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In the News

So in case you missed it, here are some snippets of environmental news since the last newsletter.

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Editorial: 2015 = Changes to the RMA

By Craig Redmond

Has the government finally found a reason to reform the RMA? Reforming the RMA has been on the agenda since taking office as stated in the National Party Building a Blue Green Future policy paper (<http://bluegreens.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/BGSFutureDiscussion.pdf>). In 2014 changes to the principles of the act were shunned by the Maori Party and United Future (who was aiming for the middle New Zealand green vote) parties leaving National short on the numbers to pass the reforms.

Since the election the housing debate has only got hotter, and Nick Smith combining his Environment and Housing ministerial roles has announced sweeping changes to the RMA in the name of affordable housing (download your copy here -

<http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/informationreleases/housing/planningrules>).

Interestingly Len Brown, the lame duck mayor of Auckland initially was supporting the reforms announced by Minister Smith only to realise that if the RMA doesn't require developers to provide publicly desired infrastructure. If the developers don't supply this the council will be pressured to supply through already under pressure rates.

So depending upon what happens with Mike Sabin (current MP for Northland), the Government with the support of Epsom has the numbers in the house to pass the reforms.

So what can we expect? Well if they haven't modified the previous proposals outlined in *Improving our Resource Management System* (Feb 2013) (<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/improving-our-resource-management-system-discussion-document.pdf>) that were heavily criticised by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (<http://www.pce.parliament.nz/assets/Uploads/PCE-MfE-RMA-DiscussionDocumentfinal.pdf>) and other leading figures, then we are likely to have protests down Queen Street, Lambton Quay and Colombo.....(mmmm Christchurch in an ironic twist of fate might be better off protesting down one of their many suburban malls).

I for one will be watching the reforms process with keen interest.

Changing Conversations, Changing Outcomes?

By Heike Schiele

Freshwater management has become very topical in New Zealand due to perceived scarcity in some regions and competing views on water rights, uses and management regimes. Can we change outcomes in freshwater management by changing conversations? This question presented itself during the action planning process for the Manawatu River Leaders' Forum in 2010/11. Maori and non-Maori stakeholder groups had very different perceptions of the extent to which the voice of Maori had been heard during the process..

Three aspects of how stakeholders engage with each other in ways which are likely to influence outcomes were explored in a PhD research project undertaken by Heike Schiele (MEIANZ) between 2011 and 2014.

How we listen

The first aspect concerns how participants listen to each other. Are they merely receiving information, testing content against their expectations, discarding that that does not fit? Are they engaging in debate from firm, potentially diametrically opposed positions? Do they reflect on what is being said and are they prepared to change their positions based on these reflections? Are they able to connect on a deeper level that can lead to new insights and innovations altogether?

How we approach the management of freshwater

The second aspect considers whether participants approach freshwater management from a paradigm of problem solving or a paradigm of creating new realities. While the former tends to limit solutions to approaches aimed at fixing what is perceived to be wrong, the latter allows the participants to appreciate what is right and to create a vision of what might be possible. Participants are thus challenged to move beyond sustainability and towards enhancement.

How we perceive our place in the world

The third aspect addressed in the research was how participants in the management process understand the world and their place in it. Are human beings masters over nature with the right to shape and re-engineer complex ecosystems to their sole benefit? Or are humans part of nature and therefore need to match their rights with responsibilities to the rest of the natural world? Can we accept the view that a river or stream is a

living being in its own right - or at least to acknowledge the life- giving capacity of water and the need to enhance rather than reduce this capacity?

The research undertaken by Heike suggests that awareness of these different aspects and ways of seeing the world can change conversations and thus outcomes..

On 20 November 2014, Heike Schiele, member of the EIANZ Wellington branch, shared some insights from her PhD research: The Voice of Maori in Integrated Freshwater Management - A Case Study from the Manawatu. The research was nested in the Integrated Freshwater Solutions Project (www.ifs.org.nz) conducted by Ecological Economics Research NZ and supported by Te Kauru Eastern Manawatu River Hapu Collective, Rangitane of Manawatu, Ngati Kauwhata/Taiao Raukawa and Muaupoko Tribal Authority. The research was funded by the Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment. The presentation will be offered to members in Auckland and Christchurch later in 2015.

Gross National Happiness – sustainable development in Bhutan

By Dr Judith Roper-Lindsay

In October 2014, I visited Bhutan (Druk Yul, the Land of the Dragon) for just two weeks, to experience the landscapes, culture and way of life of this small Himalayan kingdom, squeezed between India and Tibet/China. It has a population of less than 750,000 people living in an area of 46,500 sq km (about one third the size of the South Island); 90,000 people live in the capital, Thimphu.

Bhutan's northern boundary lies along the Himalayas, with peaks over 7,000m, including the world's highest unclimbed peak, the sacred Gangkhar Puensum (unclimbed because no mountaineering is permitted on any peaks over 6,000m in Bhutan). The southern boundary with India lies around 100masl, running through luxuriant jungles, forests, and wetlands in wildlife reserves. The landscape of much of the interior of the country is steep foothills clad in pine and rhododendron forests and dissected by swiftly flowing, glacier-fed rivers and streams; rice and vegetables are cultivated around scattered farms and villages.



The country has a high level of biological diversity; the varied habitats support species as diverse as snow leopards, takin, pandas and blue sheep in the mountains and tigers, elephants, rhinoceros, hornbills and golden langur in the lowlands.

Throughout its early history Bhutan had many battles with Tibeto-Mongolian armies (defending the valleys with high fortresses or “dzongs”). More recently there were skirmishes with the British Raj, but the country remained uncolonised and governed under a dual system of religious and civil leaders; only in 1907 was the first King proclaimed. In the 1970s, the fourth King started the process of development while maintaining traditional culture and values. He introduced the development philosophy of “Gross National Happiness” (GNH) to replace the gross domestic product approach. Early this century his son, the fifth King, oversaw the country’s first general election and new constitution.



As far as possible in such a short visit, I was keen to learn how GNH works in practice and what it means in terms of sustainable development of an isolated, predominantly rural, economy in the 21st century. The majority of Bhutanese speak good English (it is the language of education there) so it was not difficult to read about GNH and talk to people about it.



Most Bhutanese are Buddhist; monasteries, temples, chortens and prayer flags are scattered across the landscape. Buddhist teachings guide the way of life and this is reflected in the assessment of Gross National Happiness.

The concept implies that sustainable development should take a holistic approach towards notions of progress and give equal importance to economic and non-economic aspects of wellbeing. The concept of GNH has four pillars: good governance, sustainable socio-economic development, cultural preservation, and environmental conservation. These are further classified into nine domains (e.g. health, education, cultural diversity and resilience) which represent the components of wellbeing or conditions of a “good life”; for these domains there are 33 indicators. A full GNH Index was calculated from a questionnaire survey in 2010 and provides a



base against which to assess changes. The indicators are also used to assess policy proposals in much the same way that an environmental impact assessment might be made.

The tension that 21st century development presents to the Bhutanese people is evident everywhere. The country's largest export is hydro-electric power to India, and requires importing expertise, and some of the materials and equipment for construction of infrastructure. The second largest national income is from tourism – every tourist (except Indians) must pay US\$250 per day, of which about 30% goes directly



to the Government as a tax. The roading network is limited and in poor condition; upgrading roads that wind across steep, slip-prone mountain-sides would be expensive and have huge potential adverse and beneficial environmental and social effects. And although plastic bags are nominally banned, and urban waste collection has been established, plastic rubbish is common around villages and small towns. Unemployment is relatively high; a good education system encourages young people to seek “white collar” jobs, while the cultural, social and natural environment provides for rural self-sufficiency! And with good WiFi, television and mobile phone network the Bhutanese are no longer isolated from the “developed” world.

Bhutan is not an idyllic kingdom and GNH is not perfect – it is regularly changed and updated. Some observers say that it has been modified towards more traditional economic development. But the country does seem, to the visitor, to be comfortable with its Buddhist life-style and traditional cultural values. And with the detailed assessments through GNH, the people and government can get a sense of where policy and efforts should be focussed to sustainably increase the well-being of the citizens.

A short visit to this beautiful country, with its leisurely pace of life, simple foods and friendly people, suggests that there is something to learn from its approach to sustainable development.

Professional Development Opportunities

The following Professional Development Opportunities are available and as always, all EIANZ events are available on the calendar of our home page <http://www.eianz.org/>

EIANZ New Zealand Symposium 2015

In Wellington on 27th March the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand (EIANZ) is hosting a one day symposium -focussed on achieving good environmental outcomes in changing times.

This symposium has been designed to provoke thought on how we might operate within these changing structures and continue to focus on what really matters to make a difference. In addition to speakers, there will be opportunities to network, generate discussion and learn how it can be applied to your own work.

Prior to the Symposium (on 26th March) there will be a Student and New Professional Field Trip to Waiwhetu Stream and the Opus Research Facility.

More information on both events including a conference programme and registration details are available at www.eianz.org

For more information, see the [symposium flyer](#), [draft program](#), contact nz@eianz.org or register [online here](#).



Environment
Institute of
Australia and
New Zealand



SYMPOSIUM

Focusing on what matters

Achieving good environmental outcomes in our changing times

9am-5pm, Friday 27 March 2015
Wharewaka, Wellington Waterfront

Keynote speaker: Rod Oram

EIANZ members \$200; non members \$250
Students \$50
EARLY BIRD PRICES NOW APPLY

For more information see
www.eianz.org

In these times of change and reorganisation it is important to maintain a focus on positive environmental outcomes. Our role as environmental practitioners is to deliver excellence in practice within the structures and policies in which we operate. This symposium will explore the effects of two significant structural changes – local government reform and freshwater management. It will provoke thought on how we might operate within changing structures and continue to focus on what really matters to make a difference.

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REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Pane Matua Tairā

NIWA
Taihoro Nukurangi

The Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand
(EIANZ)

Student and New Professional Field Trip

Restoration & Research

in the Hutt Valley

Thursday 26th March 2015

Bus tour departs Wellington at 12:30

13:00 – 15:00 Waiwhetu Stream

15:30 – 17:30 Opus Research Facility

17:30 – 18:00 Drinks & nibbles

EIANZ members free Non members \$25

WAIWHETU STREAM

Explore the Waiwhetu stream:

Learn about its ecological significance and restoration

Speakers include:

- Alistair Allen (Greater Wellington Regional Council)
- Marilyn Merrit (Friends of Waiwhetu Stream)



OPUS RESEARCH FACILITY

Tour the new Opus Research

Facility:

- Visit specialist laboratories, training rooms and their 25 m wind tunnel
- Discover the latest research into local and international projects.
- Meet Opus staff and network with Opus' Emerging Professionals Group



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OPUS

WILD THINGS: addressing terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity

11-13 August 2015, Viaduct Events Centre, Auckland



Image courtesy of photonewzealand.

Mark your diaries now! Don't miss New Zealand's leading environmental conference.

Biodiversity loss is the greatest environmental challenge that currently faces New Zealand. Despite our best endeavours, the country's wealth of endemic species is dwindling away. Under the current trajectory, kiwi will be functionally extinct on the mainland within two generations. In addition to losses on land, we are also facing threats in both the freshwater and marine realms.

Biodiversity loss is an economic challenge, with New Zealand's natural heritage forming the basis of a burgeoning tourism sector and supporting many of our export industries.

Wild Things will investigate the underlying reasons for biodiversity decline and look constructively at how we might turn it around. The conference will examine how to rebalance the conservation management system, so that it is well funded and better aligned, and can more effectively harness innovation. We will focus on the nexus of biodiversity and development, and how new or improved tools like offsetting might be applied to achieve 'no net loss' or even 'net gain'. We will also look ways to mobilise New Zealanders behind the biodiversity challenge and to overcome the implementation gap.

Wild Things will be a national conversation, amongst all sectors, about the way forward on biodiversity. It will be particularly relevant to agencies involved in biodiversity management (including central government, regional councils and local authorities); iwi/hapū exercising kaitiakitanga over biodiversity; biodiversity-relevant private sector industries (tourism, land development, agriculture, forestry and fishing); biodiversity scientists and resource management professionals; and community groups and individuals involved in biodiversity conservation on the ground.

Biodiversity loss is not inevitable. We have a choice.

Canterbury Branch Event

Canterbury Green Drinks

Our last “drinks and catch up” event for the year will be a pre-Christmas celebration too, held on **Wednesday 4 February, from 5-30pm @ Bean Scene Café and Cargo Bar, Lincoln Road, Addington** (Cargo Bar is open for drinks and food prior to this, for early birds).

All members are welcome! And please feel free to bring friends and colleagues. No charge. There will be a couple of spot prizes for members and non-members and some Christmas nibbles.

Our Speaker will be: Ced Croft, Terra Pacific -Valuations, Property, Resource Management.

Topic – ‘D.I.Y biodiesel; a demonstration’.

The Canterbury Branch of the NZ Chapter of EIANZ hopes to see more of you at these Wednesday gatherings and at CPD events held during the coming year. If you have any questions, comments, or have a great idea for a future speaker, get in touch with your local branch by email. If you have any questions, or have a great idea for a future speaker, get in touch with your local branch by [email](#).

Publications

Environment Commissioner warns of impact from rising seas

The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, Dr Jan Wright, has warned that flooding and erosion from rising sea levels will have a large impact on many New Zealanders in their lifetimes.

The Commissioner released a report that explains the science of sea level rise, one of the major consequences of climate change. A second report, due in 2015, will show which towns and cities are most vulnerable. It will also assess the risk to roads, buildings, stormwater systems and other infrastructure in those areas.

There are three processes that are causing the sea to rise. The first is the water in the sea expanding as it gets warmer. The second is glaciers melting – most of the mountain glaciers around the world are retreating. The third is the loss of ice from Greenland and Antarctica.

Sea levels have risen by about 20 centimetres over the last hundred years. In the report, the Commissioner warns a rise of a further 30 centimetres or so by 2050 is now inevitable.

“A rise of 30 cm may not sound much, but its impact will be very costly for many landowners,” said Dr Wright. “Damaging coastal floods will become increasingly frequent. The insurance industry is becoming aware of, and responding to, the increased flooding risk. Some councils and communities have already started to face hard questions.”

Changing climate and rising seas:
Understanding the science
November 2014

Action taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is the only way to avoid larger rises beyond 2050.

“A rising sea will be with us for a long time to come – one way or another we will have to adapt,” said Dr Wright. “But how high and how fast the water rises will be influenced by the speed at which the world including New Zealand reduces greenhouse gas emissions.”

“Scientists have been studying this for over a hundred years, and the body of evidence is now irrefutable. The climate is changing and causing the sea to rise.”

A copy of the report, entitled Changing climate and rising seas: Understanding the science, is available at <http://www.pce.parliament.nz/assets/Uploads/Changing-Climate-and-Rising-Seas-Web.pdf>

A guide to section 32 of the Resource Management Act

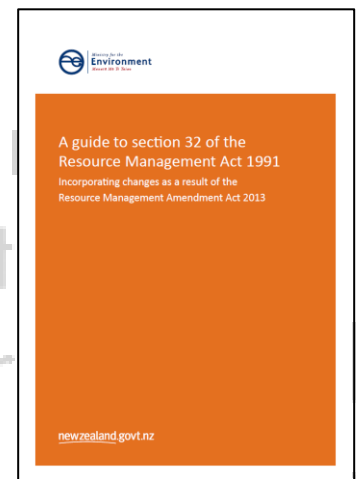
The Resource Management Amendment Act 2013 introduced new requirements under section 32. This guide explains these new requirements and will help practitioners and decision-makers undertake good practice section 32 evaluations.

The guide focuses on local authority plans and policies, including regional policy statements, plans, and plan changes. It covers proposals on any RMA planning issue and of any scale or significance.

This final guide was developed following consultation on an interim guide, including seeking input from two focus groups. The Ministry has also run training workshops on section 32 during 2014 which complement the material in the guide. These were delivered in partnership with the New Zealand Planning Institute and the Resource Management Law Association. The Auckland workshop was recorded and the webinar along with papers and speaking notes can be viewed at the following link:

[Section 32 of the RMA workshop](#)

Download your copy of the report at - <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/rma/guide-section-32-resource-management-act>



A guide to the six-month process for notified resource consent applications

The Resource Management Amendment Act 2013 introduced new provisions that determine the timeframes for decision-making on fully and limited notified resource consent applications.

This guide will help practitioners understand and implement these new provisions and will support nationally-consistent implementation.

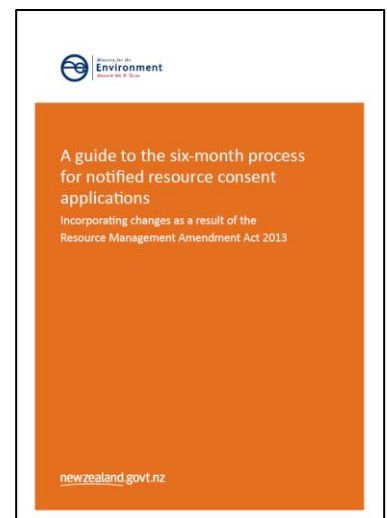


Diagram of the six-month process for notified resource consent applications is available at - <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/six-month-consent-process-final.pdf>

Download your copy of the report at - <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/rma/guide-six-month-process-notified-resource-consent-applications>

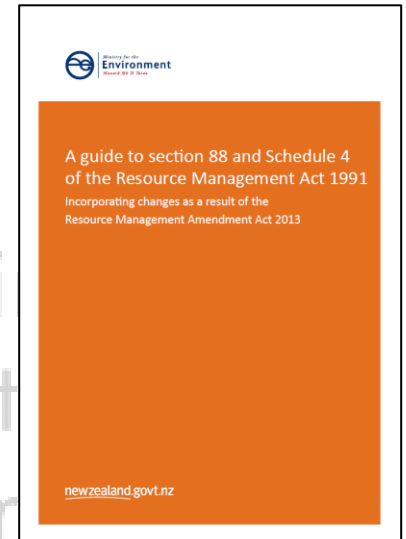
A guide to section 88 and Schedule 4 of the Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Amendment Act 2013 introduced new provisions concerning the required content of resource consent applications under section 88 (Application for resource consent) and Schedule 4 (Information required in application for resource consent) of the RMA.

This guide will help practitioners understand and implement these new provisions. It covers:

- why changes were made to section 88 and Schedule 4
- what is different, and what the RMA says now
- the information applications must contain, and why.

Download your copy at - <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/rma/guide-section-88-and-schedule-4-resource-management-act-1991>



Territorial authorities waste infrastructure and services survey

In December 2013, the Ministry for the Environment conducted a voluntary survey of territorial authorities to collect information on the types of waste infrastructure and services managed by or known to territorial authorities. This report presents the findings of that survey.

Download your copy of the report at - <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/territorial-authorities-waste-infrastructure-and-services-survey>

On a pathway to extinction? An investigation into the status and management of the longfin eel

Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, Dr Jan Wright, released an update report assessing the response to her 2013 report *On a pathway to extinction? An investigation into the status and management of the longfin eel*.

Dr Wright has welcomed progress towards protecting New Zealand's native longfin eels, but says these efforts will need to be followed through.

"Greater efforts are being put into improving their protection", said Dr Wright. "The Government's response has been heartening, moving quickly to implement two of my three recommendations and committing to a review of catch limits."

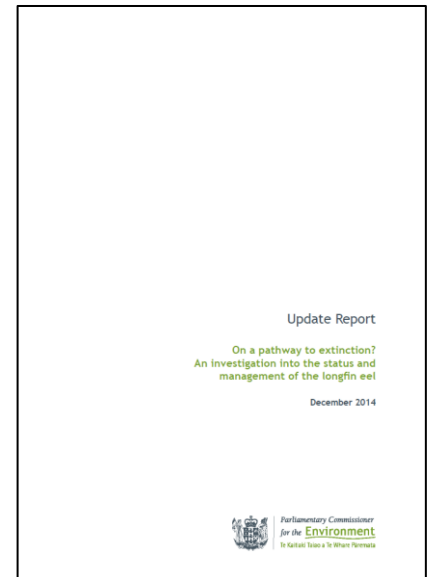
Her original investigation in 2013 found that the longfin eel population is currently in decline. The Commissioner recommended that commercial fishing be suspended until the population has recovered.

Although the Minister for Primary Industries has not suspended commercial fishing of longfin eels, catch limits are being reviewed next year.

"Longfin eels are very vulnerable because of their extraordinary lifecycle", said Dr Wright. "A cautious approach is needed to ensure the population is sustainable."

"I will be closely following the changes that the Government is making. The review of catch limits, in particular, will be a test of the fisheries management system."

The Update Report can be found [here](#). The 2013 report is available [here](#).



Freshwater accounting: Draft guidance for regional authorities

This draft guidance provides information to help regional and unitary councils implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management requirement to establish freshwater accounting systems for both water quantity and quality. It sets out the common principles and key components of an effective accounting system and provides general advice and case studies to illustrate key points. The guidance is not intended to provide a prescriptive 'how to account for freshwater' guide. This is to ensure councils have the flexibility to create accounting systems that reflect the unique circumstances of their region.

Feedback

This guidance is published in draft so users can provide feedback on its content before it is finalised. Information on how to provide feedback can be found on our freshwater accounting guidance consultation page. **We will be accepting feedback until 5.00pm, 5 February 2015.**

Download your copy at <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/fresh-water/freshwater-accounting-draft-guidance-regional-authorities>

Airshed progress report 2012

This is the first report on councils' progress in implementing the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality and whether they are on track to meet the PM10 standards within it. It presents information collected by regional councils and unitary authorities in 2012.

Download your copy of the report at -

<http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/air/airshed-progress-report-2012>

Briefing to the incoming Minister for the Environment and Minister for Climate Change Issues 2014

This briefing was provided to the incoming Minister for the Environment and Minister for Climate Change Issues in October 2014.

In addition to this briefing a briefing from the Natural Resources Sector (NRS) was provided. The NRS briefing was developed collectively by government agencies with an interest in natural resources and the environment.

Download your copy from - <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/about-us/briefing-incoming-minister-environment-and-minister-climate-change-issues-2014>

Toward a Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Transport

Transport sector support at Asian Development Bank is changing to meet the new challenges facing its developing member countries. In 2010, ADB adopted its Sustainable Transport Initiative Operational Plan, which recognises the need to support transport that is accessible, affordable, environment-friendly, and safe.

At the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, ADB joined seven other multilateral development banks in committing to financing more sustainable transport projects and reporting annually on the sustainability of their portfolio. A working group on sustainable transport was set up, tasked with developing a common assessment framework.

The proposed Sustainable Transport Appraisal Rating is a tool for assessing the sustainability of ADB's transport projects and monitoring changes in the portfolio. It is intended to serve as a tool to design more sustainable transport projects in line with the Sustainable Transport Initiative Operational Plan. It is also developed as a contribution to the emerging common assessment framework of the eight multilateral development banks.

Download your copy at - <http://www.adb.org/publications/toward-sustainability-appraisal-framework-transport>

Vanishing Nature: facing New Zealand's biodiversity crisis [Order Your Copy]

For a limited time, there is an opportunity to advance purchase the new Environment Defence Society publication 'Vanishing Nature: facing New Zealand's biodiversity crisis' at a special reduced price of just \$35 (RRP \$45) + postage and packing.



EDS wants to print the right number of copies so that we use our publication funds efficiently and keep the book price as low as possible. So, to ascertain the level of demand for the book, we are providing the opportunity to advance purchase copies at a substantial discount to the anticipated retail price. This full colour, soft cover publication is suitable for both a general and a technical audience with user friendly language and lots of images.

The book presents an exhaustive analysis of New Zealand's biodiversity loss and its conservation. The authors argue that the fundamental drivers of harm as well as the barriers to effective protection must be addressed if we are to halt the loss of our native species and ecosystems and maintain our natural capital. This will require novel economic institutions designed to bring private and public interests toward alignment. The book includes a comprehensive suite of strategic, tactical and practical solutions and finishes with a vision and action plan that EDS is committed to champion in the coming years. Biodiversity loss is not inevitable, it is a choice. New Zealand's remarkable indigenous biodiversity is fragile and it's in crisis. Our economic institutions promote biodiversity loss by not accounting for environmental costs and our laws and policies are unable to prevent the resulting ongoing losses. The design and implementation of policy and programmes that safeguard ecosystems require both an understanding of political, economic and social factors influencing biodiversity protection as well as being founded on established ecological principles.

The Environmental Defence Society sits at the interface of science and policy, working hard to influence politics and society to establish more effective systems of environmental governance.

This pre-publication purchase offer is available until 15 February after which the normal retail price will kick in. Please order on the link here: [Vanishing Nature](#).

Certified Environmental Practitioner

For those thinking of applying

The CEnvP website provides some useful application tips and advice – these are the things that will help with the processing of your application. See <http://www.cenvp.org/apply/applications.php>

One of the bits of advice is to take the requirement for continuing professional development seriously. This is probably one of the areas where the more information you can provide as part of your application the better. The CEnvP website says it is worthwhile to submit a CPD log for the past year. I'd go a step further to say submit the log, along with an outline of your proposed CPD activities for the forthcoming 12 months. If you don't submit it as part of your application, you are likely to be asked to bring it along to your interview.

Another important tip is to submit a complete application. Missing information slows down the processing of your application and in the worst case; you will be deferred to the following round of interviews.

If your workplace or local EIANZ branch would like to learn more about the application process or the Scheme, please get in touch. There are a number of CEnvPs around the country who are more than happy to come and talk to you about the benefits of Certification and the process of applying.

We encourage suitably qualified practitioners to participate in this important initiative for the environment profession. For more information about certification criteria and the application process, please visit www.CEnvP.org/apply

New Zealand: 03 741 3102 Email: info@cenvp.org

Call for Articles and Ideas

We will be putting out this newsletter quarterly and need interesting and informative articles every time!

Have you...

- Finished an interesting project?
- Attended a training course you found valuable?
- Have some photos that you just have to share?
- Got some ideas for other things you would like to see in this newsletter?

If so, we would love to add your two cents to the newsletter.

If you would like to share, please do send any suggestions, articles, photos to [Craig Redmond](mailto:Craig.Redmond@eianz.org).

The next newsletter will be out at the end of February, so please send any submissions through by 23 February 2015.

Have your details changed?

It is important for us to keep your details up to date. If you have recently moved house or job, changed your phone number or email address please let us know by sending an email to newzealand@eianz.org to ensure that your details are up to date.

Key Institute and Chapter Information

NZ Chapter Executive Committee

President: [Ian Boothroyd](#)

Vice President: [Joh Taylor](#)

EIANZ Vice-President (NZ) [Di Buchan](#)

Secretary: [Taryn Pearce](#)

Treasurer: [Chris Bailey](#)

Regional Branch Coordinators

Auckland: [Kathryn McDonald](#)

Bay of Plenty: [Sharon De Luca](#)

Committee Members:

[Stacey Swanson](#) (Students and Early Careers Portfolio)

[Steph Brown](#) (CEnvP) Coordinator

[Geoff Meadows](#)

Wellington / Central: [Leonie Waayer](#)

Canterbury: [Pene Ferguson](#)

Other Key Roles

Membership Secretary: [Eric Scott](#)

Newsletter Editor: [Craig Redmond](#)

Contact for general enquiries: newzealand@eianz.org

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Join us at: www.eianz.org/membership/category/new-zealand

Watch us at: www.youtube.com/nzeianz

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