



**VOTE CONSERVATION
TE PAPA ATAWHAI**

Report in relation to selected Non-Departmental Appropriations
For the year ended 30 June 2008

Presented to the House of Representatives pursuant to Section 32A of the
Public Finance Act 1989

Foreword

As Minister of Conservation I am required under section 32A of the Public Finance Act 1989 to report on outputs which are predominantly supplied by third parties paid directly by the Crown where these are not separately reported to Parliament.

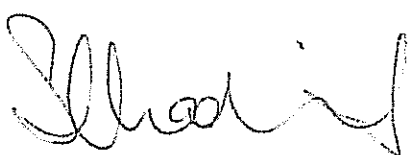
A Statement of Service Performance and a Statement of any Liabilities, Commitments or Contingent Liabilities arising from the purchase is required. The following performance report fulfils this requirement and is based on unaudited figures.

This report covers activities related to the Nature Heritage Fund, Nga Whenua Rahui, New Zealand Biodiversity Advisory and Condition Funds, and Moutoa Gardens/Pakaitore. These are funded under the Vote: Conservation Non-departmental output classes:

Identification and Implementation of Protection for Natural and Historic Places
New Zealand Biodiversity Advisory Funds
Moutoa Gardens/Pakaitore

Output Class Management Services -Natural and Historic Places is not included in this report because the Historic Places Trust and the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust are both required to submit individual audited financial statements to Parliament.

The report also covers the activity related to the World Heritage Committee which is funded by a multi-year appropriation under Vote: Conservation Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown.



Hon Steve Chadwick
Minister of Conservation

Introduction

This report covers activities related to four funds appropriated under Vote: Conservation Non-departmental Output Classes:

- Nature Heritage Fund
- Nga Whenua Rahui
- New Zealand Biodiversity Advisory Funds
- Moutoa Gardens/Pakaitore

It also covers the activity related to the World Heritage Committee funded by a multi-year appropriation under Vote: Conservation Other Expenses to be incurred by the Crown.

The following paragraphs cover the overall goals and achievements of the three major funds during 2007/08.

Statements of Service Performance

NON-DEPARTMENTAL OUTPUT EXPENSES

Identification and Implementation of Protection for Natural and Historic Places

Scope of Appropriation

Purchasing identification, registration and associated promotion of the conservation, protection and care of historic places, implementation of legal protection of natural and historic resources on private or leasehold land; and the protection of indigenous ecosystems on private land or in Maori ownership through the use of contestable funds.

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives

The aim is to secure protection for adequate and viable examples of all the different types of marine and terrestrial ecosystems and landscapes, which, combined, gave New Zealand its original character.

Description of Activities – The Nature Heritage Fund

A number of significant additions to New Zealand's protected area estate were made through purchases by the Nature Heritage Fund, whose goal is to protect indigenous ecosystems that represent the full range of natural diversity originally present in the New Zealand landscape by providing incentives for voluntary conservation.

Administered by an independent committee and serviced by the Department of Conservation, the Fund receives an annual allocation of funds from the Government. Applications were assessed against the Fund's four levels of ecological criteria of representativeness, sustainability, landscape integrity and amenity/utility and rated according to national priorities as directed by the Minister, to ensure priority was given to the most worthy cases.

In terms of the *Public Wildlands Programme*, which was designed to protect a wider variety of New Zealand's most spectacular and valuable natural areas by bringing them into public ownership, the Fund has achieved a number of significant conservation gains over the last financial year. In keeping with the Government's objective for creating a series of high country conservation parks, the Fund's focus has been on the high country as well as islands and coastal areas, wetlands and other national priorities.

A total of 1,299 applications have been processed since the inception of the Fund in 1990. Some 723 cases have been approved, resulting in over 261,332 hectares of indigenous ecosystems being protected, either by direct purchase or through covenants, at a cost of around \$111 million. This equates to an average cost of around \$425 per hectare.

This year the Fund fully committed its 2007/08 budget which includes \$5.1 million brought forward from out-years to purchase seven new properties. In addition, the Fund gave additional funding to a number of previously approved projects, resulting in the protection of 3,882 hectares of nationally important and threatened ecosystems. Of the seven cases approved for funding, five were initiated from private sources and two applications by the Department of Conservation. Non-forest ecosystems comprised around 60% of the area protected by new cases this year.

All purchases met the Government's national priorities under the Biodiversity Strategy, some meeting more than one as follows: two purchases met priority one (ecosystems that have 20% or less remaining in indigenous cover): five met priority two (sand dunes and wetlands):two met priority three (rare ecosystem types) and four met priority four (habitats of chronically-threatened species). They included approximately 1,321 hectares of wetland, 1,344 hectares of tussock grasslands over moraines and lower hill slopes, and 1,147 hectares of lowland forest (911 hectares of which is over karst landforms).

These areas have been protected because they meet the Fund's focused criteria and land purchase strategies; they are the most significant ecosystems and those most at risk as ranked on a national basis. With the exception of 100 hectares administered by the New Zealand Native Forests Restoration Trust, the land committed to this year will be administered by the Department of Conservation.

The Fund operates on the basis of a three-yearly revolving fund, often involving cases that, at times, transcend a number of financial years. This year a sum of \$2.004 million that is legally and contractually committed to a

number of cases for which public announcements have been made and are awaiting settlement or are currently under negotiation, will be carried forward to the 2008/09 financial year. This three-yearly revolving fund has been an essential ongoing tool allowing purchase of costly large properties by using funding from out-years.

The ability to transfer commitments forward recognises the involved process in finalising land transactions and also enables the Fund to successfully operate, since 1990, in a highly competitive open market with funding approved prior to negotiation. This has reduced substantial risk to the Crown that existed prior to this process.

Some of the Fund's more significant purchases completed this year are as follows:

Hakatere Station, Mid-Canterbury

This year the Nature Heritage Fund completed its purchase of Hakatere Station which comprises 8,597 hectares of high country pastoral lease, and 1,032 hectares of freehold land. The purchase is around Spider Lakes and Lake Clearwater, with easements to Lake Emma on the adjoining Mt Possession Station, in the Ashburton Lakes area about 67 km north-west of Ashburton. Included in the purchase are the historic shearers' quarters and historic stone cottage which was the original homestead constructed from local materials in 1868 at Hakatere corner.

This is one of New Zealand's most stunning landscapes carved out by centuries of glacial activity and evolving with a great variety of New Zealand's flora and fauna. The property has extensive tussock grasslands and numerous wetlands. The area contains full and complete sequences associated with large and intact geographic areas, including mountains and associated valleys, alluvial fans, valley floor lakes and rivers, all contained within one large compact area.

It also includes a substantial area of flood plain in the braided South Ashburton riverbed and terraces. Short tussock areas common on the fluvio-glacial outwash surfaces and moraines support a diversity of indigenous plant species. Narrow leaved snow tussock is widespread on the Clearwater moraines, Paddle Hill Creek Valley and moraines, and the shady slope of Mt Guy. Shrublands characterising the terrace risers, talus patches, bluffs, fans, gullies and stream margins are common across the property, especially in the South Ashburton Gorge and Potts Valley.

Wetlands are found on the valley floor where streams are lined with red tussock, bogs with shrub species and ephemeral tarns and kettle holes which support turf communities. The scientifically important Spider Lakes are well known. Flushes and bogs are found on shady slopes in alpine and sub-alpine areas on Dogs Hill, Dogs Range, Upper Paddle Hill Valley, Mt Guy and the upper Clearwater moraines. A small number of tarns and kettleholes associated with upper moraines are found around Dogs Range, Mystery Lake

being the largest. The summit plateau of the Dogs Range supports alpine tall tussock and red tussock around the bogs.

Twenty-four threatened and uncommon plant species were recently recorded on Hakatere, plus several types of daytime moths and a rare grasshopper previously not recorded south of the Rakaia River. The area has been included in the 60,000 hectare Hakatere Conservation Park along with the Fund's earlier Clent Hills purchase.

Marokopa, West Waikato

The Nature Heritage Fund purchased 690 hectares of indigenous forest on karst (limestone) land on Marokopa Station located 25 km west of Waitomo. This purchase protects what is probably one of the largest areas of unprotected karst under native forest in New Zealand. It is an uplifted forested plateau of gently undulating ridges, valleys and gorges. There is a 100m high fault scarp with limestone bluffs and caves. Owing to its dense forest cover and remote location, the plateau area is one of the least explored areas of karst in the Waitomo region. The forest cover and strongly regenerating understory on top of gorges, limestone bluffs and caves is essentially complete over the whole area. Several threatened species, including North Island long-tailed bats, NZ falcon, kereru, native freshwater fish and a rich diversity of snail species are known to be present. Several caves well known to speleologists are protected, or partially protected in the new reserve. The area provides an important strategic link in the mosaic of protected forested land in the western King Country and is a forest-type that is under-represented in the Waitomo Ecological District.

Raketapauma Wetland, Central North Island

Close co-operation between the Nature Heritage Fund and the Horizons Regional Council resulted in the protection of 150 hectares of the significant Raketapauma wetland 20-km south of Waiouru. The Raketapauma wetland, situated on the northern boundary of the Rangitikei papa hill country, is ranked in the top 20 wetlands of the Manawatu - Wanganui Region and covers a total of 504 hectares. As part of the headwaters of the Hautapu River this wetland acts to maintain the high quality of this regionally important waterway. Raketapauma wetland is home to a number of regionally and nationally rare species, including orchids and fernbird, and has large tracts of red tussock. A large portion of this remarkable piece of natural heritage was purchased from two private landowners to be protected in perpetuity for all New Zealanders as scenic reserve. The new reserve will be managed by the Department of Conservation in partnership with the Horizons Regional Council.

Bayswater Bog, Southland

The Nature Heritage Fund purchased 318 hectares of peat bog from three adjoining landowners on the western Southland Plains as an addition to the Bayswater Scenic Reserve. Peats bogs are historically a distinctive part of the ecological character of Southland but in recent years they have been coming under increasing pressure from land development. Increased dairy farming in the region had the potential to adversely affect the bog's

ecosystem, its conservation values, and, in particular, the local peat bog communities. With this purchase the long-term viability of the site is assured. It is now large enough to function in a natural state. Bayswater peat bog is one of the largest remnants of native vegetation on the Southland Plains.

Tarnbrae, Mackenzie Basin

The Nature Heritage Fund purchased 2,044 hectares of a high country wetland and tussock complex in the Mackenzie Basin near Omarama, Canterbury.

This freehold high country property comprises lower altitude mountain slopes of the Ohau Range and rolling moraines and outwash flats south-west of Lake Ohau. It contains remarkably varied natural ecosystems and species associated with moraine ridges and depressions. These lowlands make up about three-quarters of the property, with red tussock lands on the moraines and comb sedge bog in the depressions. The purchase includes approximately 700 hectares of wetland and is one of the largest wetland areas protected in recent years. Tarnbrae contains much of the remaining extensive areas of red tussock and associated wetlands still left unprotected in the Waitaki Valley.

Intensive pasture development, sub-division for housing, vineyard development and the rapid expansion of the dairy farming has resulted in the loss of many high country wetlands and tussock grassland, together with their wildlife inhabitants. For many years, Tarnbrae has been managed for conservation by the Lory family who used it only for extensive grazing. The family was very keen to retain this tussock grassland and wetlands that remains such a distinctive feature of Tarnbrae.

In recognition of its scientific importance, this area has been named the 'Ohau Moraines Wetland Complex' to give it a distinct habitat identity within the 46,655 hectare Ahuriri Conservation Park to which the Nature Heritage Fund's earlier purchase of Birchwood Station was central.

Description of Activities – Nga Whenua Rahui

This year there have been a number of significant additions to New Zealand's protected area estate mainly through covenanting by the Nga Whenua Fund. The Fund's goal is to protect indigenous ecosystems on Maori-owned land that represent a range of Nature diversity originally present in New Zealand by providing incentives for voluntary conservation.

The Fund is administered by an independent committee of respected Maori leaders and serviced by the Department of Conservation. An annual allocation of funds from the Government is given to the Nga Whenua Rahui Fund.

Applications were assessed against the Fund's ecological criteria of representativeness, sustainability, landscape integrity and taking into account the new National Priorities for protecting rare and threatened biodiversity, as well as the spiritual and cultural values Maori associate with their lands.

Maori landowners' contribution to conservation is significant and this year is no different, with a number of agreements currently under negotiation.

Three funding rounds were held this year allocating \$3,899,000 for the voluntary protection on Maori land. Interest from Maori landowners to formally protect their lands for conservation remains high and is oversubscribed.

The Fund has been successful in engaging both private and public organisations for funding in collaborative conservation initiatives.

This year the Minister formally signed 11 Kawenata/Agreements representing 3,561 hectares of indigenous ecosystems on privately-owned Maori land.

Eighteen recommendations to the Minister of Conservation were approved for protection involving 3,604 hectares.

The Fund is in direct negotiation with Maori landowners on 49 sites covering 20,000 hectares. These are sites that the Nga Whenua Committee has recommended to the Minister of Conservation for protection.

Significant projects undertaken and protected this year

Te takiwa o Waimarie-Waipao, Whangarei, (Five hectares)

The subject area is situated 20 km west of Whangarei and is administered by the Waimarie o Whatitiri Charitable Trust. The area to be formally protected is small in hectare terms but the over-all plan involves the fencing and re-vegetation of a further nine km of the Waipao stream. The object is to protect not only the waterways from the nutrients from the up-stream farmlands but also the sacred puna (spring) which feeds the waterway downstream which is situated on the trust's lands.

The trust has moral and financial support from local farmers and the Regional Council for the concept of fencing the nine km of waterways. The community has been working with the trust for the last few years making a start with small planting projects. The trust's nursery, albeit quite small is to be enlarged as part of this project with funding coming partly from an application to the Auckland Savings Bank Trust. The fencing below relates to the fencing off of the trust's land and excludes a 50% contribution from the council.

The object is to grow up to 50,000 plants per year for the next three to five years and to plant them out not only on the trust's lands but also on adjoining margins, as these are fenced.

Three local schools and Northland Polytechnic students will have the opportunity to be involved in both the nursery and planting-out activities.

An application to the Matauranga Kura Taiao Fund will complement the formal protection package.

Muriwhenua, North Cape, (1,655 hectares)

This block is situated at the northern tip of the North Island. The area is administered by incorporation, with most of the owners being Ngati Kuri.

The block has significant ecological and biological values. It has the largest stands of pohutukawa, taraire, and puriri forest on the North Cape and also the very rare tawapou. Twenty-two of 31 nationally known rata moehau plants also exist within the block. Other well-grown forest species within the block are kohekohe, mahoe with kanuka-broadleaf and associated wharangi.

The incorporation and the department have had several talks to discuss the urgent need for a concentrated pest control strategy to control the feral stock which is having a severe impact on the forest.

Owners would prefer a joint-venture pest control strategy. The department has advised owners that the canopy of the indigenous forest is in danger of collapse if the possum problem is not quickly addressed.

Te Runanga o Koukourarata, Banks Peninsula, (Three hectares)

This application involves fencing, surveying and an enhancement (planting native trees) programme on the Koukourarata Reserve which is made up of three individual parcels of land set aside for Te Runanga o Koukourarata ko Kati Huikai hapu use.

The land is situated in the isolated area of Port Levy/Banks Peninsula Horomaka region of Canterbury. Its isolation and aesthetic beauty adds to the bay's Nature tranquility.

This project would greatly enhance the social and economic development of the Koukourarata/Banks Peninsula/Horomaka Port Levy area.

Although the total property area is approximately six hectares and the area for Nga Whenua Rahui consideration is three hectares, the overall enhancement to the region is supported by many ecological and environmental groups, including the Department of Conservation and the Christchurch Regional Council.

Pest Control

Nga Whenua Rahui for this reporting period carried out pest control on 60,000 hectares. Twenty-two thousand hectares received possum/stoat/rat and feral cattle control to best practice standards using ground control methods. Thirty-eight thousand hectares of feral goat control was completed using ground and aerial control method.

Kokako Translocation – Ngapukeariki, Eastern Bay of Plenty

In 2005, 19 kokako were translocated from Waimana to Ngapukeariki in the eastern Bay of Plenty. Ngapukeariki is situated in the 10,000 hectare Mangaroa/Ohotu block which is owned by members of the Whanau-a-Apanui iwi and is subject to a Nga Whenua Rahui kawenata.

This is the third year of establishing a breeding programme, and with the rigorous pest control and ongoing monitoring, the kokako have established territories within their adopted home. Many have now paired, and to date, Nga Whenua Rahui can confirm that 11 chicks have successfully fledged.

Matauranga Kura Taiao Fund

A total of 17 Matauranga Kura Taiao projects were approved.

There was a 50/50 split in relation to projects for the collection, restoration and use of traditional knowledge.

Ten projects that were previously approved were completed and a further 31 are still to be completed.

Significant projects undertaken and protected this year were:

Ngatiwai Trust Board, Whangarei

The aim of this project is for kaumatua to formalise, through hui a process, how to acquire, recover and distribute resources from marine mammals, native birds and other native species within the Ngatiwai rohe.

Puketawai Cultural and Ecological Restoration Project, Nelson

This project is one of cultural and ecological restoration. It involves the development of a live native plant collection from sites of cultural significance near Riwaka.

The collection of plants is within a 40 km radius, namely the area between the Waimea river in the East and Separation Point in the west. This also includes the area known as the Abel Tasman National Park.

Omataroa Rangataiki Trust

This project concerns the live transfer of kiwi from the Omataroa lands near Whakatane to the island of Tuhua off Tauranga moana.

The project is a joint venture between Enviroment Bay of Plenty Regional Council, the Department of Conservation, Nga Whenua Rahui and tangata whenua.

Service Performance**Non-Financial****Protection of Indigenous ecosystems on private land****Nature Heritage Fund**

Performance Measures	2006/07 Actual Standard	2007/08 Budgeted Standard	2007/08 Actual Standard
Number of successful purchases	13 purchases	7 purchases	7 purchases
Number of successful covenants	2 covenants	2 covenants	0 covenants
Hectares of indigenous ecosystem protected	19,870	2,000	12,096

Comments

One whole property purchase earlier than expected resulted in more hectares protected in 2007/08 than predicated. No applications for covenants were approved in 2007/08.

Nga Whenua Rahui

Performance Measures	2006/07 Actual Standard	2007/08 Budgeted Standard	2007/08 Actual Standard
Number of Kawenata / Management Agreements signed off	11	18	11

Comments

Timing, multiple ownerships, reassurance of the legal agreements that Tangata Whenua retain tinorangatiratanga (management and ownership) all contribute to the forecast/actual outcomes.

Financial

Expenses and Revenue	2006/07 Actual \$000	2007/08 Estimates \$000	2007/08 Supp Estimates \$000	2007/08 Actual \$000
Total	9,556	11,516	24,042	18,639
Nature Heritage Fund	7,066	8,050	17,226	15,222
Nga Whenua Rahui	2,490	3,466	6,816	3,417

Comment on Variance – Nature Heritage Fund

The variance between the actual financial performance and Supplementary Estimates is \$ 2,004,000. This balance, committed to new and existing projects, is carried forward to when projects come to charge.

Comment on Variance – Nga Whenua Rahui

The variance between the actual financial performance and Supplementary Estimates is \$ 3,399,000. This balance, committed to new and existing projects, is carried forward to when projects come to charge.

New Zealand Biodiversity Advisory Fund

Scope of Appropriation

The New Zealand Biodiversity Advisory Fund will focus on the provision of information and advice to private land managers, whereas the New Zealand Biodiversity Condition Fund will provide assistance with the costs of pest animal and weed control, fencing and other management actions aimed at improving the condition of biodiversity outside of public conservation lands.

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives

New Zealanders increasingly engage in conservation.

Description of Activities

The high level of interest from private landowners wishing to protect the biodiversity values on their properties continued with the both the Condition and Advice Funds being oversubscribed in each funding round.

The Advice Fund assists organisations and landowners with training, advice or management plans to directly support the protection and enhancement of biodiversity on private land. The Condition Fund provides assistance to landowners and organisations to improve and maintain indigenous vegetation, species and habitats on private land, through fencing, weed control, pest animal control and planting projects.

Applications were invited during this reporting period for Funding Round 10 and 11; however, Funding Round 9 was under active consideration at the time of reporting for the last annual report. As a result, all three funding rounds are commented on below.

Funding Round 9:

A total of \$2.659 million was allocated from the Biodiversity Funds to 77 projects. This allocation included \$1.375 million being allocated from out-year appropriations. Leverage of funding from applicants and other funding sources contributed a further \$3.054 million giving a total investment of \$5.713 million for biodiversity protection and enhancement on private land.

Funding Round 10:

The Fund received 109 applications requesting \$4.134 million over a maximum of three years and of these 83 projects were approved, totalling \$1.954 million. Of this, \$585,000 is for the year two and three (out-years) of these projects.

Leverage of funding from applicants and other funding sources added a further \$2.341 million to the funds allocated, giving a total investment of \$4.295 million for biodiversity protection and enhancement of private land.

Funding Round 11:

Applications for Funding Round 11 closed on 11 June 2008. The 90 applications received requested \$1.412 million from the 2007/08 appropriation with an additional \$1.320 million being requested for the year two and three (out-years) of these projects. These applications were being considered at the conclusion of the reporting year. The allocation decisions from this round will be reported in the 2008/09 annual report.

The Crown's investment benefits from "other contributions" which can include monies contributed by the private landowners, local authorities, community trusts, the Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust and other funding agencies. It also includes in-kind labour contributions to the projects which are calculated at \$15 per hour/per volunteer.

The Biodiversity Fund-approved projects have included the protection of areas of native forest, wetlands, riparian margins, coastal habitat and tussock grasslands. In addition, threatened species, including kokako, kiwi, fernbird, tree weta, jewelled gecko, yellow-eyed penguin and blue penguin benefited from increased protection through the various operational, public awareness and education projects.

Through the 160 approved projects, the Biodiversity Funds have directly assisted with a range of protection operations covering over 72,000 hectares of private land and funded the erection of over 100 km of fencing. Some of these projects involve large scale community group projects working with private landowners at an integrated catchment level undertaking pest animal control operations to protect some of New Zealand's at-threat iconic species, including kiwi, kokako, and blue duck. These operations are often being undertaken in conjunction with local authority and other pest management agencies. Landowners are also benefiting from information and advice provided to them through the funding of project coordinator positions, training, field days, publications and land management-biodiversity awareness raising resources which have been assisted through the funds.

In April 2007, prior to Funding Round 9, the Government announced its National Priorities for Rare and Threatened Native Biodiversity on Private Land. The Biodiversity Funds' criteria were amended to ensure projects in high priority areas receive added weighting. In these two rounds, 84% of projects funded align with one or more of the National Priorities.

The majority of the Fund's 550 active projects span over a number of financial years owing to the seasonal timing of plantings and longer term nature of pest operations. A further factor influencing the timing of operations is that the majority of private landowners involved in Biodiversity Fund projects need to programme these around their farming operations or other jobs. Adverse climatic conditions, such as the drought and economic pressures on landowners, also result in projects sometimes being completed beyond the years in which they are originally funded. This aspect of the fund's management now is being more actively monitored and managed in an endeavour to assist landowners and community groups complete their projects within the targeted time frames.

Highlights from the Biodiversity Fund include:

Great Barrier Island received \$445,506 over three years involving 12 projects ranging from project coordination, predator excluder fencing, intensive pest management, weed control, restoration planting and monitoring and awareness of translocated North Island robin populations.

The Moehau Environment Group supports, motivates and engages with around 6000 landowners, other residents and "friends" in Northern Coromandel for the protection of several threatened species including kiwi, Archey's and Hochstetter frogs, pateke and kaka. The group received \$274,373 over three years for project coordination and intensive rat control over 300 hectares of habitat around Port Charles. This work complements kiwi recovery programmes in the Department of Conservation's kiwi sanctuary on the peninsula.

Two projects received \$47,000 in grants to assist in the protection of kokako in the Bay of Plenty. One project involves surveying adjoining private land of the Kaharoa Conservation Area to establish the extent to which kokako are nesting on these private lands, with the vision to then work with the landowners to provide further protection. The other grant to the Manawahe Eco Trust is for project coordination and landowner liaison for the protection of kokako amongst the more than 200 private landowners in the Manawahe Ecological Corridor.

A Biodiversity Strategy for the Canterbury Region was launched by the Minister of Conservation in March 2007. The Biodiversity Funds are assisting the Canterbury Regional Council to employ a regional coordinator to facilitate the implementation of the strategy.

This will involve liaising and working closely with all district councils and biodiversity organisations in the region. The strategy document is the culmination of three years work and investment by the council and will guide biodiversity protection for the Canterbury region over the coming years.

Other grants within the Canterbury region include \$34,000 over two years to raise the profile of the jewelled gecko amongst private landowners farming within the known geographical distribution of this chronically-threatened lizard. The Banks Peninsula Conservation Trust has received \$78,672 to assist three landowners with fencing covenants. Another three individual landowners received grants for fencing and pest animal control programmes, including a two hectare kanuka site which is now rare on the Canterbury plains. In addition, Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust received grants to assist with work on six covenants.

The Chatham Islands received \$428,118 over three years amongst nine projects for fencing and pest eradication from significant areas of indigenous biodiversity value. The habitats being protected include wetlands, and lowland forests. Each site provides habitat for threatened flora or fauna including Chatham Island taiko, Chatham Island warbler, Chatham Island parea (native wood pigeon), endemic orchids, and also one site which includes Moriori tree carvings which are nationally important.

Service Performance

Non-Financial

Performance Measures	2006/07 Actual Standard	2007/08 Budgeted Standard	2007/08 Actual Standard
Advice projects funded	30	40	39
Condition projects funded	68	120	121

Comments

Variation is due to contestable fund element which can result in variations in the number of applications received that are consistent with criteria.

Financial

Expenses and Revenue	2006/07 Actual \$000	2007/08 Estimates \$000	2007/08 Supp Estimates \$000	2007/08 Actual \$000
Total Appropriation	2,588	3,609	2,975	2,970

Comment on Variance

The variance between the actual financial performance and Supplementary Estimates is \$ 5,000. This balance committed to new and existing projects is carried forward to when projects come to charge.

Statements of Results

Non-Departmental Other Expenses

Moutoa Gardens/Pakaitore

Scope of Appropriation

To fund the ongoing management and maintenance of Moutoa Gardens Reserve.

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives

A representative range of historical and cultural heritage is protected, restored and interpreted.

Description of Activities

This output expenses covers the administration of the Moutoa Gardens Historic Reserve by the Moutoa Gardens/Pakaitore Historic Reserve Board, the maintenance of the grounds and historic resources and the capital items needed to improve or maintain the key assets of the reserve.

Service Performance

A substantial upgrade of the toilet block on the reserve was undertaken by the board during the year. The board also undertook a native tree planting programme on the reserve and produced a conservation plan for the historic standard survey chain. Several community events were held on the reserve during the year.

Planning of appropriate surrounds for the reinstatement of the Joan Morrell statue on the reserve has continued.

The gardens continue to be maintained to a high standard.

A new Purchase Agreement between the Minister of Conservation and the board, for the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2011, has been prepared.

The board met five times during the year. The board was reappointed in June 2008.

Current Moutoa Garden / Pakaitore Historic Reserve Board members are:

Mr Ken Mair
 Mr Piripi Haami
 Ms Mariana Waitai
 Mr Rangi Wills
 Mr Rana Waitai
 Ms Barbara Bullock
 Mr Charles Mareikura

Results

Non-Financial

Results	2006/07 Actual Standard	2007/08 Budgeted Standard	2007/08 Actual Standard
Maintain key assets of the reserve to a suitable standard	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved

Financial

Expenses and Revenue	2006/07 Actual \$000	2007/08 Estimates \$000	2007/08 Supp Estimates \$000	2007/08 Actual \$000
Total Appropriation	22	23	23	22

World Heritage Committee – NZ Hosting Meeting and Assuming Chairmanship

Scope of Appropriation

Purchase of service required for New Zealand to host the June 2007 meeting of the World Heritage Committee and take on the Chairmanship for one year from July 2006.

Intended Impacts, Outcomes or Objectives

The Chairmanship of the World Heritage Committee is taken on for one year from July 2006, and the June 2007 meeting of the World Heritage Committee is successfully completed.

Description of activities

This activity covers New Zealand's commitment to completion of its term as Chair of the World Heritage Committee.

As Chair of the World Heritage Committee, New Zealand hosted the World Heritage Committee in New Zealand on 23 June – 2 July 2007. The ten-day meeting, held in the Christchurch Convention Centre and Town Hall, was attended by more than 900 participants from 110 countries.

New Zealand was able to demonstrate its commitment to the World Heritage Convention both in New Zealand and in the Pacific region. It promoted the development of the concept of 'Community' within the Convention and its considerations.

Activity during the year related to the completion of reporting and other requirements following the meeting. The Chair supported the incoming Chair in her work and in preparations for the 32nd meeting of the Committee.

This includes liaison with Australia and the Pacific Island nations over proposals for listing sites within the Pacific and further work on the World Heritage Pacific Action Plan 2009.

Financial

Expenses and Revenue	2006/07	1 Dec 06 to 30 June 08	2007/08
	Actual	Multi Year appropriation	Actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Total Appropriation	2,247	4,048	1,031

Comment on Variance

The residual costs of organising and conducting the meetings of the World Heritage Committee were lower than expected.