

Rotorua Incentives

Draft principles for discussion





Principle 1: Value for Money

- Prioritise projects with best rate of return
- Co-fund LUC which LO would not otherwise undertake
- Reduce admin and management costs
- Drive efficiencies through JV, PPP and other cost share options





Principle 1. Value for money



Conversion from dairy to drystock	β1%	-\$966	This assumes a shift in land use from the average dairy scenario to the average sheep & beef scenario.
Complete land use change to forestry from drystock	81%	6440	Use of NPV-based annuity of \$315/ha for forestry implies that afforestation actually increase profitability. Gap between profit analysis & market price derived from land values
Complete land use change to forestry from dairy	93%	-\$688	The "cost" not dissimilar to the market gap between dairy and forestry land values based on the average N loss figures used. The property market implies a value of \$579/kg N





Principle 2: Outcome focused

- Only fund actions which make measurable contributions to catchment target.
- Recipients responsible for agreed level of performance (good practice)
- Recipients monitor nutrient loss carefully and take ownership
- Adaptive/flexible to modify the programme and incorporate new data or ideas





Principle 2.: Outcomes focused. Cont

- Prioritise change where use doesn't match capability
- Consider future vision of catchment
- Triple bottom line





Principle 3: Innovative

- Recognise need for land owner aid from investors, business/science advisors and entrepreneurs to understand all options.
- Maximum flexibility around how to achieve lower nutrient loss





Principle 4: Transparency & Probity

- Avoid perceptions of conflict of interest through appropriate structure, approval criteria and SOP
- Open flow of information from programme to people
- Complete and confirmed integrity delivered through regular audits and reviews.



Principle 5: Equity and Fairness

- Consider existing investment
- Minimise immediate impact of allocation
- Meterogeneous not homogenous not uniform in composition and character
- Regard constraints imposed on Māori land
- Consider incentives collectively not in isolation





What do we need

- Broadly what are the alternative uses and what are the returns? Who should investigate.
- What are the risks private and public and how to we manage them.
- How do we weight relative criteria
- What is the future vision for the catchment





What is missing?

Over to you?

