

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, the Department of Conservation *Te Papa Atawhai*,  
Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust *Te Tautiaki Hoiho* and Fisheries New Zealand *Tini a Tangaroa* present:

# *Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho*

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2019 - 2029



A strategy to support the ecological  
and cultural health of hoiho



E pōua mā, e tāua mā, rau rakatira mā,  
E kā reo, e kā mana o Kāi Tahu whānui  
Nāia te reo o te rōpū tākata tiaki e mihi ana ki a koutou.  
Ka tū pakihiwitahi tātou katoa kia manaaki i te oraka  
tonutaka o kā manu o te moana, o te kahere.  
Whano, whano.  
Haramai te toki.  
Haumi e, hui e, taiki e!

To our elders, to the esteemed leaders and representatives, to the many descendants of Kāi Tahu.  
The Hoiho Governance Group acknowledge that we must stand united with our communities  
in our efforts to ensure the wellbeing of our seabirds, land birds and their environs.  
Let us come together, join together and progress this together.

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Ka rere kā tai o te Moana-tāpokopoko-a-Tāwhaki,  
o te Moana-nui-a-Kiwa  
Ka toitū te marae o Takaroa  
Ka toitū te marae o Tāne  
Ka toitū te hoiho.

Whakataukī means proverb. The Southern Ocean is the domain of the hoiho.  
As the tides flow within the Southern Oceans (the Tasman Sea and the Pacific Ocean),  
may the domains of Takaroa, the atua of the ocean; and Tāne, the atua of  
the forests remain sustainable for the wellbeing of the hoiho.







# Contents

He Mihi .....	03
Kupu Whakataki / Introduction .....	07
Te Taiao / Ecological context .....	09
Mana whenua .....	10
Te Kāhui Kaitiaki / The Partners .....	11
Te Wawata / Vision .....	12
Kā Whāika / Goals .....	13
Kā Mātāpono / Guiding principles .....	14
Kā Whāika / Strategic priorities .....	17
Te hauorataka, te orakataka me te whakaputaraka / Health, survival and productivity	
Te marae o takaroa / Marine habitat	
Te whakaekeka o te takata/ Human disturbance	
Te nohoka ki te whenua / Terrestrial habitat	
Ka mahi tahi / Working together	
Te Whakatinanataka / Implementation .....	28
Te aka whakarauora hoiho / Hoiho recovery structure	
Te Hereka / Accountability	
Pūtea / Funding	
Arotakeka / Review	
Glossary .....	30
Acknowledgement .....	30



FIGURE 1

Hoiho are only found in New Zealand and live exclusively in the Kāi Tahu takiwā. There are two distinct populations; the **northern population** breed on mainland New Zealand / Aotearoa, Stewart Island / Rakiura and outliers, and the **southern population** breed on the sub-Antarctic Auckland Islands / Motu Maha and Campbell Island / Motu Ihupuku.

↑  
Northern  
Population

 Motu Maha  
Auckland Islands

↓  
Southern  
Population

 Motu Ihupuku  
Campbell Island



# *Kupu Whakataki*

## *Introduction*

Hoiho / yellow-eyed penguin (*Megadyptes antipodes*) are a taoka, treasured across Aotearoa.

Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho is an integrated strategy to support the health and wellbeing of hoiho across the marine and terrestrial ecosystems they inhabit, reflecting the philosophy of *ki uta ki tai*<sup>1</sup>. The strategy is underpinned by our vision and commitment to work together in partnership to ensure a self-sustaining thriving hoiho – where hoiho are able to go to sea to feed on abundant kai, and return safely to the whenua to breed, feed their young and socialise without being disturbed.

Hoiho are classified globally as endangered and in New Zealand as *nationally endangered*. They are rapidly declining in abundance in the northern part of their range. Their serious plight requires us to take action to avoid extinction, while continuing to increase our understanding of the causes of the decline. Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho sets out the proactive steps we can take to support hoiho in their journey back to health, and the actions to minimise the impacts that human activities have on this taoka. Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho is therefore about the management of people for the benefit of hoiho.

Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho represents the voices of many people who care for hoiho, and it builds on past efforts. In 2014 it was generally agreed that the Hoiho Recovery Plan 2000-2025 was no longer fit for purpose, and a new strategic direction for hoiho recovery was required. A grant from Pūtea Tautiaki Hapori/Community Conservation Partnerships Fund funded a review of hoiho recovery to support the setting of a new strategic direction, which was a collaboration between the Department of Conservation, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust. Stage 1 produced the Yellow-eyed Penguin Stocktake Report / He Pūrongo mō te Hoiho<sup>2</sup>, which captured perspectives and mātauraka about the future of hoiho recovery from mana whenua and a wide range of stakeholders. This stocktake, and the contributions and hard work of many people and groups forms the foundation for Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho (Stage 2) and the future of hoiho conservation. Going forward the partners will be working alongside the community and other conservation groups to advance our collective vision for hoiho.

1. *Ki uta ki tai* (literally meaning 'from the mountains to the sea') is a Kāi Tahu holistic resource management philosophy that recognises and manages the interconnectedness of the whole environment.

2. Couch-Lewis, Y.; McKinlay, B.; Murray, S.; Edge Hill K-A. 2016. *Yellow-eyed Penguin Stock-Take Report - He pūrongo mō te Hoiho - A report of progress against the Hoiho Recovery Plan (Department of Conservation, 2000) objectives and actions. Department of Conservation, Terrestrial Ecosystems Unit, Dunedin, New Zealand.*



If the current rate of decline continues, hoiho could be functionally extinct in parts of the mainland by 2060 or sooner.

# Te Taiao

## Ecological context

Hoiho are dependent on the sea for food and typically forage on the seabed up to 50 kilometres from the coast and to depths of 150 metres. They require land for nesting, roosting and socialising, and during the moult are completely restricted to land for up to a month.

Because hoiho inhabit both land and sea, they are exposed to a diverse range of threats. Land-based threats to hoiho are well known. Marine threats are less well understood due to the complexity of the environment, but they are known to be a major cause of reduced survival and poor breeding success.

Much more is known about the northern population of hoiho due to regular monitoring and research (Figure 2). Historically, periods of decline for the northern population were followed by recovery. This is no longer the case, despite management efforts. The 2019/20 breeding season saw the number of breeding pairs in the northern population at its lowest level since 1990. During the previous season (2018/19) more than 400 birds required rehabilitation primarily due to starvation. If the current rate of decline continues, hoiho could be functionally extinct in parts of the mainland by 2060 or sooner. The status of the southern population remains largely unknown (Figure 3).

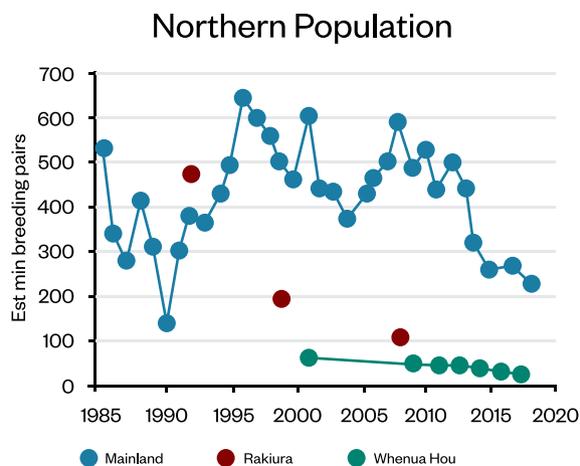


Figure 2: Estimate of the minimum number of breeding pairs for the northern population of hoiho. (NB: the 1999 and 2008 estimates for Rakiura exclude some of the outlier islands)

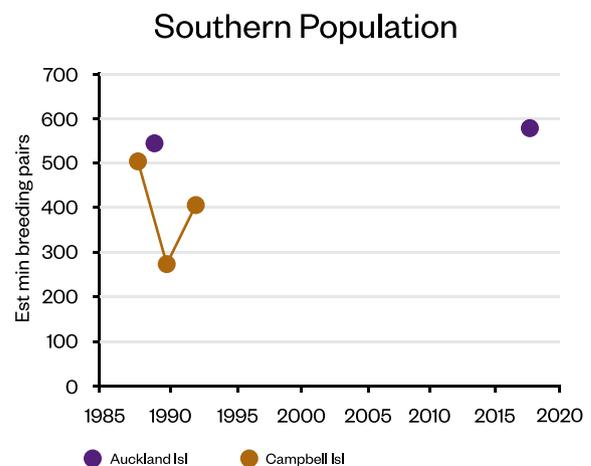


Figure 3: Estimate of the minimum number of breeding pairs for the southern population of hoiho.

Source: Department of Conservation

The northern population of hoiho currently requires intervention to ensure that they survive. In the short-term, focus needs to be on the survival of individual hoiho, to ensure that we have a future population. Concurrently, urgent action is needed to manage and where possible eliminate the threats hoiho face at sea, whilst continuing to improve the effectiveness of land-based management. As little is known about the southern population there is an urgent need to understand population dynamics and threats.

# *Mana whenua*

Hoiho are a taoka for Kāi Tahu whānui who hold mana whenua and mana moana across the hoiho range. Whakapapa binds Kāi Tahu whānau, hapū and iwi together with hoiho and the natural world. As mana whenua, Kāi Tahu are committed to honouring their tīpuna while fulfilling responsibilities as kaitiaki for hoiho.

The ability of Kāi Tahu to use, access, and make decisions in relation to natural resources is fundamental to retaining mana and ahi kā<sup>3</sup>. Hoiho are valued as mahika kai, which is an integral aspect of Kāi Tahu cultural identity. Kāi Tahu harvested hoiho, eggs, feathers, and bones according to traditional management practices and guided by tikaka passed down through the generations. Kāi Tahu aspire to return to these practices when hoiho populations return to a healthy and self-sustaining state. Ongoing active connection between Kāi Tahu, hoiho and the natural environment is essential to the intergenerational transfer of mātauraka for future generations.

Hoiho are a taoka species listed in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, in which the Crown acknowledges the cultural, spiritual, historical and traditional association of Kāi Tahu with hoiho. Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho is committed to upholding the Treaty Partnership between the Crown and Kāi Tahu - enabling the rakatirataka of Kāi Tahu and the exercise of kaitiakitaka by mana whenua in relation to hoiho.

<sup>3</sup> *Continued occupation and resource use.*



# *Te Kāhui Kaitiaki*

## *The Partners*

Everyone who is involved in hoiho conservation or uses the coast near hoiho breeding sites has an important part to play in protecting hoiho and supporting hoiho into the future. This includes mana whenua, landowners, site managers, visitors, researchers, community groups and clubs, local authorities, tourism operators, fishers, governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho has been prepared by four partner agencies: Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Department of Conservation, Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust, and Fisheries New Zealand. These partners each have a key stake in leading hoiho conservation, alongside the rest of the community.

*Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu* is the Crown's Treaty Partner, and supports Kāi Tahu whānau, hapū and papatipu rūnaka to exercise their rights and responsibilities as kaitiaki for hoiho, a taoka species in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998.

*The Department of Conservation / Te Papa Atawhai* has responsibilities under the Conservation Act 1987 and Wildlife Act 1953 that guide its actions in relation to hoiho.

*The Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust / Te Tautiaki Hoiho*, a key programme partner, is a long established non-governmental organisation with a specific focus on the conservation of hoiho across its range.

*Fisheries New Zealand / Tini a Tangaroa* has legal responsibilities under the Fisheries Act 1996, which guides their actions in relation to hoiho.

Mō tātou, ā, mō ka uri a muri ake nei  
*For us and our children after us*



# *Te Wawata*

## *Vision*

Hoiho should be able to go to sea to feed on abundant and good quality kai, and return safely to the whenua to breed, feed their young and socialise without facing human-induced threats. We are guided by tikaka and the best available information in how we act to enable hoiho to thrive and keep hoiho safe throughout their natural range.

Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho is the vision of the Department of Conservation, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, the Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust and Fisheries New Zealand to work together in partnership to ensure self-sustaining thriving hoiho.

To be active guardians and kaitiaki of this taoka, we must weave together all the interconnected parts of the ecosystem. There are many strands, and our efforts are focused on sustaining and restoring the mauri of hoiho and their habitat, recognising the impact of human activities on hoiho, using our collective strengths and mātauraka to take action for the benefit of hoiho - mō tātou, ā, mō ka uri a muri ake nei (for us and our children after us).

# Kā Whāika

## Goals

To stem the decline of the northern population, we must act quickly. Some factors affecting the decline of hoiho are beyond our control, and we are working with incomplete knowledge and a rapidly changing environment. Despite this uncertainty, we must act decisively and collaboratively to ensure the survival of this taoka.

The northern and southern populations of hoiho need to be managed separately as there is negligible movement between them.

We have identified five-year and 20-year goals that support hoiho to return to a self-sustaining thriving species. The 20-year goals are likely to need revising as our level of understanding increases.

### 5 YEAR GOALS

- Halt the decline of the northern population of hoiho.
- Implement a monitoring programme to assess population dynamics and threats for the southern population.

### 20 YEAR GOALS

- The northern and southern populations of hoiho are resilient, healthy and stable.
- Both populations maintain their geographical distribution and genetic diversity.

# *Kā Mātāpono*

## *Guiding principles*

A set of interconnected guiding principles provide the Partners with the foundation for Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho and how we will make decisions to support Hoiho. These principles also apply across each action in Te Mahere Rima Tau (the 5 year action plan).



### **Tikaka**

We are guided by kawa and tikaka in all our actions to support hoiho.

### **Te oraka tonutaka**

No extinction

Hoiho will be managed across their range, and the highest priority is to ensure that both populations survive.

### **He whāika mātāmua**

Hoiho first

The interests of hoiho will be prioritised over other activities.



## Rakatirataka

### Leadership

We will be bold, brave and adaptable in our decisions and actions whilst displaying a high degree of personal and organisational integrity, professionalism, and ethical behaviour.



## Mahi tahi

### Collaboration

We will work together to create the real sustained change needed to ensure the survival of hoiho.



## Kaitiakitaka

### Guardianship

Collectively we will work to protect hoiho and the resources that support their wellbeing including whakapapa, the natural environment and mātauraka, for the benefit of future generations.





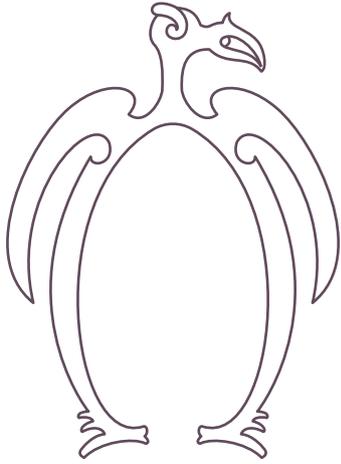


# *Kā whāika*

## *Strategic priorities*

This section of Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho sets out the strategic priorities to address the gap between where we are now (current state) and where we would like to be (future state). The section is divided into five overarching themes.

The conservation priority for hoiho is such that these themes and strategic priorities are to be advanced equally.



# *Te hauorataka, te orakataka me te whakaputaraka*

## *Health, survival and productivity*

### Te āhua o nāianeī / Current state

Hoiho are becoming increasingly stressed and are in need of rehabilitation and direct treatment to reduce mortalities from illness, injury and starvation.

Rehabilitation provides a positive contribution to hoiho conservation, but it is expensive, and resources are not always available. Direct interventions in the southern population are not feasible and may not be necessary. There is often a lack of agreement and commitment to best practice, and Kāi Tahu tikaka is not always followed in the care and treatment of hoiho.

Hoiho are increasingly susceptible to disease, particularly the northern population. Avian malaria kills hoiho and its prevalence has increased. Malaria is difficult to treat in the wild, and the vector is hard to control on a large scale. Diphtheritic stomatitis kills chicks, but the cause is unknown. Treatment can be

effective but is risky for small chicks. Long-term outcomes of disease treatments are not always known. Little information exists about disease in the southern population.

Unexplained mortality events are unpredictable and can affect large numbers of adult hoiho. Research investigations are difficult to design and analyses of events to date have been inconclusive.

The objectives of monitoring to support management of the northern population of hoiho are not always clear. There is a lack of knowledge about hoiho population and demographic parameters in parts of Rakiura, outlier islands and the southern population. Small population sizes lead to problems such as skewed sex ratio, difficulty finding mates and low genetic diversity, which threaten breeding success. To date, additional management interventions (such as translocations and genetic tools) have not been fully explored.



## Te āhua ki tūā / Future state

Kāi Tahu kawa and tikaka guides the way hoiho are cared for. Tikaka / best practice is consistently applied.

Rehabilitation is available across the geographic range of the northern population, supporting increased breeding success and survival of individual birds until the population is self-sustaining.

The disease status of the southern and northern populations of hoiho is fully understood. Deaths from malaria have been eliminated in rehabilitation facilities and minimised in the wild. Deaths are minimised from diphtheritic stomatitis. Other diseases are identified, and a timely management response is developed. The causes and

triggers for unexplained mortality events are better understood. Management responses to disease events are well coordinated and resourced.

Population monitoring supports conservation actions and provides reliable size and trend data for the northern population. A monitoring programme is in place for the southern population. New tools are available to aid monitoring, including cultural monitoring tools. The northern population is large enough to avoid “small population effects”. Additional interventions and management responses (e.g. translocations, identification of “super-breeders”) are understood, prioritised, informed by Mātauraka Māori perspectives and ready for implementation if necessary.

## Kā Whāika / Strategic priorities

1. Intervene and care for sick, injured or underweight hoiho to improve survival and breeding success.
2. Minimise the impact of disease and unexplained mortality events on hoiho.
3. Follow appropriate kawa and tikaka for treatment of all hoiho.
4. Investigate and develop additional intervention options to improve breeding success and survival.
5. Ensure monitoring programmes, including cultural monitoring tools, provide quality information to support management decisions.



# *Te marae o takaroa*

## *Marine habitat*

### Te āhua o nāianeī / Current state

When hoiho head out to sea to fish they face a range of natural and human threats.

Overlap with fisheries means that hoiho are incidentally caught as bycatch, particularly in set nets. The extent of bycatch is uncertain and relies on voluntary reporting and observer coverage. There are limited tools and practices currently available to prevent bycatch in set nets.

Changes to marine habitats and the ecosystem also impact hoiho. Drivers of marine productivity in hoiho habitat are not well understood.

Starvation events are significant in some years, but their causes are unknown. Prey may be affected by impacts to the seafloor where hoiho forage, sedimentation and run-off from land, which can affect water visibility or smother

habitats; or climate change. Fisheries, climate change and sedimentation also affect the wider ecosystem. Predation by sharks, sea lions and barracouta causes some natural mortality and injury to hoiho.

Less well known are the consequences of other forms of marine pollution, disturbance or noise, including those from marine activities. An oil spill would likely be devastating for hoiho and is a potential threat particularly due to the presence of shipping traffic moving between ports.

Current marine management practices are not well informed by Mātauraka Māori and do not consistently support mana whenua to actively practice kaitiakitaka with respect to hoiho and the marine environment.



## Te āhua ki tūā / Future state

Hoiho are able to go to sea to feed on abundant kai and return to the whenua safely and in a healthy condition. Mana whenua are actively involved in marine management planning and practices.

Effective tools and practices are in place to ensure that incidental mortality from fishing does not threaten hoiho or is eliminated in key areas. The fishing industry is actively engaged and committed to hoiho conservation.

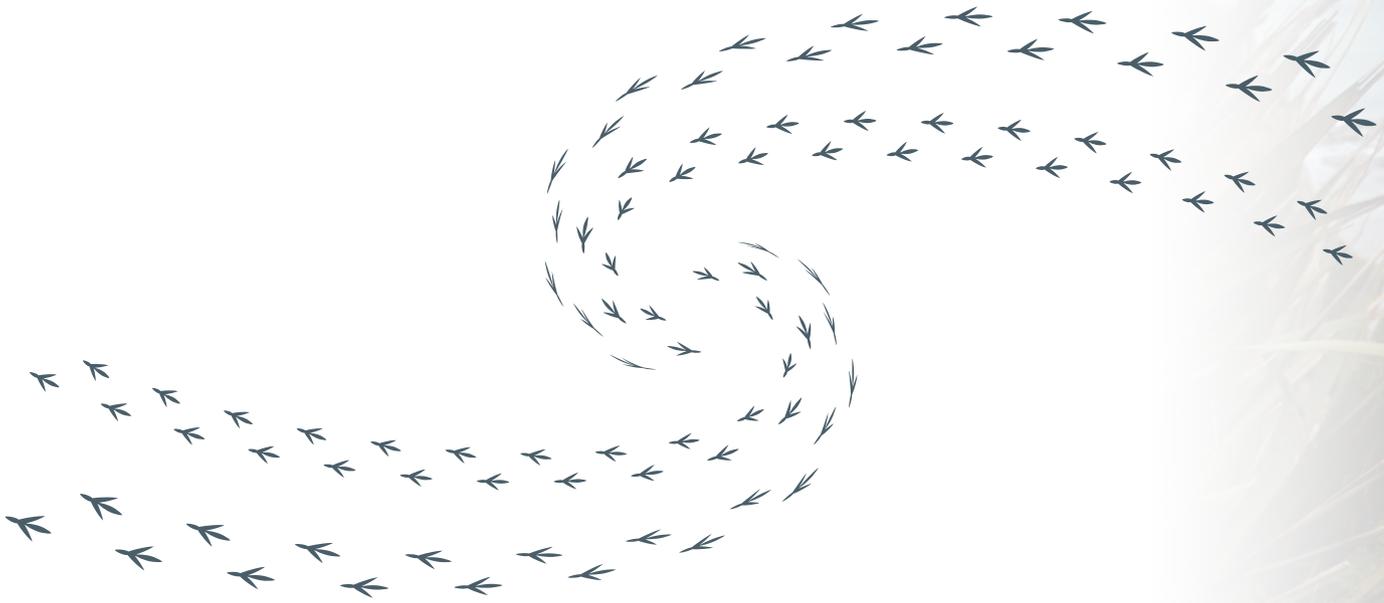
Changes to the marine ecosystem and foraging habitat, and how these impact hoiho, are better understood. Hoiho are recognised as a sentinel species for the setting of standards to reduce New Zealand's

contribution to climate change. Appropriate marine protection measures have been investigated and have been progressed to implementation to increase the food basket for hoiho. The extent of marine predation is understood and outcomes for birds requiring treatment from predator-induced injuries are improved.

The impacts of marine disturbance and noise on hoiho are understood. The potential for direct and indirect impacts of activities that cause pollution, disturbance and noise in the marine environment are avoided in the first instance and mitigated as necessary.

## Kā Whāika / Strategic priorities

6. Ensure bycatch does not threaten hoiho.
7. Protect and support marine habitats and ecosystems that nourish hoiho.
8. Ensure marine pollution, disturbance and noise do not threaten hoiho.



# *Te whakaekeka o te takata*

## *Human disturbance*

### Te āhua o nāianei / Current state

Hoiho are a private bird, but their daily activities can be disturbed by humans.

There is pressure from increasing numbers of domestic and international visitors at hoiho sites. Visitors are often unaware of appropriate tikaka and behaviour around hoiho. Close encounters cause stress and reduce breeding success. The approach to managing visitors is uncoordinated, particularly due to poor mechanisms for control, multiple landowners and managers, and inconsistent messaging between sites.

Recreational activities can disturb and stress hoiho, and risk direct harm. This includes land-based activities (e.g. horse riding, dirt biking) and access via the beach for water-based recreation. Similarly, hoiho research and management may stress birds.

The land classification at some sites does not provide adequate regulatory avenues for ensuring the conservation of hoiho. For example, hoiho are more vulnerable to a wider range of impacts on public land but receive limited protection.

Uncontrolled dogs can kill hoiho or cause stress. Inconsistent regulations regarding dog control standards (bylaws) and lack of enforcement exacerbates the problem, while dog owners often display a lack of understanding or willingness to change behaviour.

Opportunities for Kāi Tahu to be actively involved are not fully realised; neither are opportunities for customary knowledge to inform management protocols and educate visitors about hoiho as a taoka.



## Te āhua ki tūā / Future state

Hoiho are able to use their coastal habitat and live without disturbance, and tikaka is followed to ensure their privacy is respected.

Hoiho conservation takes priority over other land uses through improved land classification status for public land. Tourism and recreation are managed effectively through a coordinated precautionary approach to ensure activities do not threaten hoiho. Appropriate site-specific management responses are in place, including closures and guided-only access where necessary. Kāi Tahu are actively involved in managing tourism as kaitiaki of hoiho and ensuring tikaka and customary knowledge informs management.

Disturbance of hoiho for research and management purposes only occurs where the conservation benefit to hoiho outweighs the cost to individual birds.

Mortality of hoiho from dogs is eliminated and stress from proximity of dogs is minimised. Site-specific regulations are improved. Dog owners are aware of the potential impact of dogs on hoiho and appropriate site-specific controls for their dogs.

## Kā Whāika / Strategic priorities

9. Reduce the impact of tourism and recreation activities to ensure they do not threaten hoiho.
10. Eliminate mortality from dogs.
11. Provide opportunities for Kāi Tahu to exercise kaitiakitaka.
12. Minimise stress and disturbance from research and management activities.



# *Te nohoka ki te whenua*

## *Terrestrial habitat*

### Te āhua o nāianeī / Current state

As hoiho become increasingly threatened and less resilient, the need to optimise habitat increases.

Unguarded hoiho eggs and recently hatched chicks are vulnerable to terrestrial predators, particularly mustelids and potentially cats. Feral pigs are capable of predating chicks and adults. Weka are present on some islands around Rakiura, but the extent of predation on hoiho is unknown. Current pest control programmes at most breeding sites reduce hoiho deaths, but are uncoordinated, and methods and technology are ineffective in some areas.

Stock and wild browsers (e.g. deer, pigs, goats, possums) have access to hoiho habitat where they eat vegetation (that hoiho need for shelter) and larger animals may trample nests.

Hoiho require shade, shelter, privacy, and access to and from the sea for nesting, moulting and socialising. Many sites, particularly for the northern population, do not offer optimal habitat. Hoiho are at risk from natural events, which are exacerbated by climate change, such as erosion, flooding and fire.

Opportunities are lost for Kāi Tahu to actively practice kaitiakitaka with respect to hoiho. Customary knowledge, such as observations and monitoring by kaitiaki, is not regularly factored into decision-making.



## Te āhua ki tūā / Future state

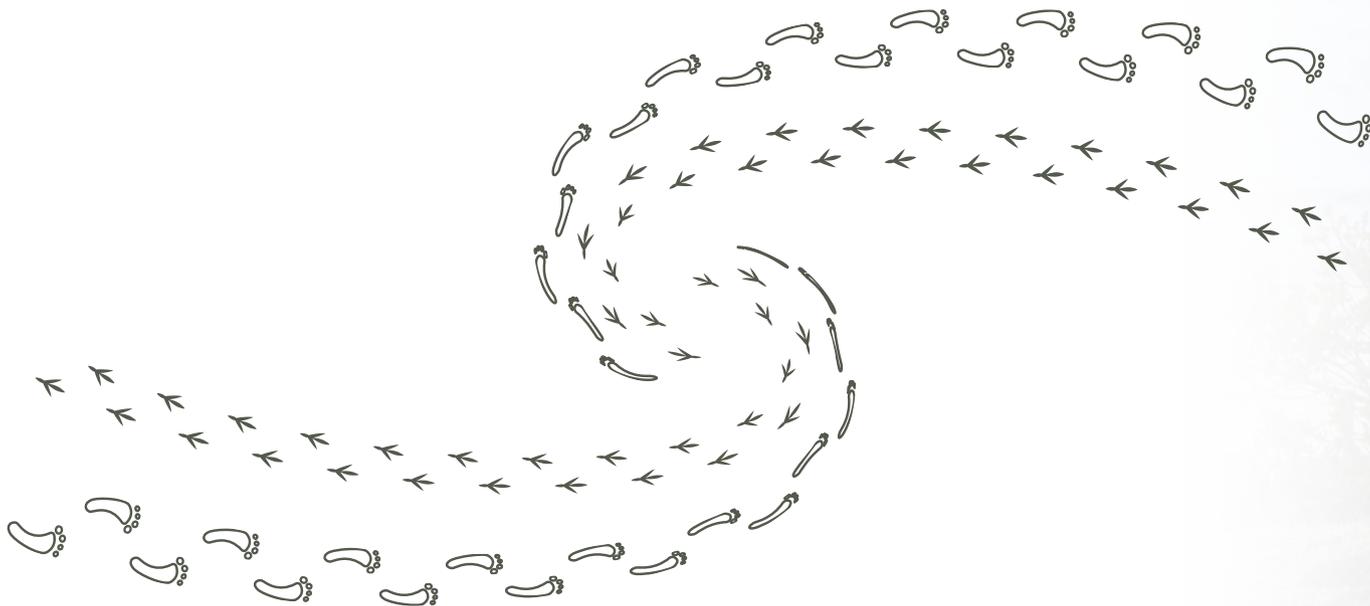
Hoiho can breed safely and populations are not threatened by predators. Mātauraka Māori and Kāi Tahu tikaka is strongly integrated into decision-making and habitat management protocols.

Increased site-specific management of terrestrial predators is occurring at an appropriate ecological scale. Predator control operations are improved and integrated with wider landscape-scale predator control. Hoiho eggs, chicks, and habitat are protected from the negative effects of stock and browsers.

Hoiho can return from the sea to nesting habitats that are shady, cool, sheltered and private, safe from predators, and have good access to and from the sea. Vegetation at nesting sites provides a buffer against warming air temperatures. Natural hazard risks to breeding sites, particularly erosion, are understood and are being actively managed.

## Kā Whāika / Strategic priorities

13. Effectively control mammalian land-based predators at hoiho breeding sites.
14. Provide habitat on land that protects hoiho and buffers against natural events and other impacts.
15. Protect hoiho and habitat from negative effects of stock and browsers.



# *Ka mahi tahi*

## *Working together*

### Te āhua o nāianei / Current state

Hoiho conservation involves a diverse range of individuals, site managers, landowners and organisations. There is a large amount of valuable energy, technical expertise, experience and commitment in the community that contributes significantly to the conservation of hoiho. The diversity of individuals and expertise also comes with challenges for communication, consistency and coordination.

Conservation management actions for hoiho require significant funding, which is often difficult to source. Short-term funding (particularly for community groups) limits the ability to plan for the long-term, and competition for limited funds creates tension between groups that need to work together.

Kāi Tahu are not consistently recognised as kaitiaki and engagement with Kāi Tahu whānau and hapū is inconsistent, resulting in limited opportunities for Kāi Tahu to contribute to decision-making or practice kaitiakitaka. Mātauraka Māori is not widely understood, acknowledged, or utilised in hoiho management.

Not all landowners are engaged in conserving hoiho on their land. As a result, knowledge is not widely shared, leading to greater uncertainty in hoiho population estimates, and opportunities for improving conservation outcomes may be missed.

Statutory documents such as regional policy statements and conservation management strategies do not always provide for hoiho conservation.

Scientific research is not consistently well tailored to inform management needs, or well-coordinated. Opportunities to collaborate across research organisations are not optimised. Management responses to new information are inconsistent, and not always timely or agile enough.

A lack of funds restricts the ability to improve, maintain and integrate data management. There are conflicting objectives between researchers and managers about the purpose of collecting data.

A lack of understanding of how to tailor public communications and regulations to incentivise positive behaviour means that people regularly put their own interests ahead of the welfare of hoiho.



## Te āhua ki tūā / Future state

Conservation work to deliver positive outcomes for hoiho is sufficiently resourced, supported and collaborative.

Kāi Tahu are consistently and actively involved in decision-making from flax roots to governance. Mātauraka Māori and tikaka are valued and incorporated into planning and conservation action.

Individuals, groups and communities are positively engaged in hoiho conservation. Knowledge is shared in a form that increases hoiho conservation outcomes.

Statutory documents reflect hoiho conservation needs, and the tools used to manage human interactions with hoiho and incentivise positive behaviour are effective.

Research is directed by the conservation needs of hoiho, informed by Kāi Tahu mātauraka and is well-coordinated with organisations working collaboratively. An adaptive management framework is established and maintained to reflect new knowledge.

The data management system is streamlined and accessible, with error-free content, and is aligned and resourced to deliver the objectives of this plan. Data is managed in a way that provides protection of ownership yet also allows for robust measurement of management effectiveness.

## Kā Whāika / Strategic priorities

16. Prioritise and support resourcing of hoiho conservation.
17. Support the delivery of hoiho conservation through effective communication and collaboration strategies.
18. Ensure Kāi Tahu is engaged in decision-making from the flax roots to governance.
19. Ensure research is strategic, well-coordinated and includes Mātauraka Māori perspectives.
20. Ensure accurate, usable and accessible data contributes to hoiho conservation.



# *Te Whakatinanataka*

## *Implementation*

### Te aka whakarauora hoiho / Hoiho recovery structure

Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho is the overarching strategy for hoiho conservation, providing direction and guidance for the four key partners and other individuals and organisations involved in hoiho conservation.

The actions necessary to achieve the strategic priorities are outlined in Te Mahere Rima Tau / the Five-Year Action Plan – a supporting document to Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho. Successful implementation of Te Mahere Rima Tau will rely on not only the efforts of the partners but also the ongoing commitment of stakeholders throughout the range of hoiho. Actions will be SMARTT (Specific, Measureable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-bound and Treaty compliant). The actions in Te Mahere Rima Tau is where the accountability of the partnership will be measured.

Additional supporting documents, typically in the form of protocols, provide detailed guidance and set the tikaka for managing specific issues such as disease response.

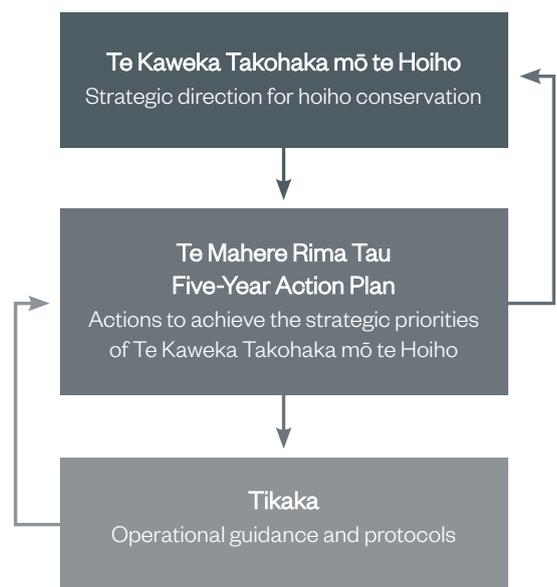


Figure 4: Diagram showing relationship between Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho and supporting documents.



### **Te Hereka / Accountability**

Guided by Kā Mātāpono / Guiding Principles, the Partners are committed to working together to champion Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho and Te Mahere Rima Tau / the Five-Year Action Plan.

A Hoiho governance framework has been established to give life to this partnership. This framework is led by the Hoiho Governance Group, consisting of representatives from each of the four partner organisations. The Hoiho Governance Group provides strategic direction for the overall hoiho recovery programme, including the implementation of Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho, and ensures coordination of work programmes across the four organisations for the benefit of hoiho. Technical support and advice is provided by the Hoiho Technical Group.

The partner organisations are also involved in other management processes that influence hoiho conservation outcomes directly and indirectly, such as the Conservation Services Programme, Predator Free 2050, National Plan of Action - seabirds and the Aquatic Environment Working Group. Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho is intended to link with these programmes to support conservation of hoiho. The strategic direction and Te Mahere Rima Tau / the Five-Year Action Plan will provide a basis for engaging and promoting an improved work programme to deliver our five, and 20-year goals for hoiho.

### **Pūtea / Funding**

Resourcing for hoiho conservation currently comes from existing work programmes of all the Partners. However, the Partners recognise that implementation of Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho will require additional resourcing for some projects. In addition to reviewing resource allocation from their organisations on an annual basis, the Partners are committed to ongoing advocacy for additional resources from other sources.

The Partners recognise the contribution of resources for hoiho conservation (including technical and cultural advice, voluntary labour and funding) from non-governmental organisations, community groups, whānau, hapū and iwi, local authorities and landowners. These resources are vital, and an objective of Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho is to ensure that improved collaboration between interested parties will enable improved outcomes for hoiho.

### **Arotakeka / Review**

Te Mahere Rima Tau / the Five-Year Action Plan that supports the implementation of Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho will be reviewed annually. The annual review cycle is illustrated in Te Mahere Rima Tau. Te Kaweka Takohaka mō te Hoiho will be reviewed in full in five years, unless significant events warrant an earlier review.

## Glossary

Cultural monitoring - is an assessment method that can identify and articulate iwi/hapū values and perspectives and can be used to track the effectiveness of incorporating, tikaka, and mātauraka Māori

Kāi Tahu takiwā – Kāi Tahu territory

Kaitiaki - Protector

Kaitiakitaka - Guardianship

Kawa - Protocol

Mana whenua – Indigenous people who hold rights over the land/authority over the land

Mana moana – Indigenous people who hold rights over the sea /authority over the sea

Mahika kai – Food harvesting and gathering practices

Mātauraka - Knowledge

Rakatirataka - Sovereignty

Taoka - Treasure

Tikaka – Custom, culture

Tīpuna – Ancestor

Whakapapa - Genealogy

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For more information:  
[www.doc.govt.nz/hoiho-recovery](http://www.doc.govt.nz/hoiho-recovery)