

International Visitor Conservation and Tourism Levy - Investment Priorities

| | Pillars | Investment Plan Priorities | Description | Impact/Outcome |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Conservation 50% Est. \$225m over 5 years | Biodiversity ~35-40% Est. \$170m over 5 years | Increasing species management | a. More support for iconic flora and fauna recovery projects b. increased habitat preparation for threatened species recovery c. translocations of species to hedge against climate change-related loss. | The IVL will contribute to efforts to reduce/reverse the decline of indigenous biodiversity, by investing in landscapes (creating, protecting or enhancing habitat) and focussing on iconic species. These priorities are selected in view of previous government investment in other areas of conservation, supporting the IVL's broader mission to enhance natural, economic and social wellbeing. DOC is also delivering the 2018 BCBC which addresses a different set of biodiversity priorities. |
| | | Investing in regional and community partnerships | Landscape and regional scale programmes would include: a. Regional landscape projects protecting multiple endemic species b. Supporting community iwi/hapū level conservation work c. Protecting biodiversity by understanding and managing local visitor impacts | |
| | | Protecting of sensitive and ecologically valuable landscapes | a. Land purchase, protection and restoration b. Island Quarantine facilities c. Predator Free NZ projects and other terrestrial, marine and freshwater pest suppression | |
| | | Implementing supplementary actions of the National Policy Statement – Indigenous Biodiversity (NPS-IB) | Support for private landowners to identify and protect Significant Natural Areas and Highly Mobile Fauna. The NPS-IB will need to be finalised before specific programmes can be supported using the IVL (investment from 2020/21 year). | |
| | Responding to visitor pressures on conservation and the environment ~10-15% Est. \$55 m over 5 years | Understanding environmental carrying capacity and developing more effective regulatory tools for managing visitor impacts | Improving monitoring of visitors and concessions holders and associated compliance activities, improving environmental and heritage asset information to prioritise further investment. | Improves planning, enhances biodiversity, and mitigates negative impacts on indigenous species in relation to visitors. Improves visitor experience (better understanding, quality engagement and attractions), and supports DOC's role in New Zealand's cultural and historical heritage. Also protects financial return to the Crown for further investment, and the commercial interests of concessionaires. |
| | | Enhancing and protecting biodiversity, cultural heritage and visitor safety. | Improving visitor experiences to better protect natural, cultural and historic heritage; Working in partnership with tangata whenua, alongside partners and tourism sector to tell the stories of New Zealand's heritage. | |
| | | Protecting biodiversity through improved destination management | Working with tangata whenua, councils, central government agencies, communities and businesses to plan for and manage visitor and their activities. | |
| | | Protecting endangered species from smuggling and ensuring businesses operate within the rules on conservation lands and waters | Two of DOCs five national compliance priorities are impacted by or relate to visitor pressures. We propose to increase the systemic capacity and capability around: a. Illegal international trade of New Zealand's native flora and fauna, including illegally importing into New Zealand of Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) listed species. b. Compliance with all of the various permits DOC issues, with an emphasis on tourism concessions. | |

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| Tourism 50% Est. \$225m over 5 years | Tourism Strategic Infrastructure ~40-45% Est. \$200m over 5 years | National solutions to infrastructure issues | <p>Visitors and the tourism sector are supported by a range of enabling infrastructure, in many cases used by both visitors and local communities. Recent growth in visitation has placed pressure on infrastructure, which has been exacerbated where there is a lack of price signals, or linked funding.</p> <p>Actions would include design, procure and co-fund systems / infrastructure that support local revenue (user-charges, commercial opportunities, etc) and responsible camping</p> | Supports nationally consistent approach, at a scale to enable use of smart technologies and creation of supporting revenue/price signals for future, self-funded investment. Also improves co-ordination so as to reduce/mitigate impacts of decisions by one set of actors/stakeholders on another. |
| | | Destination Management planning and investment | <p>There are a number of visitor destinations in New Zealand where the outcomes for visitors, the environment and the community are at risk of decline or coming into competition due to tourism growth. A Destination Management approach can plan and invest to avoid this.</p> <p>The IVL will provide funding for the capability to coordinate and integrate planning, management and investment decisions between entities, and contribute to build, to address under-investment.</p> <p>The immediate priority regions include Milford / Piopiotahi, Mackenzie Country, Ruapehu and the Glaciers on the South Island's West Coast (based on scale of opportunity/risk, and readiness of region). Future priorities may include te Hiku / Far North, Bay of Plenty and the Southern Lakes.</p> | Addresses the coordination and planning issues identified in the Tourism Strategy at a regional level. That is, public and private organisations contribute and impact on each other at a local, regional and national level. |
| | Tourism System Capability ~5-10% Est. \$45m over 5 years | Industry data and insights | <p>The Tourism Data Domain Plan was developed with input from central and local government, and industry. We will be reviewing those and agreeing priorities and options for funding with the sector as part of an upcoming data hui. It is likely that better regional data will remain a high priority, as it is key in evaluation and decision-making across current government initiatives, and destination management (be it locally driven, or in partnership with central government).</p> | Data and insight will inform destination management, and investment decisions for both government and industry. |
| | | Workforce and Skills | <p>The Tourism Strategy identifies the need to both meet the workforce needs of the sector, and to ensure that those jobs are of high quality. The sector has taken some first steps in this area, and MBIE recommends that we build from these to create a joint approach to ensuring the tourism sector is productive and inclusive.</p> | Workforce planning to ensure quality jobs for New Zealanders, and to maintain the quality of New Zealand's tourism offering. |