Table 1. Lake Dunstan Restoration and	Community Engagement Project
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	Question	Answer	
1.	How much of the funding allocated as part of 'Jobs for Nature' has been spent on this project so far?	\$720,000 of funding has been spent as of 31/03/2023	
2.	What is meant by 'development of a shared community vision for Lake Dunstan'? a. How much has been spent on developing a shared community vision? b. Please break down the costs associated with this aspect of the project.	The Lake Dunstan Charitable Trust (the Trust) is development of a shared community vision for contracted Shaping Our Future (an independent undertake engagement within the community Dunstan and make recommendations as to the goals. The report Delivering a long-term vision https://www.lakedunstan.org/community-visiona. \$202,000 has been spent to date on death this includes community outreach and b. A breakdown of costs is below: Item Salary of Coordinator Vision consultants and software to manage community consultation	the future of Lake Dunstan. The Trust nt community visioning organisation) to to capture their vision and values for Lake first steps towards meeting the community n for Lake Dunstan is available online: n-report.html eveloping the shared community vision and
1.	How much has been spent on 'community outreach'? a. Please describe what is meant by 'community outreach' as referred to on their website. b. Please break down what has been spent on community outreach. For example, how much has been spent on branding, posters, online advertising, and all other costs associated with community outreach?	The community outreach is part of the coordin a. Community outreach includes informa website and social media, community and events such as the Annual Lakesid ordinating. b. Included above as salary, expenses we media as part of their role. They also u free for community groups) the websit	tion produced and published on the Trust's engagement workshops, and school visits
2.	How many plants have been removed as part of this project?	1.5 hectares of invasive weeds were removed in preparation for native planting as part of the 'Bridge to Bridge' biodiversity restoration project which is focused on restoring native species and improving recreational access and use from Lowburn Bridge to Deadman's Bridge	

3.	How many native plants or seedlings have been planted as part of	Approximately 10,000 native plants have been planted in community events as part of the
	this project?	'Bridge to Bridge' biodiversity restoration project. This project is focused on restoring
		native species and improving recreational access and use from Lowburn Bridge to
		Deadman's Bridge with more planting planned in autumn and spring 2023.
4.	There is a commitment to producing a bi-annual community survey	The bi-annual community surveys incur a minimal cost, limited to the coordinator's salary
	to monitor feedback on the changes being made to Lake Dunstan,	as described above. The promotion of the survey is via the Lake Dunstan website, social
	how much has been spent on the survey? monitoring the feedback	media, and their local bulletin
	and promoting the survey?	a. Minimal – free or not recorded
	a. Please break down how much was spent on promoting the	b. \$0 - survey on the Lake Dunstan website, trustee volunteer hours, and coordinator
	survey (online ads, posts, posters, etc.)	to manage website
	b. How much was spent to produce the survey?	c. The first survey in August 2021 had 262 responses – link to survey <u>August 2021</u>
	c. How many respondents did the survey have?	Survey. The most recent survey had 77 responses

Table 2. Boffa Miskell	- Aquatic and Terrestrial Weeds and Pests Control – Canterbury	

Question	Answer		
How much of the 'Jobs for Nature' funding has been spen project so far?	t on this \$7.5 million of funding has be	\$7.5 million of funding has been spent as of 31/03/2023	
AdvertisingSurveys	A breakdown of the funding	spent as of 31/03/2023 includes:	
	Item	Amount	
	n Advertising*	S14,000	
destroyed or removed and how many. This include	Surveys	\$300,000	
plants.)	Pest Control**	\$6,600,000	
Signage	Signage (warning signage –	these are \$1.000	
Any other expenditure	repurposed so incurs no fur		
	Any other expenditure	\$585,000	
	TOTAL	\$7,500,000	
	pest and weed control being reported to the Jobs for Natu	r Nature Secretariat on three environmental metric aquatic weeds and terrestrial weeds and pests. The are Secretariat include pest and weed control by ar s and weeds killed as per the table below:	e metri
	Metric	Area (ha) (at 31/03/2023)	
	Area of animal pest control	·	
	Area treated for weeds	332,017.88	_
	Area where aquatic weeds w	vere controlled 10,778.64	
	hedgehogs, possums, rabbits The area treated for weeds in	rol targets the following animal species: rats, muster, and southern black-backed gulls. Includes the following weed species: gorse, broom, and grey willow, nassella tussock, false tamarisk, bude	old ma

3.	How many jobs have been created as a consequence of this	There were 349 employment starts working a total of 53,734.64 hours as of 31/03/2023.
	project?	This is the equivalent of 34 FTEs across a range of full-time, part-time, and seasonal jobs.
4.	According to your website, the project began in 2020 and is due to	Terrestrial pest and weed control
	end in 2024. What has been achieved so far as part of this project?	Terrestrial projects in Canterbury focus on pest and weed control on LINZ-managed
		riverbeds with control works being undertaken at more than 30 sites including in the
		Rakaia, and Waiau Toa/Clarence braided river systems (used as examples below).
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		Waiau Toa/Clarence
		Aerial control of woody weeds has been carried out in the upper section of the Waiau
		Toa/Clarence River right through to the hapua. Ground control of woody weeds has been
		carried out within the middle and lower sections of the river.
		carried out within the middle and lower sections of the river.
		Wasdanasias tauratad ingluda burana mana buddhair manlan anada and may willow falar
		Weed species targeted include broom, gorse, buddleia, poplar, crack and grey willow, false
		tamarisk, old man's beard, and Spanish heath.
		Mammalian predator programmes in the upper catchment and at the hapua helped
		protect braided river bird populations from predation.
		Outcome monitoring of braided river birds in controlled areas in the Clarence has included
		island enhancement work and targeted black-fronted tern/Tarapirohe population
		monitoring. Breeding success was high in the 2021/22 season with 123 chicks fledging
		(compared with 14 in the 20/21 season).
		Rakaia River
		Woody weed species have been cleared from the upper tributaries using aerial spot-
		spraying (due to the infrequency of these species within the area).
		Ground control of woody weeds has been carried out within lower sections of the
		tributaries, including the Cameron, Swin, and Smite Rivers, and around the confluences of
		Rakaia/Mathias, Wilberforce/Harper, and Harper/Avoca Rivers.
		Weed species targeted include broom, gorse, buddleia, crack and grey willow, false
		tamarisk, and Russell lupin.
		Mammalian predator and rabbit control programmes have been undertaken in key areas
		to help protect braided river bird populations from predation.
		Outcome monitoring for braided river birds was also carried out in the 2021/22 season in
		the Rakaia area. Three black-fronted tern /Tarapirohe colonies were surveyed, with 23
		nests being monitored. Unfortunately, there was no fledging success this season due to
		flooding, predation, and nest disturbance.
		inoduling, predation, and nest disturbance.
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		Aquatic lakeweed control The lakeweed control programme includes lagarosiphon control in Lake Benmore and Lake Aviemore and surveillance in Lake Waitaki, Lake Ruataniwha, and Lake Ōhau. In Lake Benmore control efforts are focused on ensuring that the downstream receiving waterbodies remain free of weeds and on minimising the impact of weeds on recreation and use of the lake, including hydro-generation. NIWA undertakes independent inspections of aquatic weed control works at key water body sites (not funded by Jobs for Nature). NIWA's recent inspections in November 2022 and March 2023 concluded that the eradication zones in Lake Benmore and Aviemore have sustained improvement over the last two years with eradication being achieved. Full shoreline surveillance has been undertaken yearly in Lake Waitaki (2020, 2021, and 2022) and Lake Ruataniwha in 2020 and 2021, and Lake Ōhau in 2020 and 2022 which currently remain lagarosiphon-free.
5.	Here: https://environment.govt.nz/what-government-is-doing/areas-of-work/jobs-for-nature/projects-funded-by-jobs-for-nature/?limit 29385=350 The description of your project describes how Boffa Miskell will "Increase the number of lakes included in the annual works program". To what annual works program is this referring?	LINZ's Jobs for Nature funding was used to expand our existing biosecurity programme or invest in projects that would benefit LINZ-managed Crown land. The annual works programme this is referring to is the longstanding LINZ biosecurity programme that carries out aquatic and land-based pest and weed management, alongside mapping, monitoring, and surveillance of pests and weeds.

Table 3. South Canterbury Braided Rivers Project (DOC Geraldine)

	Question	Answer		
1.	What does the aforementioned project specifically involve? i.e., Is it limited to specifically destroying predators?	The South Canterbury Braided Rivers Projects involve pest and weed control on and around the Rangitata, Rakaia, Ashburton, Stour, Waitaki, and Opihi rivers.		
2.	How much of the 'Jobs for Nature' funding has been spent so far on the project?	\$1.2 million of funding has been spent as of 31/03/2023.		
3.	Please provide a budget breakdown for where the money from the 'Jobs for Nature' fund is going/has gone for this project.	A breakdown of the total anticipated spending over four years:		
		Project	Funding*	
		Waitaki River Island weed clearing	\$215,000	
		Opihi River Lagoon restoration	\$920,000	
		Ashburton South/Stour weeds and possum control	\$520,000	
		Long-tailed bat habitat enhancement	\$130,000	
		Rakaia River Catchment Geese Control	\$40,000	
		Upper Rangitata River Predator Control	\$330,000	
		Staffing/Project Management/Oversight	\$800,000	
		TOTAL	\$2,955,000	
		*These figures are based on actual spending up next financial year	to 31/03/2023 plus anticipated spend	d for the
1.	How many predators have been destroyed as a consequence of this project? • Please break down by animal.	LINZ reports to the Jobs for Nature Secretariat pest and weed control. For the South Canterby project we report on two of these metrics. The Secretariat include pest and weed control by a and weeds killed as per the table below:	ury Braided Rivers Project (DOC Geral metrics reported to the Jobs for Nati	aldine) ture
		Metric	Area (ha) (at 31/03/2023)	
		Area Of Animal Pest Control Completed	177,514.70	
		Area Treated For Weeds	3,133.40	

Table 4. South Canterbury High Country Project (DOC Twizel)

	Question	Answer		
۱.	What does the aforementioned project specifically involve? i.e., Is it limited to specifically destroying predators?	The South Canterbury High Country Project involves predator control in the Huxley, Hopkins, and Temple valleys and rabbit fencing in the Mackenzie basin.		
	How much of the 'Jobs for Nature' funding has been spent so far on the project?	\$1.4 million of funding has been spent as of 31	\$1.4 million of funding has been spent as of 31/03/2023.	
•	Please provide a budget breakdown for where the money from the 'Jobs for Nature' fund is going/has gone for this project.	A breakdown of the total anticipated spending over four years:		
		Project	Funding*	
		Predator trapping – Huxley, Hopkins Temple Valleys – expenses associated with delivery	\$525,000	
		Rabbit protection – Mackenzie Basin – expenses associated with delivery by contractors including materials	\$1,628,426	
		Staffing/Project Management/Oversight	\$900,000	
		TOTAL	\$3,053,426	
		*These figures are based on actual spending up next financial year	to 31/03/2023 plus anticipated spend for	
project?	How many predators have been destroyed as a consequence of this project? • Please break down by animal.	of this LINZ reports to the Jobs for Nature Secretariat on three environmental pest and weed control. For the South Canterbury High Country Project project we report on one of these metrics. The metrics reported to the Secretariat include pest and weed control by area, not by individual number and weeds killed as per the table below:		
		Metric	Area (ha) (at 21/02/2022)	
		Wetric	Area (ha) (at 31/03/2023)	