act 1981:

- Ross Sea Region Marine Protected Area (2017), implemented through the Commission on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources;

- Marine pollution measures through the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (2018) and the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (2019); and

- Improved seabird bycatch measures through the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (2017) and Commission on the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna

Please add any further comments on the implementation of specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.22 on by-catch.

Resolution 12.14 on underwater noise.

Resolution 12.20 on marine debris.

Resolution 7.3 (Rev. COP12) on oil pollution

Resolution 11.22 (Rev. COP12) on live captures of cetaceans (and Decision 12.48).

Resolutions 7.5 (Rev. COP12) and 11.27 (Rev. COP12) on renewable energy.

Resolutions 7.4 and 10.11 on power lines and migratory birds.

Resolution 11.15 (Rev. COP12) on poisoning of migratory birds.

Resolution 11.16 (Rev. COP12) on illegal killing, taking and trade of migratory birds (and Decision 12.26).

Resolution 11.31 on wildlife crime.

Resolution 12.21 on climate change (and Decision 12.72).
Resolution 11.28 on invasive alien species.
Resolution 12.6 on wildlife disease.
Resolution 12.25 on conservation of intertidal and coastal habitats.
Resolution 10.2 on conservation emergencies
Resolution 7.2 (Rev. COP12) on impact assessment.

> • Resolution 12.22 on by-catch.

Refer to section VII.

• Resolution 12.20 on marine debris.

One of New Zealand's marine pollution priorities is to ensure a clean and safe marine environment and effective marine pollution protection. New Zealand has initiatives to prevent pollution by garbage, noxious liquid substances in bulk, harmful substances carried by sea in packaged form and ocean dumping of waste. All of these priorities are implemented in accordance with New Zealand's obligations under international instruments, most notably, as required under International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Conventions including the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), and the London Convention and Protocol on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (the London Convention).

Targeted work has begun to address the plastic pollution problem, with the banning of microbeads in 2017, investing in on-shore recycling of commonly produced plastics, improving data on litter composition on our shores and regulations for the mandatory phase out of single-use plastic shopping bags.

At the international level, New Zealand seeks progress on the reduction of plastic pollution and its impact on migratory species through our work in multilateral organisations such as the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Maritime Organization. We also support the work of multi-stakeholder alliances, such as Clean Seas Campaign, the Commonwealth Clean Ocean Alliance, the Global Ghost Gear Initiative, and industry-led initiatives related to the New Plastics Economy such as the Global Commitment on Plastics facilitated by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation.

New Zealand was also instrumental in the adoption of marine pollution measures under the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (2017) and the South Pacific Regional fisheries Management Organisation (2018). New Zealand's particular interest was in reducing the threat posed by marine plastics to migratory species, especially vulnerable seabirds. The measures adopted prohibit the discharge of plastic (including plastic packaging, items containing plastic and polystyrene) and encourages states to also prohibit other pollutants including oil, fuel, sewage and fishing gear. The SPRFMO measure also specifies rules regarding the retrieval of abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear.

• Resolution 7.3 (Rev. COP12) on oil pollution

The primary aim of New Zealand's marine spill and pollution response capability is to minimise damage to the marine environment and reduce the time for recovery of affected resources by achieving an acceptable level of cleanliness. It is funded by an industry levy, the Oil Pollution Levy, which is paid by those sectors whose activities raise the risk of a marine oil spill. In the event of an oil spill, the polluter is liable for all costs associated with the response.

The National Oil Spill Contingency Plan March 2017 contains a Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation Plan to "avoid, remedy or mitigate any detrimental impacts on wildlife during an oil pollution response.

(<https://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/public/environment/responding-to-spills/documents/national-oil-spill-plan-2017.pdf>).

The Wildbase Oil Response, based at Massey University, is New Zealand's frontline for wildlife emergency response after a marine oil spill undertaking the care, rehabilitation and release of affected animals.

(http://www.massey.ac.nz/massey/learning/departments/centres-research/wildbase/wildbase-oil-response/wildbase-oil-response_home.cfm)

The Department of Conservation prepared a regional coastal plan, that became operative in September 2017, that manages activities within the territorial seas of the Kermadec Islands and New Zealand's Subantarctic Islands. Reducing the risk of oil spill is one of the key issues the Plan seeks to address. (See Section VIII for more information.)

• Resolution 11.22 (Rev. COP12) on live captures of cetaceans (and Decision 12.48).

New Zealand legislation does not prohibit live capture of cetaceans for commercial purposes. The Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978 mentions the possibility of permits for 'capture for display purposes' (see section 5). Any application for such a permit would be assessed within the context of the overall purpose of the Act (the protection, conservation and management of marine mammals) as well as general conservation policy and the relevant conservation management strategies.

Live capture of cetaceans is also referenced in the Conservation General Policy

(<http://www.doc.govt.nz/Documents/about-doc/role/policies-and-plans/conservation-general-policy.pdf>).

Section 4.4(k) says:

Whales and dolphins should not be brought into or bred in captivity in New Zealand or exported to be held in captivity, except where this is essential for the conservation management of the species.

There are currently no cetaceans in captivity for commercial purposes.

• Resolutions 7.5 (Rev. COP12) and 11.27 (Rev. COP12) on renewable energy.

Under the Wildlife Act it is an offence to kill protected wildlife, and the Department of Conservation will generally seek an evaluation of any impact of wind farm development on threatened indigenous species and/

or impacts on large numbers of unthreatened species in the context of notified applications for resource consent under the Resource Management Act 1991. The Wildlife Act specifies what wildlife is protected, partially protected or not protected. The Resource Management Act requires wind farm developers to avoid, remedy or mitigate effects on wildlife (depending on the circumstances i.e. there will be circumstances where avoid is required), for example, by ensuring that windfarms do not cause unacceptable effects resulting from migratory bird species passing through the windfarm area.

- Resolution 11.15 (Rev. COP12) on poisoning of migratory birds

This does not directly impact on New Zealand or arise from activities in New Zealand. The migrant groups in New Zealand are seabirds, shorebirds, marine mammals, marine fish, turtles and two species of cuckoo. None of these are known to interact with terrestrial based toxins used for pest management.

- Resolution 12.21 on climate change (and Decision 12.72).

The impacts of climate change on migratory species are factored into all New Zealand conservation efforts. The New Zealand Department of Conservation is preparing a climate change adaptation plan to better manage known and future risks to native species and their habitats. Background documents can be found here: <https://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/climate-change-and-biodiversity/>

- Resolution 11.28 on invasive alien species.

New Zealand's activities to address threats from invasive alien species are covered under other sections of this report. More information can also be found here: <http://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/biosecurity/> <https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/predator-free-2050/> .

- Resolution 12.6 on wildlife disease.

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement 2010 (Policy 12) requires local authorities to control (as far as practicable) activities in or near the coast that could have adverse effects on the coastal environment by causing harmful aquatic organisms (including disease organisms) to be released or otherwise spread. DOC is working with the Ministry for Primary Industries on coastal plans as they come up for review to ensure they give effect to NZCPS policy 12.

- Resolution 12.25 on conservation of intertidal and coastal habitats.

New Zealand has established two Flyway Site as part of the EAAFP Flyway Site Network. Festivals to recognize the arrival and departure of migratory shorebirds are held in Christchurch and the Firth of Thames Migratory shorebird Centre.

- Resolution 7.2 (Rev. COP12) on impact assessment.

Resource management Act - New Zealand's Resource Management Act 1991 regulates activities in both the terrestrial and marine environment (territorial sea), to achieve the Acts purpose of sustainable management of natural and physical resources - including safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil, and ecosystems. Local authorities prepare management plans to give effect to the Act requiring resource consents for activities with the potential for adverse effects. Applications for Resource consents must provide an assessment of environmental effects.

All marine consent applications for marine activities in New Zealand's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) need to include an impact assessment prepared in accordance with section 39 of the EEZ Act and any requirements prescribed in regulations. Matters an impact assessment must address include:

- the effects of the activity on the biological diversity and integrity of marine species, ecosystems, and processes, and,
- the effects of the activity on rare and vulnerable ecosystems and habitats of threatened species.

Impact assessments for marine discharge consents and marine dumping consents must consider the effects of the activity on human health. Impact assessments for marine consents must describe the effects on human health that may arise from the effects of the activity on the environment. An impact assessment for marine dumping consent must also specify any practical opportunities to reuse, recycle, or treat the waste or other matter.

XI. Conservation Status of Migratory Species

(SPMS Target 8: The conservation status of all migratory species, especially threatened species, has considerably improved throughout their range.)

What (if any) major changes in the conservation status of migratory species included in the CMS Appendices (for example national Red List category changes) have been recorded in your country in the current reporting period?

If more rows are required, please upload an Excel file (using the attachment button below) detailing a longer list of species.

Guidance: “Conservation status” of migratory species is defined in Article I(1)(b) of the Convention as “the sum of the influences acting on the migratory species that may affect its long-term distribution and abundance”; and four conditions for conservation status to be taken as “favourable” are set out in Article I(1)(c).

The emphasis of this question is on “major changes” in the current reporting period. Information is therefore expected here only where particularly notable shifts in status have occurred, such as those that might be represented by a re-categorisation of national Red List threat status for a given species (or subspecies, where relevant).

Please note also that you are only being asked about the situation in your country. Information about global trends, and global Red List reclassifications etc, will be communicated to the CMS via other channels outside the national reporting process.

Terrestrial mammals (not including bats)

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Aquatic mammals

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Genuine improvement of NZ population based on documented ongoing population growth.	C.S. Baker, L. Boren, S. Childerhouse, R. Constantine, A. van Helden, D. Lundquist, W. Rayment and J.R. Rolfe. 2019. Conservation status of New Zealand marine mammals. Department of Conservation, Wellington, New Zealand. 18 pp.	Changed from “Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable” to “At Risk – Recovering” under the New Zealand Threat Classification System	Eubalaena australis
	Sub-species is now recognized to be present in NZ waters year-round, but abundance and trend are unknown.	Baker et al. 2019	Changed from “Migrant” to “Data Deficient” under the NZTCS	Balaenoptera musculus breviceuda
	Abundance and trend in NZ waters are unknown.	Baker et al. 2019	Changed from “Migrant” to “Data Deficient” under the NZTCS	Balaenoptera physalus
	Abundance and trend in NZ waters are unknown.	Baker et al. 2019	Changed from “Not Threatened” to “Data Deficient” under the NZTCS	Physeter macrocephalus
	Abundance and trend in NZ waters are unknown.	Baker et al. 2019	Changed from “Not Threatened” to “Data Deficient” under the NZTCS	Balaenoptera bonaerensis

Bats

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Birds

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	This species is in serious decline and is being proposed for Appendix I listing.	IUCN Red List 2018	Changed from Vulnerable in 2016 to Endangered in 2017.	Diomedea antipodensis (Appendix II)
	Multi threats including climate-change related storms, fisheries bycatch and introduced pests	IUCN Red List 2018	Changed from Vulnerable in 2016 to Endangered in 2017.	Procellaria westlandica (Appendix II)
	Species is expanding range in New Zealand.	IUCN Red List 2018	Changed from Near Threatened in 2016 to Least Concern (Improvement).	Thalassarche melanophris (Appendix II)

Reptiles

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

Fish

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)
	Adult abundance estimated to be between 590 and 750 individuals, with a total population size including juveniles of 5460 (2909-12 802). Adult population	Duffy, C.; Francis, M.; Dunn, M.; Finucci, B.; Ford, R.; Hitchmough, R.; Rolfe, J. 2018: Conservation status of New Zealand chondrichthyans (chimaeras, sharks and rays), 2016. New Zealand Threat Classification Series 23. Department of Conservation. Wellington, New Zealand. 13 pp.	Changed from "At Risk – Gradual Decline" to "Nationally Endangered" under the NZTCS	Carcharodon carcharias
	Assessment based upon published assessments of CPUE and an absence of sightings in coastal hot spots since the mid-late 1990s.	Duffy et al. (2018)	Changed from "At Risk – Gradual Decline" to "Nationally"	Cetorhinus maximus Appendix I
	The change reflects confirmation of breeding in NZ waters and lack of long-term by-catch data.	Duffy et al. (2018)	Considered a junior synonym of Mobula mobular. Changed from "Not Threatened" to "Data Deficient" under the NZTCS	Mobula japonica Appendix I

	Distribution information considered uncertain and the fishery potentially takes both adults and juveniles. Data were considered poor, as there are no reproductive frequency data or abundance indices. There may also be some misidentification between thresher and big eye thresher	Ford, R. B.; Francis, M. P.; Holland, L.; Clark, M. R.; Duffy, C. A. J.; Dunn, M. R.; Jones, E.; Wells, R. 2018: Qualitative (Level 1) risk assessment of the impact of commercial fishing on New Zealand chondrichthyans: an update for 2017. New Zealand Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Report No. 201. Ministry for Primary Industries. Wellington, New Zealand. 103 pp	Risk score elevated under Level 1 assessment of impact of commercial fishing.	Alopias vulpinus Appendix II

Insects

	Comments	Source reference	Change in status (including time period concerned)	Species/subspecies (indicate CMS Appendix where applicable)

XII. Cooperating to Conserve Migration Systems

(SPMS Target 9: International and regional action and cooperation between States for the conservation and effective management of migratory species fully reflects a migration systems approach, in which all States sharing responsibility for the species concerned engage in such actions in a concerted way.)

In the current reporting period, has your country initiated or participated in the development of any proposals for new CMS Agreements, including Memoranda of Understanding, to address the needs of Appendix II species (following the advice in COP Resolution 12.8)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please provide a short summary:

>

In the current reporting period, have actions been taken by your country to encourage non-Parties to join CMS and its related Agreements?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please specify which countries have been approached:

- Azerbaijan
 Bahamas
 Bahrain
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bhutan
 Botswana
 Brunei Darussalam
 Cambodia
 Canada
 Central African Republic
 China
 Colombia
 Comoros
 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 Dominica
 El Salvador
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Iceland
 Indonesia
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Kiribati
 Kuwait
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Andorra
 Lebanon
 Lesotho
 Malawi
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Marshall Islands
 Mexico
 Micronesia
 Myanmar
 Namibia
 Nauru
 Nepal
 Nicaragua
 Niue
 Oman

- Papua New Guinea
- Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Russian Federation
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- San Marino
- Sierra Leone
- Singapore
- Solomon Islands
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Turkey
- Turkmenistan
- Tuvalu
- United States of America
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City State
- Venezuela
- Viet Nam
- Zambia

In the current reporting period, has your country participated in the implementation of concerted actions under CMS (as detailed in COP Resolution 12.28) to address the needs of relevant migratory species? (See the species list in Annex 3 to Resolution 12.28 www.cms.int/en/document/concerted-actions-1)

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please describe the results of these actions achieved so far:

> As part of interventions at the EAAFP MOP New Zealand has supported the Far east Asian Curlew Single Species Action plan, which has been adopted by the EAAFP and the CMS COP 12.

Have any other steps been taken which have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 9 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (all relevant States engaging in cooperation on the conservation of migratory species in ways that fully reflect a migration systems approach), including for example (but not limited to) measures to implement Resolution 12.11 (and Decision 12.34) on flyways and Resolution 12.17 (and Decision 12.54) on South Atlantic whales?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please provide details:

> New Zealand has been cooperating on the conservation of migratory species through the following organisations or channels:

- Regional Fisheries Management Organisations including the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation (SPRFMO) on measures to address marine pollution, seabird bycatch, and sharks.
- Commission on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources on marine protection and seabird bycatch
- Active engagement in the work of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) through participation in meetings and intersessional work, hosting the Eleventh Meeting of the Advisory Committee, provision of voluntary contributions to the work programme, hosting two secondees and providing two personnel who hold officer positions.
- International Whaling Commission
- MOU-Sharks New Zealand attended the third Meeting of the Signatories to the Convention on Migratory Species Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation of Migratory Sharks (MOU Sharks) took place in Monaco in December 2018. Key outcomes included: Listing seven new species on Annex I of the MOU Sharks; Agreement to develop an engagement strategy for the MOU with Regional Fisheries Management Organisations; and Developing a comprehensive programme of work for the MOU and its Signatories.
- East-Asian Australian Flyway Partnership on conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats

- As a SPREP member, New Zealand actively participated in the “Year of the Whale in the Pacific Islands 2016/17” campaign and signed onto the “Pacific Islands Year of the Whale Declaration” which calls for strengthened whale conservation across the Pacific region (6 April, 2017, Nuku'alofa, Tonga).
- Bilaterally, including with Chile and Ecuador on seabird conservation; with China on conservation of migratory shorebirds; and through knowledge exchange and capacity building with Japanese and Chilean seabird bycatch colleagues.

XIII. Area-Based Conservation Measures

(SPMS Target 10: All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale.)

Have critical habitats and sites for migratory species been identified (for example by an inventory) in your country?

Guidance: The CMS does not have a formal definition of what constitutes a “critical” site or habitat for migratory species, and in this context it is left to report compilers to work to any interpretations which may be in existing use at national level, or to use informed expert judgement. The Scientific Council Sessional Committee is likely to give this issue further consideration at a future date. In the meantime some helpful reflections on the issue can be found in the “Strategic Review of Aspects of Ecological Networks relating to Migratory Species” presented to COP11 (<https://www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-review-aspects-ecological-networks-relating-migratory-species>) and the “Critical Site Network Tool” developed under the auspices of AEWA and the Ramsar Convention (<http://wow.wetlands.org/informationflyway/criticalsiteneetworktool/tabid/1349/language/en-US/Default.aspx>).

Please select only one option

- Yes, fully
- Partially - to a large extent
- Partially - to a small or moderate extent
- No

What are the main gaps and priorities to address, if any, in order to achieve full identification of relevant critical habitats and sites as required to achieve SPMS target 10?

> We are continuing to fund surveys of more poorly known seabird species to increase our understanding of the distribution and abundance of less threatened seabirds (mainly petrels and shearwaters).

Has any assessment been made of the contribution made by the country’s protected areas network specifically to migratory species conservation?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide a short summary:

>

Please provide a short summary:

> The majority of ACAP listed seabird species breed on Department of Conservation managed land. These sites protect the largest colonies in New Zealand of breeding seabirds.

Has your country adopted any new legislation or other domestic measures in the reporting period in response to CMS Article III(4) (a) (“Parties that are Range States of a migratory species listed in Appendix I shall endeavor ... to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction”)?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please give the title or other reference (and date) for the measure concerned:

>

In respect of protected areas in your country that are important for migratory species, have any assessments of management effectiveness been undertaken in the reporting period?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / for some areas
- In development
- No

Please provide a reference and/or summarise what is covered:

> Removal of mice was undertaken on Antipodes Island in 2016. The follow up visits to confirm the success of this operation were carried out in 2018. Immediate benefits were observed to land birds and invertebrates. The project was also about ensuring that the mice did not develop the predatory behaviour that has been

observed on nesting seabirds at Gough Island in South Atlantic.

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/news/media-releases/2018/million-dollar-mouse-monitoring-phase-begins/>

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/news/media-releases/2018/million-dollar-mouse-successfully-eradicates-mice-from-antipodes-island/>

Beyond Protected Areas, are other effective area-based conservation measures implemented in your country in ways which benefit migratory species?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

Please describe:

> New Zealand will consider how recent guidance on achieving Aichi Target 11 and on Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures aligns with our marine protection measures.

There are many examples of protection of seabirds on private land. These mainly involve pest management to reduce populations of invasive alien species. Examples include the Chatham Island Taiko Trust work in collaboration with New Zealand Department of Conservation to protect the critically endangered Chatham Island taiko and endangered Chatham petrel on Chatham Islands.

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/native-animals/birds/birds-a-z/chatham-island-taiko/>

Please add any particular information about key steps taken to implement specific provisions in relevant CMS COP Resolutions, including for example:

Resolution 12.7 on ecological networks.

Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

Resolution 12.24 on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

Resolution 12.25 on intertidal and other coastal habitats.

> • Resolution 12.7 on ecological networks.

Recognition of networks for migratory waterbirds is integral to engagement in the EAAFP. We have directly engaged with key states where migratory waterbirds have stop overs and breeding grounds.

• Resolution 12.13 on Important Marine Mammal Areas.

The southern right whale numbers in the south west pacific continue to increase. Port Ross in the Auckland Islands is a significant breeding and nursing site for them. The Department of Conservation is in the process of seeking voluntary agreement from the scampi fishing fleet and others (researchers and the occasional yacht) that might use Port Ross when the whales are present in April-October each year. This follows an entanglement in winter 2018. The Department is also in discussion with Land Information New Zealand on options to get a warning to mariners. Depending on the outcome of these two processes, regulation will be considered.

• Resolution 12.24 on Marine Protected Area networks in the ASEAN region.

Not relevant

• Resolution 12.25 on intertidal and other coastal habitats.

Marine Reserves within New Zealand are managed by the New Zealand Department of Conservation. All these reserves are regularly monitored by rangers to ensure that there is compliance with the Marine Reserve Act. Most marine protected areas within New Zealand are no-take reserves. A few marine protected areas limit take to particular types of fishing techniques. Further reading can be found here:

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/habitats/marine/marine-reserves-a-z/>

XIV. Ecosystem Services

(SPMS Target 11: Migratory species and their habitats which provide important ecosystem services are maintained at or restored to favourable conservation status, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.)

Has any assessment of ecosystem services associated with migratory species (contributing to the achievement of SPMS Target 11) been undertaken in your country since the adoption of the SPMS in 2014?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- Partly / in progress
- No

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

>

Please provide a short summary (including source references where applicable):

> The Towns et al (2016) publication summarises the long-term benefits of removal of invasive species at the Mercury islands. In particular the benefits that migratory species of petrels provide to the islands in terms of nutrient inputs and burrowing of soils.

Source: Towns et al. Year of publication: 2016 Link: <https://newzealandecology.org/nzje/3263.pdf>

XV. Safeguarding Genetic Diversity

(SPMS Target 12: The genetic diversity of wild populations of migratory species is safeguarded, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion.)

Are strategies of relevance to migratory species being developed or implemented to minimize genetic erosion of biodiversity in your country?

Please select only one option

- Yes
- No

Please select the relevant strategies (select all that apply):

- Captive breeding
- Captive breeding and release
- Gene typing research
- Reproductive material archives/repositories
- Other

> NZ has gene typed Chatham Island taiko (*Pterodroma magentae*) and used this information to reduce the impacts of in-breeding depression. Have also completed genetic testing on Northern and Southern Buller's albatross (*Thalassarche bulleri*) to allow genetic testing of birds captured as bycatch to separate which populations they originate from. A distinctive gene marker has been identified for the northern Bullers albatross.

XVI. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

(SPMS Target 13: Priorities for effective conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems have been included in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, with reference where relevant to CMS agreements and action plans and their implementation bodies.)

Are priorities for the conservation and management of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems explicitly addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan?

Please select only one option

Yes

No

a. Please provide a link to or attachment of the strategy/action plan

> New Zealand Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2020

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[new-zealand-biodiversity-action-plan-2016-2020.pdf](#)

b. Please identify the elements in the plan/strategy that are particularly relevant to migratory species, and highlight any specific references to the CMS/CMS instruments

> Many of the targets and actions in the NZ Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2020 are relevant to migratory species. The targets that have specific relevance to migratory species are:

- People are taking greater action for nature
- More of New Zealand's natural ecosystems are benefiting from pest management
- Biodiversity is integrated into New Zealand's fisheries management system
- More Threatened, At Risk, or Declining species are managed to the extent necessary to minimize extinction risk and ensure genetic diversity is maintained.
- Priority freshwater ecosystems are restored from 'mountains to the sea'
- Management for species vulnerable to climate change

The CMS/CMS instruments are not specifically mentioned at the level of the action plan.

c. Please add comments on the implementation of the strategy or action plan concerned.

> Substantial progress has been made on the targets and actions in the Action Plan and are already described elsewhere in this report. A further example is Predator Free 2050 - an ambitious goal to rid New Zealand of the most damaging introduced predators - possums, rats and stoats - by 2050 (<http://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/pests-and-threats/predator-free-2050/>).

A new Biodiversity Strategy is being developed and will be completed in early 2020.

XVII. Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities

(SPMS Target 14: The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, and their customary sustainable use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, thereby contributing to the favourable conservation status of migratory species and the ecological connectivity and resilience of their habitats.)

Have actions been taken in your country to foster consideration for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / in some areas
 No
 Not applicable

Have actions been taken in your country to foster effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of migratory species, their habitats and migration systems?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 Partly / in some areas
 No
 Not applicable

If 'yes' or 'partly/in some areas' to either of the preceding two questions, please select which actions have been taken:

(select all that apply)

- Research & documentation
 Engagement initiatives
 Formal recognition of rights
 Inclusion in governance mechanisms
 Management strategies & programmes that integrate traditional and indigenous interests
 Other

>

Please add comments on the implementation of the actions concerned.

> New Zealand is committed to giving effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. This commitment, and our responsibilities under Section 4 of the Conservation Act, is led by the Department of Conservation (DOC) and involves building and supporting effective conservation partnerships with tangata whenua at the local level.

This responsibility reflects the importance to Māori of the lands and resources under DOC management. DOC is committed to developing effective conservation partnerships with tangata whenua, and we employ specialist staff to support this. DOC also has a growing range of management and consultation arrangements with iwi arising from Treaty settlements.

Our engagement with Māori is based on the following principles:

- Giving effect to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi
- Protecting Māori cultural values on land managed by DOC and supporting protection of conservation values on land owned by Māori
- Empowering Māori communities to fulfil their customary duty as kaitiaki of taonga and encouraging their participation in conservation delivery
- Considering cultural/social and ecological values in decision making
- Interacting (to the appropriate extent) with Māori on all issues that either party may raise to manage potential risk and maximise opportunities
- Engendering tangata whenua and Māori support for conservation and DOC.

To embody a living Treaty partnership, we are improving the capability of all our staff to work alongside Māori, from design to delivery, to achieve outcomes that benefit both partners.

Increasingly we need to support iwi in their ability and desire to grow conservation as we enter a post-settlement phase. We are shifting the conversation towards what genuine Treaty partnership looks like on a case-by-case basis. This involves testing novel approaches, taking some risks and being open to some challenges along the way, to “learn by doing” together as we develop enduring partnerships that support achieving our stretch goals.

Examples of our engagement with Treaty Partners in relation to migratory species, and reflection of mātāwhiri (traditional knowledge and understanding of everything visible and invisible existing in the universe) includes:

- The establishment of Flyway Network sites for migratory waterbirds;
- The development of revision of New Zealand National Plans of Action for Seabirds and Sharks.

How would you rank progress since the previous report in your country to achieving Target 14 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (see text above)?

Please select one option:

Please select only one option

- 1. Little or no progress
- 2. Some progress but more work is needed
- 3. Positive advances have been made
- 4. Target substantially achieved (traditional knowledge is fully respected and there is effective participation from communities)

Please add comments on the progress made (where applicable).

>

XVIII. Knowledge, Data and Capacity-Building

(SPMS Target 15: The science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies relating to migratory species, their habitats and migration systems, their value, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of their loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and effectively applied.)

In the current reporting period, which steps taken in your country have contributed to the achievement of the results defined in Target 15 of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species? (see text above, and the answers given in Section V concerning SPMS Target 1 on awareness)

(select all that apply)

- Education campaigns in schools
- Public awareness campaigns
- Capacity building
- Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives
- Capacity assessments/gap analyses
- Agreements at policy level on research priorities
- Other (please specify):

>

- No steps have been taken

Please describe the contribution these steps have made towards achieving the results defined in Target 15:

Education campaigns in schools

>

Public awareness campaigns

>

Capacity building

>

Knowledge and data-sharing initiatives

> The Conservation Services Programme uploads all reports onto the DOC website. This makes the results of the research on a range of migratory species publicly and freely available. We are also actively funding research on movements of multiple species using a range of tracking technology - geolocation tags, satellite transmitters and GPS tags. Tags are also being funded by Fisheries New Zealand and funding sources such as universities, Birds New Zealand and Charitable trusts.

Knowledge exchange is also delivered through a variety of bilateral and multilateral engagements, particularly for seabirds.

Capacity assessments/gap analyses

>

Agreements at policy level on research priorities

>

Other

>

What assistance (if any) does your country require in order to build sufficient capacity to implement its obligations under the CMS and relevant Resolutions of the COP?

(select all that apply)

- Funding support
- Technical assistance
- Education/training/mentoring
- Other skills development
- Provision of equipment or materials
- Exchange of information & know-how
- Research & innovation
- Mobilizing volunteer effort (e.g. citizen science)
- Other

>

XIX. Resource Mobilization

(SPMS Target 16: The mobilization of adequate resources from all sources to implement the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species effectively has increased substantially.)

During the reporting period, has your country made financial or other resources available for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

- Yes, made available for activities within the country
 Yes, made available for activities in one or more other countries
 No

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)

>

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Please select only one option

- Increased
 The same
 Decreased
 Not known

During the reporting period, has your country received financial or other resources for conservation activities specifically benefiting migratory species?

Please select only one option

- Yes
 No

Please select the source(s) concerned (select all that apply):

- Multilateral investment bank
 The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
 Other intergovernmental programme
 Private sector
 Non-governmental organization(s)
 Individual country governments/government agencies (please specify)

>

- Other

>

To which particular targets in the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species has this made a contribution? (Identify all those that apply).

(SPMS, including targets: www.cms.int/en/document/strategic-plan-migratory-species-2015-2023-4)

>

Which migratory species have benefited as a result of this support?

>

Please indicate whether the overall levels of resourcing concerned are the same or different from those in the previous reporting period:

Please select only one option

- Increased
 The same
 Decreased
 Not known

Which are the most important CMS implementation priorities requiring future support in your country? (Name up to three specific types of activity).

> New Zealand's CMS implementation priorities include:

- Ongoing engagement with PR China, DPR Korea and other east Asian nations to explain the benefits of joining CMS for the better protection of migratory waterbirds;
- Development of thinking on the establishment of a comprehensive management mechanism for migratory waterbirds in the Pacific Flyway Region;
- Cooperation to address global fisheries bycatch risks. For example, Antipodean albatross are considered

most at risk in waters outside New Zealand's jurisdiction.

Please add any further comments you may wish on the implementation of specific provisions in COP Resolution 10.25 (Rev. COP12) on Enhancing Engagement with the Global Environment Facility.

>