

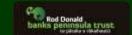
Suky Thompson Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust Manager











Funding biodiversity





Native Forest Climate Change Group





Climate Commission Recommendation 25



Ināia tonu nei:

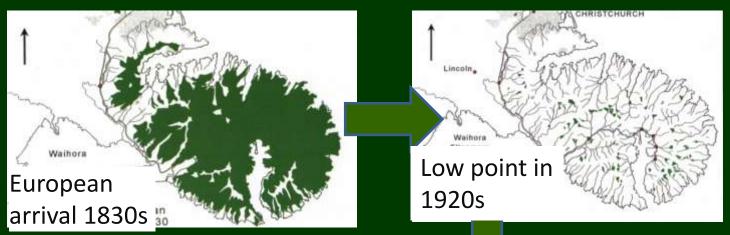
a low emissions future for Aotearoa

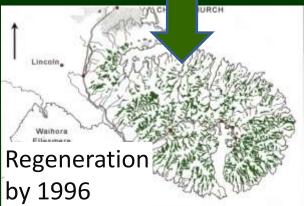
Recommendation 25

1. Establishing a long-term carbon sink through a comprehensive national programme to incentivise the reversion and planting of new native forests to maintain net zero long-lived greenhouse gas emissions beyond 2050.



Banks Peninsula Native Forest story





Map sourced from "Plant life on Banks Peninsula", Hugh Wilson, Manuka Press 2013



Hinewai Reserve





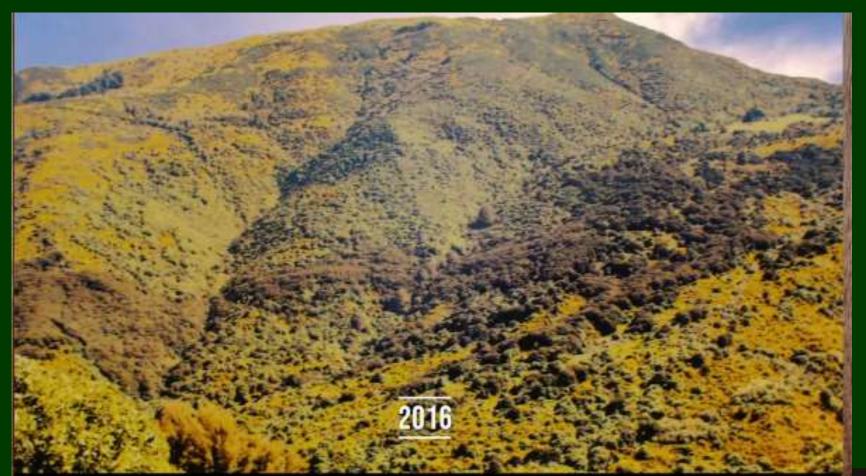
Transition to forest through gorse











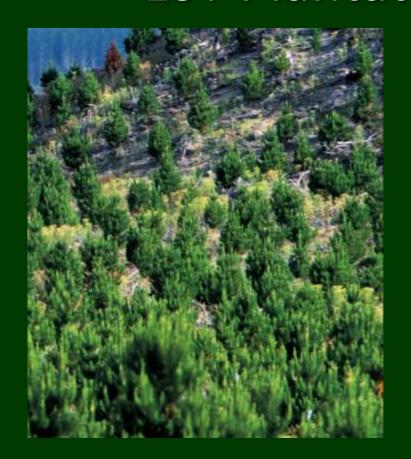
Hinewai registered early via EBEX

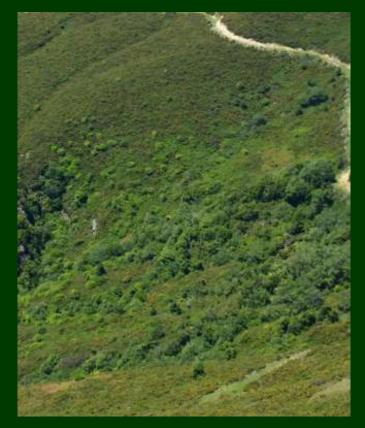


https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u1FtUmfxT8c



EST Plantation oriented







Determine age a barrier

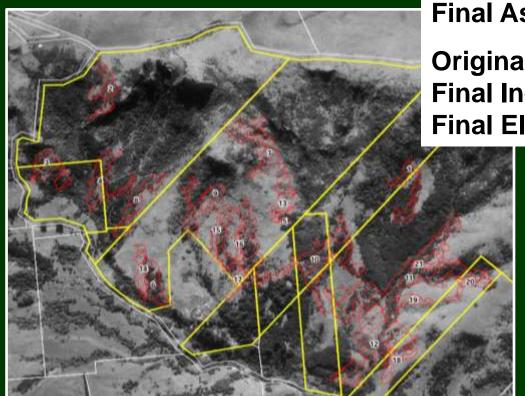




Destructive sampling involved



No guarantee of success

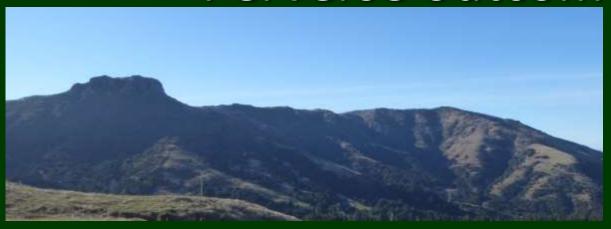


Final Assessment Summary:

Original Submitted Area: 29.39 ha Final Ineligible Area: 29.39 ha

Final Eligible Area: 0.00 ha

Perverse outcomes







Opportunities being lost



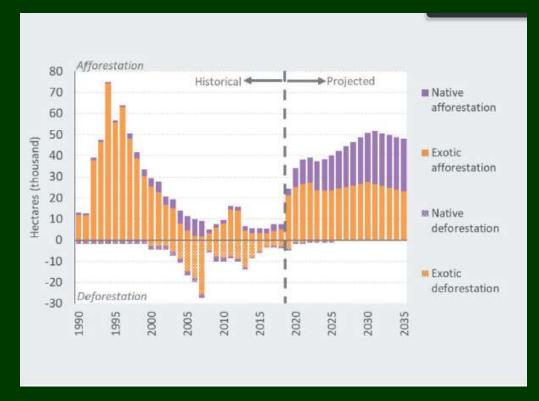








25,000 ha p.a.target





Context 25,000ha p.a target

Banks Peninsula is approximately 100,000ha





Policy Levers

1 Natural regeneration for landscape scale





2 Focus on marginal land





3 Make it easy to register in the ETS



 Base eligibility on a commitment to permanent native forest registered on the land title





- Start with simple averaging system
- Add sophistication later



4 Build MPI capacity



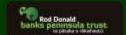
Engage staff with expertise in natural regeneration



5 Upfront grants







6 Discontinue perverse incentives





Policy change summary

- Move with urgency
- Financially incentivise natural regeneration
 - Base ETS eligibility on land-use change registered on title
 - Increase expertise in MPI on natural regeneration
- Grants for up front conversion costs
- Rethink the NES-PF

