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Submitted Report Exemplar

Level 3 Education for Sustainability

Achievement Standard 90831

Analyse the impact that policies have on a sustainable future

Excellence

TOTAL

08

ASSESSOR'S USE ONLY

Level 3 US90831

Analyse the impact that policies have on a sustainable future



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¹ (Web Stock, n.d.)

Executive Summary

This report looks at the validity and success of two New Zealand policies, the 'Department of Conservation Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan' (CCAAP) and the 'Conservation General Policy'. By evaluating the sustainability of these goals and determining the effectiveness of the suggested practices, we will be able to see how they contribute to a sustainable future. Our world is becoming more aware of our impacts on the environment and these policies highlight the importance of looking after the resources we have and the power and change that can be created from utilising kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga for communal benefit.

Policy One

Section 1: Introduction

Definition of Key Terms:

- Mātauranga Māori - "Māori knowledge linked to Māori identity and is considered by some as a unique part of the identity of all New Zealanders" (Ministry of the Environment, 2021).
- Kaitiakitanga- Looking after the environment.
- Manaakitanga- Caring and looking after people.
- Kaunihera Māori- A Māori council led by Māori values.
- Tikanga Māori- Māori traditions.

Introduction to Policy One:

The first policy I will be discussing is the "Department of Conservation Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan" (CCAAP). This encompasses the steps needed to reach a sustainable future and aims "To guide DOC's strategic planning and management activities for increased resilience to climate change impacts." (New Zealand Department of Conservation, 2020). The CCAAP includes strategies for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) which is under the Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019. The overall goal is to have New Zealand be carbon zero by 2050 and by using the strategies and practises in this policy, New Zealand will be able to become environmentally sustainable and achieve its goal (New Zealand Ministry of the Environment, 2021). Because this policy is only two years old there may not be much evidence relating to its current impact but I expect there will be information regarding expected impacts which I can investigate. The policy highlights the importance of Māori partnership throughout the execution of these goals. To help achieve net zero, the policy includes a five year plan (2020-2024) to bring this proposal into action. The policy encapsulates the steps needed to be taken by the Department of Conservation to achieve NZ net zero by 2050. This act provides a framework where policies like this can be made. There are three main targets of this act and policy:

- To contribute to the Paris agreement to keep climate change under 1.5 degrees celsius from pre industrial levels
- To reduce New Zealand's net emissions to zero by 2050 (excluding biogenic methane)
- For the government to provide policies and steps in which to achieve these goals

Section 2: Policy Development Process/Background

Environmental

Environmental factors are the reason this policy was created. Because of the harsh and quickening impacts of climate change, New Zealand has found the need to create policies to provide steps to reduce environmental impact. The Ministry of the Environment released an "Atmosphere and Climate" report in 2020 discussing the effects of climate change up to this point. They found that "measurements between 1972 and 2019 showed increases in the annual average temperature at 28 of 30 sites" which shows that although most New Zealand citizens have not been directly affected by climate change, the temperature has been increasing nation and world wide (Ministry of the Environment, 2020). An increase in temperature leads to occurrences such as extreme weather which cause floods, droughts and damage. In March 2019 an ex- tropical cyclone hit New Zealand, causing \$3.81 million dollars of damage in Westland alone (Ministry of the Environment, 2020). Disasters like this not only have environmental impacts but the human casualties too, heavily impact social sustainability. Incidents like these are becoming increasingly prominent in current society, portraying how unlikely a sustainable future will be for New Zealand if policies are not put in place to reduce risks and casualties. The creation of this legislation is a step towards building practices and resources to better equip the nation to reach net zero emissions by 2050 (New Zealand Ministry of the Environment, 2021).

Social

Over the years as the impacts of human industrialisation has increased, awareness of the climate and our impacts have expanded. Now with new generations growing up with climate change, it is much more of a well known and far reaching issue. In a 2019 report from The Centre of American Progress, Climate was rated as "one of the most pressing issues for Generation Z and chosen by 38% of young Americans" (Shearn, 2021). These views are also expressed in Aotearoa as "Younger and older New Zealanders are increasing their level of climate change beliefs" (Wannan, 2021). So because awareness has grown dramatically throughout the world, governments and organisations have begun to steer towards more environmental practices, using more sustainable mindsets to lead their decisions. By doing this they receive more public support meaning their companies have a higher profit, allowing the public to have a say in large scale decisions. This policy has been heavily influenced by the public's opinion and utilises their participation in building a sustainable future.

Cultural

“Numerous Māori cultural heritage sites – such as marae (meeting places) and urupā (burial grounds) – are situated in coastal low-lying areas” (Ministry of the Environment, 2021). “Of these Marae, 80% are situated in low-lying flood prone areas which places these culturally significant areas under a level of vulnerability” (Kowhai, 2022). The creation of this policy has meant that the government is addressing the severity of climate change and has now created steps in which to reduce impacts to aspects such as Māori sites that have been exposed to danger more than ever. This growing concern for the safety of these integral areas was a factor to the creation and development of this legislation. The values of kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga play a prominent role in the mindset behind the practices and guidelines of this policy. By including Te Reo translations, Māori values in Te Reo and focusing on how partnerships between the Crown and Māori lead to the success of the policy, looking after the land and people are prominent features of this report. These are core values specifically in Aotearoa as tikanga Māori is a defining feature of our country’s culture and our governing bodies need to express that.

Section 3: Discussion of Policy Implementation

Practice 1- Cultural

One of the most important aspects of this policy is the partnership between Māori and The Crown. Throughout New Zealand’s history there have been many injustices between the two parties and work has been done to build trust and friendship. The concept of a policy is a Crown introduced system but by making Māori values at the core of its development, the government was able to create a shared plan to reduce the environmental impacts, benefiting both groups. Practices like "The Crown must actively protect Māori interests retained under the Treaty as part of the promises around the right to govern" and "Both the Crown and Māori need to be well informed of the other’s interests and views." were developed in this policy to make a lasting bond between the two main governing bodies of the nation (New Zealand Department of Conservation, 2020). Climate change being a worldwide issue means its negative impacts reach everyone and so by building a system at which the diverse cultural identities of New Zealand are collaborating, this policy has a much better chance of being completed with more community support and involvement. DOC also describes that having an "ongoing collaboration with our Treaty partners is essential" which marks a big step into combining the cultures of our nation in a partnership towards a sustainable future (New Zealand Department of Conservation, 2020). We have seen the involvement of kaunihera Māori in many aspects of climate response. We read that "Māori businesses are playing a key role in Aotearoa New Zealand’s... climate change planning" (WHAITIRI, 2022). We also see the Māori Climate Commissioner Donna Awatere Huata says Aotearoa is showing "a true partnership" (Kightley, 2021). This shows the success of this policy as it carries the sustainable intent to build a Māori partnership that continues in the future.

Practice 2: Social

The policy states that "In the context of the CCAAP, the Living Standards Framework stresses the need to ensure that we adapt our management of the natural environment to remain resilient to the impacts of climate change for the benefit of the wellbeing of New Zealanders". (New Zealand Department of Conservation, 2020). Through this we can see that social sustainability is a core focus of the policy and the "wellbeing of New Zealanders" is at the forefront of their approach. They also say "the wellbeing of New Zealanders is highly dependent on sustaining natural capital or ecosystem services" (shown in the diagram below), implying that by growing the environmental sustainability of the nation, it will in turn benefit people's wellbeing (New Zealand Department of Conservation, 2020). As environmental awareness increases



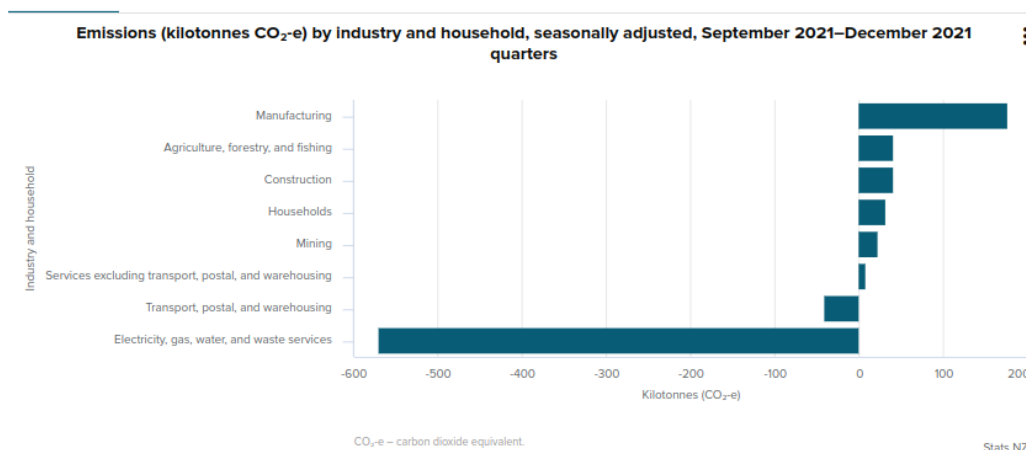
around the world, 'climate change anxiety' is of growing concern. By having strategies in place around the management and portrayal of information, the public is able to act with the policy to work towards a sustainable future- the intent of the policy, without being restricted by social stress. This section of the policy has had successful implementation in New Zealand. It influenced the increase of use of environmental practices, benefiting the wellbeing and mental health of the nation. We can see this through government released pages such as "What You Can Do" on the Ministry of the Environment's website (Ministry

Of The Environment, 2021). This page gives power to the community by suggesting environmental actions and offering affirmations in English and Te Reo, contributing to both environmental, social and cultural sustainability. It reads "E hara taku toa i te takitahi, he toa takitini, My strength is not that of a single warrior, but that of many." promoting communal change and a partnership of cultures (Ministry Of The Environment, 2021). This being released after the policy was published shows it was an influence and helps us to see one of the actions which succeeded in building not only social and environmental sustainability but cultural as well.

Practice 3- Environmental

When we read the CCAAP policy we see they aim to "Work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) to contribute to biodiversity resilience to climate change in the Pacific as required." and "Produce new guidance on dynamic adaptive pathways planning (DAPP) for adapting to climate change for: • Native ecosystems and species • Historic heritage, visitor experience and infrastructure" (New Zealand Department of Conservation, 2020). These sub-policies show how much this plan is a partnership between organisations and countries. Climate change affects every industry in the world and as we see this policy addressing environmental aid to the Pacific, it's brought to our attention that this action plan is not solely a New Zealand response, it's a partnership within and between nations to benefit the world as a whole. The intent of this policy was to increase Aotearoa's use of environmentally friendly practices to reduce the impacts of climate change. This is accomplished through the guidelines released by DOC contributing to the success of the policy through suggesting ways to restore and protect the environment, offering means to initiate international partnership against the impacts of climate change. As of now, there has been more of a focus on government change so there is sufficient legislation and steps in place to manage New

Zealand's climate response. So although behind the scenes work has been underway, by looking at the graph below it can be seen that industries such as electricity and transport have seen a decrease in CO₂ emissions from September 2021 to December 2021 (Stats NZ, 2022).



(Stats NZ, 2022)

This shows the physical actions New Zealanders are taking to reduce their impacts on climate change. Reducing 570 kilo tons of CO₂ from electricity, gas, water and waste services in NZ alone. By taking the steps of this policy to have a "strong mitigation and emissions reduction action being taken" and this is seen in the decrease of emissions in large industries (Stats NZ, 2022) (New Zealand Department of Conservation, 2020). This shows the success of the policy as it builds environmental sustainability in its impacts against climate change. These actions support the Māori mindset that 'if we look after the land, it will look after us'. By using this attitude New Zealand is able to make changes that support the cultural ideas of our nation; using kaitiakitanga to preserve the land while looking after the people.

Section 4: Conclusion

Cultural sustainability has been impacted by this policy as we see Marae tree planting initiatives taking place. Earlier this year 11,630 plants were planted at Whakatiwai and Waharau Regional Parks. Iwi leading planting projects is a great action that partners cultural and environmental sustainability. Because many Māori values like manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga link to looking after people and the environment, we see strong overlap between traditional customs and the country's goals. As Māori culture becomes an increasingly integral part of government and public activity, Aotearoa will become a more community focused nation, moving towards a more sustainable future.

In the short term, money has been and is needed to be used to support environmental programs and processes. This does mean that although there is expenditure required for these projects, in the long term money will be saved on casualties linked to climate change. By investing in environmentally friendly alternatives, New Zealand is able to reduce the impacts of climate change and avoid large-scale damage, crop failure and increasing health problems from the global increase in temperature. So this policy encourages economic sustainability through the investment of money and time into conservative sustainable practices, offering short term compromises to reduce long term harm.

This policy has a long term plan that by 2050, New Zealand will have zero emissions (apart from biogenic methane). It is hard to gauge if it is on track for this to be accomplished because the policy is only two years old so under 7% through the timeline. The short term goals for this year consist of government agencies finalising legislation which makes it difficult to determine whether the plan is being upheld so far. But when we look over the projects started after the policy was published, we can see that it did influence the design and creation of these programs which points towards New Zealand becoming closer to carbon zero and contributing to the Paris agreement. The first five year plan of the policy was slow paced which does limit its potential benefit to building a sustainable future. Some more practical steps would have added to the effectiveness of the legislation and helped include the public and external organisations to start the process of conserving and protecting targeted sectors of the nation. When we read the third aim to “provide policies and steps in which to achieve these goals” we can definitely say that this CCAAP report is accomplishing this (New Zealand Department of Conservation, 2020). Through the increased encouragement of Māori and public participation we can see the social and cultural benefits of this policy as it builds sustainability in these areas. The focus of this policy is to build environmental sustainability and reduce the impacts of climate change so by also making long lasting impacts in social, cultural and economic sectors, we can see the achievement of this aim and how it is on its way to accomplish the larger two goals.

Policy Two

Section 1: Introduction

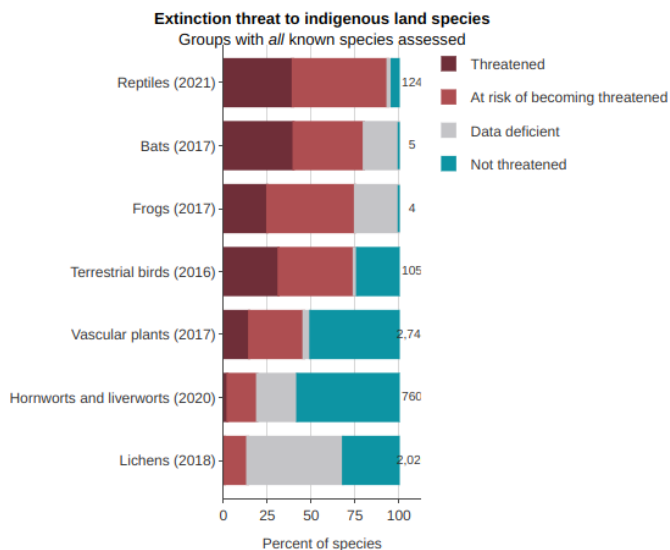
Definition of Key Terms:

- Indegenous- Occurring naturally in a certain area
- Manaaki- Looking after and supporting one another.
- Wairuatanga- The inherent connection to the land.

Introduction to Policy Two:

The "Conservation General Policy" highlights the steps and goals related to conservation in New Zealand. The aim of this policy is to “establish a strategic framework for action to conserve and sustainably use and manage New Zealand’s biodiversity with a primary focus on indigenous biodiversity” (Department of Conservation New Zealand, 2005, 11). It also addresses the relationship and partnership between the tangata whenua and Crown, aiming to build strong connections to conserve New Zealand’s environment. The Conservation Act of 1987 provided passages addressing conservation in which this legislation was first envisioned. This policy was published in 2005 so there will be enough information to conclude its effects on sustainability. Throughout this legislation there are details regarding the influence of Māori culture on its stages of development. This is a great feature in this report and one that will be focused on. There are many sections and focuses in this policy around pest control, native species survival and marine reserves. This report will look into sections of these topics and unpack their relations to sustainability.

Environmental



(NZ Stats, 2021)

As the people of Aotearoa have been expanding industrial and residential sites, environmental impacts have been increasing. As a result of population growth, more resources are being used to cater for the needs of the nation. When we look at the graph to the left we can see that nearly 40% of indigenous reptiles in New Zealand are considered threatened and over 50% are at risk of being so (NZ Stats, 2021). These are deeply troubling numbers as as the rate of species survival is decreasing, an expected 72% of indigenous reptiles is expected to decline in

New Zealand in the future (NZ Stats, 2021). This policy was developed to help decrease this species loss, especially supporting the success of indigenous organisms. Conservation will allow Aotearoa to support flora and fauna by following the steps and practices described in this policy. Factors like depleting native and indigenous species and increasing pest numbers has forced New Zealand to rethink its conservation practises to take care of these crucial species. If people were not to change their unsustainable practices, species would go extinct which would leave gaps in the environment's ecosystems, causing irreversible environmental damage. By increasing pest control, exotic plant weeding and protection of vulnerable species, the guidelines of the policy will act towards providing a sustainable future for Aotearoa's wildlife.

Social

In the current climate, people are more aware of the necessity to conserve the environment. The fact that everything is so heavily interwoven together means that people need to preserve every part of the environment to uphold social and economic sustainability. Mental health is becoming an increasingly more spoken topic around the world but with New Zealand having especially high mental health rate, there is a lot to do to better support New Zealanders. As seen on the annual Ministry of Health nationwide survey there was an increase in physiological stress from 7.5% in 2020 to 9.6% in 2021 (Ministry of Health NZ, n.d.). We also read that about 1 in 4 New Zealanders experience an anxiety disorder at some point in their life (Garrett & Fernando, 2019). Much of these stresses are linked to environmental issues, climate change being a main focus. This policy aims to use conservative practices to build sustainability which would reduce mental stresses relating to environmental uncertainty. Currently with social media, problems of the world are accessible and easy to focus on. This played a role in the development of the policy as it was created with the public and social issues in mind. By DOC partnering with organisations like Forest and Bird and Greenpeace, people are able to see the impacts of this policy and processes linked to its success.

Physical health is also discussed in this policy, stating if the steps were not taken to conserve the environment there would be an increase in "Warmer summers [which] can increase heat stress (an inability to get rid of excess heat), [which] has serious health implications" (Ministry of the Environment, 2020). This policy does explore its impact on social sustainability and aims to help move our country in a direction that will support the health of the people. "Manaaki" is a Māori concept used in the report and means to show support and care for others. This builds on the social wellbeing of the country and was an important factor to the development of this legislation. New Zealand in particular has poor mental health rates but through the use of this policy, the public are able to see the steps they can take to build a sustainable future making them feel more comfortable with their position in nation wide change. By having this information collated and layed out in an easy to understand structure, the government enables people to contribute towards building a sustainable future.

Economic

The tourism motto "100% pure New Zealand" creates the lense the nation wants the world to see Aotearoa through. Having clean spaces, clean energy and clean landscapes appeals to the public, increasing economic health (Tourism NZ, n.d.). Conservation plays a big part in sustaining this profile, maintaining environmental factors to lead towards an economically sustainable future. By participating in conservsative practises, New Zealand has a drawing card, incentivising tourists to come to our "green" country and support our diverse culture and sustainable land (Rutherford, n.d.). From 2019, tourism had brought in a total of \$40.9 billion dollars into New Zealand's economy (New Zealand Government, 2019). This is a huge contributor to the economic flow of Aotearoa, contributing over 20% to the total exports of goods (New Zealand Government, 2019). But these eco-friendly alternatives do come with a price. The extra cost of sustainable products is dearer than those that are cheaply and poorly made, but where there is short term investment there is long term benefit. By investing in environmentally friendly alternatives, New Zealand is able to preserve its natural features, the drawing cards for international sales, leading towards an environmentally and economically sustainable future. Because of the focus on conservation, this policy was developed with tourism and economic impacts in mind. Aiming to get a balance between eco-friendly practices and investing conservative amounts of money and time into it. This policy helps highlight the steps that can be taken which work within those boundaries, sharing manageable steps to work towards a sustainable future.

Section 3: Discussion of Policy Implementation

Practice 1- Cultural

In the policy we read "Relationships will be sought and maintained with tangata whenua to enhance conservation. These relationships should be based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect" and "Tangata whenua will be consulted when statutory planning documents are being developed. Information will be made available to facilitate their contributions." (Department of Conservation New Zealand, 2005, 16). By including these practices of working closely with tangata whenua we can see the importance of

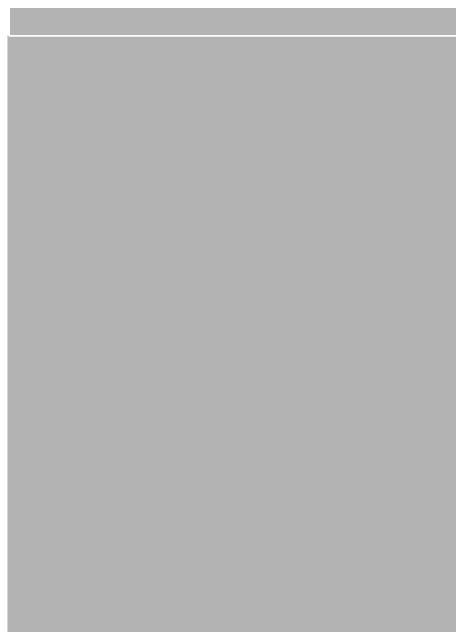
Māori partnership to this action. Because Aotearoa consists of a diverse cultural population, large scale decisions and plans like the 'Conservation Act Policy' need to support this. With the focus of government and public decisions on the voice and mindset of tangata whenua, this policy holds a deeper connection within our country and will be a longer lasting piece of legislation. This policy aimed to involve Māori views and values in the decision making and execution of this plan and by specifically stating that "tangata whenua involvement and participation in conservation... will be encouraged", it reinstates the goal to "establish... framework... to conserve... and manage New Zealand's biodiversity" (Department of Conservation New Zealand, 2005, 16, 11). We see the success of this policy in a cultural sense as we read Te-Wainuiarua Poa's report about their experience with the Ministry of the Environment. In her experience "government agencies... honour our unique relationship with the environment [which] has given me hope for the future" (Poa, 2020). She also says that "Māori words like "manaakitanga and kaitiakitanga are all used" in the core of environmental management and "values and practices distinctive to a Māori worldview" are used and embraced in the Environmental Protection Authority (Poa, 2020). This shows the real life implementation of this policy and how governmental change is occurring to embrace the values and mindset of New Zealand, creating a more culturally represented and celebrated nation for future generations.

Practice 2- Social

We also see how this policy focuses on the importance of community involvement. They state that "Relationships should be developed with people and organisations interested in public conservation lands and waters, to enhance conservation. These relationships should be based on mutual good faith, cooperation and respect." (Department of Conservation New Zealand, 2005, 18). This policy is integral to achieve the aims of this plan. By "encourag[ing].. people and organisations.. to participate in conservation" New Zealand is able to accomplish large scale and long lasting change. This involvement of the public is relevant to the intent of the policy as its purpose is to create a way to conserve Aotearoa's natural resources which can only be done through the unity of the people. Including specific steps to encourage public involvement allows this policy to have much further reach to the lives of New Zealanders and makes the policy less solely about the decisions made in government but the physical actions of getting groups together to achieve these goals. We have seen the success of this policy as we look at the many partners DOC has worked with to grow conservation practices in New Zealand. Supporting environmental partners such as "Forest and Bird" and "Trees That Count" have worked with DOC to increase restorative efforts towards native trees and animals (Department of Conservation, n.d.). They have also partnered up with national organisations such as "Genesis" and "Fonterra" to help guide them towards more eco-friendly ways to run their businesses (Department of Conservation, n.d.). This work with other companies and organisations backs up the policy of "encouraging people to participate in conservation" and also by "stay[ing] in close contact with Māori communities", they are able to include more tikanga values linked strongly to conservation (Department of Conservation, n.d.). It is great to see the real life implications of this policy and how its success not only with businesses but with iwi and hapū to achieve environmental goals as a united nation. This helps build social sustainability by creating long lasting relationships between organisations and by combining efforts, they are able to make larger changes that lead to the growth of environmental sustainability in NZ.

Practice 3- Environmental and Cultural

Another section of the policy states that "Restoration of habitats and ecosystems should use locally sourced indigenous species except where the presence of introduced species is required for the preservation of indigenous species or is consistent with the purposes for which the land is held." (Department of Conservation New Zealand, 2005, 21) This policy encapsulates all aspects of sustainability as it links to restoring ecosystems which is the basis of their report, but also striving to support and include indigenous species where possible. This links to cultural sustainability as it follows the Māori mindset of conserving and respecting the environment, taking only what you need and returning materials back to where they came from. By using this mindset, people are able to restore and protect habitats and ecosystems, leading New Zealand towards a more sustainable future. We have begun to see this policy coming into action as DOC increases pest control to remove introduced species and increased native planting and animal protection. In



2014 DOC had a successful pest control program in the Catlins (South Island). They treated 47,000 ha of forest with aerial 1080, aiming to remove much of the introduced pest population and provide the native species a better chance at survival. This action occurred after the policy was released and by working within its guidelines, it was an effective operation with rat numbers decreasing from 14%- 18% to undetectable levels and possum numbers decreasing from 3% to 0.17%- 0.33% (Department of Conservation, 2014). "DOC Conservation Services Manager David Agnew says monitoring results show that mōhua (Picture to the left) have increased to the highest level recorded" (Department of Conservation, 2014). This section of the policy was a success as it accomplishes the goal to "conserve ... and manage New Zealand's biodiversity with a primary focus on indigenous biodiversity" (Department of Conservation New Zealand, 2005, 11). By

supporting the survival of indigenous species, DOC is able to build environmental sustainability and by protecting threatened populations, they are now able to promote growth for the future. Many species like the mōhua hold strong significance in Māori culture. The cultural values of kaitiakitanga- "to conserve the environment" and wairuatanga- "the inherent connection to the land" correspond strongly to the policy and actions (Auckland Council, n.d.). So by using these attitudes to lead the conservation response, DOC is able to steer New Zealand towards a sustainable future.

Section 4: Conclusion

By implementing this policy, the angle New Zealand approaches conservation has shifted to one of deeper understanding and acceptance of the cultural diversity of the country. Aotearoa now has a more comprehensive framework to build conservative actions around, benefiting environmental, social and cultural sustainability. As the efforts to support vulnerable species increases, this policy enables the government and organisations to take large scale action that maximises social and cultural sustainability.

Currently there are 55 conservation projects in New Zealand, many of which are managed under the regulations of the policy. These programs help protect and restore biodiversity- the goal of this policy (Department of Conservation, n.d.). So as environmental actions are organised and executed under these regulations, conservative projects like pest control and species protection programs can provide restorative practices to the threatened areas of New Zealand's environment, better supporting it for future generations. The policy also supports the public by encouraging inclusion and participation. From 2014, DOC has been providing monetary support for community led projects. This occurred after the policy was released, showing it played a role in increasing public involvement. "More than \$33 million has been awarded to over 600 different conservation projects in the first five DOC Community Fund funding rounds" (Sage, 2020). This expresses the dedication the Department of Conservation has towards the success of this policy and how social aspects of conservation are growing and leading to a more sustainable future.

By making Māori values a significant part of this report it shows the investment the government has in supporting this culture in their work. This builds cultural sustainability as it starts to change people's mindsets about Te Reo's importance in their lives and helps New Zealand discover and use the values that define the country's culture. Now as younger generations are growing up with these new policies active in the community, they are able to see the significance of Māori culture, increasing the outreach and sustainability of the culture. Earlier this year "six conservation projects, including several led by Māori, have received funding boosts for 'jobs for nature' across Canterbury." (Te Ao - Māori News, 2022). This shows the dedication the government has to conserve the environment and Māori culture by combining the two to contribute to a more sustainable future. "Conservation Minister Kiritapu Allan says the projects which will receive \$12.64 million in funding will provide employment opportunities for more than 70 people." (Te Ao - Māori News, 2022). This also benefits social sustainability by creating jobs.

The guidelines created by this policy encourage projects like this to happen, leading to the faster accomplishment of its intended goal to "conserve and sustainably use and manage New Zealand's biodiversity with a primary focus on indigenous biodiversity". As this policy has created steps in which to achieve environmental restoration, it has and is continuing to execute its intended outcome. This policy has contributed to build a sustainable future through the increase in conservative activities and involvement of public and Māori views, developing many aspects of sustainability in Aotearoa.

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Excellence Exemplar 2022

Subject	Education for Sustainability		Standard	90831	Total score	08
Q	Grade score	Annotation				
1	E8	<p>The candidate has provided sufficient evidence to meet E8 requirements in this response. The critical analysis included a comprehensive discussion on the ability of both policies to achieve their intent. The analysis also provided insightful conclusions regarding the extent to which both policies achieve a sustainable future.</p> <p>Overall, this response included comprehensive analysis, demonstration of insight, and meaningful integration of Māori concepts, culminating in an effective critical analysis of the successes and failures of the policies discussed.</p>				