

Theme and strategic areas

Outputs

Outcomes

Short (2021)

Medium (2022)

Long (2024)



Future landscapes aim for future landscapes that contain mosaics of land use that are more resilient, healthy and prosperous than today

<p>1. Be able to see what diversity is possible and match land use to what it is suitable for</p>	<p>1.1 Productive potential quantified of most prospective and existing land use practices 1.2 Land use suitability (LUS) tools are nationally tested, modified and verified 1.2 Issues and opportunities identified for target catchments 1.3 Visualisation tool developed to provide land managers and policy agents with land use options to deliver wellbeings via value chains and transition pathways</p>	<p>More farmer groups, communities and industry groups recognise the need to adopt sustainable land use practices</p>	<p>A greater number of change agents are using our concepts to help diversify landscapes for greater wellbeing</p>	<p>A diverse mosaic of land uses delivers better economic, environmental, social and cultural results than the current mix of land uses</p>
<p>2. Understand and model the management of land and water quality</p>	<p>2.1 Knowledge on land and water spatial and temporal processes inform LUS tools 2.2 Openly available interoperable modelling tools and data to enable land managers and policy agents to determine impacts of land use options</p>	<p>Data gaps are identified and help facilitate an accepted approach to the management and modelling of land and water quality</p>	<p>Better understanding and certainty of modelling outputs is being cited as evidence for land use change</p>	<p>Individuals and communities have the understanding and tools they need to achieve good land and water quality.</p>
<p>3. Provide the novel production systems (NPS) that use healthy land and water to generate high-value products</p>	<p>3.1 NPS assessed against criteria related to value chains, and land and water quality 3.2 Knowledge of the soil to human microbiome and advanced data analytics generate highly efficient NPS 3.3 The performance of stakeholder-led NPS identified (inc. biological etc)</p>	<p>The wellbeings produced from novel production systems are more highly valued than existing land uses</p>	<p>Novel production systems are promoted across sectors to achieve greater wellbeing</p>	<p>New Zealand farmers produce a diversity of food and non-food products that they, their community and consumers value</p>

Incentives for change aim for NZ primary producers to be well-rewarded for producing high-value products in sustainable ways

<p>4. Capture and share with the producers more of the value consumers associate with our products</p>	<p>4.1 International drivers of consumer preferences are quantified relative to domestic issues and sustainably produced NZ products 4.2 Tool to assess, authenticate & trace sustainability attributes of NZ products by market 4.3 Agribusinesses identified that are willing and have the means to change 4.4 Market-orientated collaborative value chain rewards sustainable land use practices</p>	<p>The value chain is recognised in strategies as a means to improve wellbeings</p>	<p>Value chains are adjusting to capture more reward for sustainably produced products</p>	<p>New Zealand is producing high-value products across all sectors that capture and share more value from consumers to producers</p>
<p>5. Increase and share value based on mechanisms that reward sustainable land use and high-value products</p>	<p>5.1 Incentives for land use practice change compared (e.g. payments for ecosystem services, permits, donations, capital gains, regulation, non-monetary) 5.2 Key attributes of existing industry schemes for rewarding good practices mapped</p>	<p>The key attributes in existing schemes to reward sustainable land use are recognised</p>	<p>Attributes that capture and reward sustainable land use practices are incorporated into industry</p>	<p>Agribusiness schemes play a key role in improving New Zealand's social, cultural and environmental footprint</p>
<p>6. Enable communities to identify and adopt sustainable land use practices</p>	<p>6.1 Identify and quantify the attributes of sustainable land use practices 6.2 On line register of sustainable land use actions 6.3 Synergies identified between register of actions, incentive schemes and farm environment plans.</p>	<p>Sustainable land use practices are known and agreed among agribusiness and regional councils</p>	<p>Increasing number of groups and individuals are using sustainable land use practices to increase wellbeings</p>	<p>Sustainable practices are the norm in primary production</p>

Capacity for transition aims to understand what it will take, and have the tools to help us, transition to resilient, healthy and prosperous futures

<p>7. Increase our social capital so that we can have well informed debate about alternative futures</p>	<p>7.1 Metrics of social licence to operate are known 7.2 Efficient engagement processes that improve trust</p>	<p>A common language is used to express social licence to operate by groups from catchment to regional and national scale</p>	<p>Stronger community networks characterised by trust and reciprocity</p>	<p>An increased number of urban and rural people understand how land and water issues can be addressed</p>
<p>8. Act as kaitiaki, being responsible for our actions within enterprises, in a catchment and beyond</p>	<p>8.1 Business models developed to promote wider sense of ownership in land use decisions 8.2 Individuals and groups in policy, business and governance models that aim to share wellbeings retain their identity in value chains across spatial scales</p>	<p>Increased number of catchment groups, businesses, NGOs are expressing long-term sustainability goals</p>	<p>Increased sense of collective accountability and commitment of effort for the common good</p>	<p>There is more evidence of kaitiakitanga leading to improved environmental outcomes</p>
<p>9. Manage pressures and remove the barriers to a transition</p>	<p>9.1 Trade-offs in alleviating pressures or, barriers are quantified 9.2 Measures of technological, capability, regulatory, market and social readiness of NPS and value chain known</p>	<p>Novel production systems are recognised as part of a mosaic of enterprises that generate improved wellbeings over monocultures</p>	<p>Stakeholders express confidence in a pathway to change at a large scale</p>	<p>New Zealand primary enterprises are able to manage pressures collectively and better than their international competitors</p>