

NEW ZEALAND – Country Data Dossier for Protected Areas Summary Sheet

Estimated current PA coverage (Source: DOPA, see footnote on next page)

31.92% Terrestrial (85 359 km²)

29.06% Marine (1 180 279 km²)

Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions

Out of 13 terrestrial ecological regions:

- 2 ecological regions (Canterbury-Otago tussock grasslands, Chatham Island temperate forests) are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection.

Out of 10 marine ecological regions:

- 5 ecological regions (Central New Zealand, South New Zealand, Northeastern New Zealand, Chatham Island, Three Kings-North Cape) are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection.

Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZEs)

New Zealand has 6 AZEs: 2 AZEs have no protection, 1 AZE has partial protection, 3 AZEs have complete protection.

Bringing some AZEs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all AZEs are priority actions.

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection

There are 4 overlaps between AZEs and ecoregions (2 terrestrial, 2 marine) whose further protection is a priority action.

NEW ZEALAND – Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas in Danger, Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites, Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection, and Actions Identified in the PoWPA Action Plan

Terrestrial and Marine Ecoregions¹ (all PAs) (23)

New Zealand has 13 terrestrial and 10 marine ecological regions.

Out of 13 terrestrial ecological regions:

- 2 ecological regions (Canterbury-Otago tussock grasslands, Chatham Island temperate forests) are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection as they occur entirely in New Zealand and their worldwide protection is less than 10%.

Out of 10 marine ecological regions:

- 5 ecological regions (Central New Zealand, South New Zealand, Northeastern New Zealand, Chatham Island, Three Kings-North Cape) are the highest priority candidate sites for further protection as they occur entirely in New Zealand and their worldwide protection is less than 10%.

| Name | T/M | % in country | % protected in country | % protected worldwide | % country covered | Country contribution |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Central New Zealand | M | 100.00 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 50.04 | 100.00 |
| North Island temperate forests | T | 100.00 | 19.26 | 19.26 | 31.65 | 100.00 |
| Canterbury-Otago tussock grasslands | T | 100.00 | 8.11 | 8.11 | 20.04 | 100.00 |
| South New Zealand | M | 100.00 | 4.47 | 4.47 | 13.36 | 100.00 |
| Northeastern New Zealand | M | 100.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 12.24 | 100.00 |
| South Island montane grasslands | T | 100.00 | 62.78 | 62.78 | 14.97 | 100.00 |
| Northland temperate kauri forests | T | 100.00 | 11.73 | 11.73 | 11.22 | 100.00 |
| Snares Island | M | 100.00 | 11.19 | 11.19 | 5.81 | 100.00 |
| Auckland Island | M | 100.00 | 24.23 | 24.23 | 5.40 | 100.00 |
| Chatham Island | M | 100.00 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 4.79 | 100.00 |

¹ The Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) has updated the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas which presents information on the coverage of terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/.

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| | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| Nelson Coast temperate forests | T | 100.00 | 78.21 | 78.21 | 5.46 | 100.00 |
| Richmond temperate forests | T | 100.00 | 36.63 | 36.63 | 4.95 | 100.00 |
| Campbell Island | M | 100.00 | 23.43 | 23.43 | 3.65 | 100.00 |
| South Island temperate forests | T | 100.00 | 19.96 | 19.96 | 4.38 | 100.00 |
| Fiordland temperate forests | T | 100.00 | 99.09 | 99.09 | 4.13 | 100.00 |
| Three Kings-North Cape | M | 100.00 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 2.14 | 100.00 |
| Bounty and Antipodes Islands | M | 100.00 | 28.77 | 28.77 | 2.03 | 100.00 |
| Westland temperate forests | T | 100.00 | 81.68 | 81.68 | 1.98 | 100.00 |
| Rakiura Island temperate forests | T | 100.00 | 77.63 | 77.63 | 0.63 | 100.00 |
| Kermadec Island | M | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.51 | 100.00 |
| Chatham Island temperate forests | T | 100.00 | 5.72 | 5.72 | 0.30 | 100.00 |
| Antipodes Subantarctic Islands tundra | T | 86.56 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.28 | 86.56 |
| Kermadec Islands subtropical moist forests | T | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.01 | 100.00 |

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs)²

There are no data for IBAs.

Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) in Danger³

There are no data for IBAs in danger.

Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZEs)⁴

New Zealand has 6 AZEs

² BirdLife International has coordinated the identification of over 12,000 Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) worldwide.

<http://www.birdlife.org/worldwide/programmes/important-bird-and-biodiversity-areas-ibas>; also see the database at

<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country>

³ BirdLife International has coordinated the identification of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) worldwide, and has recently highlighted a subset of 356 IBAs in Danger that face the most severe threats. <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/ibaidites>

⁴ The Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) has identified sites supporting the last remaining populations of one or more Endangered or Critically Endangered species (as listed on the IUCN Red List), thereby providing a tool to focus conservation efforts to prevent potential imminent global extinctions, consistent with Aichi Biodiversity Target 12. <http://www.zeroextinction.org/>; also see the database at <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/siteprotection>

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- 2 AZEs have no protection
- 1 AZE has partial protection
- 3 AZEs have complete protection

Bringing some AZEs that have no protection or having partial protection under protected areas and improving the management effectiveness of all AZEs are priority actions.

| Site Number | Site Name | Area (km ²) | %Protected | Protection class | Latitude | Longitude |
|-------------|--|-------------------------|------------|------------------|----------|-----------|
| 64 | Big South Cape Island | 8.60 | 0.00 | None | -47.2 | 167.4 |
| 76 | Campbell Island (and outliers) | 111.67 | 100.00 | Complete | -52.5 | 169.2 |
| 103 | Chatham Islands | 909.46 | 12.28 | Partial | -43.9 | -176.5 |
| 276 | Kowhai Valley and Shearwater Stream | 3.61 | 100.00 | Complete | -42.3 | 173.6 |
| 593 | Takaporewa Nature Reserve (Stephen's Island) | 1.41 | 99.78 | Complete | -40.2 | 174.0 |
| 626 | Upper Waitaki Valley | 358.11 | 0.16 | None | -44.2 | 170.1 |

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection⁵

There are no data for overlaps between unprotected and partially protected IBAs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection.

Overlaps between unprotected and partially protected AZEs and candidates Ecoregions for further protection⁶

Out of 2 terrestrial overlaps:

- If protection is extended to 1 AZE which is not protected hitherto in New Zealand, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.
- If protection is extended to 1 AZE which is partially protected in New Zealand, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) terrestrial ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.

Out of 2 marine overlaps:

- If protection is extended to 1 AZE which is not protected hitherto in New Zealand, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) marine ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.
- If protection is extended to 1 AZE which is partially protected in New Zealand, those actions also improve protection status of endemic or nearly endemic (80-100% in the country) marine ecoregions that have a worldwide protection of less than 10%.

| Site Number | Site Name | Total area (ha) | Ecoregion Number | T/M | Ecoregion Name | % in country | Overlap (ha) | Overlap (%) |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 26733 | Chatham Islands | 79,778.9 | 25198 | M | Chatham Island | 100.00 | 23,104.7 | 29.0 |
| 26733 | Chatham Islands | 79,778.9 | 10401 | T | Chatham Island temperate forests | 100.00 | 56,674.2 | 71.0 |

⁵ These data come from the superimposition of Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) identified by BirdLife International and terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas recorded by the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/; <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country>.

⁶ These data come from the superimposition of Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs) and terrestrial and marine ecological regions under existing protected areas recorded by the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) using the 2014 World Database of Protected Areas in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). http://dopa-explorer.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dopa_explorer/; <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/siteprotection>.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|----------|-------|---|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| 26737 | Upper Waitaki Valley | 35,811.1 | 10801 | T | Canterbury-Otago tussock grasslands | 100.00 | 35,811.1 | 100.0 |
| 29783 | Big South Cape Island | 859.9 | 20200 | M | South New Zealand | 100.00 | 691.3 | 80.4 |

Actions Identified in the PoWPA Action Plan⁷

| Action | Timeline |
|--|-------------|
| The diversity of our natural heritage is maintained and restored | 2012 - 2020 |
| Our history is protected and brought to life | 2012 - 2020 |
| More people participate in recreation | 2012 - 2015 |
| More people engage with conservation and value its benefits | 2012 - 2020 |
| More business opportunities delivering increased economic prosperity and conservation gain | 2012 - 2020 |

Paragraphs 1 (a), (b), and (g) and paragraph 3 of decision XI/24 on protected areas

1. *Invites Parties to:*

(a) In line with paragraph 1(c) of decision X/31, integrate national action plans for the programme of work into updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, which, in line with paragraphs 3 (c) and (d) of decision X/2, should be adopted as policy instruments and used as a primary framework for implementation and as the basis for securing the necessary financial support, including from national budgets and from bilateral, multilateral and other sources;

(b) Consistent with national circumstances, undertake major efforts, with appropriate support, to achieve all elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, and, in particular, to improve marine protected areas in all areas within their jurisdiction and to ensure that networks comprising both such marine protected areas and terrestrial protected areas are: representative (by completing ecological assessments and implementing the results); inclusive of areas important for biodiversity; managed effectively and equitably; connected and integrated into wider land- and seascapes; and inclusive of diversified types of governance for protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures;

(g) Align the protected area projects approved in the fourth, fifth and sixth replenishment periods of the Global Environment Facility, as well those supported by bilateral and other funding sources, with the actions identified in national action plans for the

⁷ <http://www.cbd.int/protected/implementation/actionplans/>

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programme of work, so as to facilitate systematic monitoring and reporting on progress in achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and related Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

3. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies to facilitate the alignment of the development and implementation of protected area projects with the actions identified in national action plans for the programme of work, for example by clearly articulating the linkages with elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 in project documents, with a view to facilitating the systematic monitoring and reporting of the results of those projects as they contribute to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and other related targets by Parties, and to maximize the contribution of such projects to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;