



Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Annual Report

**For the year ended
31 March 2020**

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Chair's Report

Our Pest Control Work in the Northern Forest with Greater Wellington

Possums

OSPRI possum control measures in 2017 (aerial 1080) and 2018 (ground-based poisoning) meant that in the 2018/19 year we had our lowest ever possum catch of 120. We expected that would bounce back in 2019/20 but no, we came in at 143 caught, so a small increase on last year. This is good news for Bovine TB eradication and, of course, for the health of our forest. Catch figures are shown at the end of this report. There has been no recent possum monitor, but we expect there will be one organised by OSPRI prior to any further intervention by them.

Mustelids

The news here is not so good, with 30 stoats and 13 weasels trapped, so 43 mustelids in all, way above our previous high of 17. This can be attributed to last year's beech mast, with the mustelids breeding up fairly quickly in response to the high rat numbers in the forest (see below). Fortunately, the numbers dropped back in December/January after having peaked between August and November. We are now hoping that the hiatus in trapping due to Covid-19 won't mean another peak in the winter, but so far it's looking OK.

Other Catch

We have continued to poison rats at most Northern Forest trap sites, primarily to protect the possum lures. Rat bait consumption went through the roof after October as the high rat population ran out of food, peaking at over three times the average rate of consumption in previous years. At the time of writing, consumption is still well above the normal rate. The rat catch rate has followed a similar pattern, peaking between March and December. In all, 739 rats were trapped, well up on last year's 443.

Results from Greater Wellington's rodent monitor, with which we assist, showed rat tracking rates quickly exceeding 30% for rats inside the Mainland Island in the winter. Fortunately, they were back to 6% in February 2020, which is a pleasing result, probably helped by the extra control effort Greater Wellington put in because of the mast. Outside of the Mainland Island the tracking rate was over 90% in the winter and still above 30% in February.

During the year, 61 hedgehogs were caught in the Northern Forest, compared with 22 the year before. This higher catch rate possibly reflects better trap performance as it is not correlated with Greater Wellington's hedgehog tracking results. As in the previous year, the feral cat trap network failed to catch any cats, which is disappointing as we have a little trail camera evidence of them. We have recently added felt to the wooden ramps to make access to the traps easier. If this is not successful, we will experiment with live traps, more cameras, or alternative kill traps.

We continue to log all catches in the DOC trapping application, Walk the Line (WTL). One of our more computer-literate Trappers has now developed a real-time display on our website (look under Resources/Trap Data), so we can very easily monitor activity across both trap networks.

Deer

Deer continue to cause damage on the western edge of the park and on private properties. Greater Wellington continue to engage a professional hunter on an annual basis, but this has only limited success as the deer are often close to properties.

Bird Monitoring

Five-minute bird counts were conducted at 40 sites in the Northern Forest in October/November 2019. Inclement weather with especially high winds, combined with hunting, meant that some counts were not done until late spring. Twenty-one different species were recorded: seventeen native and four exotic. Regionally rare species present included Fantail, Bellbird, Kingfisher, Whitehead, Wood pigeon, Rifleman, Tomtit, Kakariki and Falcon. Kakariki were recorded again this spring after being absent in 2018.

Falcons nested in York Bay, once again dive-bombing walkers on the Kaitawa Track. Two chicks fledged successfully. Both the migratory Shining and Long-tailed Cuckoos were recorded this year. However, there was only a single observation of a Long-tailed Cuckoo, which has been periodically absent from counts in the last few years. An analysis of 11 years of bird count data is now on the MIRO website (look under What We Do/Monitoring). An encouraging finding was that Tui, Korimako and Kereru were all more numerous in the Mainland Island than at neighbouring control sites.

We again made good use of our new DOC acoustic recorders during the year, with winter deployments at 10 sites in the east of the Northern Forest and Gollans Stream to try to detect Kiwi. With the recorders set to run during the night, many Moreporks were detected but, as for last year, no Kiwi. We again re-occupied sites to record the strength of the dawn chorus, both at 5 of our bird count sites in the forest and at 5 urban sites, although no data analysis has been undertaken as yet.

Northern Forest Open Day

We usually assist Greater Wellington with a forest walk as part of their summer programme. This year they decided to try a different format, in an effort to involve more people. This was in the form of an Open Day in the Northern Forest, which included the Eastbourne Scouts setting up a tea stall at the picnic area by Gollans Stream. People were invited to walk to the picnic area by using track entrances in Eastbourne and MIRO volunteers, along with a number of other participants, stood at display points along the way to talk about geology, plants, birds of the forest, dotterels, trapping and beech masts. The Open Day was very well attended, with many people making the trek through to the scout's tea stall. A smaller event was also held on the Wainuiomata side of the forest.

Our Work at Parangarahu Lakes with Taranaki Whānui and Greater Wellington

Taranaki Whānui/Greater Wellington co-management meetings for the Lakes have continued, but have not yet reached a stage where it is appropriate for MIRO representatives to attend. However, local Iwi continue to help with planting revegetation plots and putting in place (and removing) a Rahui to help protect the Banded Dotterel nesting areas past the lighthouse.

Pest Control

Over the past year, MIRO volunteers continued servicing the 170 DOC200, Timms and Possum Master traps at the Parangarahu Lakes and Pencarrow Road on a monthly basis. The possum traps used to be just at our revegetation sites to protect the young trees from possums, but Greater Wellington have now added more of these to try to better control the ingress of possums from surrounding areas. The extensive DOC200 network aims to keep mustelids and hedgehogs under control in order to protect ground-nesting seabirds, especially the Banded Dotterel.

The total catch for the year (previous year in brackets) was 62 (99) possums, 33 (63) mustelids, 229 (190) rats and 78 (72) hedgehogs. Plots of Lakes catch are included at the end of this report. The drop in the mustelid catch was a relief, but the continued increase in the hedgehog catch is a concern.

Revegetation

Planting continued in the vicinity of the upper Pencarrow Light in winter 2019 and just over a thousand pioneers were planted in Plot 13. Plots 9, 10 and 11 were infilled again with pioneers while plots 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8 were supplemented with emergent trees. In total 1,624 trees from the MIRO Nursery were planted in the Lakes plots.

Taranaki Whānui undertook planting of the new plot. Other plantings were supported by Conservation Volunteers, Reserve Bank of NZ and MIRO volunteers. Many thanks to these organisations for their support and to GNS Science who continue to host the MIRO Nursery on their grounds. Surplus trees (1,161) were shared with Friends of Baring Head, Lower Hutt Forest and Bird and Friends of Waiwhetu Stream.

During the year, the MIRO Nursery participated in the Plant Production Pilot Biodiversity Scheme involving DoC, NZ Plant Producers Incorporated and Biosecurity NZ. The Nursery has been trialling a set of protocols along with a number of other Nurseries, the aim being to improve biosecurity habits and practices.

Protecting Banded Dotterels

In the 2019/20 season, the Banded Dotterels arrived at the Eastbourne foreshore on 11th of July and at the Parangarahu Lakes on 22nd of July. With over 105 individual monitoring trips, MIRO volunteers were able to find, protect and monitor 6 nests at the Lakes and 17 at Eastbourne. Six of the 6 nests successfully hatched at the Lakes, but only 5 of the 17 nests on the Eastbourne foreshore successfully hatched. We caught and banded 3 adults in Eastbourne, 2 adults at the Lakes and 18 juveniles at the Lakes. We have now caught and banded 73 birds. Unfortunately, no juveniles were banded at Eastbourne due to egg and chick predation. We also lost one adult by predation at Eastbourne. Through banding we now know that the birds return to the same nesting area each year and, over winter, our birds have been sighted at Lake Wairarapa, Peka Peka and Pauatahanui Inlet. We also know one of the banded chicks has returned and nested at the Lakes where she was born and we have sighted a number of adults with just a metal band which indicates they were too small to flag when caught in previous years, but have returned to their birth area. This data is vital to understand how we can help their survival.

At Eastbourne, we again fenced the nesting area instead of individual nest sites and we are happy to report that we had no human or dog interference in the nesting area. Unfortunately, MIRO this year again identified that the reason for nest and chick failures was due to cat predation. There were 15 adults, with 7 pairs and one lone male. With 17 nests found, this means each pair re-nested at least twice. To help mitigate the cat predation issues, we deployed a trail camera and a live catch trap to try to catch the offending cat. We did catch one cat that was micro-chipped and returned it to the owner asking them to please keep the cat inside at night. Unfortunately, the cat caught on camera eating the eggs was not caught in the live capture trap. We will deploy both the camera and live catch trap again this year. We also got very good coverage from STUFF on the cat issue and have posted the issues on the Eastbourne Community Facebook page to try to educate locals to keep their cats inside at night. We also presented to the Hutt City Council (HCC) and delayed their decision to do nothing about micro-chipping cats. We are currently working to ensure HCC does enact a micro-chip bylaw so we can identify the owner and inform them of the damage their cat is causing so they keep them in at night. The ERAT trapping continues to be successful in protecting this area from other predators.

At the Lakes we found 12 nests last season, but this year were only able to find 6 nests even though we know there were at least another 4. This is due to the encroachment of Hare's Foot Clover in the nesting area, which hides the nests. Monitors do not enter the nesting area, but view them from afar using binoculars and the clover grows very tall and hides the nest sites. MIRO is working with Greater Wellington on a solution. Dotterels nest in open areas so they can see threats, and with the clover growing to 20cm, they may abandon this area as unsuitable. At the Lakes we had at least 7 successful fledglings, so a great result.

Analysis kindly undertaken by Wildlife Management International (WMIL), shows that before MIRO and Greater Wellington started the protection of the nests at the Lakes, the nests only had a 3% chance of success. The 3 main causes of nest failure were predation by cats, hedgehogs and mustelids, nests washed out to sea by large southerly swells, and human disturbance. With the implementation of predator control, temporary fencing, signage and a Rahui at the Lakes, the nest success rate increased to over 40%. But even with all the work we are doing, we are still seeing these nationally threatened shore birds declining in numbers. They have the same endangered status as the Giant Kiwi and Blue Duck, but have no public funding, so must rely on volunteer groups like MIRO.

ERAT—Our Urban and Foreshore Trapping Initiative with the Ministry for the Environment and Hutt City Council

The ERAT project continues to progress well, with our final year of the 3-year MfE grant completed and about 350 households now with traps. The foreshore and public spaces trap coverage is also essentially complete, although some extra traps will be installed if monitoring shows up hotspots that are not well covered.

Three extensive tracking tunnel monitors involving 160 tracking cards have been undertaken (in August and December 2019 and in March 2020) across the urban area and foreshore, with a low tracking rate of 3.2% for rats measured in November. This was a very pleasing result given that the rat tracking rate in the neighbouring forest was about 80% at that time. However, the March results showed a higher rate of 9.5%, which was mainly due to one foreshore trapline, which is very well serviced, but it's proving hard to trap rats right next to the sea. We are investigating the use of bait stations to overcome this problem (our target trapping rate is 5%). Hedgehog tracking rates have remained stubbornly high at around 12–14%. This is because most DOC200s have relatively small openings for safety reasons. We hope that more use of live capture traps will help to reduce these rates.

All catch data continue to be uploaded to GIS in Conservation (nzcic.org) servers, which have now been enhanced by our GiC volunteer to produce great data displays. The project continues with regular Facebook updates and emailed newsletters. The good engagement with our three local schools continues and involves monitoring, trapping and building lizard habitat.

Other Activities

MIRO's main effort in terms of publicity over the past year was completing the redevelopment of the new website, which went live in August 2019. We also continued our 2-monthly contributions to the Eastbourne Herald. Articles published in the past year were: The Waterways in Eastbourne are Special, Possum Catch, ERAT Succeeding in Controlling Eastbourne Pests, Kereru Nesting in the Regional Park, Dragonflies at the Parangarahu Lakes, and Connecting our Forest to Remutaka Forest Park.

During the year we were finally able to establish a new trapline (the Kiwi Corridor line), above and north of the Wainuiomata Golf Club. The aim is to establish a safe corridor between our Northern Forest and Remutaka Forest Park that is free of possums and mustelids. The new line of 13 trap sites covers the gap between East Ridge and the Wainuiomata Coast Road. Each site has a Possum Master and DOC200 and some sites also have rat traps in tunnels. Greater Wellington organised the cutting of the new track and also supplied the traps, while the Golf Club were pleased to allow access to the new line. We also donated the Golf Course 10 refurbished DOC200 mechanisms in the hope that the course will also be trapped in the near future. Linking up adjacent forests is a short-term way to improve genetic diversity in small populations of birds and will also improve the chances of kiwi moving west into the Northern Forest. Apart from pest animals, the main barrier to kiwi crossing to our forest is the Wainuiomata River, but ecologists tell us that it is possible for kiwi to cross in suitable places at times of low flow.

Near the end of the financial year we teamed up with local firm Kenex to submit a proposal entitled 'Towards Targeted Trapping') to the DOC Community Fund. The aim of the project is to use spatial modelling and validation to determine where rats are most likely to live in the Northern Forest. The key inputs will be our rat trap catch data, geospatial data, and expert advice from Greater Wellington scientists. We hope that the analysis will allow us to target future trapping efforts in areas and seasons where rats are most abundant and achieve rat control with less effort than a traditional trap grid, which is not currently affordable or sustainable for an area this size. Kenex have excellent expertise in bringing together diverse datasets and undertaking the spatial modelling. For our part, once initial modelling has been done, we will undertake intensive monitoring (using traps) over some selected small areas to see whether the modelling has been effective.

Health & Safety

All of our Health & Safety documentation has undergone its annual update, but because of the Covid-19 crisis has not yet been reviewed and disseminated. There were no notifiable events during the year. The Level 4 lockdown on 26th March meant that all volunteer activities in the Park were suspended from that time.

Recognising Those Who are Helping us Achieve our Goals

As always, there are many people and organisations we need to thank for their contribution to MIRO's successes over the past year, but first I would like to thank our many volunteers and other helpers who have again got through a lot of work with trap servicing, tree propagation, tree planting and clearing, bird counting, predator monitoring, dotterel protection, website redevelopment, and other less visible tasks. A great help to me were two new volunteers, and Sue Rundle and Dave Heatley, who were able to finish off our 2-yearly trap checks, which is always a fairly demanding task.

With the roll-out of ERAT now complete, Sally Bain has been able to step back a bit as the ERAT Trap Line Operators take on the oversight of the trapping across the 11 regions covering Eastbourne and the Bays, while a number of other volunteers service the associated foreshore traplines. GIS in Conservation (GiC) continue to support the catch upload system for ERAT as well as the Dotterel monitoring through mapping nesting sites.

We again enjoyed excellent support from our partner, Greater Wellington, during the year, especially through the efforts of Rob Masters and our new Ranger, Jo Greenman, be it at Committee meetings or in getting things done in the field.

The Ministry for the Environment and Hutt City Council continued to provide financial and in-kind support for the ERAT Project, with the roll-out of ERAT all wrapped up by the end of 2019. We would also like to thank the Hutt Mana Charitable Trust for a grant of \$783, which is being used to supply soil and compost to our tree nursery.

We continue to receive donations from individuals in support of MIRO, significant ones in the past year including \$1,600 from an East by West Ferries raffle and \$300 from Josephine Hemmingson for Dotterel protection.

We continue to be very grateful to GNS Science for the continued use of their land to house the tree nursery, to George Tuffin, for his review of our accounts, and to the Days Bay Menzshed for continuing to manage poisons, trap repairs and other supplies. As always, many thanks are due to Spiral Web Solutions for continuing to provide and sponsor all of our web services and supporting the development of our new website, while patiently keeping the old site going until we were finally ready to switch over to the new one.

The MIRO Committee

There were no changes to the Committee at the start of the new financial year with Robin Connor (Secretary), Ian White (Treasurer), Gail Abel, Sally Bain, Parker Jones, Manas Chakraborty and Owen Spearpoint all continuing. Unfortunately, Manas had to leave us in October to take up a position with Northland Regional Council. We are very appreciative of what Manas contributed in the relatively short time he was with us, especially his analysis of the 5-minute bird count data, which is now available as a report on our website. One of our Trappers, Frank Vickers, was elected on to the Eastbourne Community Board during the year and, since then, has sat in on our meetings so that he can keep the Board informed of our activities.

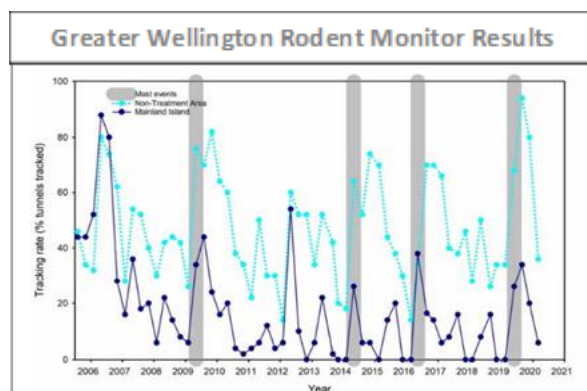
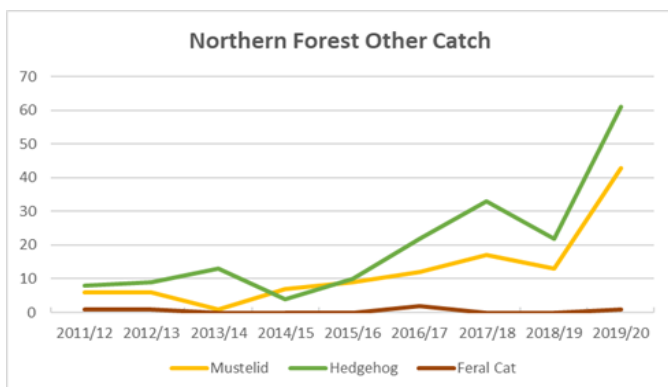
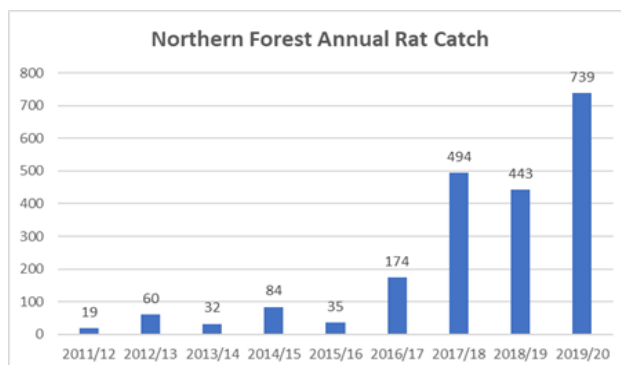
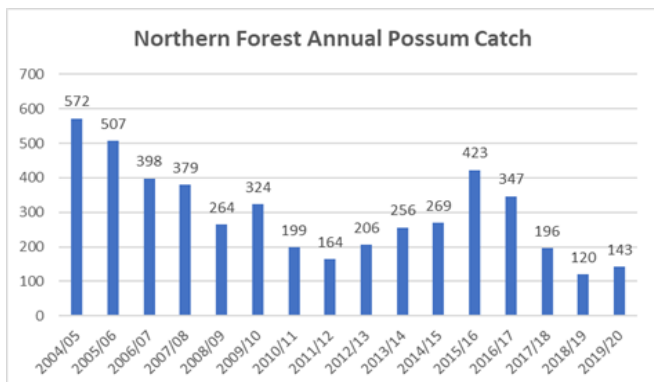
As always, I am very thankful for the effort put in by our committee members. Over the past year we met ten times, with an average attendance very close to 70% which, while slightly down on previous years, is still excellent for a volunteer organisation like MIRO. Our Greater Wellington representatives Jo and Rob were also regularly in attendance, which is much appreciated as they need to make a special trip to Eastbourne in the evenings to attend. Given our recent positive experience using Zoom during the Covid-19 lockdown, we will look to Zoom them in to meetings when required in the coming year.

Terry Webb, MIRO Chair

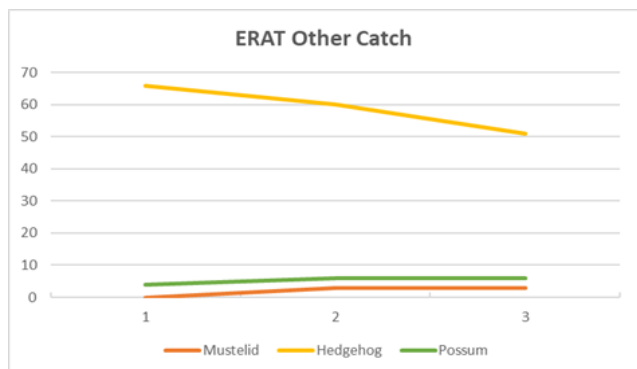
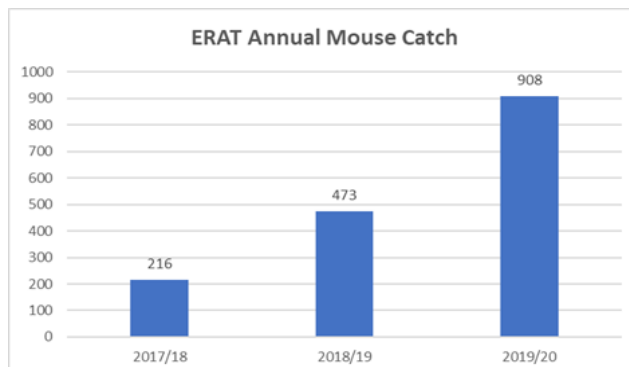
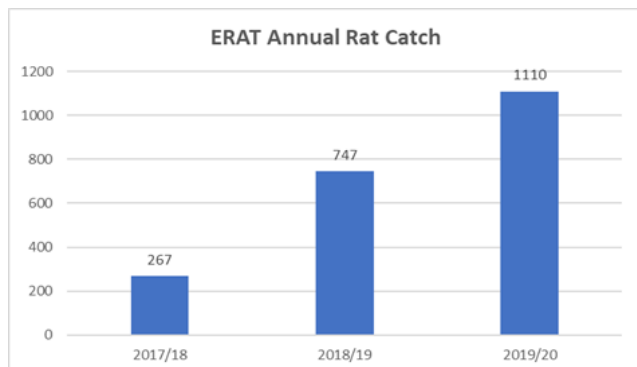
June, 2020

Supplementary Material

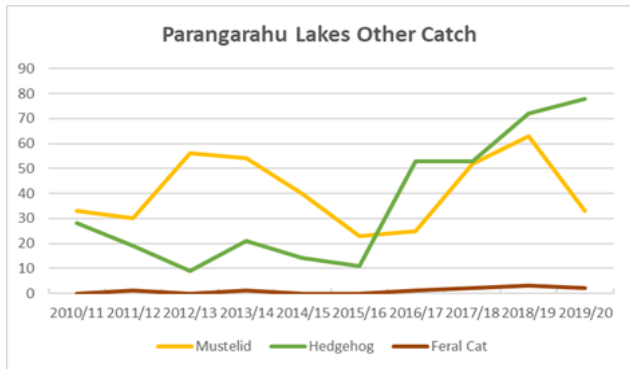
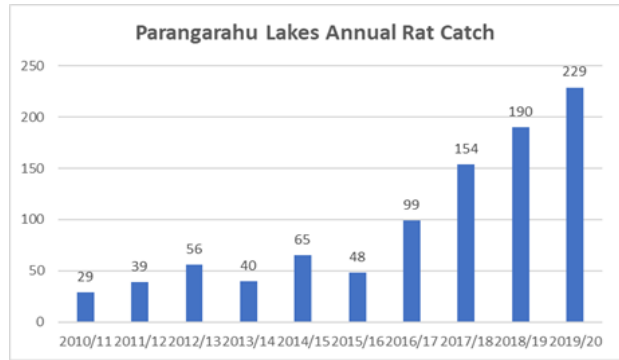
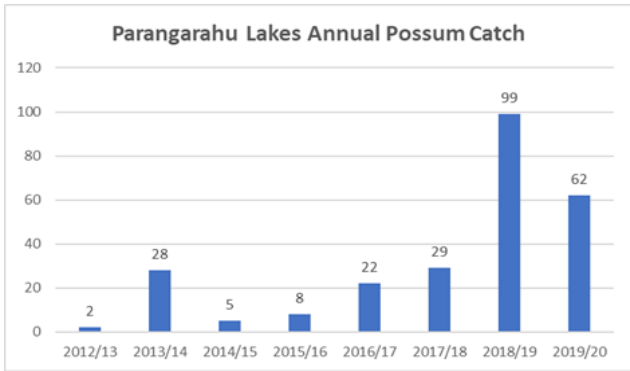
Northern Forest Catch



ERAT Catch



Parangarahu Lakes Catch



Minutes of the 2019 MIRO AGM

MINUTES OF THE 2019 MIRO ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FRIDAY JULY 12, 2019 EAST HARBOUR WOMEN'S CLUB

PRESENT

Terry Webb (Chair), Robin Connor (Secretary), Ian White (Treasurer), Parker Jones, Sally Bain, Manus Chakraborty, Owen Spearpoint, Jo Greenman, and about 30 others.

APOLOGIES

Warren Bolger, Gail Abel, Simon Coubrough, Ray Wallace

MINUTES OF THE 2018 AGM

Accepted Sally Bain/Parker Jones

CHAIR'S ANNUAL REPORT

Terry Webb reviewed the year briefly, highlighting in particular:

- Pest Control Work in Northern Forest with GW—Deer remain classified as Pest Animal in the Pest Management Plan; Rat catch slightly down on last year; 5-minute bird count consistently higher in Mainland Island than in uncontrolled areas.
- Work at Parangarahu Lakes—high catch rates for possums etc.
- ERAT Activities with MfE and HCC—540 traps deployed in foreshore and urban areas.
- Recognized those who are helping us to Achieve Our Goals.

ACCOUNTS

Ian White tabled the Annual Accounts. The funds balance is approximately \$4,000 - with another \$4,000 due from the Ministry for Environment.

The Annual Report and Financial Report were accepted.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE

All nominations for the 2019/2020 Committee were elected by unanimous approval. The Committee is:

Terry Webb	Chair
Robin Connor	Secretary
Ian White	Treasurer
Gail Abel, Sally Bain, Parker Jones, Manas Chakraborty and Owen Spearpoint	

GENERAL BUSINESS

New Website about to go live.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Sally Bain introduced the speakers: Paul Stanley-Ward, Capital Kiwi and Dan Henry, Predator Free Miramar.

Paul: Capital Kiwi Founder

Big comeback for NZ bird species. Kaka, Kereru, and others.

Kiwi conservation—stoats hammer them as juveniles (3 to 5% make it through to adulthood in uncontrolled areas). Where stoats eliminated kiwi thrive.

Got funding from Predator Free 2050 for a major project covering most of the Wellington region. Mostly private landowners all happy using traps. This is the densest trap zone on the mainland. 2000 traps now deployed—using A24s and DOC 200s.

Dan: Predator Free Miramar

Predator Free Miramar established June 2017, and now supported by NEXT Foundation, Wellington City Council, Greater Regional Wellington Council and Predator Free 2050 Ltd. There are several conservation groups already working on the peninsula—Te Motu Kaitangata, Places for Penguins, and more.

A major roll out of traps is happening in 2019. To get the rat numbers down to zero we will be aiming to place bait stations on a 50m x 50m grid and traps on 100m x 100m grid across the entire peninsula. This is within the home range of every rat, and means they have 100% chance of coming across one of these devices. These traps and bait stations will be checked by our team weekly.

ENGAGED

Egalitarian: Set up a Facebook Group—not a Page. Allow all voices to be heard; The Project needs a face.

Nice and simple: Create systems for us and trappers. Allow people to work outside those systems. Reinvest to make the job easier.

Gaps: Looked for gaps on the map and filled them. Mail drops as required. For reserves traps—checked them often.

Always posting: Posted often on Facebook. Engaged with every post. Resisted the urge to sanitise it. Allowed people to celebrate success.

Get support: Enlisted local business support. Then supported those businesses. This helped normalise trapping.

Enthusiasm: Focused on enthusiastic trappers. Don't chase the inactive trappers. Harness the enthusiasm with trap lines.

Delivered: Delivered every trap, apart from traps distributed through fairs. Took time to talk and explain the project. Created meaningful connections.



Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc
Performance Report
For the year ended
31 March 2020

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Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Entity Information For the year ended 31 March 2020

Legal Name:	Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc
Other Name:	MIRO
Type of Entity:	Incorporated Society and Registered Charity
Registration Number:	CC41613

MIRO's Purpose or Mission:

To protect and restore the native ecosystems within East Harbour Regional Park (EHRP), Wellington, by: the protection and restoration of native flora and fauna; the control and, ultimately, elimination of plant and animal pests; the reintroduction of native flora and fauna; achieving our vision through active involvement in education and advocacy and doing anything else necessary or helpful to achieve the above.

MIRO Structure:

MIRO is managed by a committee of at least three, and up to ten members, including a Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer, all being elected at an Annual General Meeting by paid-up members of MIRO. There are no employees. MIRO works in partnership with Greater Wellington Regional Council to achieve its vision.

Main Sources of MIRO's Cash and Resources:

Donations and grants
Member subscriptions

Main Methods Used by MIRO to Raise Funds:

Applications for grants and other support from:

- Central and local government
- Various other trusts and potential non-governmental funders
- Individual donors

MIRO's Reliance on Volunteers and Donated Goods or Services:

MIRO has a very high reliance on the support of volunteers, particularly in the areas of:

- Trapping and pest control
- Growing and planting out native plants
- Trap building and maintenance
- Publicity
- Governance and administration

Contact details

Postal Address: Eastbourne
Lower Hutt 5047

Email/Website: info@miro.org.nz
www.miro.org.nz



<https://www.facebook.com/mainlandislandrestorationoperation>

Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Statement of Service Performance

For the year ended
31 March 2020

Description of the Entity's Outcomes:

Working in partnership with Greater Wellington Regional Council (GW), MIRO's aim is to protect and restore the native flora and fauna in the Northern Forest and Parangarahu Lakes areas of East Harbour Regional Park (EHRP) by greatly reducing pest animal numbers (especially possums, rats, mustelids and hedgehogs) through continuing to improve and maintain an extensive trapping network. We are also working with GW and local Iwi to reintroduce locally-sourced native trees at the Parangarahu Lakes by planting out trees from the MIRO nursery in 13 fenced plots. A new activity (the ERAT Project) undertaken by MIRO over the past three years, with the support of HCC and an MfE conservation grant, has been the roll-out of an intensive trapping network (targetting mustelids, hedgehogs and rats) across the urban area of Eastbourne and the Bays, and also extending to the foreshore. This network is now essentially complete has resulted in a Mountains-to-Sea solution to the threats posed by possums and mustelids, which will result in a healthier forest and a better chance for ground-nesting bird species. MIRO also undertakes other activities in line with our mission, such as protecting nesting banded dotterels on the Eastbourne foreshore and at the Parangarahu Lakes.

Description and Quantification (to the extent practicable) of the Entity's Outputs:

	This Year	Last Year
Traps in use	1,465	1,359
Possums killed	196	227
Trees planted at Parangarahu Lakes	1,624	1,513
Number of members and volunteers ¹	126	131

Additional Output Measures:

Other trap catch (with ERAT) included 186 hedgehogs, 2,005 rats and 72 mustelids. A further 1,161 trees were supplied to other local projects.

Additional Information:

¹ The number of members and volunteers does not include residents who are trapping as part of the ERAT project (probably an additional 325 or so people).

Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Statement of Financial Performance For the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	This Year	Last Year
		\$	\$
Revenue			
Donations, fundraising and other similar revenue	1	13,977	14,433
Fees, subscriptions and other revenue from members	1	2,431	2,087
Revenue from providing goods or services	1	2,731	3,859
Interest, dividends and other investment revenue	1	4	11
Total Revenue		19,143	20,390
Expenses			
Costs related to providing goods or services	2	17,207	20,334
Depreciation	4	753	753
Other expenses	2	676	478
Total Expenses		18,636	21,565
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year		507	(1,175)

Statement of Financial Position As at 31 March 2020

	Note	This Year	Last Year
		\$	\$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Bank accounts and cash	3	615	4,322
Debtors and prepayments	3	7,967	4,152.00
Inventory	3	287	1,042
Total Current Assets		8,869	9,516
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	-	753
Total Non-Current Assets		-	753
Total Assets		8,869	10,269
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Creditors and accrued expenses	3	-	472
Unused donations and grants with conditions	3	559	1,994
Total Current Liabilities		559	2,466
Total Liabilities		559	2,466
Total Assets less Total Liabilities (Net Assets)		8,310	7,803
Accumulated Funds			
Capital contributed by owners or members	5	10,352	10,352
Accumulated surpluses or (deficits)	5	(2,042)	(2,549)
Total Accumulated Funds		8,310	7,803

Mainland Island Restoration Organisation (MIRO) Inc

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 31 March 2020

	This Year \$	Last Year \$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash was received from:		
Donations, fundraising and other similar receipts:		
Grant from Ministry for The Environment (MfE)	5,433	5,935
Grant from Hutt City Council	685	2,050
Grant from Greater Wellington Regional Council	1,286	-
Grant from Hutt Mana Charitable Trust	783	-
Fees, subscriptions and other receipts from members:		
Subscriptions	170	339
Donations	2,261	1,748
Receipts from providing goods or services	3,272	3,375
Interest, dividends and other investment receipts	4	11
Cash was applied to:		
Payments to suppliers	17,601	22,141
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	(3,707)	(8,683)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash	(3,707)	(8,683)
Opening Cash	4,322	13,005
Closing Cash	615	4,322
This is represented by:		
Kiwibank Call Account	403	3,084
Kiwibank Frontrunner Account	212	1,238
Total Bank Accounts and Cash	615	4,322

Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Statement of Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation

Mainland Island Restoration Organisation (MIRO) Inc has elected to apply PBE SFR-A (NFP) Public Benefit Entity Simple Format Reporting - Accrual (Not-For-Profit) on the basis that it does not have public accountability and has total annual expenses of equal to or less than \$2,000,000. All transactions in the Performance Report are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. The Performance Report is prepared under the assumption that the entity will continue to operate in the foreseeable future.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

All amounts are recorded exclusive of GST, except for Debtors and Creditors which are stated inclusive of GST.

Income Tax

Mainland Island Restoration Organisation (MIRO) Inc is wholly exempt from New Zealand income tax having fully complied with all statutory conditions for these exemptions.

Bank Accounts and Cash

Bank accounts and cash in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise cash balances and bank balances (including short term deposits) with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Inventory

Inventory purchased by MIRO and held for resale is valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets with an expected life greater than one year are capitalised and depreciated on a straight line basis over their expected useful life. Assets deployed in the field, such as traps, are fully expensed in the year of purchase.

Grants

Unused grant funds are shown on the Statement of Financial Position as Unused Donations and Grants with Conditions. Where grant funds are used to purchase fixed assets the associated grant income is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance over the expected life of the asset purchased.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the financial year. (Last year - nil)

Mainland Island Restoration Operation (MIRO) Inc

Notes to the Performance Report

For the year ended

31 March 2020

Note 1 : Analysis of Revenue

	This Year	Last Year
	\$	\$
Donations and other similar revenue		
Grants from Ministry for the Environment ¹	11,030	11,017
Grants from GWRC	2,038	753
Grants from Hutt City Council	685	2,050
Grant from Hutt Mana Charitable Trust	224	513
Grant from Eastbourne Games Charitable Trust	-	100
Total	13,977	14,433

1: MIRO's *Educating Residents About Trapping (ERAT)* programme is supported by a grant from the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) Community Environment Fund. This provides for reimbursement of up to \$34,558 of ERAT's spending. At 31 March 2020 \$30,972 had been claimed. (2019 \$20,838 claimed).

Fees, subscriptions and other revenue from members

Fees and subscriptions from members	170	339
Donations, koha or offerings from members	2,261	1,748
Total	2,431	2,087

Revenue from providing goods or services

Trap sales revenue	2,731	3,859
Total	2,731	3,859

Interest, dividends and other investment revenue

Interest	4	11
Total	4	11

Note 2 : Analysis of Expenses

	This Year	This Year
	\$	\$
Costs related to providing goods or services		
Nursery costs	677	805
Trapping costs	1,547	3,731
ERAT program costs	11,388	11,017
Cost of traps sold	3,595	4,781
Total	17,207	20,334
Other expenses		
Printing, stationery, postage etc	252	233
Sundry	424	245
Total	676	478

Notes to the Performance Report (Continued)

Note 3 : Analysis of Current Assets and Liabilities

	This Year	Last Year
Bank accounts and cash	\$	\$
Kiwibank Call Account	403	3,084
Kiwibank Fronrunner Account	212	1,238
Total	615	4,322
Debtors and prepayments		
MfE March Claim - unpaid at year-end	7,845	3,617
March GST Refund Due	122	191
Reimbursement owed by GWRC for sundry items	-	344
Total	7,967	4,152
Inventory		
Stock of traps available for sale to public	287	1,042
Total	287	1,042
Creditors and accrued expenses		
GST liability	-	472
Total	-	472
Unused donations and grants with conditions		
Grant from Ministry for The Environment (MfE)	-	1,241
Grant from Greater Wellington Regional Council	-	753
Grant from Hutt Mana Charitable Trust	559	-
Total	559	1,994

Note 4: Property, Plant & Equipment

	This Year		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Total
Opening Balance	2,259	(1,506)	753
Purchases of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	-	(753)	(753)
Closing Balance	2,259	(2,259)	-
	Last Year		
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Total
Opening Balance	2,259	(753)	1,506
Purchases of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-	-
Depreciation Expense	-	(753)	(753)
Closing Balance	2,259	(1,506)	753

Notes to the Performance Report (Continued)

Note 5: Accumulated Funds

Description	This Year		Total
	Capital Contributed by Owners or Members	Accumulated Surpluses or Deficits	
Opening Balance	10,352	(2,549)	7,803
Surplus/(Deficit)		507	507
Closing Balance	10,352	(2,042)	8,310

Description	Last Year		Total
	Capital Contributed by Owners or Members	Accumulated Surpluses or Deficits	
Opening Balance	10,352	(1,374)	8,978
Surplus/(Deficit)		(1,175)	(1,175)
Closing Balance	10,352	(2,549)	7,803

Note 6 : Other Disclosures

Commitments

There are no commitments as at balance date (Last Year - nil)

Contingent Liabilities and Guarantees

There are no contingent liabilities or guarantees as at balance date. (Last Year - nil)

Related Party Disclosures:

There were no transactions involving related parties during the financial year. (Last Year - Nil)

Events After the Balance Date:

There were no events that have occurred after the balance date that would have a material impact on the Performance Report. (Last Year Nil)

Reviewer's Report

Report to the Members of the MAINLAND ISLAND RESTORATION OPERATION (MIRO) Inc. on the Financial Statements of the entity for the Year Ended 31 March 2020

I have reviewed the Financial Statements' section of the MIRO Charities Commission Report for the year ended 31 March 2020.

The Committee's Responsibilities

The Committee is responsible for the preparation of the statements, which present fairly the financial position of MIRO as at 31 March 2020, and its financial performance for the year ended on that date.

Reviewer's Responsibilities

I am responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the statements presented by the committee and reporting my opinion to you.

My Opinion

I reviewed the information which I considered necessary to provide me with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the statements fairly represent the financial position of MIRO as at 31 March 2020.

My review was completed on 5 June 2020 and my opinion is expressed as at that date.



George Tuffin
Accountant
EASTBOURNE