



Fisheries New Zealand

Tini a Tangaroa

Developing a new National Inshore Fisheries Management Plan

- Drivers for change and a new plan
- What is a National Plan and how does it work
- Key issues the plan should address and how

Fisheries System Focus Areas and Work Programme



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OUR VISION: Abundant and sustainable fisheries, thriving communities, and a healthy marine environment for the benefit of all New Zealanders

New Zealand's fisheries management system is highly regarded globally.

The expectations of the New Zealand public and our markets about how our fisheries are managed are changing. There are opportunities to innovate and improve how the system works now, and in the future, to meet these new expectations.

A significant programme of fisheries reforms to the quota management system is in development.

These reforms will drive innovation and changes in the way fishers behave and operate. They will also result in much more data and information to manage fisheries, unlocking a shift towards an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management.

To deliver on the opportunity of ecosystem-based fisheries management, we are focusing in the short-term on the foundations of the system.

An ecosystem-based approach to managing fisheries is our direction. It moves us from managing stocks towards a more integrated approach that considers species, environmental interactions and community values. To get there, we need to focus on building the foundations of trust, innovation and agility within the system. We are doing this through the new platform of Fisheries New Zealand.

6 Strategic Shifts to achieve key outcomes -

Increasing Trust and Transparency

- Better and more accessible information about the management of our marine environment.

Improving Engagement

- New Zealanders have more ways to engage on how fisheries are managed.

Supporting Innovation

- More innovation in fishing and fisheries management.

Agile Decision Making

- Smarter use of science and data, supporting more responsive decision making.

Aligning Incentives

- Simple, adaptable rules that incentivise good practice.

Ecosystem Performance

- A pathway to improved environmental and ecosystem performance.

Key Change Initiatives for Fisheries New Zealand

- Improved public access to information
- Review of stakeholder engagement in fisheries management
- Delivery of Digital Monitoring Program
- Focus on delivering benefits to stakeholders
- Greater focus on managing environmental impacts
- Transition to Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management
- Fisheries planning – national frameworks & local area plans



Fisheries Plans: Context & History

Before Fisheries Plans, management was:

- Based on implicit rather than explicit goals and objectives
- Lacked transparency
- It wasn't clear when/why Government would react/intervene on a management issue
- Stakeholders had virtually no opportunity to input or participate in planning and prioritisation of management actions
- Led to solely reactive decision making



Fisheries Plans: Context & History

- Section 11 A of the Fisheries Act 1996 was introduced in September 1999 to move towards objective based fisheries management.
- Legislation is non-prescriptive and allows approaches tailored to the fisheries concerned
- It was envisaged that Fisheries Plans would be the vehicle to achieve environmental outcomes
- this has carried through to their role in implementing provisions of the National Plans of Action for sharks and seabirds



Fisheries Plans: Context & History

- Lots of attempts to develop plans
- First Plans Approved in 2010
- National Fisheries Plan for Deepwater and Middle-depth Species
- National Fisheries Plan for Highly Migratory Species (HMS)

- Draft National Fisheries Plan for Inshore Finfish (2011)
(not approved under section 11a)

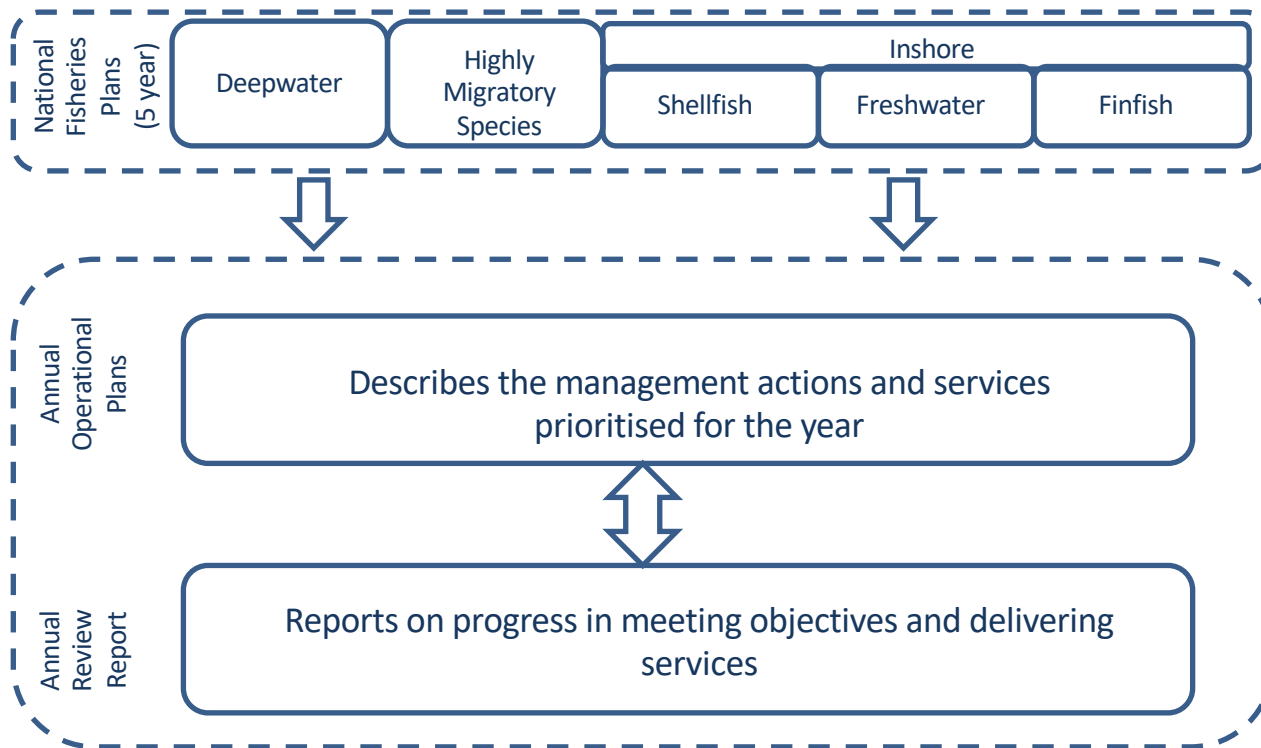


What are Fisheries Plans ?

- Set objectives for the management of relevant fisheries based on Fisheries Act 1996 and strategic directions
- Provide a framework for prioritisation of work plans and monitoring/reporting on performance
- Provide a transparent basis for targeted and effective engagement with stakeholders
- Content of plan given weight in subsequent decisions making by Ministerial approval under 11(a)



National Fisheries Plans



Performance monitoring framework



Process

Management Objective

Manage deepwater and middle-depth fisheries to avoid, remedy or mitigate the adverse effects of these fisheries on the long-term viability of endangered, threatened and protected species

AOP: Management Action

NPOA Seabirds: Work to achieve the five year practical, biological, research and development, and international objectives within deepwater fisheries

- Work across the FM Directorate to monitor seabird performance measures including capture rates

AOP: Management Services

MPI Observer Services:
Deploy observers as per 16/17 coverage plan

MPI Science:
Contract/support scientific estimation of capture rates

MPI Deepwater Team
Report capture rates and relevant trends in ARR

ARR: Performance Reporting

Observer coverage delivery reported in ARR
Observed capture rates reported in ARR
Action completed (and carried over as an annual action)



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Not just Fisheries Management

- Fisheries Plans provide framework to prioritise and guide any services needed to achieve objectives:
- Information collection (research, observers, etc.)
- Policy-setting
- Rules and regulations
- Monitoring and enforcement
- External communications
- Stakeholder engagement



Successes enabled by Fisheries Plans

- Increased transparency of fisheries management planning and prioritisation processes
- Regular engagement with stakeholders through Fish Plan Groups
- Clear planning and performance reporting framework
- Transparent implementation of NPOAs
- Stakeholders engaged and contributing to fisheries management

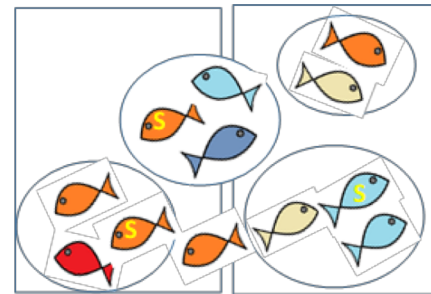
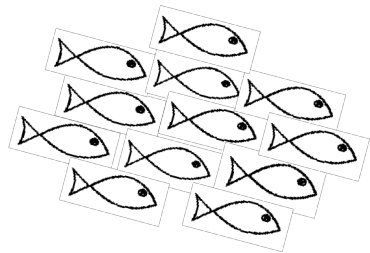


The Future....

- Transition New Zealand's fisheries management toward an ecosystem-based approach
- Move from individual species to multi-species/complex management
- Deliver increased benefits to iwi and stakeholders by managing different fisheries to deliver specific sector outcomes
- Enhancing national management through regional/community led outcomes.
- Support greater transparency and engagement with iwi and stakeholders
- Greater focus and transparency for managing environmental impacts



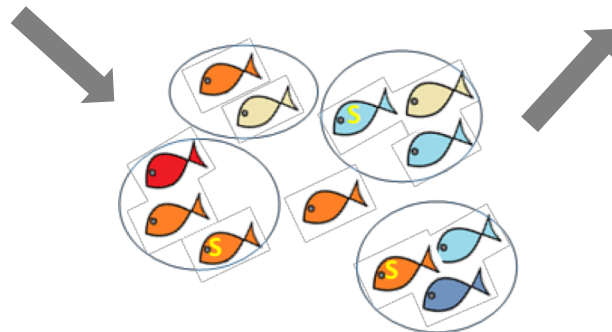
Managing for multiple outcomes



Distinguish shared stocks vs
non shared stocks

Provide for regional community led plans

Determine value/vulnerability groupings



Identify mixed or single stock fisheries



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Managing stocks appropriate to the level of benefits they provide and their biological vulnerability

High Value Stocks

- Managed more intensively
- Likely to be fully utilised
- High levels of information and monitoring (stock assessments)

Medium Value Stocks

- Managed less intensively
- Un-likely to be fully utilised
- Medium levels of information and monitoring (CPUE)

Low Value Stocks

- Managed more conservatively
- Likely to be under-utilised
- Low levels of information and monitoring (Catch)

Value	High			
	Med			
	Low			
		Low	Med	High
		Vulnerability (Biological)		

Vulnerability

- Managed by Harvest Strategy Standard (Targets Hard and Soft Limits)
- TAC setting and allowances



Value – Vulnerability Groupings

High Value - Medium Vulnerability

BCO 4, 5; BNS 1, 2, 3, 7, 8; KAH 1; SNA 1, 2, 7, 8; TAR 1, 2, 3; TRE 1, 2, 7

Moderate Value - High Vulnerability

HPB 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 SCH 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8; SPD 1, 3, 7, 8 SPO 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 SSK 1, 3, 7, 8

Moderate Value - Medium Vulnerability

BCO 3, 5, 7, 8 ELE 3, 5, 7 GSH 3, 7 KAH 2, 3, 8 KIN 1, 7, 8 LIN 1 MOK 1, 3 RSK 1, 3, 7, 8;
SKI 1,2 SNA 2 STA 3, 5, 7 TAR 4, 5,7,8 WAR 2, 3, 7,8

Moderate Value - Low Vulnerability

BAR 1 EMA 1 FLA 1, 2, 3, 7 GMU 1 GUR 1, 2, 3, 7, 8; JDO 1, 2, 7; JMA 1 LEA 3
RCO 2, 3, 7

Low Value - Medium Vulnerability

BCO 1; BUT 2, 3, 5, 7; ELE 2; FRO 1, 2; GSH 1, 2, 8 KIN 2 LIN 2 RIB 1, 2 SPE 1, 2 STA 1, 2, 4,
6TRU 2, 3, 4, 5 WAR 1

Low Value - Low Vulnerability

ANC 1; GAR 1 LEA 1, 2 PAR 1, 9 PIL 1, 7, 8 POR 1 RCO 1 RSN 1, 2; YEM 1, 3, 7, 9



Managing stocks to deliver sector benefits

	Shared Fisheries All sectors	Important Recreational Fisheries	Primarily Commercial Fisheries
Engagement	Multi-sector Collaborative tools Longer timeframes	Specific focus with recreational sector – more time and input	Specific focus with commercial sector.
Management Approach	Negotiated Managed to deliver benefits to all	Greater abundance catchability, larger size etc	Higher yield, market size, Management procedures – responsive to changes in stock levels
Services/Information	Likely to be highest needs (high value stocks)	Will vary Improvements to monitoring catch	Will vary New digital monitoring and assessment approaches
Governance	Mandated representatives Agreed outcomes to Minister	Mandated Reps of all sectors May in time be Rec led management if governance established	Management and monitoring plans developed with industry input, discussed with other sectors, implementation progresses with reduced consultation.
Potential Stocks	Primary: SNA1, SNA8 Secondary: SNA7, FLA1, TAR1, HPB (north)	Primary: BCO7, KIN1, KIN8, KAH1 Secondary: SNA2, GUR2, KAH2	RCO2, RCO3, FLA3 To be identified



Managing Multi-Stock Fisheries

A fishery scale approach to managing mixed species/stock fisheries.

- Improved coordination and integration of management services within a fishery and across fisheries.
- Support the sustainable utilisation of all species in a mixed-stock fishery and fish stocks common across fisheries.

A Fishery Stock complex will be defined by:

- Stocks caught (stock boundaries)
- Fishing activity (area and method)

FMA 1 Mixed Trawl

FMA 1 Bottom Longline

FMA 1 Purse Seine

FMA 1 Set Net

FMA 2 Mixed Trawl & Set Net

FMA 3 Mixed Trawl and Set Net

FMA 5 Mixed Trawl and Set Net

FMA 7 Mixed Trawl and Set Net

FMA 8/9 Mixed Trawl

FMA 8 Set Net

National - Bottom Longline
(BNS, HPB)



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Managing for Community Led Outcomes

Local community led plans within the National Framework

- Improve benefits to local communities from the use of fisheries resources
- High levels of community / stakeholder engagement and potential decision making
- Provides for fine scale fisheries management solutions and innovation
- Improved Central – Local Government coordination at the interface of legislative frameworks (Fisheries Act, RMA, Conservation)

Priority Areas:

- Hauraki Gulf (Sea Change)
- Hawke Bay
- Top of the South (Nelson-Marlborough)



Managing for Improved Environmental Outcomes

Provide greater focus and transparency to how we manage environmental impacts

Improve management across fisheries to address cumulative effects

Support the transition to EBFM

Achieved through an Inshore Environmental Strategy and or, within the Fisheries Plan ?

- Land based effects
- Benthic impacts
- Habitats of significance
- Protected species
- Climate change



Additional Key Issues the plan should address ?

