



National **SCIENCE** Challenges

Aim:
to protect and manage
Aotearoa New Zealand's
biodiversity, improve
our biosecurity and
enhance our resilience
to harmful organisms





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Eco-index

- We know that biodiversity in Aotearoa NZ (A-NZ), and globally, is in serious decline.
 - We have the measures and data and to tell us this and we know the trends.
- However, we don't have Biodiversity Information Systems (BIS) in place to guide decision makers (i.e., land managers, policy makers, industries, iwi, and governors) on how to address the problem.
- Eco-index team was formed to plan and build a terrestrial BIS in partnership with iwi, farmers, industry, and councils - with collaboration from Ministries.

Industry Partners and Co-funders











Te Rūnanga o NGĀI TAHU







Data partners:

















Host & key research institutions:









Proudly members of:



Proudly endorse:



The Eco-index BIS

THE MACRO SCALE - maintaining biodiversity is dependent on large healthy interconnected ecosystems across our landscapes. However, change on the ground is driven at a micro scale - among 1000s of landowners, individuals, and groups - THE MICRO SCALE

How do we coordinate action at the micro scale to generate big outcomes at a macro scale?

- 1. Develop a macro scale ecosystem restoration spatial planning tool to guide action and coordinate ecosystem restoration efforts at the local scale.
- 2. Develop an automated system for measuring ecosystem changes at micro scales to determine progress toward targets at a macro scale.
- 3. Develop automated systems for undertaking ecosystem economic valuations: cost of restoration and benefits of services generated

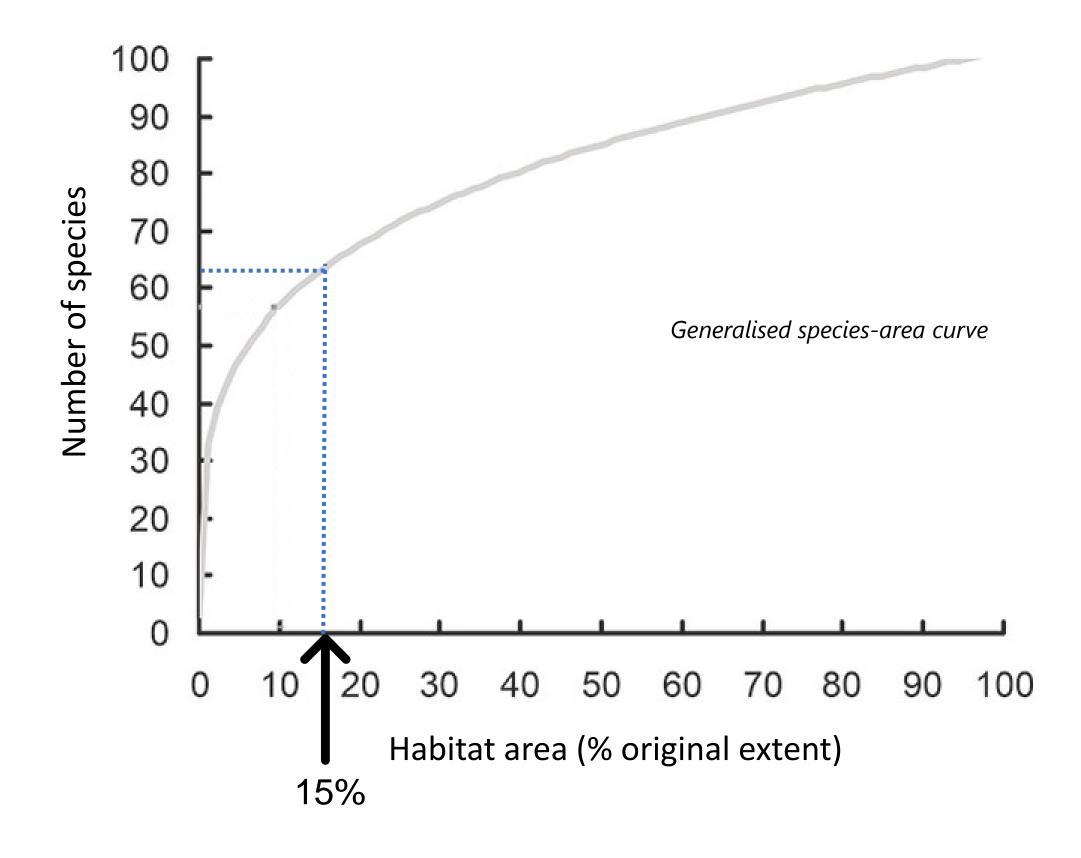


Biodiversity targets based on species-area relationship

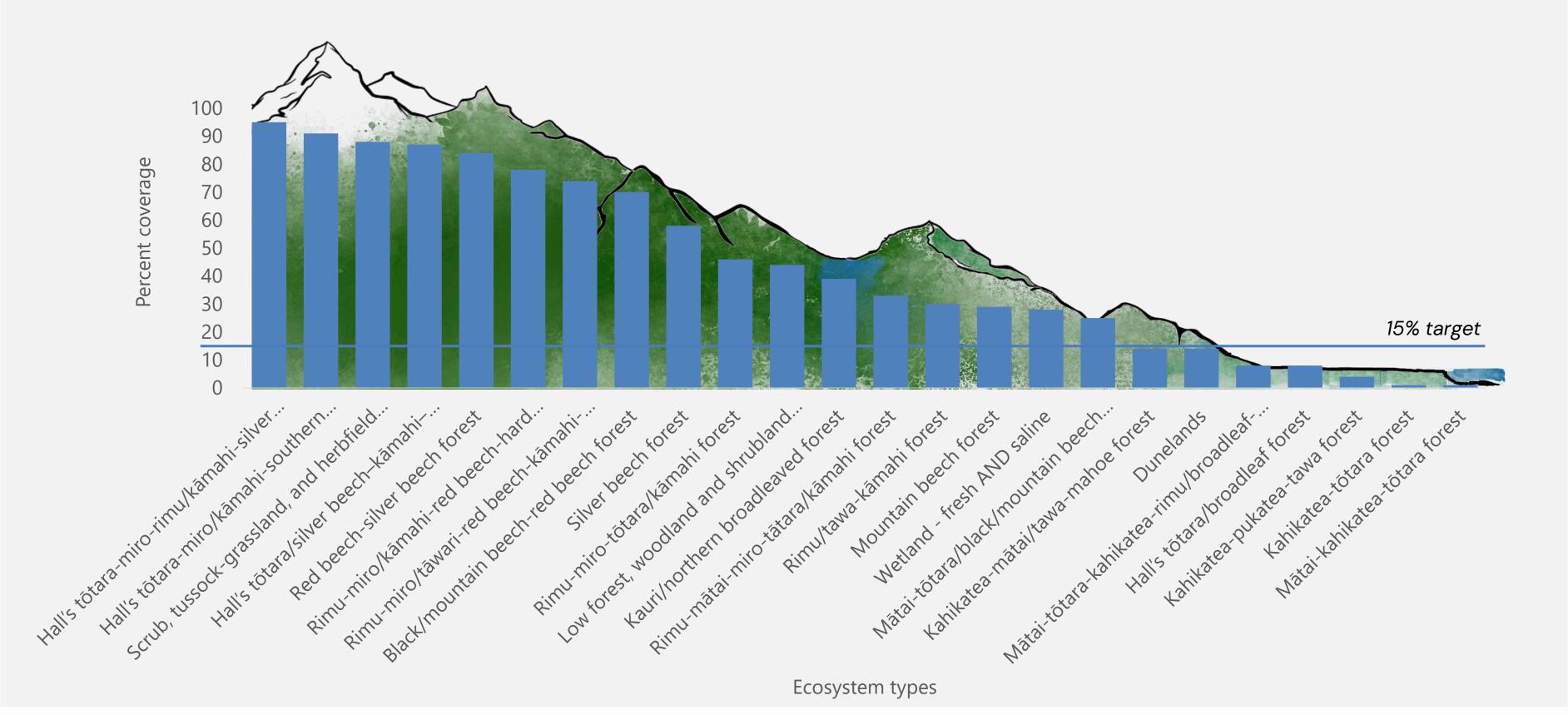
Restore native ecosystems in every catchment to a minimum of 15% of original ecosystem land cover

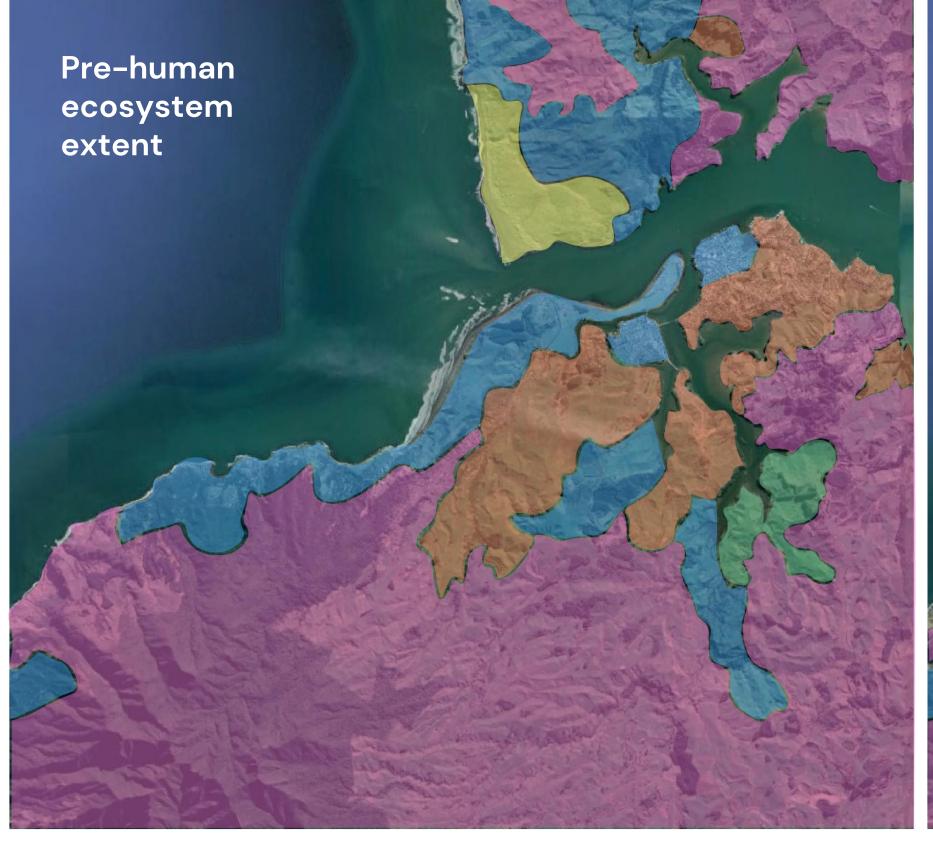
Kia whakahoki te mauri o te Taiao ki te taumata e hiahia ana e tātau

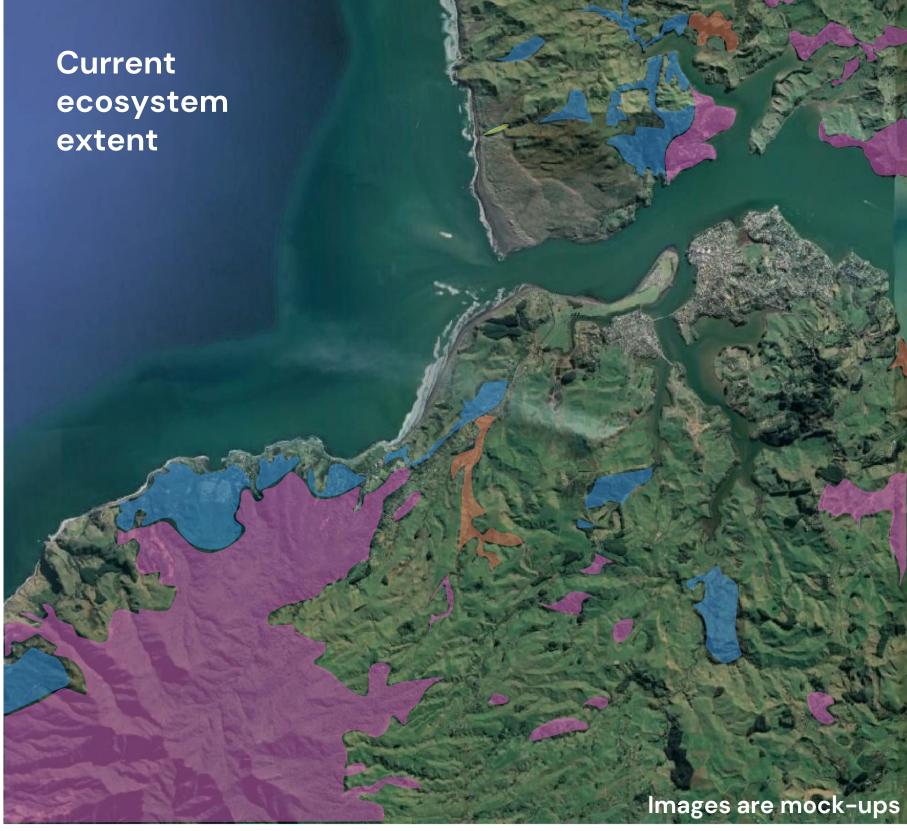
To restore the mauri of the ecosystem to the standard we want

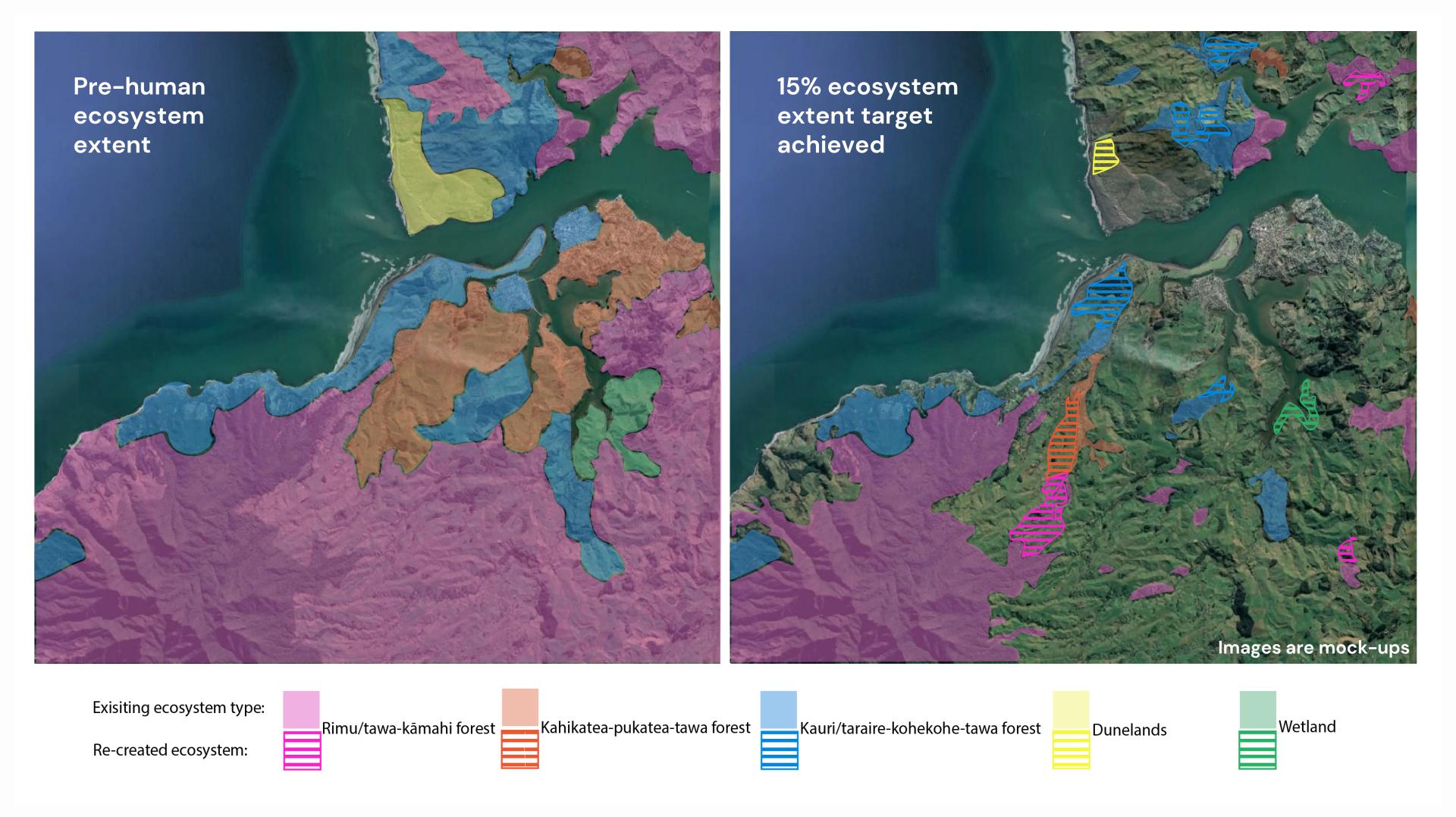


15% goal for ecological representation



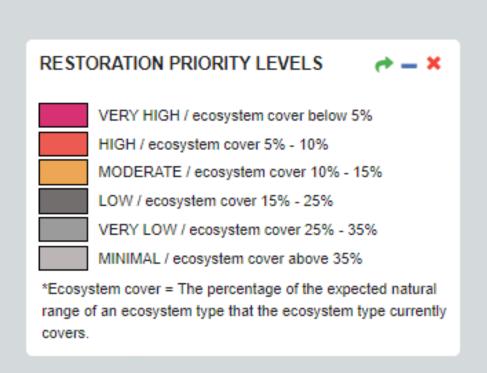


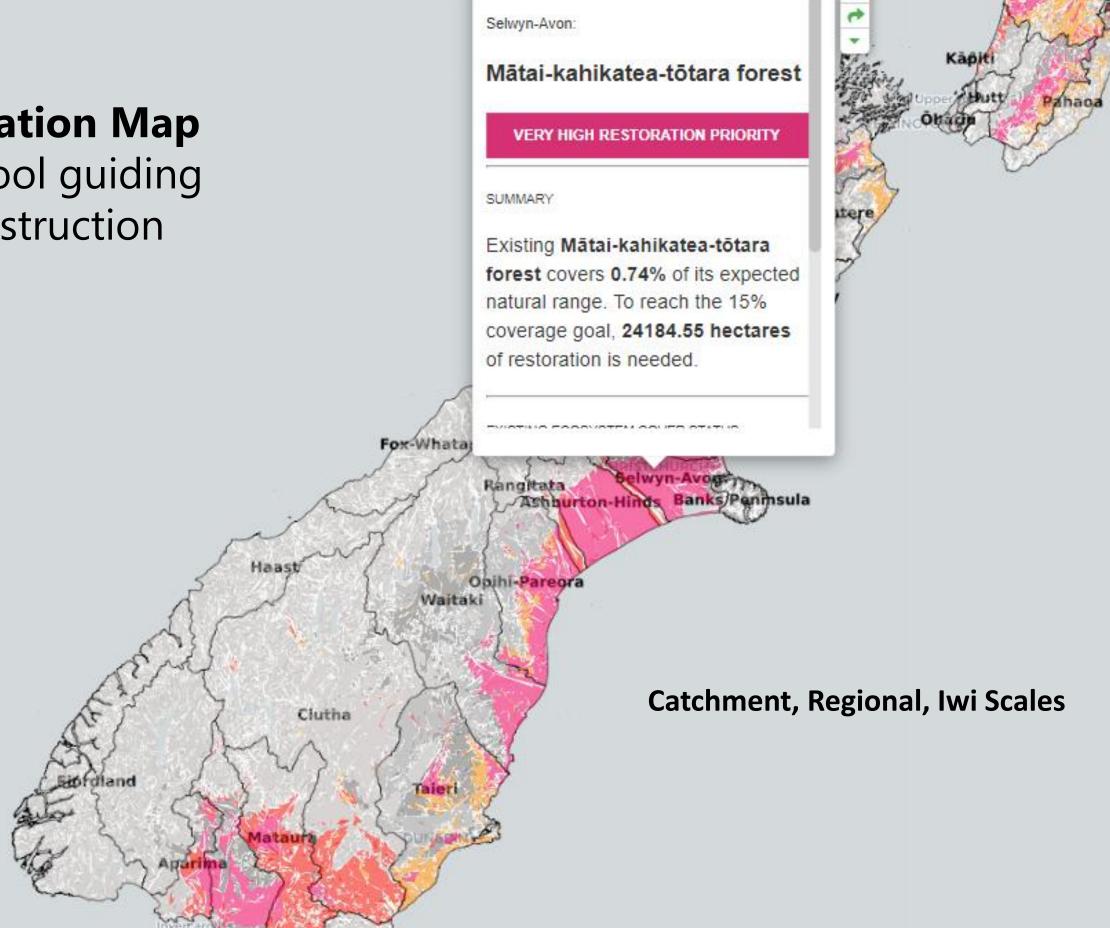






Eco-index Ecosystem Restoration MapOpen access national digital tool guiding ecological restoration/reconstruction

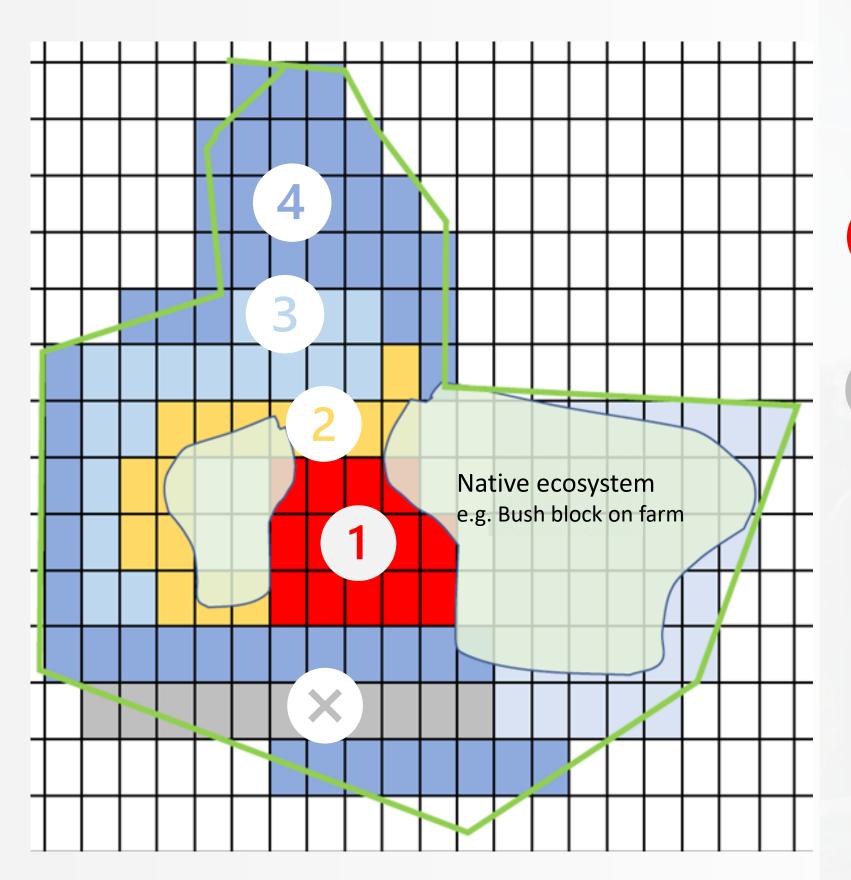




Patea-Waitotara

Tukituk

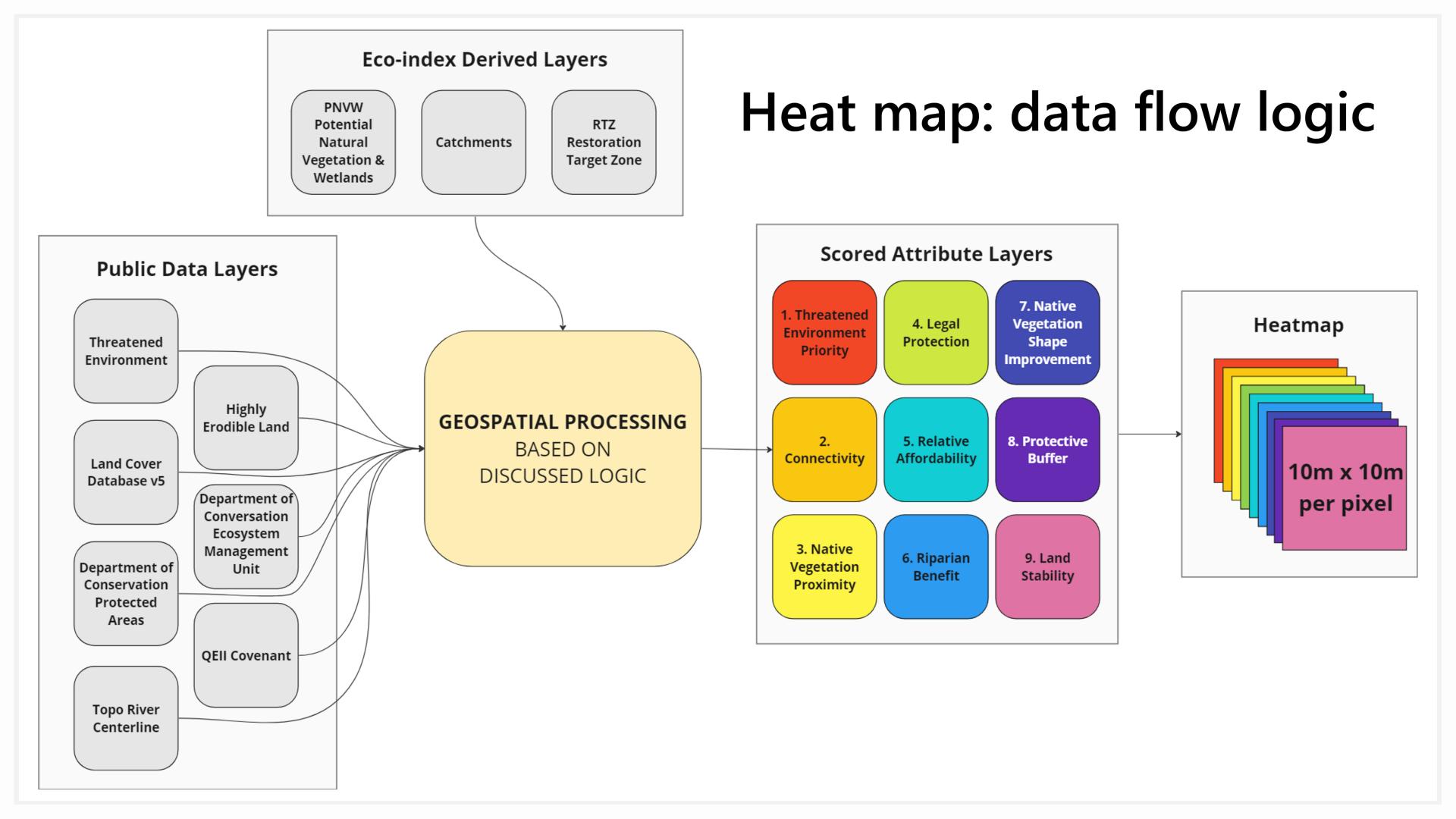
Restoration Heat Maps provides location options



- Best option for restoration efforts connecting existing ecosystems
- Not available for restoration, e.g. road

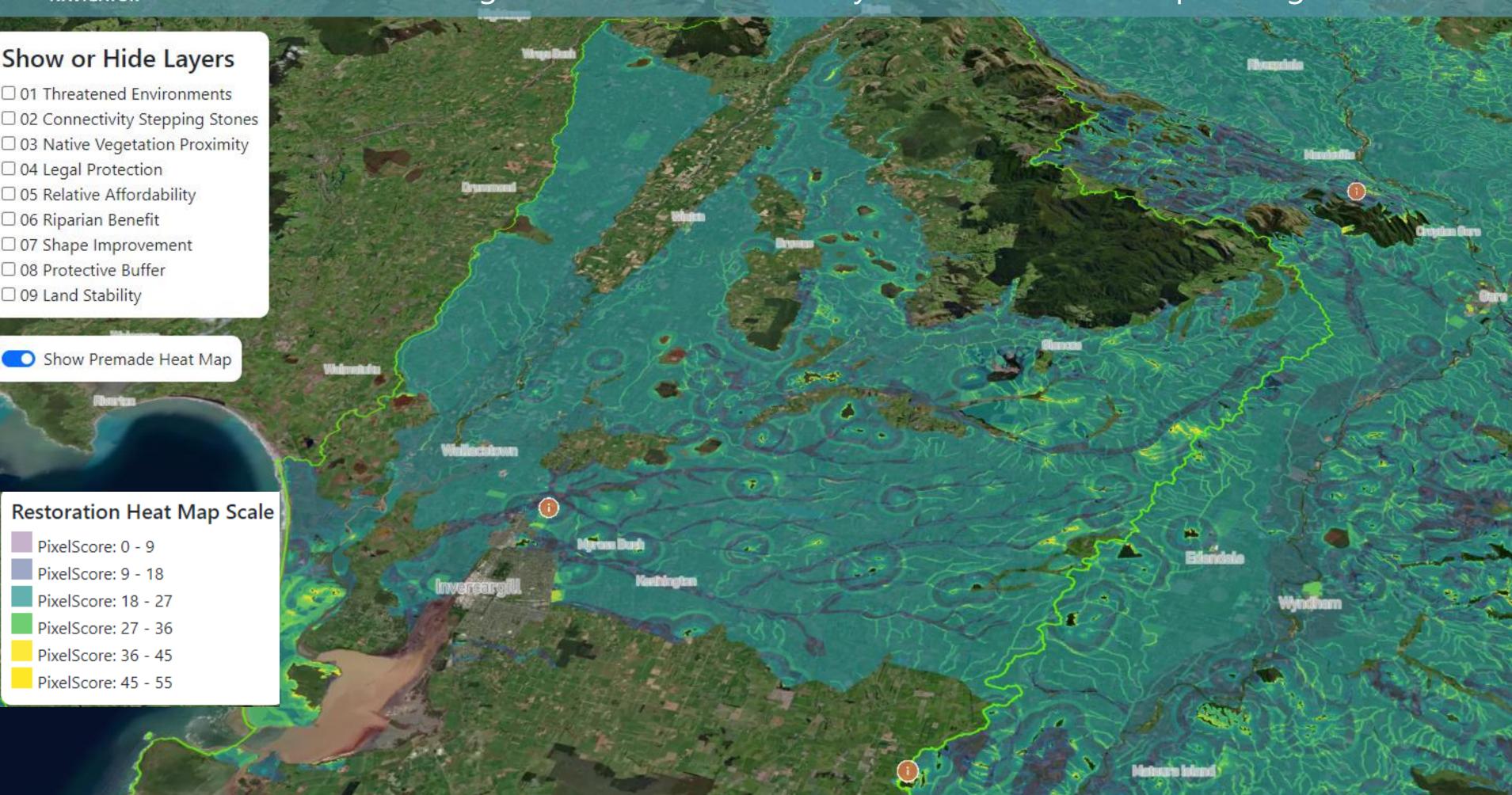
User selected priorities

- Ecological
- Costs
- Māhinga kai
- etc.

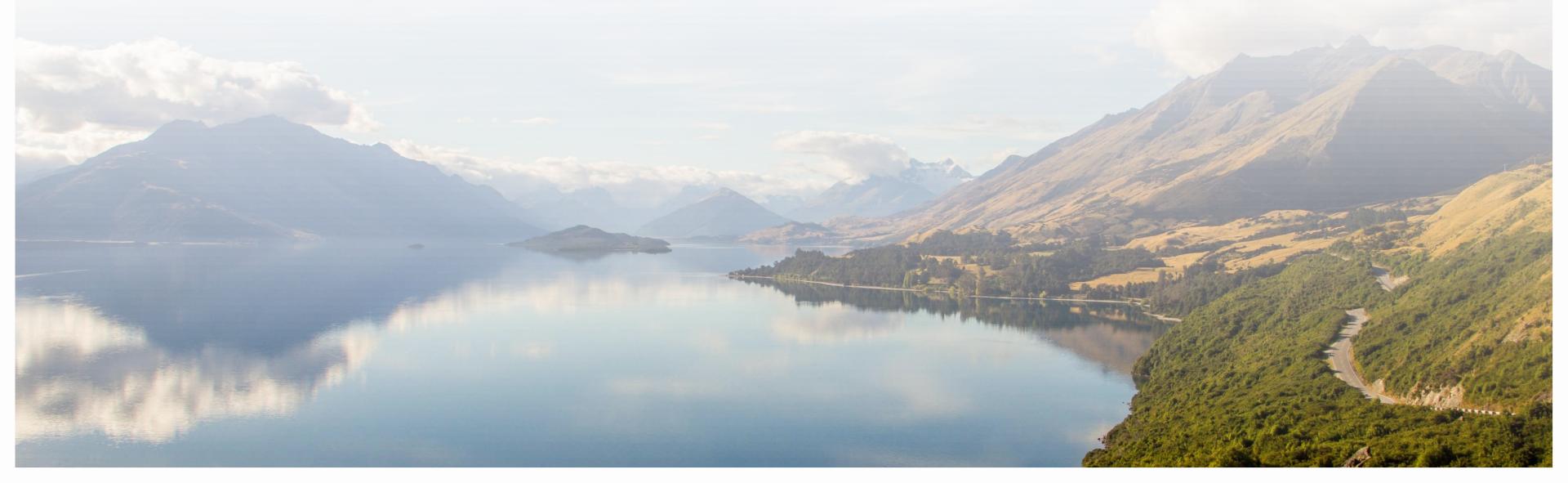




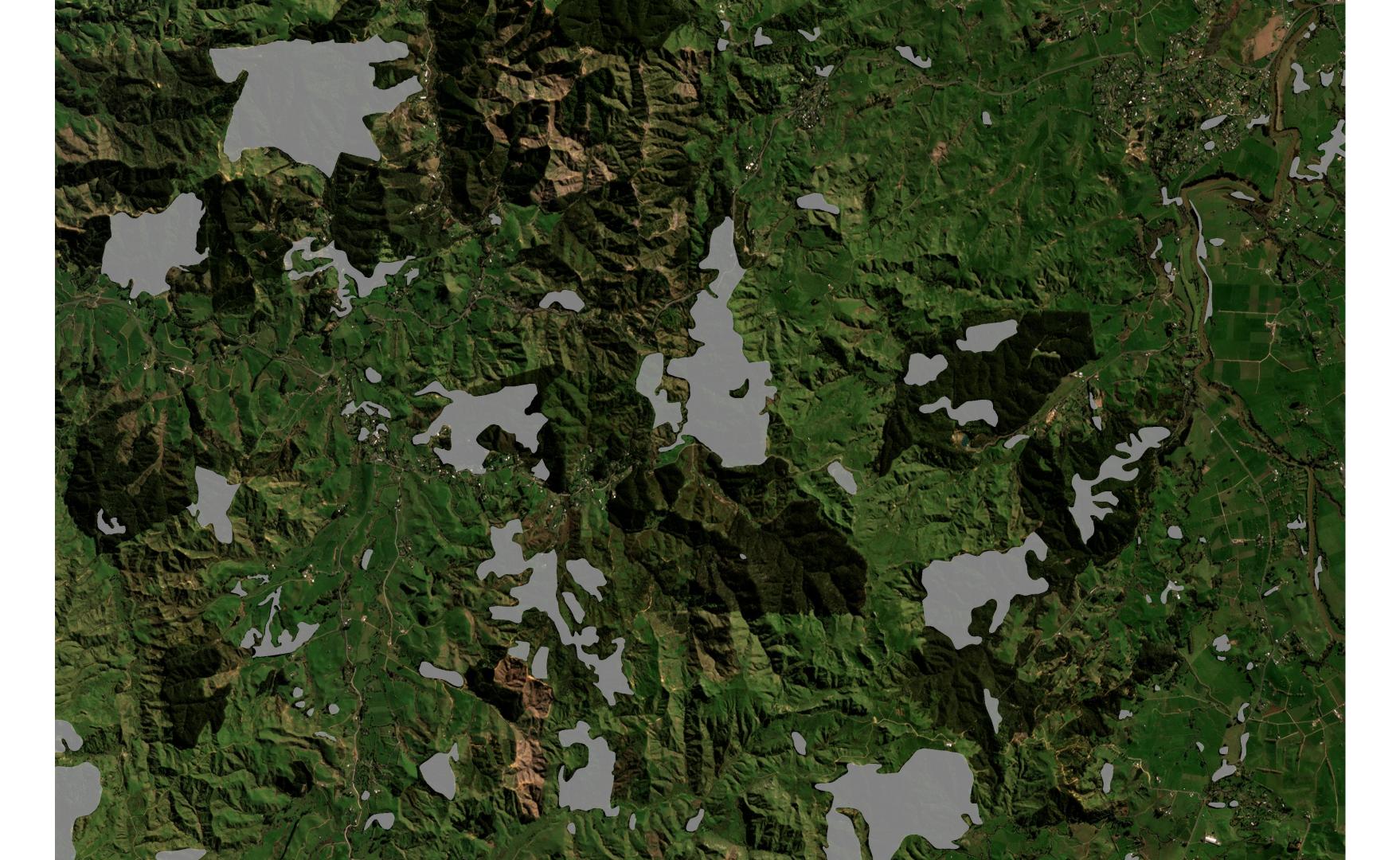
THE NAVITGATOR: Digital tool for refined ecosystem reconstruction planning

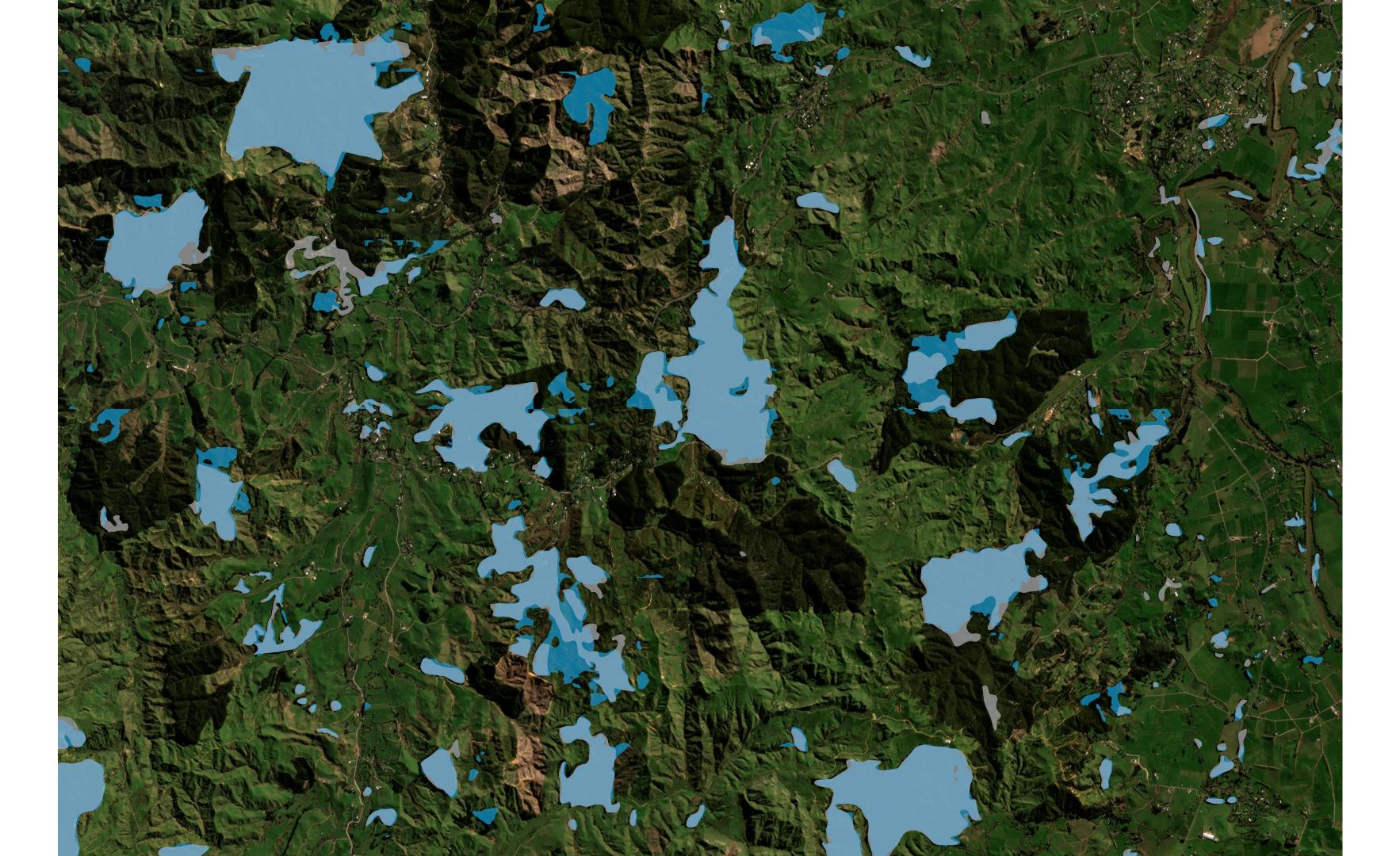


Measuring Changes on the Ground Remote Sensing and Al









Automating the valuation of ecosystem restoration and services

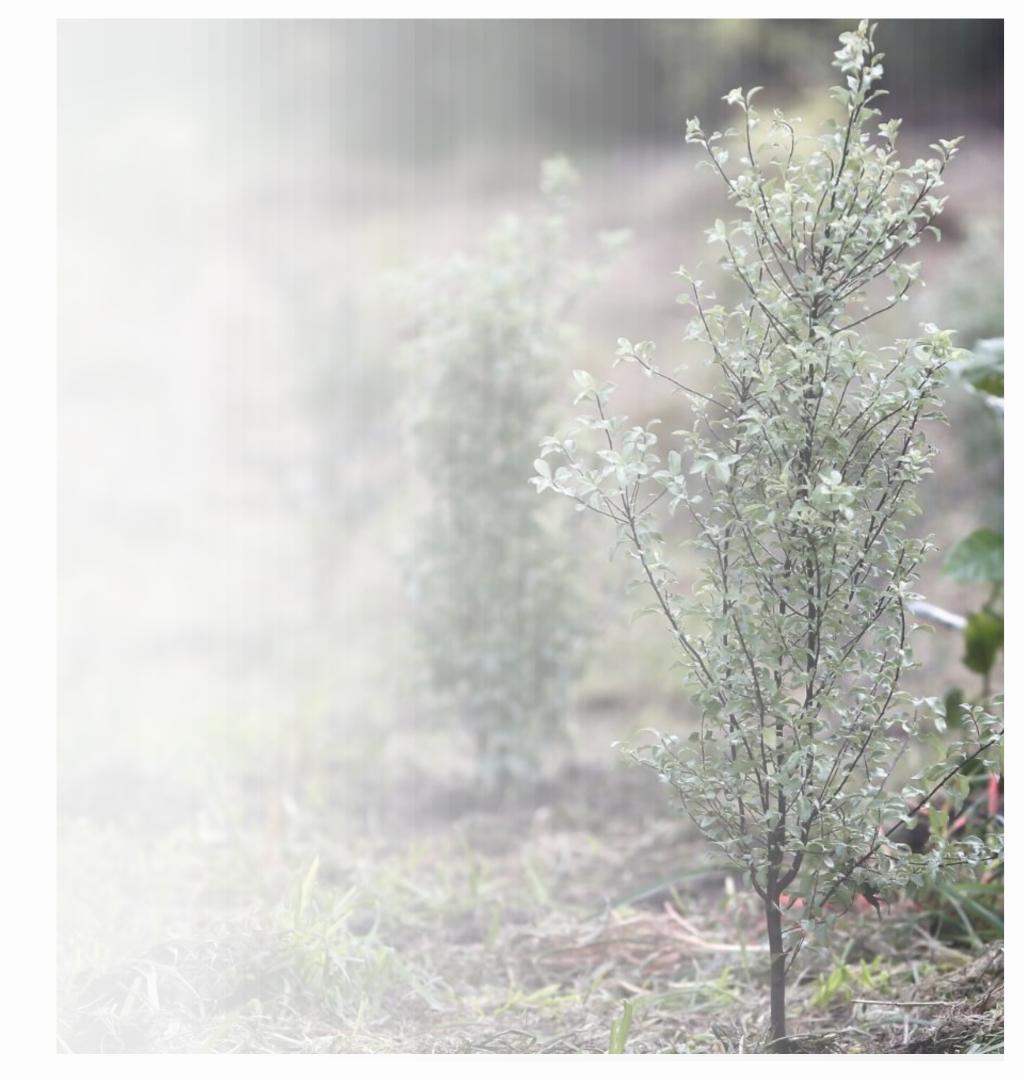
Ecosystem Valuations

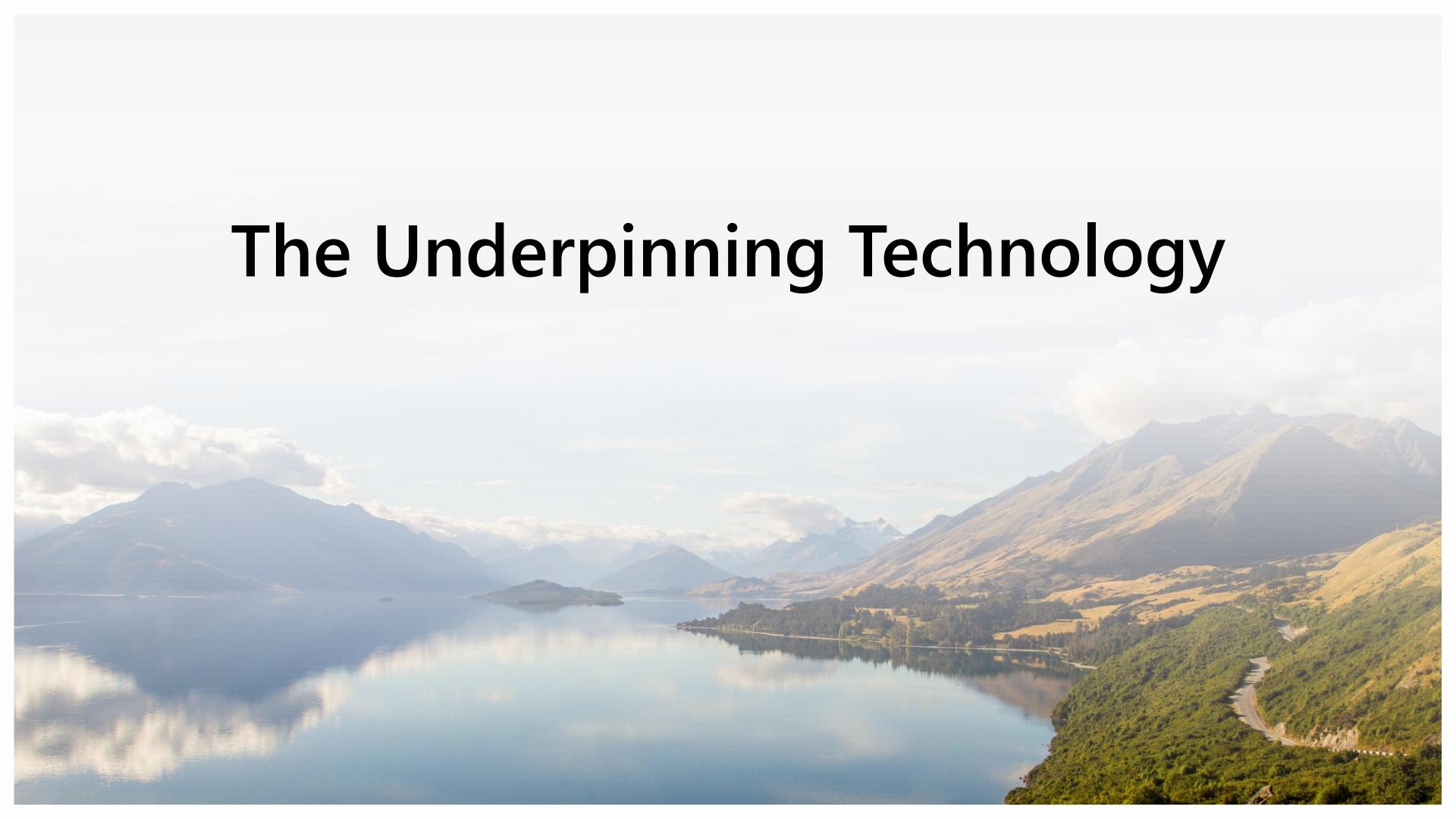


Ecosystem Service Benefits		
Biological Control	\$18,256,819	
Climate Regulation	\$11,012,682	
Cultural	\$17,145,533	
Disturbance Regulation	\$48,580,962	
Erosion Control	\$39,229,670	
Food Production	\$22,908,519	
Gas Regulation	\$3,560,713	
Genetic Resources	\$2,183,501	
Habitat/ Refugia	\$131,675,733	
Nutrient Cycling	\$18,904,077	
Raw Materials	\$13,955,460	
Recreation	\$70,966,427	
Soil Formation	\$594,145	
Waste Treatment	\$726,226,209	
Water Regulation	\$48,136,713	
Water Supply	\$16,944,573	

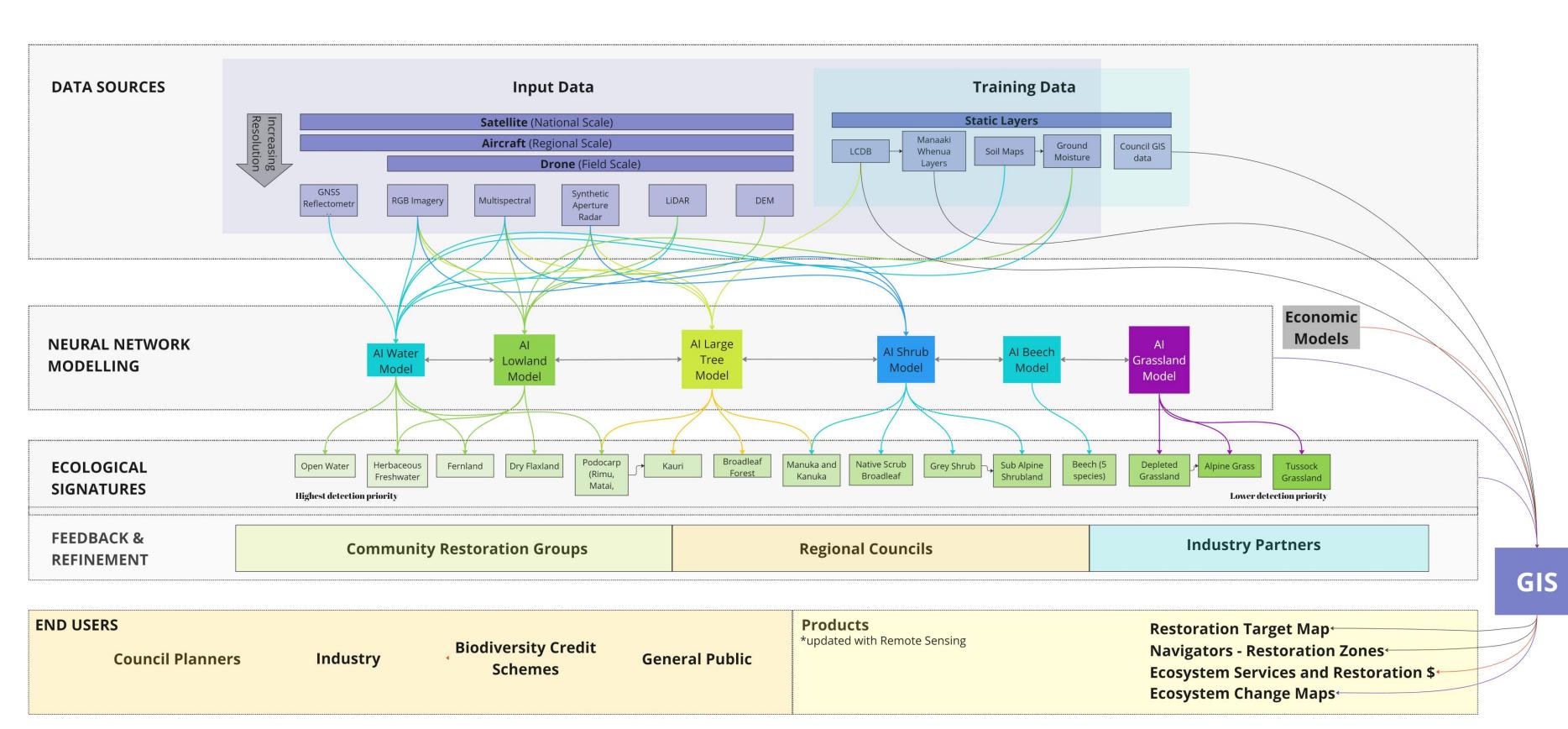
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stablishment	Costs	Annual	Maintenance (

\$81,598,276	Fence maintance cost	\$841,324	
\$175,838,881	Pest Management	\$781,549	
\$169,027,531	Weed Management	\$2,460,716	
	\$175,838,881	\$81,598,276 Fence maintance cost \$175,838,881 Pest Management \$169,027,531 Weed Management	





Eco-index BIS





International and Nation Trends

- Compulsory Biodiversity Reporting: Signatories to the Montreal-Kunming Global Biodiversity Framework are required to put in place legal, administrative, or policy measures to ensure that businesses and financial institutions regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies, and impacts on biodiversity
 - NZ businesses (including land-based enterprises and industries) and financial institutions will need to know and disclose their biodiversity footprint by 2030
 - Farming industry Farm Environment Plans (FEPs) require in many circumstances biodiversity reporting
- Efforts are underway internationally to establish the regulatory structures and policy environment for the development of Biodiversity Credit Systems.
 - Internationally: Biodiversity Credit Alliance and UNDP Working Group
 - Domestically: MfE
- Efforts to put in place market mechanisms
 - A-NZ Toha and Ekos
- CHALLENGE Access to verification tools



- The capacity to measure biodiversity changes on the ground (i.e., farm scale) in reference to macro targets
- Developing capability to detect changes in ecosystem extent and ecosystem health on a frequent basis (i.e., weekly or monthly) to support:
 - Environment Social Governance reporting (ESG)
 - Verifying environmental claims protecting and/or enhancing brand value
 - Verifying biodiversity credits
 - Automated Farm Environment Plan reporting
 - Automated ecosystem restoration and services evaluations

Questions

Ngā mihi nui

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