



Environment and Conservation Organisations of NZ Inc

**ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION ORGANISATIONS OF NEW ZEALAND INC
2009-10 ANNUAL REPORT**

1.0 Introduction

This annual report relates to June 2009 – June 2010. It has been prepared by members of the ECO Executive Committee with the help of Executive Officer, Amelia Luxton.

The AGM for 2009 suggested that this year's priorities should cover protecting the RMA, climate change and energy, marine and fisheries management, water quality and management, Antarctic matters, and land management and forestry, while internally looking at stabilizing finances, re-assessing the status and processes of ECO, inter-NGO relationships, and keeping member groups engaged.

Most of these priorities have been addressed and dealt with as appropriate, but during the year some other issues arose as a result of government announcements, and ECO had to change direction in some instances, particularly in regard to the proposal to remove protection from some Schedule 4 conservation areas to allow prospecting and mining.

2.0 Activities:

2.1 The RMA

ECO has continued to engage in public debate regarding the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and the need to strengthen environmental protection, and especially, the National Policy Statement and National Environmental Standards architecture while retaining and strengthening public participation.

We welcomed the informal release of the report of the Board of Inquiry into the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement and deplored the lack of its release and formal adoption. We have pressed again – without success – for a strong National Biodiversity Policy Statement which was promised by now Environment Minister Nick Smith at the ECO Conference prior to the 2008 General Election.

ECO has engaged in public commentary about the changes to the RMA – the Phase II changes which are not yet revealed remain a major source of concern. The summary abolition of Environment Canterbury and the democratic apparatus of the Regional Council in Canterbury, and the marked and unconsulted-on weakening of Water Conservation Orders in Canterbury have been particular government actions condemned by ECO.

ECO made submissions on the Hurunui Water Conservation Order and along with many others is dismayed at the overriding of the due process under the RMA with the government taking legislative action under urgency, without Select Committee consideration.

ECO continues to give ad hoc advice to groups and individuals on how to use the RMA. We regret that we have not had the resources to update the RMA Link site to reflect the government's changes to the RMA, in the Resource Management (Streamlining and Simplification) Amendment Bill.

ECO has been following Part Two of the RMA changes process which is expanding to include conservation and other resource management legislation.

While ECO welcomed the establishment of the Environmental Protection Agency, it has been established with an Achilles heel - a focus on fast-tracking large projects rather than setting standards and policy to guide decision-makers and ensure activities reduce their impact on the environment while promoting sustainable management.

2.2 Climate change, energy

ECO has followed both domestic and international climate-related matters, and has worked with both member organisations and non-members to assert civil and environmental values on the issues. Our prime vehicle for such action has been the Climate Defence Network, and to a lesser extent other coalitions such as the Climate Camp. ECO joined 350.org and many others in calling for urgent international agreement on strong and equitable measures at Copenhagen – and noting the abject failure of the 2009 Copenhagen meeting, has followed as best we could, via Greenpeace and others, the developments in the Bonn meeting in 2010.

ECO also with the Sustainable Energy Forum contributed to the International Energy Agency (IEA) review of New Zealand's energy policy. ECO awaits with interest the future release of the review group's report.

Domestically ECO has been at many of the Institute of Policy Studies Climate Change Round Tables, and has debated the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), and many other aspects of climate policy both at round tables and in the media. We have also attended numerous meetings and lectures on the subject, both on matters of science (such as the ST Lee lecture on the destabilisation of the polar ice caps) and of policy.

ECO has commented on the ineffectiveness and distributional unfairness of aspects of the design of the ETS. We have also challenged the coal and lignite focus of Minister of Economic Development, Gerry Brownlee's energy and economic growth strategy.

The Climate Defence Network has been a useful focus for sharing ideas and improving input into climate policy. CDN is currently considering whether to become a node for the international NGO Climate Action Network in New Zealand.

2.3 Marine and fisheries management

Marine and fisheries policy and practice continue to take up a good deal of ECO's effort. As in other areas of the government's policy, there has been a very marked shift to privilege economic growth

and extractive industry: this has been pronounced in the fisheries and the mining and oil and gas areas. ECO has worked in concert with Forest and Bird, WWF, Greenpeace, the parties to the Hokianga Accord and recreational fishing interests to assert the conservation and environmental cases, and the interests of the community in the marine and fisheries fields.

We have been part of the Fisheries 2030 reference group of stakeholders and have found ourselves in close agreement with recreational fishers and other environmental groups in our frustration at that policy's lack of integration, failure to make commercial fishing subject to conservation and environmental limits, and lack of attention to civil society. We made submissions on the Ministry of Fisheries restructuring plans, protested at the explicit intent of the Ministry to pare consultation with non-industry stakeholders to the legal minimum (thank goodness for laws!) and urged a rethink on the apparent plans of the Minister and Ministry to devolve fisheries management and research to quota owner associations.

Part of the architecture of such devolution is the creation of standards by which fisheries management and research are to be judged. ECO has taken the view that standards – appropriately selected and applied – are useful but not a substitute for government management of fisheries and fisheries' research.

ECO has participated in workshops and other discussions and submissions on indicators of fisheries management and economic and other aspects of sectoral performance of fisheries;

- Made submissions on a number of proposals to change fishing quota. There have been further reductions of orange roughy catches and further changes are needed. This year the Minister failed to cut catches for over-exploited rock lobster stock on the East Cape;
- Continued to meet with the CEO of fisheries on a head to head basis with other group leaders, and to have ENGO-MFish meetings to consider the ongoing work and initiatives of the Ministry and ENGOs. These are useful, though ENGOs and the Ministry are not always of the same mind;
- Engaged with other environmental groups on the protection of Hector's and Maui dolphin;
- Engaged with fisheries plans and working on key issues to achieve better management of New Zealand fisheries;

On the international level, ECO has contributed to discussions within the Deep Sea Conservation Coalition and has followed events such as the UN Informal Consultations on Oceans and Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS) and FAO meetings, but we have not had the resources to attend such meetings.

Our involvement in the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation negotiations and the development of the institutions and practices of that SPRFMO has been much greater. ECO Co-chairs Cath Wallace and Barry Weeber both attended the final negotiating meeting in Auckland in

November 2009, working closely with the Deep Sea Conservation Coalition, Greenpeace and others. Barry Weeber attended as part of the New Zealand delegation, Cath Wallace as ECO representative.

Whaling and the conservation of whales has been a major issue in 2009-2010, but though ECO has attended some domestic meetings and discussions on the legal and diplomatic issues, we have mainly left these matters to other member groups, particularly to Greenpeace.

2.4 Water quality and management

Water quality and management has been the focus of some engagement, principally through the Land and Water Forum. Canterbury ECO Executive members have been engaged in the Hurunui Water Conservation Order and other water use issues. These processes have been undermined by the Government's decision to remove democratically elected members of ECAN and undermine the role of Water Conservation Orders. Rushing legislation through Parliament in one day sets a poor precedent for good governance and management of New Zealand's precious water resources and its dependent and associated biodiversity.

2.5 Antarctica

Barry Weeber is a member of the Board of ASOC, the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition; Cath Wallace is on the Council. Barry has attended or participated in Board meetings, and both attended the Council meeting of ASOC in Hobart, Tasmania, in November 2009. Other ASOC work is done by email.

Diana Shand in concert with IUCN and ASOC colleagues and ECO Exec members has pursued the ECO agenda of raising the profile of Antarctica with IUCN and establishing the IUCN Antarctic Committee or network. The June 2010 Council meeting of IUCN seems to have been particularly successful in this regard.

ECO continues to work with ASOC, the Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition, on a range of issues from krill and toothfish and the protection of the Ross Sea, to shipping and tourism and other issues, though on the latter, the main carriage of these issues has been by others. ECO has actively engaged within the ASOC community on the matters of the Marine Stewardship Council's assessment and certification of the Ross Sea toothfish fishery in the Southern Ocean and the krill fishery of Aker in the South Atlantic sector of the Southern Ocean. We have watched as the international science and conservation community has reacted with incredulity and anger as the MSC assessment and certification and appeal process has unfolded. We share their sentiments but not their surprise since we have seen it all before with hoki, and more recently the government-subsidised assessment of five New Zealand fisheries.

ECO made submissions on the proposals for some toothfish fishers to make the Ross Sea fishery MSC certified. This proposal has been appealed by ASOC and is now waiting for decisions of the MSC appointed adjudicator.

ECO has supported the work of ASOC and the Antarctic Krill Conservation Project in the aim to achieve much better management of the krill fishery. The Antarctic fisheries agreement (CCAMLR) has made some progress on krill fisheries management and has finally established the first significant MPA in the Southern Ocean. ASOC has been pushing for a network of MPAs in CCAMLR waters and for protection of the Ross Sea.

A major Antarctic tourism meeting was held in New Zealand and ECO welcomed progress at the meeting on further regulation of Antarctic activity.

2.6 Land Management and Forestry, Biodiversity.

Poor land and water use practices, especially on dairy farms have continued to damage New Zealand's land and waterways, and of course the climate. ECO with other organisations and concerned academics and others has continued to speak out on such matters, and to urge regulatory action and a change of attitude, values and practices in the farming community.

In the Land and Water forum (LWF), ECO has played only a minor part, in the Outer Reference Group, not the inner negotiating group. ECO representatives have attended meetings of the LAWf plenary. The decisions to remove elected ECAN representatives and undermine the water conservation order process in Canterbury have been a significant challenge to LWF. It is unlikely that LWF will produce ground-breaking changes to the management of water. The Board of Inquiry on a National Water Policy, which ECO submitted on under the RMA has set a bar that policy should not go below.

The Forest Stewardship Council National Standards process has been revived – ECO helped with this initiative along with Forest and Bird and Greenpeace but has since been able to rely on work done by a range of technical groups which are looking at key issues of concern – the application of reserves requirements and the use of chemicals on certified forests. Further development on the national standards should occur later this year.

3.0 Activities: Working for the environment and open society

During the year ECO joined with other conservation groups in two important public awareness campaigns.

3.1 Opposition to mining on conservation land

The proposals from the Minister of Economic Development and the joint paper of MED and of the Department of Conservation to allow the Minister of Economic Development to muscle in on decisions about minerals activity on the conservation estate, and especially to remove over 7,000ha from the protected lands and water protected from mining by Schedule Four of the Crown Minerals Act, caused ECO to condemn the plan publicly and in submissions. Fellow conservation groups and many other citizens have combined to offer a different view than that of the government. We have helped, given ECO's extensive earlier engagement on exploration and mining issues of the 1970s-

1990s, to educate newcomers to the issues on the technology, impacts and law, but most particularly, ECO has used its expertise to question the case for privileging economic growth.

We have articulated the other values: non-market and ethical values relating to conservation. We have publicly discussed the alternative understandings and measures of well being, and the ethical consideration of nature, the future, and ecosystems. Thus we have debated not only the impacts of mining in conservation areas, but also the rationales, the world views and the ethical constructs.

Another of the meta-arguments in the debate about mining in conservation areas is about the significance and weight of community values and democracy, good faith v bad faith consulting, and the roles and privileges being given to special economic interests in New Zealand under this government. These meta-debates are of great consequence and ECO has taken the view that it is important to "name the game": to analyse and to expose the nature of these underpinning issues of democracy, good faith and values.

With Forest and Bird, Greenpeace, WWF, Coromandel Watchdog and Federated Mountain Clubs, and other organisations we have collaborated on a major public awareness campaign which set up the educational 2precious2mine.org.nz site. With these and other organisations we helped people give voice to their values, particularly future and nature-regarding values. The various public expressions of these values and the opposition to mining in our protected areas were given resounding "voice" in the over 40,000 people who marched in Auckland on 1 May 2010. Greenpeace's remarkable communications machinery helped enormously in this effort and the many thousands of submissions made to MED and DoC. In political terms there has been a quake: and this quake has an ethical underpinning. ECO also prepared information to help groups with a commentary on the proposals.

ECO has also engaged in the debate on marine mining and the concerns over the controls and need for further petroleum mining. The current massive oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico has highlighted the need for improved regulation as well as questioned the need for further oil exploration in a carbon constrained world. Past governments have acknowledged the need to introduce more comprehensive marine legislation to control activity in the EEZ.

Cath Wallace presented on the issue of mining to the June 2010 Forest and Bird Protection Society AGM in Wellington.

3.2 Protecting Wild Rivers

ECO joined other environmental NGOs in a campaign to protect New Zealand's wild rivers. We have relied on other groups for much of the impetus here, but Shane Orchard and others on the Executive Committee have kept us abreast of this effort to inform the public and help them to find their voice on this matter as well. Such activity has also involved joint policy development and coordinated activities. Decisions to date on the Mohikinui River highlight the need for improved controls to protect New Zealand's wild and scenic rivers.

4.0 Activities: Ongoing liaisons

4.1 Meetings with government agencies

Over the past year, ECO has participated in meetings with the following government agencies:

- Department of Conservation
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- Ministry for Fisheries
- Standards New Zealand
- Biosecurity New Zealand
- Ministry for the Environment

4.2 Participation in Working Groups

ECO has been represented on a number of working groups, including:

- Land and Water Forum
- Sub-Antarctic Islands Marine Protected Area Working Group
- Ministry of Fisheries Aquatic Environment Working Groups and various other Fisheries working groups and plenary meetings.
- The Fisheries 2030 process
- The Sub Antarctic Marine Protected Area Planning Forum.
- Pelagic and Northern Inshore Fisheries Plan Working Group

4.3 Non-governmental and international organisations

ECO is a member of the following:

- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), with Diana Shand, ECO's nominee, one of the Oceania regional councillors to the world body and several other ECO people on the expert Commissions of IUCN.
- New Zealand committee of IUCN-NZ
- Association of Non-government Organisations of Aotearoa (ANGOA)
- Climate Defence Network (CDN)

- Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition (ASOC)
- Deep Sea Conservation Coalition (DSCC)
- Wild Rivers Coalition
- The 2precious2mine coalition.

As well as these, ECO maintains relations with a range of other New Zealand and international organisations on many domestic and international environmental issues.

5.0 Activities: Outreach

5.1 Publications

The quarterly newsletter *ECOLink* was published in September 2009, December 2009, March 2010 and June 2010.

SeaNet

The SeaNet website provides information, skills and contacts for groups engaged in coastal and marine issues. The future of SeaNet web-hosting on Wellington Community Net (WCN) was secured this year when a trust was formed to continue provision of the service for community groups.

RMAlink

ECO continues to provide advice to the community on how to use the Resource Management Act (RMA) through the online guide at www.rmalink.org.nz. The website has not yet been updated to reflect the changes to the RMA that came into effect in October 2009. ECO will seek funding to upgrade the site and make necessary changes in the coming year.

5.2 Projects

ECO did not have any major projects outside of regular work and campaigns in 2009/10. ECO considered projects that could be undertaken during the year, but has not pursued them owing to lack of capacity, and the difficulty of obtaining grants and matching funding.

5.3 Submissions

Submissions made by ECO this year included:

- Antarctica (Environmental Protection: Liability Annex) Amendment Bill
- Auckland Governance Legislation Committee - Local Government (Auckland Law Reform) Bill

- Canterbury Regional Council - Canterbury Regional Council Draft Annual Plan 2010-11
- Canterbury Regional Council - Resource Consents by Hurunui Water Project Limited
- International Energy Agency – Review of New Zealand’s Energy Policy.
- Local Government and Environment Select Committee - Local Government Act 2002 Amendment Bill
- Local Government and Environment Select Committee - Sustainable Biofuel Bill
- Marine Stewardship Council - Proposed MSC Certification of the Ross Sea Longline Fishery
- Ministry for the Environment - Establishing A New Zealand Emissions Reductions Target
- Ministry of Economic Development - Discussion Paper on Maximising our Mineral Potential: Stocktake of Schedule 4 of Crown Minerals Act and Beyond
- Ministry of Fisheries - In season increase in TAC for Southern Bluefin Tuna
- Ministry of Fisheries - Proposed TACC and Regulatory Changes 2009
- Ministry of Fisheries - Review of management measures for rock lobster fisheries for 1 April 2010
- Sub Antarctic Marine Protection Planning Forum Consultation
- West Coast Marine Protection Forum - Implementation of the MPA Policy in the territorial seas of the West Coast of the South Island

5.4 Website

Plans have been put in place this year for development of a new ECO website which will include new content, more practical design and interactive features to meet the needs of ECO members. Progress on this has once again been delayed due to a lack of affordable expert design help. The website has been made a priority for the upcoming year.

The uncertainty over the Wellington Community Net (which hosts SeaNet and RMALink) also created problems. WCN is now on a firmer footing with Barry Weeber being a Trustee of the new Wellington Community Net Trust.

During the year ECO worked on increasing online presence, with the creation of a Facebook page (www.facebook.com/econz) and Twitter profile (www.twitter.com/ECONNewZealand). We created a 'Give A Little' profile at www.givealittle.co.nz/org/eco.

5.5 Events

ECO helped organise the New Zealand premiere of the documentary film *End of the Line* in Wellington in March 2010, together with WWF, Forest and Bird and Greenpeace NZ. The film is the world’s first major feature documentary revealing the devastating global impacts of overfishing.

In April, ECO partnered with Victoria University of Wellington School of Geography, Environment and Earth Sciences to present the seminar *Mineral Resource Development and Conservation Areas: Economic and Policy Issues*, by Gundars Rudzitis, Professor of Geography, Environmental Science, and American Studies at the University of Idaho.

ECO participated in the Harvest Festival at Tapu Te Ranga Marae in Island Bay, Wellington, to celebrate the establishment of the Marae three decades ago, and its relationship with its neighbours, the environment and other environmental organisations such as ECO.

5.6 Educational and other speaking engagements

Various academic institutions from abroad and within New Zealand continue to call on ECO to give expert introductions to the New Zealand environment, administration and policy and environmental and conservation issues. In 2010 these have included several US University study groups and New Zealand classes. ECO also gives advice on research projects and design to a variety of academics and policy practitioners.

6.0 Administration and Governance

6.1 ECO Executive Committee

The members of the Executive Committee during 2009/10 included:

Jenny Baker (Baywatch Hawkes Bay, Napier)

Rick Barber (FMC, Greymouth)

Steffan Browning (Soil and Health, alternate to Nandor)

Tony Dean (ATLA, Wellington)

Quentin Duthie (FMC, Wellington)

June Graham (Baywatch Hawkes Bay, alternate to Jenny Baker)

Geoff Keey (Greenpeace NZ, Wellington)

Tushara Kodikara (*Vice chair*, Gecko, Wellington)

Elizabeth Lee (National Council of Women, Wellington)

Clive Monds (Coromandel Watchdog, Thames)

Diana Shand (Wellington)

Cath Wallace (*Co-chair*, Wellington,)

Barry Weeber (*Co-chair*, Wellington)

Nandor Tanczos (Waikato)

Shane Orchard (Sustainable Otautahi Christchurch, Christchurch)

Fred Murray (Friends of Lewis Pass and Hurunui Catchment, Christchurch)

Quentin Duthie resigned from the ECO Executive during the year due to other commitments.

Committee Members co-opted during the year were Shane Orchard (Sustainable Otautahi Christchurch), Fred Murray (Friends of Lewis Pass and Hurunui Catchment), and Rick Barber (FMC) who re-joined the Executive to replace Quentin Duthie.

6.2 ECO Staff and volunteers

Many thanks to all the volunteers who gave up their time and expertise to help ECO over the past year:

- Tim Jordan for his advice and help with SeaNet and RMAlink websites
- Nick Young for help with the ECO website
- Elizabeth Lee for help in the office and organising the Wellington Street Appeal
- Treasurer Tony Dean for expert advice on the accounts
- Clive Monds for work on the ECO website
- Liz Willoughby-Martin for help with the ECO conference organisation
- The various Wellington Friends and others who volunteered during the Street Appeal

Many thanks are due to the Executive Officer, Amelia Luxton, for her commitment to ECO's aims, and for her hard work in its interests.

7.0 ECO Members and Friends

7.1. ECO Membership

There are currently 66 groups throughout New Zealand who belong to the ECO network. Groups that joined ECO during the year are:

- Island Bay World Service
- RESPONSE Trust
- Friends of Lewis Pass and Hurunui Catchment
- The Sandy Walker Group

Three groups left ECO during the year:

- Long-standing member group the East Coast Bays Coastal Protection Society went into hiatus this year, and consequently withdrew its membership for the immediate future. ECO thanks the group for their support and congratulates them on their work towards establishing the Long Bay - Okura Marine Reserve.
- The Biodynamic Farming and Gardening Association discontinued its membership as they now work through Organics Aotearoa New Zealand which is established as an umbrella group for organics and is an ECO member.
- The New Zealand Institute of Forestry resigned from ECO due to differing views, but remains strongly committed to many of the values that ECO seeks to protect.

7.2 Membership survey

As requested at the 2009 AGM, an ECO Membership Survey was sent to all member organisations to evaluate priorities, performance and membership expectations. The survey was circulated in October 2009, and again in March 2010. Unfortunately only 12 completed surveys were received despite reminders from a total membership of 66, which did not provide an adequate sample from which to draw conclusions.

ECO thanks those groups who did complete the survey and for their constructive comments which indicated that ECO's performance and priorities were consistent with member groups' expectations and priorities.

7.3 Friends of ECO

The number of subscribing individual supporters or 'Friends of ECO' is currently 363. The Executive would like to expand the number of Friends of ECO over the coming year.

8.0 Financial Situation

8.1 Overview

The Treasurer's Report and Financial Statements are presented separately and will address this matter.

8.2 Grants and sponsorship

ECO did not receive any grants in the 2009/10 financial year.

ECO thanks Antarctica New Zealand for providing \$3,000.00 sponsorship for the 2010 ECO Conference at Living Springs, Christchurch.

8.3 Donations, gifts and fundraising

The ECO Annual Appeal in October 2009 was a great success raising a total of \$6,360.00, a 140 percent increase from the previous year's appeal. A special mining campaign appeal in April 2010 raised \$2,375.00.

The Wellington Street Appeal in March 2010 raised \$1,094.00.

ECO also receives a variety of general donations and auto-donations. There are 32 auto donors who contribute through regular automatic payments. We are grateful for the support of the auto donors which is critical to the operation of ECO.

ECO continues its fundraising partnership with online research panel Buzz Channel Ltd. This year ECO also joined the 'Give a Little' fundraising website (www.givealittle.co.nz), and began initial planning for a charity auction on Trade Me to be followed up next year.

Overall, ECO is pleased to note that income from donations and fundraising in the 2009/10 year was up by \$5,963.00 from the previous financial year. However, ECO remains under-funded and desperately needs financial help to cover increasing costs. Donations of time, expertise, and money and in-kind contributions are greatly appreciated.

Special thanks to Simon Terry and Associates for their generous donation of furniture and equipment for the ECO office this year.

9.0 Outlook for the coming year

As an organisation, ECO has several challenges ahead:

- To increase income and place the organisation on a stronger financial footing;
- To develop our web presence, capability and scope for member body interaction;
- To develop effective working groups with both Exec members and member body representatives on these;
- To ensure adequate support financial and volunteer for our hard working Executive Officer;
- Possibly finding new offices.

ECO and its member bodies have many challenges ahead for the coming year:

1. Decisions on mining on conservation land;
2. The Phase II changes to the Resource Management Act which are likely to be adverse to both the environment and to public participation;
3. Government reluctance to reform the Emissions Trading System so that it is effective and so that it is equitable, and the fiscal burden on the community if it is not so reformed;
4. On-going losses of biodiversity which are likely to be made worse by the privileging by the government of business and especially extractive business interests;
5. Marine and fisheries management, particularly in the light of the absence of an ecosystem based and participatory oceans policy – or indeed of any oceans policy, and the emphasis on economic growth, the expansion of fishing and of aquaculture and moves to devolve fisheries research and management to fishing industry interests and their proxies;
6. The apparent reluctance of the government to implement the New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement;
7. The expansion of the oil and gas industry in the absence of public processes or transparency of any environmental controls on the industry;
8. The apparent retreat of the government from participatory democracy and its privileging of economic interests and economic growth over community, society and the environment
9. The expansion of government subsidies to climate polluters, to miners and to the fishing and aquaculture industries.

On the positive side, the government's disastrous economic growth policy, its anti-democratic tendencies, and the harmful environmental policies are attracting more and more attention. We will have much public support for our ongoing efforts to achieve better outcomes for the environment, for society and for the future. In the run up to the General Election next year, we can expect some moderation of the worst of the Government's agenda, but ECO and its members will have to be organised and work with like minded organisations.