

Experience Calculating A.2  
“New Zealand / Department of  
Conservation”

# Institutional Arrangements

- New Zealand Department of Conservation (DOC) leading the compilation of A2 (ready for 7NR in February)
- Ministry for the Environment is leading investment into the national Ecosystem Typology, consistent with IUCN GET.
- Project underway to map NZ ecosystems map at GET level 3 (EFG - ecosystem functional group)
- Mapping is underpinning reporting for A2

# Status

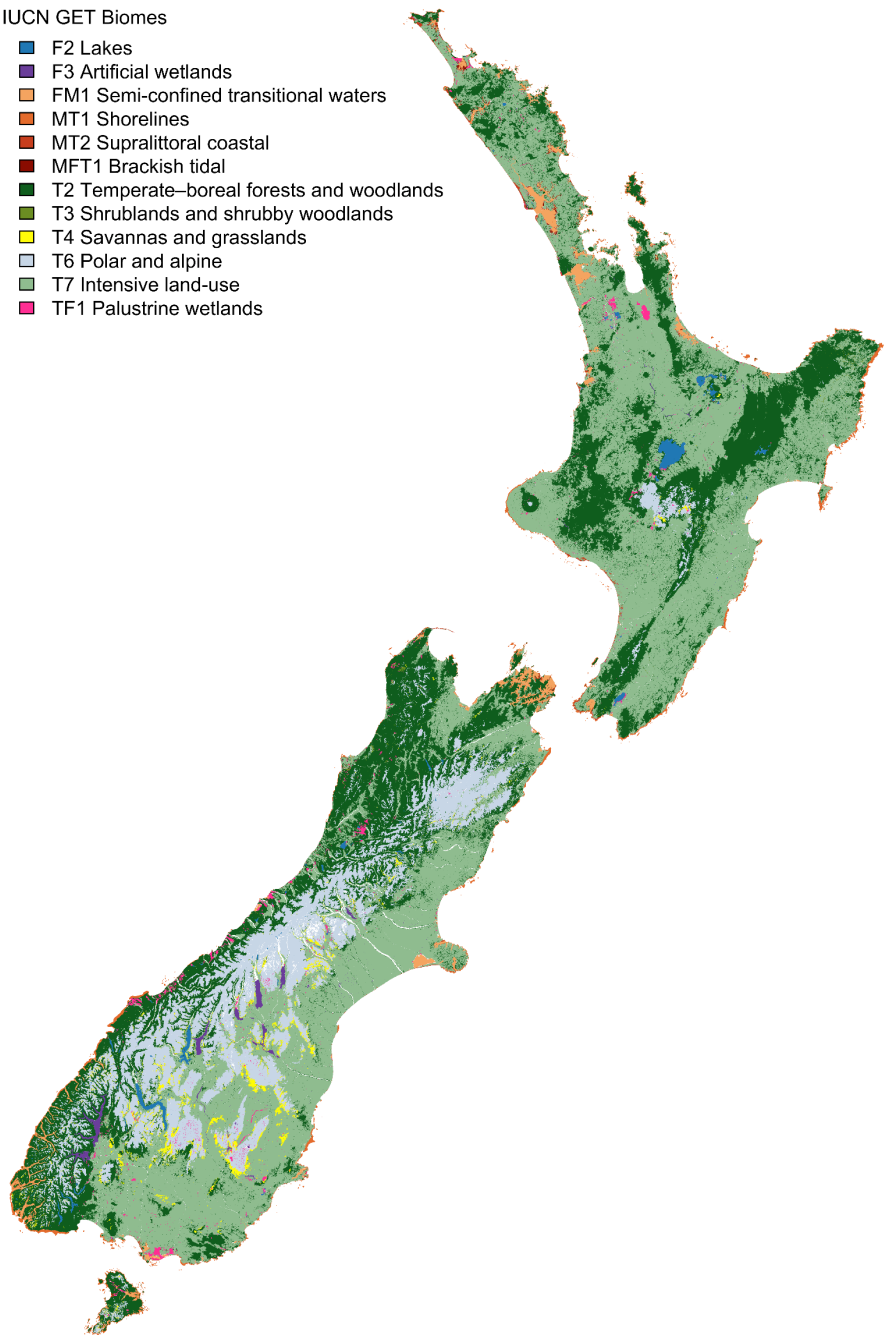
- Currently mapped to level 3 (all realms)
- Work planned over next few years to create terrestrial and wetlands National Ecosystem Typology at levels 5 and 6, with intent that this is mappable.
- New Zealand contributed to the Global Ecosystems Atlas, with a mention in the guidance document
  - Contractor mapped each IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology level 3 EFG as a raster layer, so each layer represents an ecosystem functional group – (50 ecosystem functional groups layers at 100 x 100m)
  - Maps to be available by June 2026
  - Each layer has level of fit with NZ ecosystem types using the IUCN cross-walking guidance
- The maps were used to categorise natural ecosystems according to the guidance

# Key results

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Value</b>
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	2025	hectares	35,420,949
A.2 Extent of natural ecosystems	2025	percentage	78.77%

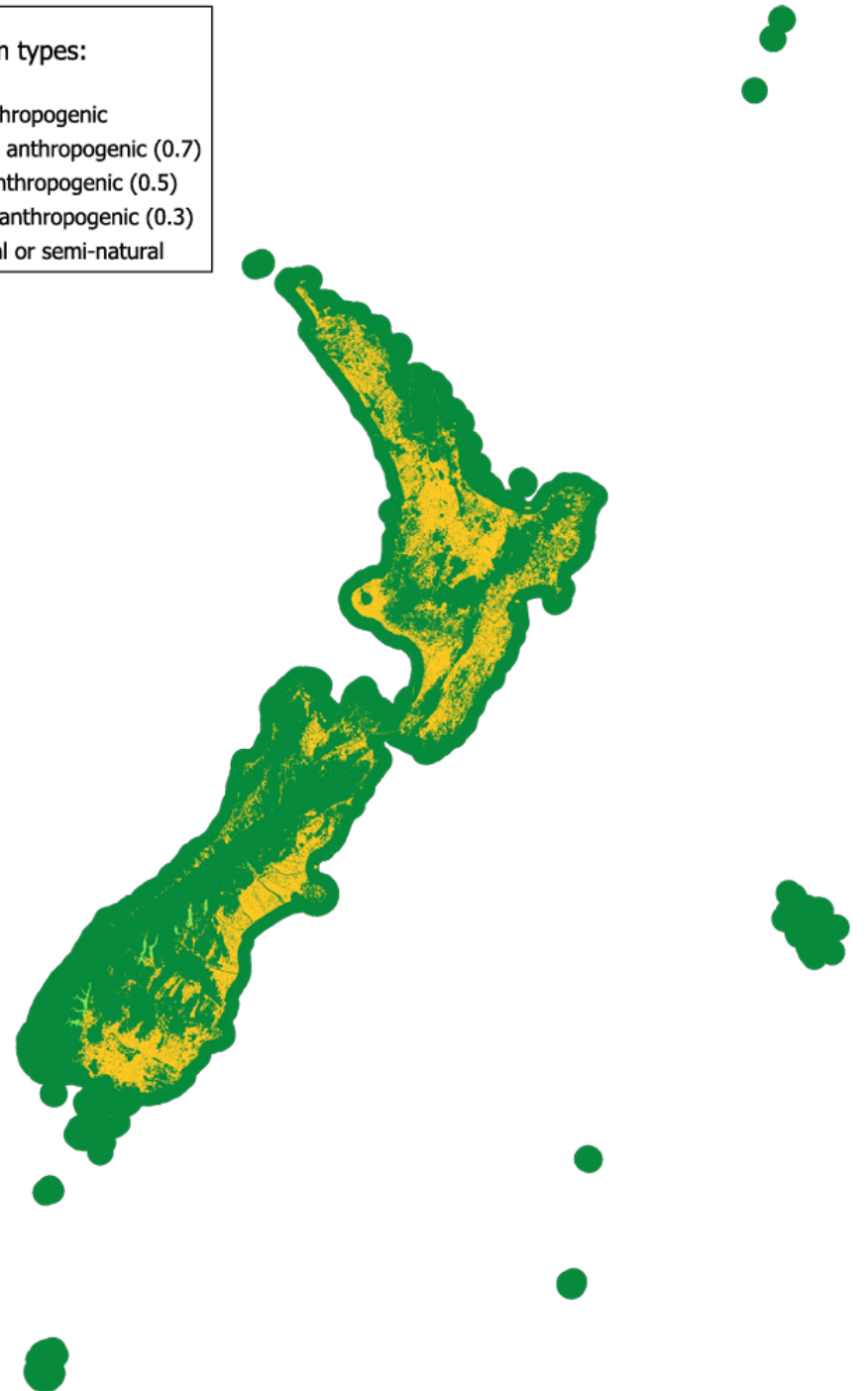
IUCN GET Biomes

- F2 Lakes
- F3 Artificial wetlands
- FM1 Semi-confined transitional waters
- MT1 Shorelines
- MT2 Supralittoral coastal
- MFT1 Brackish tidal
- T2 Temperate-boreal forests and woodlands
- T3 Shrublands and shrubby woodlands
- T4 Savannas and grasslands
- T6 Polar and alpine
- T7 Intensive land-use
- TF1 Palustrine wetlands



Ecosystem types:

- All anthropogenic
- Mostly anthropogenic (0.7)
- Half anthropogenic (0.5)
- Some anthropogenic (0.3)
- Natural or semi-natural



# Challenges and lessons learned

## Challenges

- Conceptual overlap in our crosswalks to the GET EFG: e.g. several NZ EFG cross-walked to both a GET natural and anthropogenic .
- Spatial overlap in EFG (3D) - e.g. marine sea floor, pelagic and benthic ecosystems; groundwater and terrestrial ecosystems.
- Inconsistency in assignment of “natural” and “semi-natural” definition with domestic approach in national and regional reporting of indigenous cover.

## Lessons learned

- **We would like guidance on whether/ how to include these areas in our analyses of natural ecosystem extent.**
- **We would like guidance on how to include these areas in our analyses.**
- This indicator encouraged us to produce a current ecosystem map across realms at the same time, allowing us to ensure consistency in our crosswalking and mapping approach across realms.

Experience Calculating B.1  
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# Institutional Arrangements

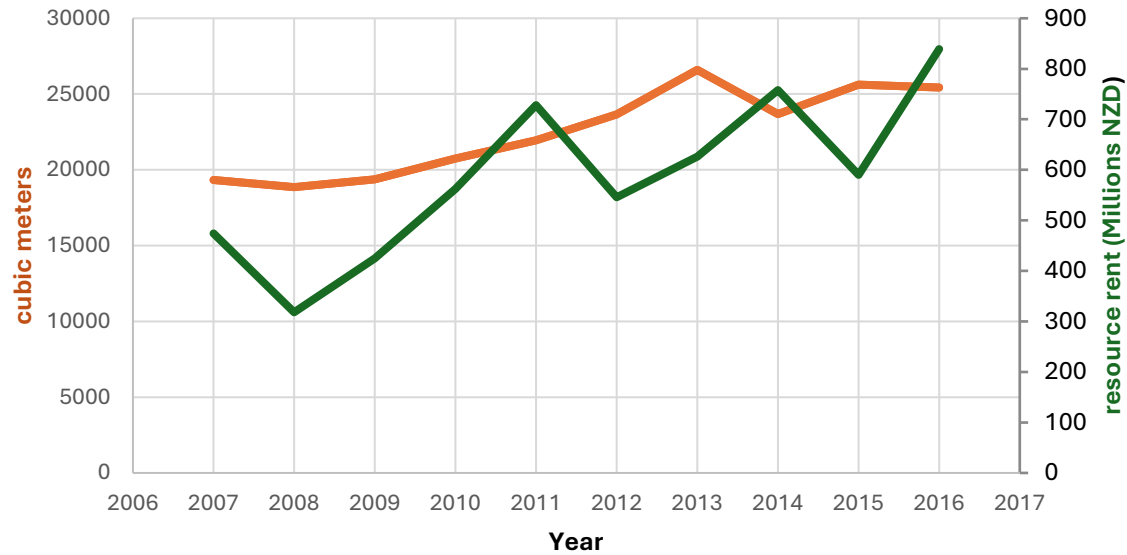
- Department of Conservation, the Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand compiled previous research information and official SEEA accounts for NZ
- Project underway to explore modelling of several ecosystem services using GET level 3 and the SEEA list of ecosystem services
- Project by MfE underway to workshop value of investigating ecosystem services valuation for various stakeholders

# Status

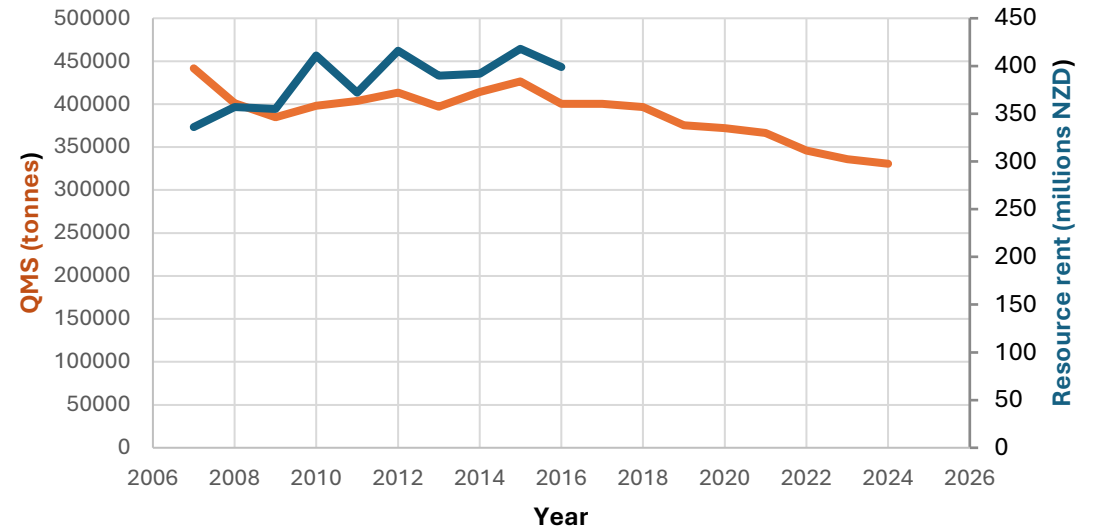
- The 7NR includes data on provisioning ecosystem services for **timber** and **wild fish** using physical and monetary accounts
- The last comprehensive ES assessment dates 2013 from a research programme
- Prioritisation of ES done by recent research 2022-23
- A project is underway, due to deliver updated monetary values and maps of key ES fo NZ, based on Invest modelling and the NZ ecosystem typology by June 2026
- Workshop on ES in march-April 2026 for stakeholder engagement

# Key results

## Cultivated forest



## Wild fish catch



# Challenges and lessons learned

## Challenges

- Difficulty in identifying which ES to report on (reliance on some research output).
- Lack of guidance on type of data to report (resource rents, physical stocks, etc).
- Lack of guidance or principles for reporting on research outputs and grey literature

## Lessons learned

- We were able to leverage past work on SEEA accounting to report on this indicator.
- uptake of SEEA is slow and hindered by lack of funding
- reporting on provisioning services is easier