



CSP RAG: Overarching plans and strategies



NPOA Seabirds

Long term objective

“New Zealand seabirds thrive without pressure from fishing related mortalities, New Zealand fishers avoid or mitigate against seabird captures and New Zealand fisheries are globally recognised as seabird friendly”

Subsidiary objectives

Practical objective: All New Zealand fishers implement current best practice mitigation measures relevant to their fishery and aim through continuous improvement to reduce and where practicable eliminate the incidental mortality of seabirds

Biological risk objective: Incidental mortality of seabirds in New Zealand fisheries is at or below a level that allows for the maintenance at a favourable conservation status or recovery to a more favourable conservation status for all New Zealand seabird populations

International objective: In areas beyond the waters under New Zealand jurisdiction, fishing fleets that overlap with New Zealand breeding seabirds use internationally accepted current best practice mitigation measures relevant to their fishery



Subsidiary objectives

Research and Development objectives:

- a) the testing and refinement of existing mitigation measures and the development of new mitigation measures results in more practical and effective mitigation options that fishers readily employ;*
- b) research and development of new observation and monitoring methods results in improved cost effective assurance that mitigation methods are being deployed effectively; and*
- c) research outputs relating to seabird biology, demography and ecology provide a robust basis for understanding and mitigating seabird incidental mortality.*



5 yr R&D objectives

- a) where existing mitigation measures are impractical or of limited effectiveness in reducing the mortality of New Zealand seabirds, new or improved mitigation measures have been sought and where identified are under development for all priority fisheries or fishing methods (e.g. those identified in paragraph 23 and via the risk assessment);*
- b) new observation and monitoring methods, especially in relation to poorly observed fisheries, are researched, developed and implemented; and*
- c) programmes of research to improve our understanding of and ability to mitigate seabird incidental mortality for at risk species are underway and key projects for very high risk species have been completed.*



Research & Monitoring

A) Research into understanding the effects of fishing-related mortality on populations of seabirds undertaken by the commercial fishing industry;

- *demographics,*
- *population trends,*
- *spatial and temporal distribution,*
- *Interactions between seabirds and fishing operations, and*
- *assessment of the risk to seabirds from fishing operations.*



Research & Monitoring



B) Research into managing fishing-related mortality of seabirds;

- *research on mitigation measures and fishing practices,*

including assessing the effectiveness of management options.

Monitoring & Research

Key areas of monitoring are:

- i) captures of seabirds through time;*
- ii) changes in risk level for a seabird population through time;*
- iii) extent and effectiveness of education and outreach;*
- iv) extent of uptake and effectiveness of the use of mitigation measures; and*
- v) NPOA-Seabirds 2013 implementation.*



Draft NPOA-Sharks

Overall Objective

“To maintain the biodiversity and the long-term viability of all New Zealand shark populations by recognising their role in marine ecosystems, ensuring that any utilisation of sharks is sustainable, and that New Zealand receives positive recognition internationally for its efforts in shark conservation and management.”



Draft NPOA-Sharks

Relevant 5 yr Objectives

1. Biodiversity and long-term viability of shark populations

Objective 1.4 Mortality of all sharks from fishing is at or below a level that allows for the maintenance at, or recovery to, a favourable stock and/or conservation status giving priority to protected species and high risk species.

Objective 1.6 Ensure adequate monitoring and data collection for all sectors (commercial, recreational and customary fishing) and that fishers actively contribute to the management and conservation of shark populations.



Draft NPOA-Sharks

Relevant 5 yr Objectives

2. Utilisation, waste reduction and the elimination of shark finning

Objective 2.1 Review and implement best practice mitigation methods, as required, in all New Zealand fisheries (commercial and non-commercial).



Draft NPOA-Sharks

Relevant 5 yr Objectives

3. Communication and education

Objective 3.2 Encourage compliance with existing regulations, implementation of best practice (including catch avoidance and correct handling), and cooperation with ongoing research among commercial and non-commercial fishers. In particular, encourage reporting of any illegal practices (especially live finning) fishers may observe.



Draft NPOA-Sharks

Relevant 5 yr Objectives

5. International engagement

Objective 5.1 New Zealand ensures that it meets its international obligations and receives positive recognition for its efforts in the conservation, protection and management of sharks through active engagement in international conservation and management agreements relevant to sharks.



Draft NPOA-Sharks

Relevant 5 yr Objectives

6. Research and Information

Objective 6.1 Ensure information collection systems and processes are sufficient to inform management of shark populations

Objective 6.2 Undertake a research programme, guided by the risk assessment framework, to increase understanding of and improve the management of shark populations.





Observer planning

Detailed coverage planning undertaken on other forums (e.g. EEFs, Fish Plan processes)

Balance priorities for both Protected Species and Fisheries Management needs

Identify information needs which can be addressed through observer collected data

These can then be fed into existing observer planning processes