



Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2020


Putting our strategy into action



bi diversity
Hawke's Bay

Working Together for **Better Biodiversity**

November 2017



**Heretaunga haukū nui
Heretaunga ara rau
Heretaunga hāro te kāhu
Heretaunga takoto noa
Tihei mauri ora!**

Heretaunga, the dewy fertile land
Heretaunga, of a hundred paths
Heretaunga seen through the eye of the soaring hawk
Heretaunga, the vast plains

Hawke's Bay Biodiversity *Action Plan 2017-2020*

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Whakatauki (or proverb)

The well-known Ngāti Kahungunu proverb on the inside cover is often understood to be an account of the ancestors' description of their environment, at their time of occupation. They recognise the effects of the human impact on the environment, the relationship between Papatuanuku and Ranginui on the sustainability of mankind. Importantly they recognised how blessed they were to be in this special place – Heretaunga.

The Māori worldview describes the relationship between Papatuanuku and Ranginui and the many environmental gods, or Atua. This history or whakapapa links Māori to the world of biodiversity and balance. This included how the relationships operated between Ira Tangata and the natural world.

Cover photos reflecting work being done in Hawke's Bay

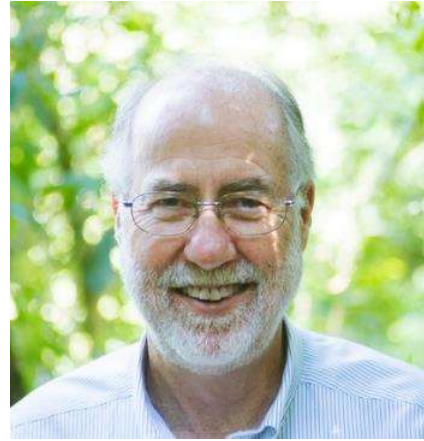
- Mahia School students survey eels and waterways at the Whangawehi Catchment Management Project
- Farmer completing riparian planting along Maraekakaho Stream as part of the Regional Landcare Scheme projects (photo: Hannah Fisher)
- Hastings – Havelock North Forest and Bird volunteer waters their Poukawa Stream plantings during a hot summer
- The return of rifleman birds to A'Deanes Bush, Central Hawke's Bay
- School children engrossed in a rocky shore study at Te Angiangi Marine Reserve
- Pest traps being set at Cape to City Project.

Foreword

Whatungarongaro te tangata toitū te whenua | As man disappears from sight, the land remains.

This demonstrates the holistic values of the Māori, and the utmost respect of Papatuanuku, the mother of the earth.

Tuatahi, e mihi kau ana ki te Atua
 Tuarua, e mihi ana ki a rātau ngā tini mate o ō tātau marae
 huri noa i tō tātau whenua
 Moe mai rā
 Koutou te hunga ora
 E tū mai ana
 Ki te kaupapa o te wā
 Mauri ora
 Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou
 E rau rangatira mā, koutou ngā kaitiaki o te taiao,
 Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa.



Ko Charles Daugherty ahau.

Nature has been kind to Hawke's Bay. Our warm climate, rich soils, rivers and lakes have supported agricultural, forestry, and fishing industries that provide the economic foundation of our region. We have much to be grateful for.

But we have not always respected these gifts from nature. Dozens of species of animals that once occupied Hawke's Bay no longer live here, some extinct forever. Our forests are largely silent - many of the birds are gone. All indigenous ecological communities have been greatly reduced in scale and, in consequence, the natural processes that purify our water, control floods, conserve our soils, and even help to regulate our climate have been adversely affected.

The loss of biodiversity now challenges nature's ability to provide the essentials of human life — food, clean water, productive and stable soils that support agriculture. Without our determined intervention, the loss of biodiversity will continue and get worse.

The good news is that we can save our biodiversity. The *Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Strategy 2015 - 2050* ('the Strategy') identifies five goals that, if achieved, can return indigenous biodiversity and environmental health to our region.

Equally importantly, securing the future of biodiversity will help restore the foundation for human well-being and economic sustainability for our region. As native habitats are restored and indigenous biodiversity returns, agriculture and tourism can prosper on a sustainable basis. Hawke's Bay residents can swim in cleaner rivers and continue to safely eat the fish from those rivers; and more bird song will be heard in our forests, parks and gardens.

The present document - the *Hawke's Bay Action Plan 2017 - 2020* ('the Action Plan') - defines the first steps in achieving the ambitious goals of the Strategy.

Most importantly, implementation of **the *Action Plan* will create three entities** that are the organisational infrastructure to lead and nurture the restoration of indigenous biodiversity:

- The **Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Forum will engage all residents of Hawke's Bay** in environmental education and hands-on restoration programmes. It will grow the conservation community and connect conservation organisations and community-based environmental groups.
- The **Biodiversity Guardians of Hawke's Bay will act as Kaitiaki** for the Vision and Goals of the *Strategy*. A formally constituted group, the Guardians will oversee the work of the Forum and help connect and advise the many agencies and community-based groups working to implement the *Strategy*.
- The **Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Foundation will enable the *Strategy***. The Foundation will work to secure the funds needed to rapidly grow the level of biodiversity-related activity in our region - beyond the 'business-as-usual' funds already available to Councils and other management agencies. A primary objective of the Trust will be to build a \$10M endowment within ten years that, in perpetuity, provides funding for a nature-rich future for Hawke's Bay. The Foundation will also work with agencies and community-based groups to develop and manage funding partnerships for biodiversity projects.

Over 60 organisations and individuals have committed to the objectives of the *Strategy* by signing the **Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Accord ('the Accord')**, becoming **Partners and Friends of the Accord** and agreeing to actively support and coordinate activities to achieve these objectives.

Similarly, the *Action Plan* was developed by the multi-stakeholder group called the **Implementation Planning Group** (or 'IPG'). Membership of the IPG consists of individuals and groups representing the Accord signatories.

As Chair of the IPG, I've been privileged to work with the 30 or so representatives of agencies, organisations, and the community-at-large in preparing this *Action Plan*. The members of the IPG have worked hard over the past year, exploring issues and ideas and listening to each other and the various stakeholder groups. IPG members have given freely of their time to share their considerable knowledge and expertise, and their approach has always been constructive and collegial. Without their deep engagement with this work, the *Action Plan* could not have been completed. I thank them all, as individuals, for their generous contributions and commitment. I also thank their parent organisations, all signatories to the Accord, which donated the time of these committed individuals. These organisations understand the urgency of reversing the biodiversity decline in Hawke's Bay and of the many benefits that returning biodiversity will bring.

The work proposed in the *Action Plan* relies on a growing public commitment to returning biodiversity to our region and working to realise the benefits that can arise from stronger connections to nature. On behalf of the IPG, I invite all to read the *Action Plan* and actively support it and the many groups now working to create a better future for indigenous biodiversity in Hawke's Bay.

1 September 2017

Introduction

What is this document?

This *Action Plan* sets out how, by working together, we begin to implement the five key objectives of the *Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Strategy* (the *Strategy* p31), over the next three years.

- We will sustain, protect and improve native habitats and the ecosystem services they provide
- We will sustain protect and improve populations of native species
- We will recognize indigenous biodiversity as a taonga to be protected for future generations
- We will collaborate effectively, align programmes and share responsibilities to achieve biodiversity outcomes
- We will support education, engagement, care for the environment 'kaitiakitanga' and actively connect our community through biodiversity programmes.

This is a companion document to the *Strategy*, which was launched in March 2016, and aims to establish the essential foundation for the success of the *Strategy*, creating a future rich in indigenous biodiversity for the people of our region. The *Action Plan* shifts the focus from goal setting in the *Strategy* to implementation.

The primary goal is to establish the enduring organisational, financial, and social infrastructure required to support the implementation of the *Strategy* to 2050. This will ensure the intensive ground work of the Implementation Planning Group will pay dividends in the future - regardless of personnel or political changes, fiscal pressures and conflicting priorities.

Step Change

This *Action Plan* thinks big and is unashamedly aspirational. It recognises that achieving the goals in the *Strategy* requires a step-change in the size and scale of projects to redress the indigenous biodiversity decline, as well as understanding that biodiversity is the foundation of human well-being. A business-as-usual approach will not halt biodiversity decline.

This *Action Plan* aims to:

- set the priorities for the coming three years to guide our collective biodiversity effort and investment to achieve the strategic goals set in the *Strategy*
- clarify for the people involved what is to be done, by when and what resources are required
- provide a base against which to measure progress and ensure our actions are making a difference
- give the people involved and the wider community the confidence that we have a well-considered plan of action to deliver our shared vision, and
- encourage others to know about and participate in biodiversity activities.

It is important to note that this *Action Plan* is for 2017-2020 and is the first of many plans to come - it is a living document rather than an end in itself.

Our Vision & Strategic Objectives

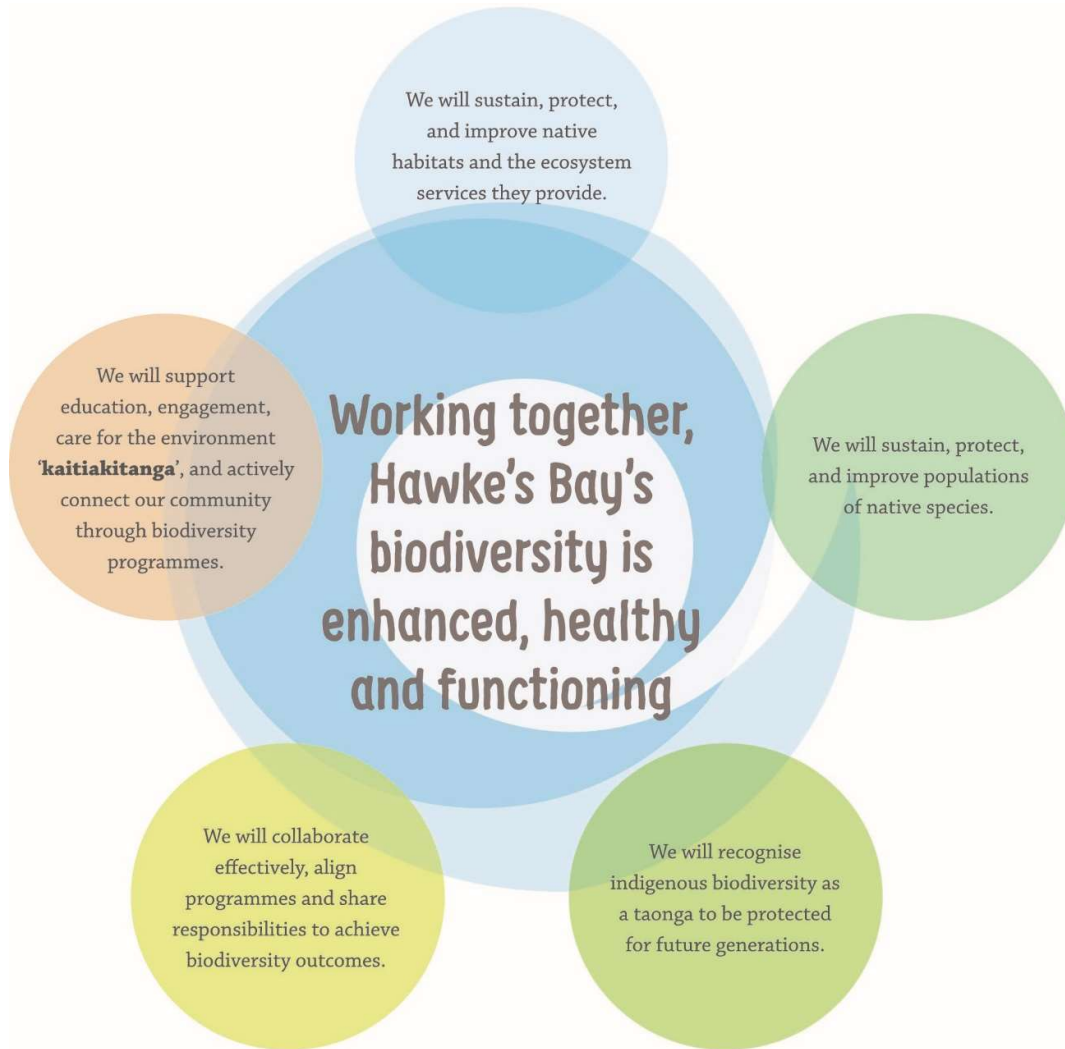


Figure 1: Biodiversity Strategy Vision and Goals

What is biodiversity?

Biodiversity is the variability among living organisms, and the interwoven ecological whole of which they are a part, including diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems (*Strategy* p 5). Biodiversity is essential for all life. It is a form of natural wealth that provides the resources on which human life depends.

Biodiversity gives greater resilience to ecosystems, organisms and humans. When biodiversity is lost, our natural wealth is reduced and ecosystem services suffer. Ecosystem services provision, regulate, and support all life, and enrich human cultures.

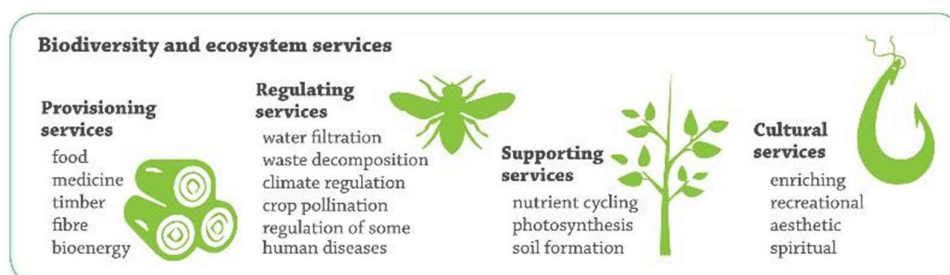
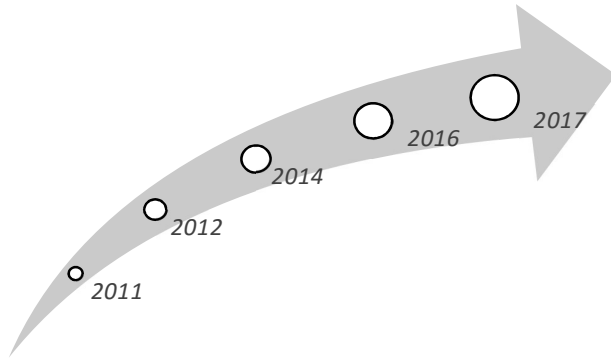


Figure 2: Biodiversity and ecosystem services

Our journey to here ... and what's next?



- **2011:** Land and Water Strategy identifies need for a regional biodiversity strategy
- **2012:** formation of Core Working Group (technical) and Steering Group (governance)
- **2014:** Draft *Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Strategy 2015-2050* adopted for consultation
- **December 2014:** Roadshow (Wairoa, Napier, Havelock North, Central HB meetings) to consult with the public
- **March 2016:** *Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Strategy 2015-2050* launch and Accord signing
- **June 2016:** First meeting of the Implementation Planning Group (IPG)
- **August 2017:** *Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2020* adopted by IPG.
- **February 2018:** *Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Action Plan 2017-2020* launched.

BIODIVERSITY ACCORD

- There are 66 signatories to the Accord, as of publication of this Action Plan (November 2017).
- The Accord is a visible and public commitment to the vision and objectives in the HB Biodiversity Strategy.
- The Accord is a living document - anyone who is passionate about biodiversity and wants to share the vision can sign up at any time.
- There are three levels to the Accord:

Accountable Partners – are typically organisations with statutory responsibilities, or whose core purpose is to deliver biodiversity outcomes.

Supporting Partners – are typically organisations whose core functions are to deliver biodiversity outcomes and sign-up to support Accountable Partners to deliver strategy objectives.

Friends of the Accord – are mainly individuals or groups of individuals who, by signing the Accord, want to show their commitment to work together with Accountable and Supporting Partners.

Connecting the dots

The *Strategy* was developed with an inclusive and collaborative approach – recognizing that more can be achieved when our efforts are better targeted and coordinated. The *Action Plan* builds on this joined-up approach to ensure connections continue to be made between the many people, agencies and organisations involved with biodiversity initiatives and projects locally, regionally, nationally and even internationally.

Local and regional context

In developing this *Action Plan* a series of special interest group and outreach meetings were held with tāngata whenua, statutory agencies and the conservation community. A resulting stock-take has highlighted the amount and variety of biodiversity-related work that is already happening; these projects offer real opportunities to better connect and coordinate our efforts. This *Action Plan* is about finding synergies to grow these projects in both size and number to achieve more, faster, and to improve their usefulness by prioritising our collective efforts.

Another key driver for this *Action Plan* is to win the hearts and minds of Hawke’s Bay citizens and thereby grow the conservation community. The timing is right for this, given a growing community appreciation of the value of nature, as well as an increased public desire for active participation in environmental restoration projects.

National context

Thinking big is now mainstream. The number of ambitious, philanthropic and community-led initiatives throughout New Zealand has grown rapidly in recent times.

Projects such as Predator Free 2050, Taranaki Mounga, Reconnecting Northland and the Million Dollar Mouse leverage large initial private investment through partnerships with central and local government, and capture the imagination of the communities in which they are based. These projects inspire further action and support one another. The learnings from Cape to City, an innovative large-scale predator control project already underway in Hawke’s Bay, will be

applicable to other projects both in Hawke’s Bay and nationally.

The IPG has deliberately aligned the priorities in this *Action Plan* with national initiatives, such as Predator Free 2050, the *New Zealand Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2020* and the draft *New Zealand’s Threatened Species Strategy*. At a central government level, there is an increasing focus on achieving environmental outcomes through national instruments such as the National Policy Statements for Biodiversity (consultation scheduled for mid-2018) and Freshwater Management (NPSFM 2014). Many of the interventions to maintain and improve water quality resulting from the Freshwater Management Statement (such as riparian planting and stock exclusion) will have benefits for biodiversity.



International context

At the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, world leaders adopted the *Convention on Biological Diversity*. New

Zealand ratified the *Convention*, and subsequently released the *New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy 2000*.



More recently, a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including five goals and 20 Aichi biodiversity targets, have been adopted by United Nation members. The *New Zealand Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2020* translates these into national targets. Both the goals of the *Hawke’s Bay Biodiversity Strategy* and this *Action Plan* are consistent with the *Convention on Biological Diversity*.

First steps – six priority actions

In August-September 2016, three special interest group meetings were held with tāngata whenua, statutory agencies and the conservation community. At these meetings, 38 outcomes and 33 actions were identified (see Appendix 2). These were refined and prioritised by the IPG, resulting in six immediate steps. IPG agreed these actions will make the most impact with the least complexity (i.e. ease, speed, and cost of implementation).

These actions are the focus for 2017-20. Because Ecosystem mapping and ecological prioritisation

underpins all the other priority actions, this project will be started first, and funding has already been secured. The successful delivery of the other projects is contingent on securing funding to make these happen.

Indicative targets for completion dates and size/scale (and secured funding, if any) have been estimated for each of the six projects, primarily to signal the magnitude of the action and therefore funding required. More accurate costings will be developed as the scope of each project is finalised.

Table 1: Six priority actions – scope, milestones and funding

Actions	Project scope	Milestones	Secured funding
Objective 1: Native Species and Habitats			
2017.1	Ecosystem mapping and ecological prioritisation	Completed 30 December 2017	\$60,000 plus labour hours*
Objective 2: Integrating Māori Values			
2017.2	Development of a cultural framework and survey of taonga sites	Pilot completed 30 December 2018	
Objective 3: Partnerships			
2017.3	Establish Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Guardians and Foundation	Foundation launched by 13 November 2017 \$3M endowment by 2022 \$10M endowment by 2028	\$50,000 for 2017/18
2017.4	Develop statutory agencies biodiversity working group to cover and co-ordinate policy and operational best practice	4 meetings a year starting 2017	Agency staff time
Objective 4: Community			
2017.5	Establish a Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Forum	Inaugural event 2017 2 events a year	
2017.6	Develop a process for proactive approaches to private landowners.	Plan agreed by Guardians by 30 June 2018	

* NOTE: Several IPG members committed significant labour-hours for data collection and review, refinement and ground-truthing. HBRC committed \$60,000 to engage external consultants to undertake the mapping, ecological prioritisation using ZONATION software and facilitation of the management prescriptions for the prioritised sites.

How to navigate this document

Each of the following Objectives starts with the logic map showing how the priority action links to the strategic objective and how progress will be measured. It then gives more detail on what will be done, when and by whom (where known).

Guide to the Intervention Logic Model

Early in its work, the Implementation Planning Group agreed to use the intervention logic model to develop the *Action Plan*.

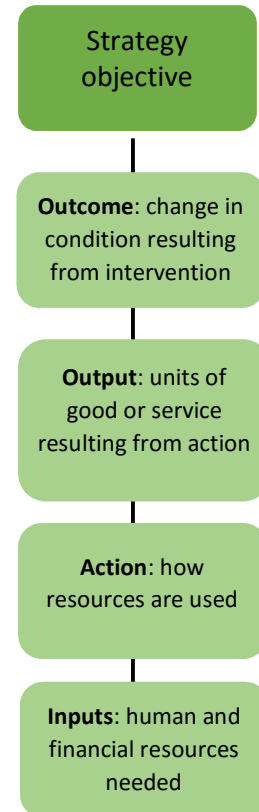
Intervention logic is an outcome driven planning tool that links inputs (the resources required), to actions, outputs, and most importantly to our desired outcomes.

Outcomes are both long-term and intermediate, i.e. the steps along the way to achieve long-term goals. Outcomes have to be SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound) and therefore require consideration of what can be measured/recorded along the way. These measurements assess progress to goals, and if interventions are making a difference.

The five key objectives in the *Strategy* are the starting point for the *Action Plan*. All actions need to link to these objectives.

During the development of this *Action Plan*, the IPG prioritised the actions needed to begin implementation of the *Strategy*. **These first six actions are the focus of this *Action Plan*, and some of these will require sustained implementation through to 2050.**

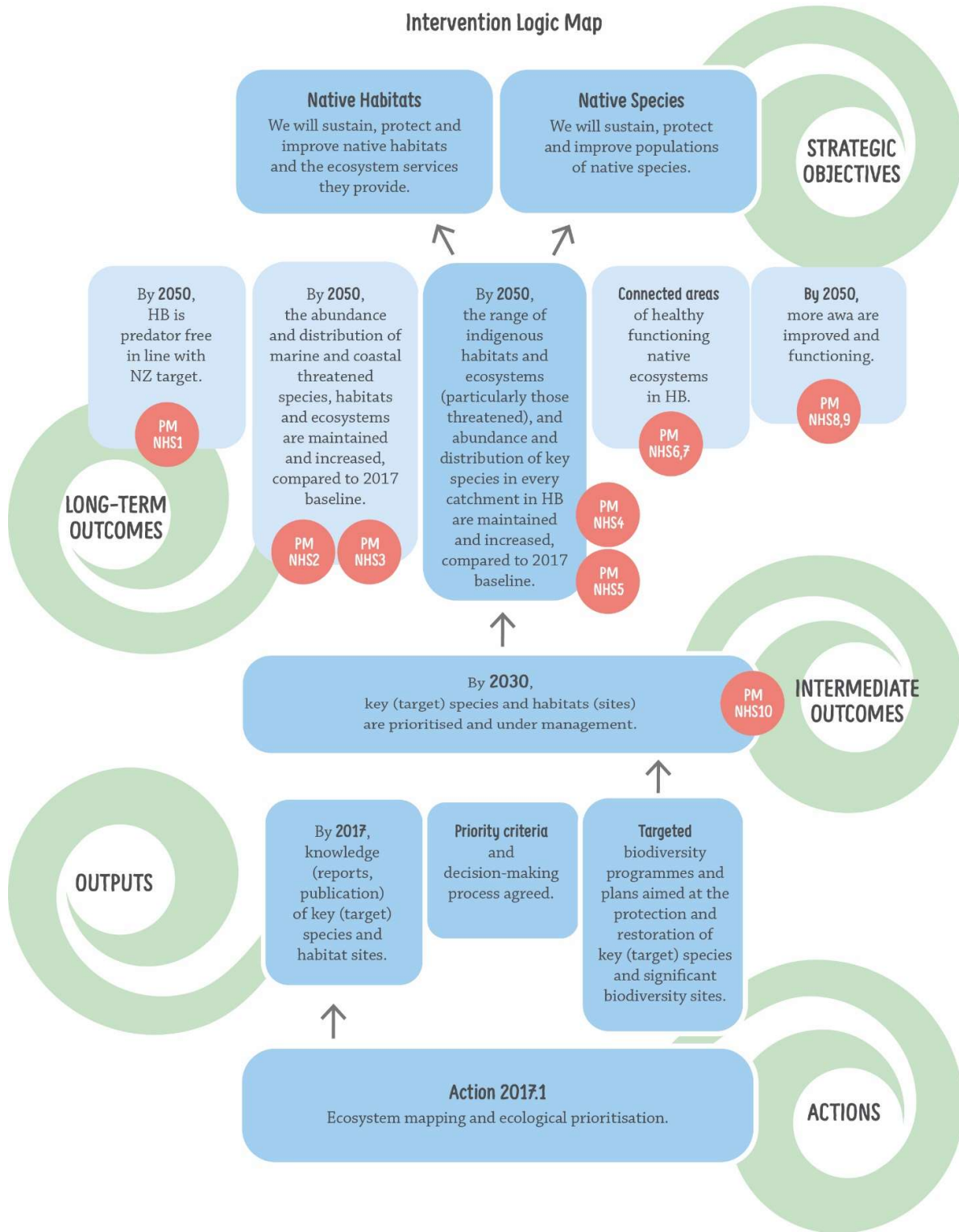
A number of other actions were also identified, and these are covered in Appendix Two.



OBJECTIVE 1

Native Habitats and Species Te Nōhanga Taketake me ngā Momo Taketake

Intervention Logic Map



Action 2017.1 Ecosystem mapping and ecological prioritisation

This action contributes to the *Strategy* objective to “sustain, protect and improve native habitats and species”. This will identify key ecosystems for immediate protection and restoration and a programme of work.

Four key steps

1: Map ‘potential’ ecosystems.

This will give a detailed picture of what Hawke’s Bay’s indigenous ecosystems looked like before human settlement. This will also allow us to identify which ecosystem types are the most diminished and/or threatened. The mapping is at a much greater resolution and accuracy than currently available.

2: Prioritise indigenous ecosystem sites.

This will be based on their ecological values, position in the landscape, and site history using the software ZONATION. The ecosystem maps produced in Step 1 are an essential dataset for step two. Both these steps are highly specialised and will be delivered by external consultants complemented by local knowledge on restoration projects, pest control operations and ground-truthing. This methodology has been successfully applied in Waikato (2014), Bay of Plenty (2015), Auckland (2015), Taranaki (in progress) and Gisborne (in progress) regions.

3: Develop management prescriptions for each of the prioritised sites.

This relies on access to local knowledge and specialist expertise.

4: Use this information to inform decision-making

We can decide on where and when biodiversity projects are undertaken.

Why is this a priority?

Before significant native habitats and species can be protected in a cost-efficient manner, we need to identify what they are (types), where they are (location) and how large they are (extent). Good information is critical to successful implementation. Prioritisation of significant habitats and species is a critical tool in helping partners to agree on sites to focus collective action.

Without this work, restoration efforts could be focused on the wrong places.

The Hawke’s Bay Biodiversity Inventory, first compiled in 2013, is a good start but it has major information gaps. By mapping ‘potential’ ecosystems, we can then assess which are more at-risk than others. This will also assist in defining what needs to be done on the ground for rare and small ecosystems, such as rare plants within sand dunes that may not have been an agency focus in Hawke’s Bay.

This action will directly contribute to the goal under the *New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy* to “maintain and restore a full range of remaining natural habitats and ecosystems”, which will in turn fulfil New Zealand’s obligation under global frameworks, especially the *Convention on Biological Diversity*.

Marine Ecosystems Outside Scope

Marine ecosystems are not included in the scope for this action due to our limited knowledge of marine ecosystems. We don’t have a baseline of marine ecosystems to target for protection through the prioritisation exercise.

However, such knowledge gaps will be filled through the collaborative effort of the **Hawke’s Bay Marine and Coastal Group**, which is in the process of developing a research programme for the region.

Ecosystem mapping and prioritisation is also vitally important because we know that many of our region's habitats and species are threatened. Hawke's Bay used to be covered by indigenous forest, shrubland, and herbaceous vegetation.

The region has lost about 80% of the original forest cover, but not all forest types have experienced the same level of loss. Some are virtually extinct locally, others survive only due to protection provided by the inaccessibility of the landforms they exist on.

The loss is not just to vegetation cover, but also the ecosystem services that forests provide. For example, Hawke's Bay's nearshore environment suffers from large sediment loads coming out of the hills. While some sediment loading in the rivers is a natural phenomenon, much of the erosion is induced by poor soil conservation and water retention in a large part due to deforestation. The constant sediment outputs into the ocean results in murky water even during fine weather.



Figure 1: Tukituki River outlet (Marine Strategy, ECOAST Report).



Figure 2: Mahia Peninsula – nearshore murky waters.

Wetlands, like forests, provide ecosystem services. For example, wetlands retain nutrients and sediments. The loss of this filtering function has major implications for water quality of both freshwater and marine environments, as sediment and nutrient normally retained on wetlands goes straight into rivers and then the ocean. Sadly, Hawke's Bay has lost about 98% of its wetlands - more than most regions in New Zealand.

What are we going to do, when and how?

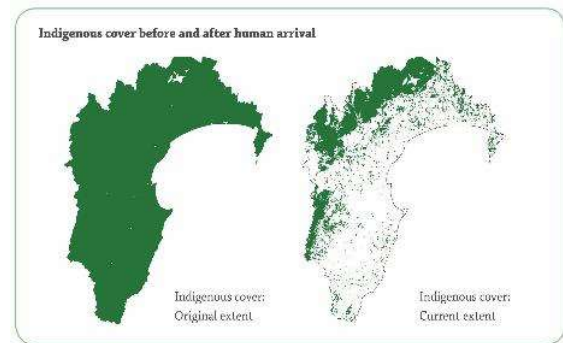


Figure 3: Indigenous cover before and after human arrival.

The output from this action will be a map showing the location of priority sites and detailed management prescriptions tailored for each site. The target project completion date is December 2017.

This work will provide decision-makers with a data-rich tool to prioritise funding in a systematic manner. It will inform decisions about where to invest time and resources for the biggest biodiversity gains, and in particular help ensure a fully representative range of native-dominated ecosystems is maintained in good condition. For example, agencies can use the information to help inform decisions on the best place to conduct and/or intensify pest management.

The Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Foundation, once established, can use the information as part of its criteria to allocate funding.

Who and how will this work be used?

This work can be used for a variety of purposes by a range of people, such as:

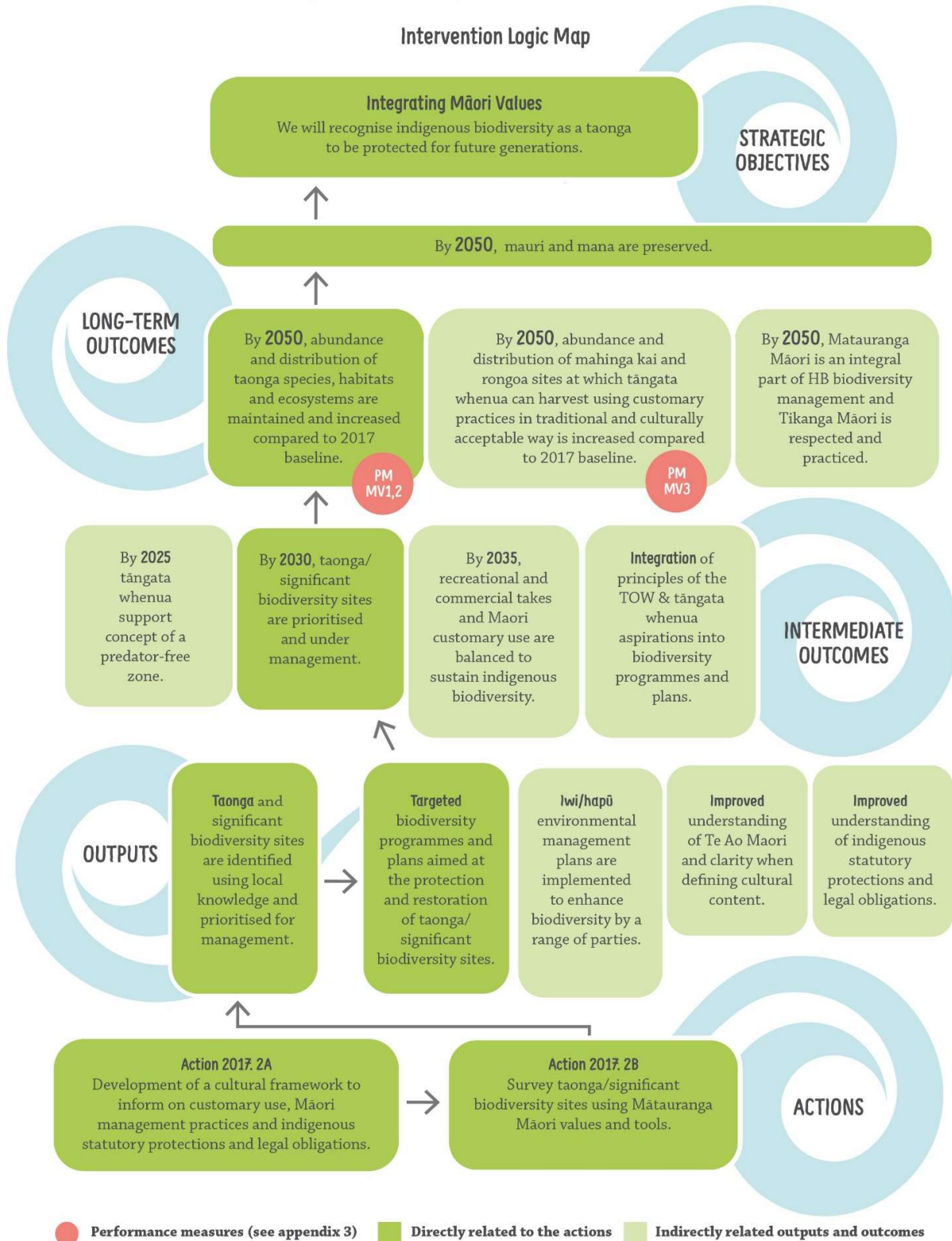
- agencies and organisations independently to prioritise effort
- agencies and organisations working together to coordinate work programmes
- iwi, hapū, whanau identifying taonga sites (which will in turn be used to direct resources)
- the Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Foundation to set its funding criteria and prioritise projects
- communicating knowledgeably with private landowners
- educating the wider community.

Programme of work – Key steps for Action 2017.1		
Key steps	By when	By whom
Ecosystem mapping	August 2017	External consultant
Collate necessary information for use in ZONATION study.	August 2017	IPG sub-group
Ecosystem ranking by ZONATION	September 2017	External consultant
Review and ground-truth	October 2017	IPG sub-group
Develop management prescription	November/December 2017	IPG sub-group

OBJECTIVE 2

Integrating Māori Values Te Whakauru i te Uara Māori

Intervention Logic Map



Note: TOW – Treaty of Waitangi

Action 2017.2 Development of a cultural framework and survey of taonga sites

This action addresses the Strategy objective to recognise “indigenous biodiversity as a taonga to be protected for future generations” by developing a cultural framework that will enable the identification, mapping and condition assessment of taonga (treasured) biodiversity sites using Mātauranga Māori values and tools.

This action is about ecological enhancement as well as learning and sharing knowledge specific to the takiwa (area). Indigenous knowledge of biodiversity will further our understanding of habitats and species.

Why is this a priority?

A reliable inventory of taonga species and habitats is an essential first step towards their restoration for biodiversity purposes. This information, gathered and assessed through a Māori lens, is needed to help prioritise where effort is most needed for both protection (i.e. to secure the sites to prevent further damage) and active management to return native species, and expand and connect habitats. The health and well-being of Māori are intrinsically linked to, and dependent upon, the health of land and water.

This action reflects the important role of Mātauranga Māori (Māori traditional knowledge) in biodiversity practices. As noted in the *Strategy*, “The traditional relationship formed through centuries of close interaction by tāngata whenua with indigenous biodiversity is becoming as eroded as the biodiversity itself”. Passing on this knowledge to future generations is critical to creating new generations of kaitiaki. Opportunities to share stories about sites of significance to Māori should be actively pursued, for example, this could be a semi-regular feature of Forum events. Mātauranga Māori is an emerging area of knowledge, and specialist input will be needed to design this process.

Knowledge on taonga species and habitats would complement the ecological prioritisation methodology outlined in Objective One. For example, common sites for protection would add weight to protection efforts. Both processes will be used to inform decision-making on where and when biodiversity projects are undertaken.

What are we going to do, when and how?

The first step will be to develop a cultural framework that can be consistently applied to the survey of taonga sites and species, followed by surveys of potential taonga sites across the region.

The final product will be an inventory (including spatial and qualitative information) of taonga sites and species. The inventory could be used by a range of agencies as well as landowners. The necessary information can be gathered in wānanga (a series of educational seminars) and shared through interpretative panels at special sites and through other communication/education channels.

This information will then form part of the broader Hawke’s Bay Inventory. The inventory comprises living documents and requires regular updating to ensure relevance for identifying areas of concern and areas where biodiversity gains could be achieved and subsequent investment.

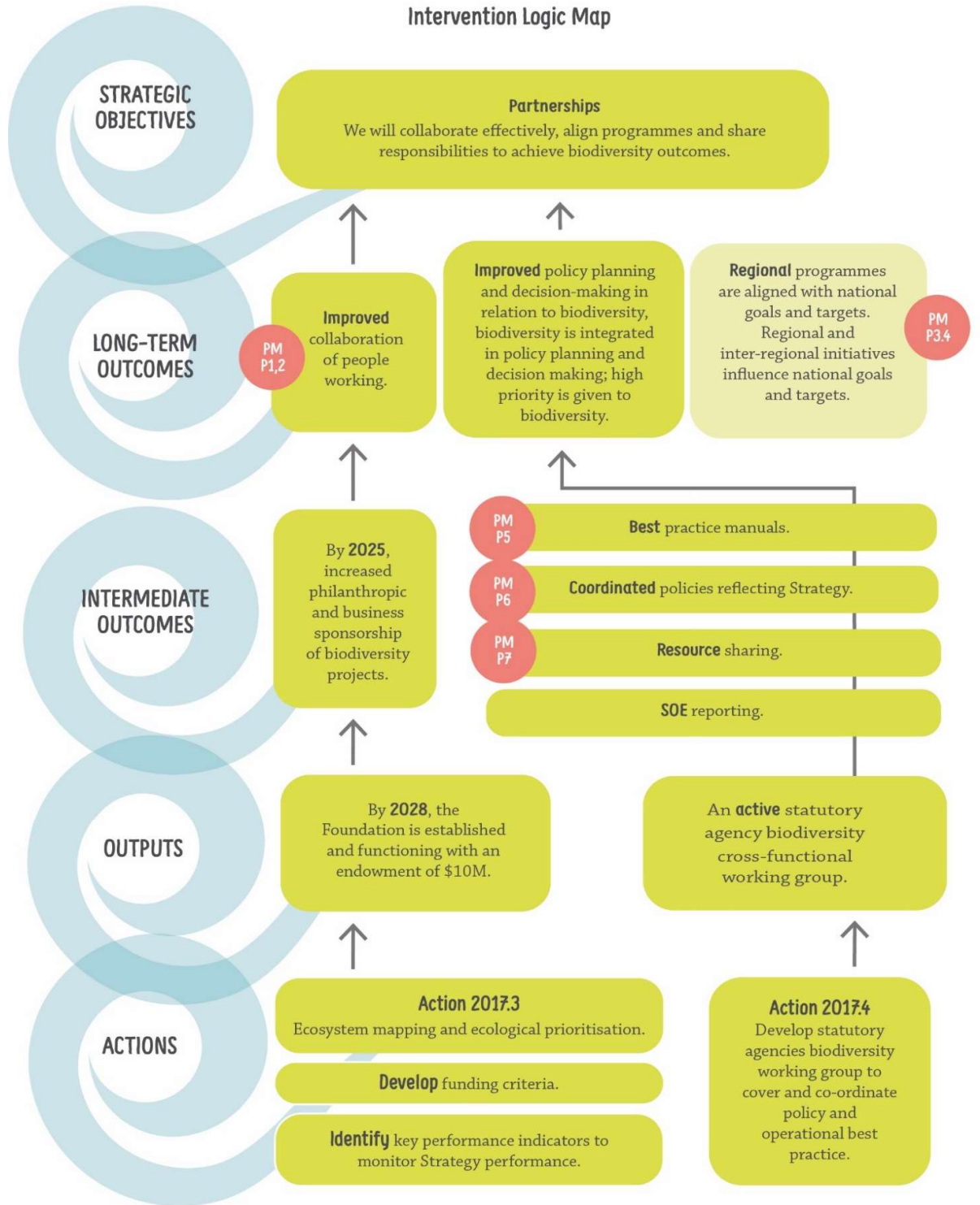
Treaty settlement groups and the Office of Treaty Settlements have already done much background work to identify taonga. This action may be achieved by engaging directly with the holders of this information, particularly the nine PSGE (Post Settlement Governance Entities) in the Hawke’s Bay region as well as iwi, hapū and whanau. It is proposed to pilot the approach with a supportive PSGE.

Programme of work – Key steps for Action 2017.2		
Key steps	By when	By whom
Seek support from a PSGE to pilot the approach.	Early 2018	<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager with support from Guardians
Scope the project and secure funding	Early 2018	<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager, PSGE
Wānanga to gather information and agree cultural framework	Mid 2018	PSGE, Iwi, hapū, whanau
On site condition assessments using Mātauranga Māori values and tools	Late 2018	External consultant with local input and expert ecological advice
Collate the information and contribute to the HB Biodiversity Inventory	Next review of Inventory	External consultant, Terrestrial Ecologist (HBRC)
Integrate the taonga sites into funding priorities and criteria	Ongoing	<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager, Biodiversity Foundation
Share and promote this information, e.g. interpretation panels	Ongoing	HBRC, DOC, other agencies

OBJECTIVE 3

Partnerships Ngā Hoa Haere Kōtui

Intervention Logic Map



Action 2017.3 Establish Biodiversity Guardians and Foundation

This action links to the 'Partnership' strategy objective that "We will collaborate effectively, align programmes and share responsibilities to achieve biodiversity outcomes".

It builds the enduring infrastructure to institutionalise the collaborative approach to biodiversity management.

What is this?

Critical to the success of the 30+ year *Strategy* is a mechanism for direct community engagement with, and oversight of, the goals of the *Strategy*. This will be achieved with the creation of the Biodiversity Guardians of Hawke's Bay. In effect, the Guardians will become the 'owners' of the *Strategy* on behalf of the public of the region. The Guardians will speak and act on behalf of biodiversity in Hawke's Bay.

A second body – the Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Foundation - will enable achievement of the goals of the *Strategy*, primarily via major enhancement of funding for environmental and biodiversity restoration in the region. For the next ten years, the Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Foundation will focus on growing a permanent endowment to support biodiversity work, while also supporting small scale community-based projects as soon as possible. Long term, the goal of the Foundation is to allocate funding from the returns of a \$50M+ endowment to restore biodiversity to Hawke's Bay.

Biodiversity Guardians of Hawke's Bay

The Guardians will be a group of individuals and organisations who actively engage in oversight and advancement of the *Strategy*. It will be a formally constituted Incorporated Society, to be established by 30 October 2017. It will meet at least once a year (at an AGM), and have accounts audited. It will be formally linked to the Foundation through appointment of Trustees and advice on all relevant matters, as indicated in the Foundation's Deed of Trust. Its roles and responsibilities will include:

- Guarding the Vision of the *Strategy*
- Representing the public interest in biodiversity in Hawke's Bay
- Advising the Biodiversity Foundation (i.e. providing technical advice on projects)
- Appointing two Trustees of the Foundation

- Fundraising both for operating costs including support for the Forum, and for funds for the Foundation including funding for small projects and to grow the endowment
- Overseeing, guiding, and supporting the Biodiversity Forum, and developing funding to support Forum activities. It will serve as a governance group for the Forum
- Bringing together the numerous organisations and community based groups with an interest in biodiversity - i.e. growing the biodiversity community in Hawke's Bay.

Membership in the Guardians will be open to all individuals, agencies, and organisations who sign the Accord and commit to its goals. It will have multiple categories of paid members:

- *Corporate or organisational member* – initially the Accountable Partners of the Biodiversity Accord will be approached. Membership dues are yet to be determined but will be about \$1000/year.
- *Small business and NGO member* – fees will be about \$200/year.
- *Ordinary member* – any person who wants a formal voice, and supports the vision of the *Strategy* and the goals of the Guardians. Fees would be modest, initially from \$20/year.

Interested parties will be invited to join at all levels. Membership fees will primarily help support the operation of the Guardians group and the Forum. If membership fees exceed operational requirements, the balance will be transferred to the Foundation, for community-based biodiversity projects or to grow its endowment.

The Guardians will be the successor body of the IPG. All IPG members and the Accord signatories will be invited to become members and lead the transition to Guardian status.

Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Foundation

The primary goal of the Foundation is to grow an endowment towards the long-term goal of \$50M+, as well as administering funding allocation rounds to support biodiversity restoration in Hawke's Bay.

The Foundation will be a formally constituted Charitable Trust and the legal entity holding funds (project money and a perpetual endowment), and will be established under the Charities Act 2005 or its successor.

Its Trustees will include persons of standing in the community, bringing special capacities to advance the goals of the *Strategy* and the Foundation, including growing the endowment. Trustees will be expected to provide the range of expertise required to provide high profile to the Foundation and ensure its functioning at a high level.

A Trust Deed will outline the membership, process for appointment of Trustees, meetings, and purpose and powers of the Foundation. It will specify a minimum of four and maximum of nine Trustees with the necessary skills to achieve the goals of the Foundation.

Trustees by right will include:

- The Chair of the Guardians
- One nominee of the Guardians, subject to approval by the Foundation's board
- The Chief Executive of HBRC or his/her nominee
- One member representing the perspective of local or central government.

Trustees will have the responsibility to ensure that the perspectives of *tāngata whenua*, the primary sector and science are represented in the Board's membership, either among the Trustees by right or by additional members co-opted on to the Board.

Another purpose of the Foundation is to act as a "Biodiversity Bank" for selected projects within

Hawke's Bay. The Bank will be a secure repository for funds contributed by individuals, community-based environment groups, and agencies that collaborate on projects. A key goal of this Bank is to provide security for funders around the use of funds, as well as grow biodiversity partnerships in Hawke's Bay. The Bank can also hold funds for time-periods that do not coincide with usual annual agency budgeting periods. Funds will only be accepted and disbursed according to criteria established by the Trustees and clearly within the scope of the Charities Act 2005.

The IPG has requested that the finances of the Foundation be managed as a contribution in kind by the HBRC Finance team for transparency, accountability and to reduce administrative costs for the Foundation. This arrangement would provide confidence in management and disbursement of funds to both the Foundation and all donors.

Local government funding from each of the five councils within Hawke's Bay will be sought through their 2018-2028 Long Term Plans to kickstart the endowment. Funding will also be actively sought from other sources such as the central government, corporates, philanthropists and crowd-funding.

On-the-ground Action ASAP

The Foundation will seek and hold funds for an endowment as well as dedicated funding for specific projects that support the strategic objectives of the *Hawke's Bay Biodiversity Strategy 2015-2050*.

Initiating projects immediately in each of the districts within Hawke's Bay is seen as a critical success factor to get people excited about the Foundation.

The following four examples represent possible projects while ecosystem prioritisation is still under development:

- Predator Free Mahia Peninsula (Wairoa District)
- Lake Whatumā (Central HB District)
- Ahuriri Estuary (Napier City).
- Tangoio Mountain to Sea (Hastings District)

Dedicated resources will be required to manage the Foundation, such as notifying allocation rounds, receiving applications, contract management and other paperwork (e.g. annual plans and reports) as well as actively connecting groups and projects to funding opportunities.

To make the most of opportunities, it will be essential that the Foundation, Guardians and the Forum work closely together in support of the many goals of the *Strategy*. The relationship between the biodiversity entities is outlined in the chart below:

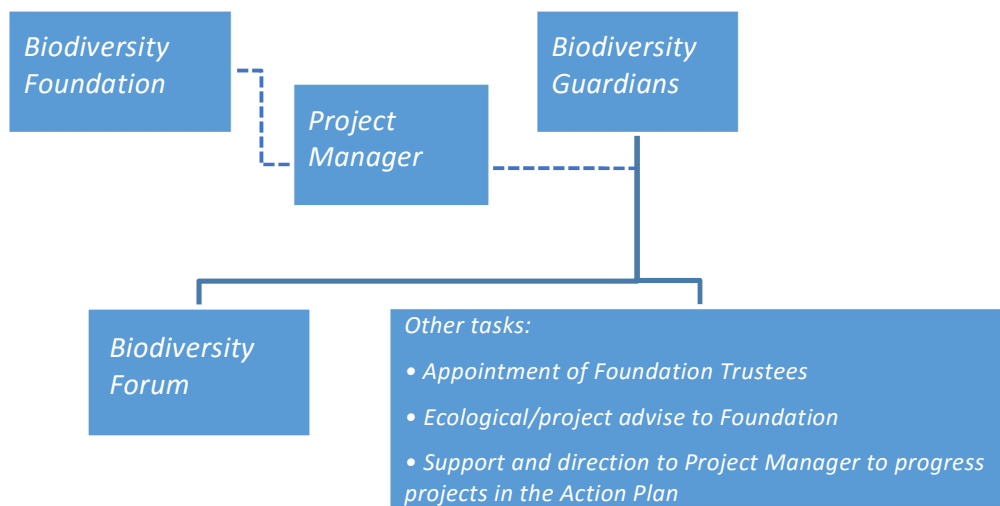


Figure 4: How the biodiversity entities relate to each other

Why is this a priority?

The Strategy explicitly recognises that “although a lot can be achieved by better aligning biodiversity programmes, achieving our vision will require additional resources”.

At present, much remains to achieve with far too little funding to do so.

What are we going to do, when and how?

The funding of \$50,000 secured for 2017/18 will be leveraged to employ a Strategy Project Manager who will oversee all six actions with varying degrees of leadership and/or involvement with support and direction from the Guardians.

Supporting the establishment of the Guardians and Foundation will be the highest initial priority for the Project Manager, particularly in preparation for the councils’ long term planning processes, where significant funding contributions to the operation of the Guardians and Foundation as well as to the endowment will be requested.

Programme of work – Key steps for Action 2017.3		
Key steps	By when	By whom
<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager employed	1 October 2017	HBRC with support from the Guardians
Trust deed completed and lodged with the Charities Commission; Foundation operational	31 October 2017	IPG and HBRC
Guardians incorporated	31 October 2017	IPG and HBRC
Public launch of the Guardians, Foundation and <i>Action Plan</i> at business night (tbc)	13 November 2017	Guardians
Presentation at <i>Transforming Biodiversity – Challenging the Boundaries conference</i> .	14 – 16 November 2017	Chair of the IPG with support from Guardians
Secure endowment funding	30 June 2018 for funding from local government. Ongoing from other sources to hit target of \$10M in 10 years.	<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager, Foundation Trustees

Action 2017.4 Statutory Agencies Working Group

This action responds to the ‘Partnership’ strategy objective to “collaborate effectively, align programmes and share responsibilities to achieve biodiversity outcomes”.

The action is to develop a statutory agencies biodiversity working group to cover and co-ordinate policy and operational best practice.

What is this?

The working group is intended to be cross-functional and inter-agency. The functional areas within scope include:

- Biosecurity
- Conservation
- Resource and policy planning
- Land and catchment management
- Research and science.
- Communication and education
- Engineering.

The proposed membership includes those agencies with a statutory mandate and signatories to the *Strategy*:

- Hawke’s Bay Regional Council
- Hastings District Council
- Central Hawke’s Bay District Council
- Wairoa District Council
- Napier City Council
- Department of Conservation
- Nga Whenua Rahui
- Iwi - Post Treaty Settlement Groups
- Ministry of Primary Industries
- Ministry for the Environment
- OSPRI
- Fish & Game
- QEII National Trust.

The onus will be on senior management from these organisations to ensure appropriate representation and regular attendance, for example staff with appropriate skills to input into policy and best practice and/or who have the decision-making authority or can act as a conduit to decision makers.

Why is this a priority?

The *Strategy* recognises that statutory agencies have an essential role to play in the delivery of biodiversity programmes. They have a range of statutory responsibilities they must deliver and guaranteed funding streams. It also recognises that biodiversity is complex involving both technical and social challenges. Biodiversity has evolved over time, has multiple causes and stakeholders, and therefore solutions must involve collaboration and relationship building to be successful. The coordination and cooperation between these agencies will result in more biodiversity outcomes being achieved faster and more effectively. This is also a project that can be achieved quickly and relatively cheaply, building on the goodwill and relationships formed through the *Strategy* Implementation Planning Group.

What are we going to do, when and how?

The interim working name for the group is the Hawke's Bay Regional Biodiversity (HBRB) Statutory Agencies Group.

The purposes of the Group are to:

- Ensure interagency sharing of information, knowledge, current state of knowledge and capability
- Agree on planning, and review and agree operational best practice. Their work should benefit from established best practice and policies of partner organisations with a national scope.
- Co-ordinate approaches across agencies to align with the *Biodiversity Strategy* and best practices
- Align performance standards across local government plans
- Implement operational co-ordination and cooperation
- Advocate for the *Strategy* within agencies
- Inform, advise and make recommendations to the Guardians, Foundation, Forum and their own agencies.

Sustainability and continuation of meetings and delivery of necessary actions will be a shared responsibility of all the member agencies.

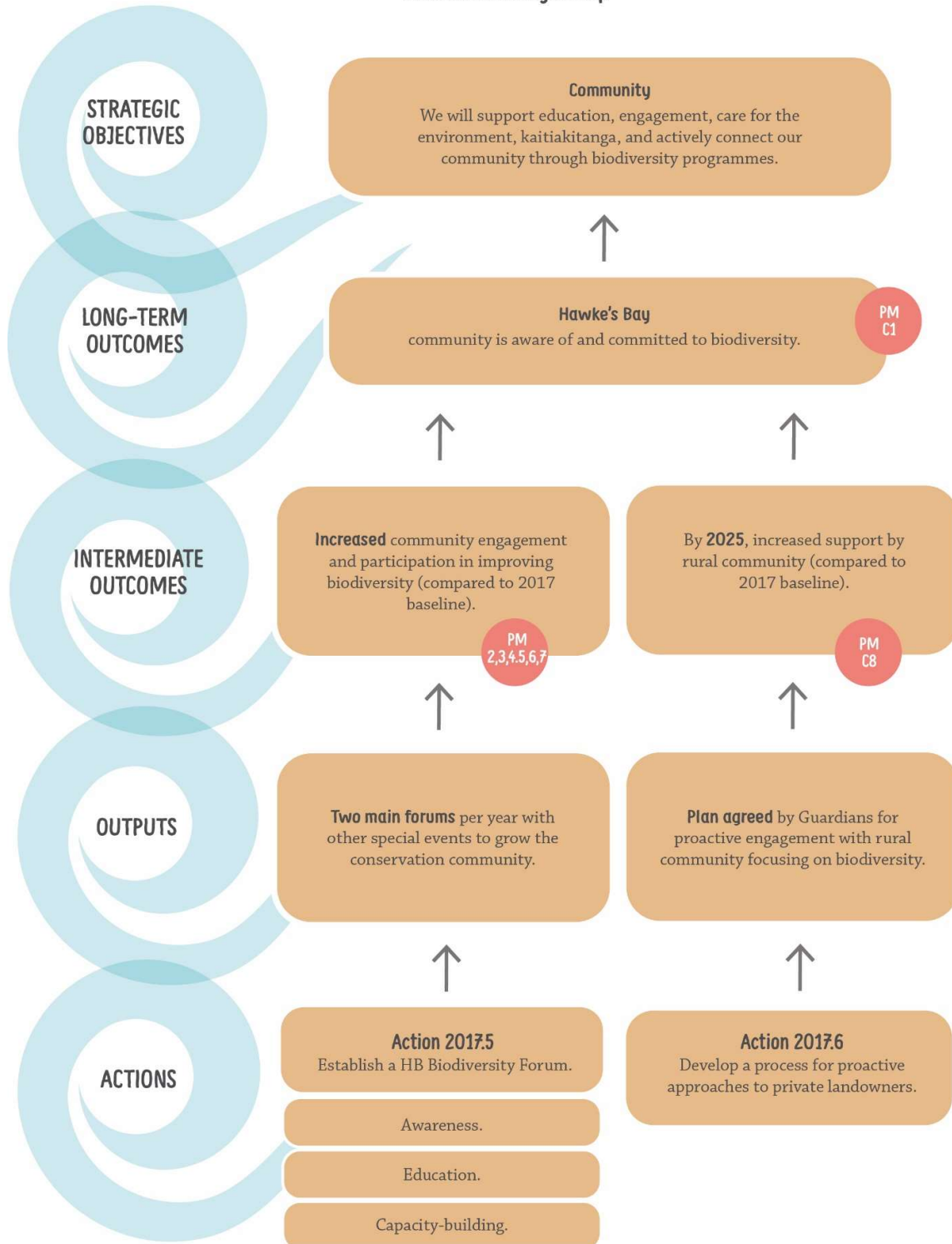
Quarterly meetings are proposed, with the venue and chair (including setting the agenda and taking minutes) on rotation between member agencies. Invitations will be via email. The next meeting date and location will be confirmed at end of a meeting.

Programme of work – Key steps for Action 2017.4		
Key steps	By when	By whom
E-mail group formed	1 October 2017	<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager
Inaugural meeting held and Terms of Reference agreed	1 December 2017	<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager with support from a host agency

OBJECTIVE 4

Community Hapori

Intervention Logic Map



● Performance measures (see appendix 3)

Action 2017.5 Establish a HB Biodiversity Forum – Hui a Hapori mote Taiao

This action links to the 'Community' strategy objective. The Forum will provide a central place where anyone and everyone can connect into all the things happening in biodiversity in Hawke's Bay. It will be a tool to educate and advocate for biodiversity and **create biodiversity opportunities** by providing:

- A place to talk and share ideas, information, and learning
- A place to connect with people, organisations and projects to improve collaboration and co-ordination
- A place to report on progress, projects and celebrate achievements
- Activities that promote biodiversity outcomes in Hawke's Bay.

Why is this a priority?

This action reinforces that conservation is about people. Biodiversity is everyone's responsibility, and sustained biodiversity gains rely on everyone doing their part, whether small or large. To be successful we must grow the Hawke's Bay conservation community.

Research tells us that changing behaviour requires three necessary conditions:

- *Understanding* the problem and the reasons for a change
- An *imperative*/ strong reason to make change
- Having the *ability* to change, including knowledge, resources and physical ability to change

Nestled with these are three subsidiary activities: awareness, education and capacity building. These activities are about winning the hearts and minds of more people by growing their understanding and knowledge, thereby enabling people to protect and care for biodiversity. The Forum is the vehicle to drive these activities. More information on the subsidiary activities is in Appendix Two.

What are we going to do, when and how?

The focus for the first year is to build interest and capacity. The Guardians will launch the Forum in November 2017 to coincide with the Transforming Biodiversity – Challenging the Boundaries Conference. In future years, it is proposed to have two main Forum events per year. Forum gatherings will normally have a morning session to report on progress of projects, with field based workshops in the afternoon. This will provide attendees with an opportunity to learn field based techniques (such as trapping, tracking tunnels, weed control, bird counts, planting, seed collecting) and learn more about a specific project.

Special events will be held as resources allow and may include such things as youth field trips and workshops (via Youth enviro council), quiz nights, movie nights, Pecha Kucha and web based quizzes. Investigation into the viability of HB Biodiversity Awards will be supported and may be developed for the future if there is widespread support.

Ensuring the longevity and success of the Forum requires dedicated resources and a visible platform, which could be a physical place or a website which people can visit to find out information (including meetings and workshops) and talk to others, and where some of the suggested activities can be held.

Programme of work – Key steps for Action 2017.5		
Key steps	By when	By whom
<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager employed	1 October 2017	HBRC with support from Guardians
Develop a visible platform	1 November 2017	Guardians (with support from HBRC for website hosting)
Host the inaugural event	30 December 2017	Guardians
Hold twice yearly Forum gatherings and special events around the region	Ongoing	<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager with support from Guardians.

Action 2017.6 Proactive approaches to private landowners

This action links to the ‘Community’ strategy objective that “we will support education, engagement, care for the environment, kaitiakitanga, and actively connect our community through biodiversity programmes”. Landowners are a critical group for success of the *Strategy*. Their active land management and biodiversity achievements need to be actively acknowledged and celebrated.

What is this?

This project aims to develop a process for proactive approaches to private landowners to protect and promote habitat restoration. This action recognises that biodiversity gains are not keeping pace with losses. New methods to incentivise habitat protection and restoration that actively engage landowners are needed. A first step will be to explore what practices are used and working in other regions, such as the natural heritage targeted rate on properties and sub-catchment liaison groups in Waikato region; and the Tasman/Marlborough model.

The action will directly benefit from the ecosystem mapping and prioritisation, and surveying of taonga sites. This work can be used to communicate the importance of special features on private land and potential incentives for highly ranked ecosystems.

Why is this a priority?

Like elsewhere in New Zealand, much of Hawke’s Bay’s remaining rare and threatened native biodiversity is found on private land. Many habitat types and species depend upon these remnants for their survival. Improving biodiversity in Hawke’s Bay therefore relies heavily on the support of private landowners – in both rural and urban areas where these remnants often occur. Private landowners are often strong supporters of biodiversity protection and enhancements, and landowners actively engaged in biodiversity improvements can be celebrated as visible leaders for the region.

The scale of our region’s hill country erosion is significant. It is estimated that approximately 150,000ha of Class VIIe (highly erodible) land in the region could benefit from some form of forest cover. The current Regional Landcare Scheme managed by the Hawke’s Bay Regional Council has resulted in around 10,000ha of trees planted since 1995. This approach alone is not enough to

protect at-risk land. Work undertaken suggests that a more integrated mix of land use within the extensive hill country can offer both improved returns for landowners as well as benefits for the environment.

What are we going to do, when and how?

The Guardians, working with the Forum, will develop a plan for proactive approaches to landowners based on solutions proposed by farmers and successful initiatives from other regions.

Ideas and solutions will be sought from farmers via existing landowners' representative initiatives such as the East Coast Ballance Farm Environment Awards field days, Federated Farmer meetings, and Rural Community Board meetings as well as Forum events.

The Guardians and Forum can also host an informal 'workshop' with farmers to:

- Raise awareness on biodiversity, management options (such as QEII covenants), and potential funding opportunities
- Let farmers talk about what they have got, want to do, how they can contribute to better outcomes for biodiversity and what issues limit their actions on behalf of biodiversity.

Invitees will include a cross-section of farmers, including landowners of the Recommended Areas for Protection (RAPs), small to large scale farms, converted and non-converted.

Programme of work – Key steps for Action 2017.6		
Key steps	By when	By whom
Present on <i>Strategy</i> and <i>Action Plan</i> at a range of landowner representative meetings and seek ideas/solutions	Ongoing	<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager with support from Guardians
Host a workshop	February 2018	<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager with support from Guardians
Develop a plan based on workshop outcomes	30 June 2018	<i>Strategy</i> Project Manager with support from Guardians

Appendix One: Stocktake of biodiversity projects in Hawke's Bay

A stocktake of biodiversity projects already underway or planned was undertaken at a special interest group meeting of Statutory Agencies held on 7 September 2016.

A similar stocktake was undertaken at a special interest group meeting of the "Conservation Community" held at the Havelock North Function Centre on 7-8 September 2016.


A separate series of biodiversity and mauri workshops focused on biodiversity education was held in September and December 2016.

Subsequently a written questionnaire was circulated to non-attendees.

The long list of who, what and why activities are undertaken is available in a separate document on request and will be put on the Forum website (biodiversityhb.org.nz, launching in December 2017).

APPENDIX Two: Full list of actions

This is a complete list of all the actions identified during special interest group meetings held during August/September 2016. The list includes the six immediate steps prioritised by the IPG as well as longer term and lower priority actions. Many of the actions link to more than one strategy objective, but for ease of reference they have been included only once under the most relevant strategy objective.

Actions	
	Priority project/Immediate step
NATIVE HABITATS AND SPECIES	
1	Ecosystem mapping and ecological prioritisation
2	Local government integrated catchment management planning considers biodiversity intermediate outcomes identified in the Implementation Plan.
INTEGRATING MĀORI VALUES	
3	Survey taonga/significant biodiversity sites using Mātauranga Māori values and tools.
4	Research relative impacts of customary and commercial uses on taonga species.
5	Develop educational tools on Mātauranga Māori and Māori management tools for tāngata whenua and wider community.
6	Development of a cultural framework to inform on customary use, Māori management practices and indigenous statutory protections and legal obligations.
7	Iwi and Hapū are supported by partner agencies to develop robust Iwi/Hapū environmental management plan.
PARTNERSHIPS	
8	Explore promotion of covenants/land purchase/targeted 'natural heritage rate as mechanisms to protect biodiversity values.
9	Map/stocktake all operational activities + all collaborative engagement activities
10	Education of decision-makers
11	Establish a HB Biodiversity Foundation and other collaborative entities
12	Identify key indicators to monitor strategy performance (align with strategy intermediate outcomes).
13	Identify process/individual for managing/coordinating wider programme and monitoring data.
14	Develop funding criteria for prioritising projects (integrating ZONATION results)
15	Map current funding sources/ opportunities and identify new potential sources.

16	Promote citizen science and data capture
17	Identify/develop compatible system (web portal?) for data recording and storage for all end-users (agencies, tāngata whenua, community groups, individuals)
18	Develop statutory agencies biodiversity working group/forum to cover and co-ordinate policy and operational best practice
19	Investigate risks and opportunities - legislative (e.g. PC6 fencing and planting): costs/benefits of open spaces, reserves; species replacements with priority species; waterway management goals vs biodiversity goals.
20	Use Integrated Catchment Management model as a template for landowner/community engagement.
21	Development of positive and disciplined, reciprocal relationship of care and respect of each other values between tāngata whenua and strategy partners.
COMMUNITY: We will support education, engagement, care for the environment, kaitiakitanga, and actively connect our community through biodiversity programmes	
22	Establish a HB Biodiversity Forum.
Awareness	
23	Develop awareness programme to win hearts and minds using themes to engage public, e.g. newspaper articles, annual focus on charismatic species and its habitat and themed social events, e.g. social films (festival), pecha-kucha, field days.
24	Better communication and reporting to the community.
25	Identify and support local biodiversity 'champions'.
26	Identify and engage with a high-profile biodiversity patron for HB.
27	Reinstate Environmental and Conservation Awards with sections for business and kids. Incorporate biodiversity element in industry awards.
28	Engage with key stakeholders/political representatives to maximise support for strategy.
Education	
29	Identify and develop process for biodiversity education and capacity building.
30	Improve connection of schools to biodiversity projects, e.g. waterway restoration.
31	Electronic real-time resources for schools, more enquiry units on native/local biodiversity issues.
32	Stocktake of what is happening in education and community activities.
33	Development of guidance for using Mātauranga Māori tools in a biodiversity context.

Capacity-building	
34	Develop mentoring programme to support biodiversity 'novices'.
35	Identify key skill sets required across agencies, e.g. botanist.
36	Improve information sources to support urban/rural replanting (e.g. species history, suitability, scores).
37	Improve opportunities for people to engage in a meaningful way and to have a wildlife experience.
38	Develop process for proactive approaches to private landowners: address urban-rural divide.
39	Support for tāngata whenua community to engage in managing biodiversity

Appendix Three: Performance measures

Outcome	ID	Performance measure	Target		Monitoring and Reporting
Native habitats and species			Years 1-3	Years 10+	
By 2025, key (target) species and habitat (sites) are prioritised and under management	NHS1	Site, species or ecosystem specific goals and targets to be determined for each prioritised site	TBC	TBC	
By 2050, HB is predator free in line with NZ target	NHS2	TBC	TBC	TBC	
By 2050, abundance and distribution of a full range of indigenous species, habitats and ecosystems (particularly those that are threatened) in every catchment in HB are maintained and increased compared to 2017 baseline.	NHS3	Abundance and distribution of indigenous species (source: survey of indicator species by hydrological catchment).	Agree indicator species, initial survey to gather baseline data	Increasing trend	
	NHS4	Percentage change in extent (ha) of indigenous ecosystems compared to 2017 baseline.	Gather baseline data (ecosystem mapping)	Increasing trend	
By 2050, abundance and distribution of marine and coastal indigenous species, habitats and ecosystems (particularly those that are threatened) are maintained and increased, compared to 2017 baseline (more resilient to climate change).	NHS5	Percentage change in extent of estuary, coastal forests and vegetation compared to 2017 baseline.			
	NHS6	Abundance of marine species (source: survey of key fishery/indicator species).	Gather baseline data	Increasing trend	
Connected areas of healthy functioning native ecosystems in HB	NHS7	The number of HB Biodiversity Foundation funded projects focusing on connectivity of ecosystems	1	2 per year	
	NHS8	Standard index of connectivity (e.g. Hanski 1994)			

Outcome	ID	Performance measure	Target		Monitoring and Reporting
By 2050, more awa are improved and functioning (freshwater quality supports biodiversity, human health and recreation)	NHS9	Abundance and distributions of native fish species.	TBC	Increasing trend	TBC
	NHS10	Macro invertebrate index (MCI) of major rivers throughout HB	TBC	TBC	SOE Monitoring under NPSFM
Integrating Māori Values					
By 2050, abundance and distribution of taonga species, habitats and ecosystems are maintained and increased compared to 2017 baseline.	MV1	Abundance and distribution of taonga species (source: survey of taonga species).	TBC	TBC	TBC
	MV2	Percentage change in extent (ha) of taonga ecosystems compared to 2017 baseline.	TBC	TBC	TBC
By 2050, abundance and distribution of mahinga kai and rongoa sites at which tāngata whenua can harvest using customary practices in traditional and culturally acceptable way are increased compared to 2017 baseline.	MV3	Number of accessible harvest sites.	TBC	TBC	TBC
Partnerships					
Improved collaboration of people working in biodiversity	P1	Number of biodiversity projects with interagency involvement	TBC	TBC	TBC
	P2	Annual monitoring and implementation report (report card from special interest groups (SIG) and progress against outcomes measure and status of priority actions)	TBC	TBC	TBC

Outcome	ID	Performance measure	Target		Monitoring and Reporting
An active statutory agency biodiversity cross-functional working group.	P3	Number of meetings and attendance	TBC	TBC	TBC
	P4	Agencies actively involved	TBC	TBC	TBC
	P5	Number of best practices	TBC	TBC	TBC
	P6	Number of plans/policies referencing Strategy	TBC	TBC	TBC
	P7	Cost Savings of coordinated procurement	TBC	TBC	TBC
Community					
HB community is aware and committed to biodiversity	C1	Percentage of residents who support biodiversity protection and enhancement programmes compared to 2017 baseline	Increasing trend	Increasing trend	Attitude and awareness survey
Increased community engagement and participation in improving biodiversity (compared to 2017 baseline)	C2	Numbers of participants attending meetings and events	TBC	TBC	TBC
	C3	Percentage of participants satisfied with events	TBC	TBC	Feedback surveys at events
	C4	Number and nature of enquiries	TBC	TBC	TBC
	C5	Number of collaborative projects facilitated or coordinated by the Forum	TBC	TBC	TBC
	C6	Number of activities	TBC	TBC	TBC
	C7	Amount of sponsorship	TBC	TBC	TBC
By 2025, increased support by rural community (compared to 2017 baseline)	C8	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

TBC – Indicates that targets and how these will be monitored and reported is a work in progress. These will be confirmed for future Action Plans.

Complete list of Key Steps listed in this Action Plan

Key steps	Action	By when	By whom
Integrate the taonga sites into funding priorities and criteria	2017.2	Ongoing	HBBS Project Manager, Biodiversity Foundation
Share and promote taonga priority information, e.g. interpretation panels	2017.2	Ongoing	HBRC, DOC, other agencies
Hold twice yearly Forum gatherings and special events around the region	2017.5	Ongoing	HBBS Project Manager with support from Guardians.
Present on <i>Biodiversity Strategy</i> and <i>Action Plan</i> at a range of landowner representative meetings and seek ideas/solutions	2017.6	Ongoing	HBBS Project Manager
Ecosystem mapping	2017.1	August 2017	External consultant
Collate necessary information for use in ecosystem ZONATION study.	2017.1	August 2017	IPG sub-group
Ecosystem ranking by ZONATION	2017.1	September 2017	External consultant
Review and ground-truth for ecosystems	2017.1	October 2017	IPG sub-group
HBBS Project Manager employed	2017.3 & 2017.5	1 October 2017	HBRC with support from Guardians
E-mail group formed for statutory agencies working group	2017.5	1 October 2017	HBBS Project Manager
Trust deed completed and lodged with the Charities Commission; Foundation operational	2017.3	31 October 2017	IPG and HBRC
Guardians incorporated as a Society	2017.3	31 October 2017	IPG and HBRC
Develop a visible platform for the Forum	2017.5	1 November 2017	Guardians (with support from HBRC for website hosting)
Public launch of the Guardians, Foundation and <i>Action Plan</i> at business night (tbc)	2017.3	13 November 2017	Guardians
Presentation at <i>Transforming Biodiversity – Challenging the Boundaries Conference</i> .	2017.3	14 – 16 November 2017	Chair of the IPG with support from Guardians
Develop management prescription for ecosystem priorities	2017.1	November/December 2017	IPG sub-group
Inaugural meeting held of statutory agencies working group and Terms of Reference agreed	2017.4	1 December 2017	HBBS Project Manager with support from a host agency
Host the inaugural event for the Forum	2017.5	30 December 2017	Guardians

Key steps	Action	By when	By whom
Host a biodiversity workshop for farmers	2017.6	February 2018	HBBS Project Manager with support from Guardians
Seek support from a PSGE to pilot the Maori values integration approach .	2017.2	Early 2018	HBBS Project Manager with support from Guardians
Scope the Maori values integration project and secure funding	2017.2	Early 2018	HBBS Project Manager, PSGE
Wānanga to gather information and agree cultural framework for Maori values integration	2017.2	Mid 2018	PSGE, Iwi, hapū, whanau
Develop a plan based on farmers workshop outcomes	2017.6	30 June 2018	HBBS Project Manager with support from Guardians
Secure endowment funding	2017.3	30 June 2018 for funding from local government. Ongoing from other sources to hit target of \$10M in 10 years.	HBBS Project Manager, Foundation Trustees
On site condition assessments using Mātauranga Māori values and tools	2017.2	Late 2018	External consultant with local input and expert ecological advice
Collate the taonga information and contribute to the HB Biodiversity Inventory	2017.2	Next review of Inventory	External consultant, Terrestrial Ecologist (HBRC)

Appendix Four: Acknowledgements

Implementation Planning Group members

Representatives	Organisation
Charles Daugherty	Independent Chair
Alana Bensemann, Kevin Sigglekow	OSPRI
Amelia McQueen	Eastern Institute of Technology (EIT)/Te Taiao Environment Forum
Brett Gilmore, Keith Dolman	Hawke's Bay Forestry Group
David Allan, Mike Halliday	Guthrie-Smith Trust
David Carlton, Connie Norgate, Denise Fastier, Matthew Brady	Department of Conservation
Denis Ward	Ngatapa Station
Des Ratima	Nga Marae
Helen O'Shaughnessy, Steve Thrush	Central Hawke's Bay District Council
John Cheyne	Te Taiao Environment Forum
Katarina Kawana, Allen Smith, Christine Smith	Wairoa Taiwhenua
Kay Griffiths	The Conservation Company
Kim Anstey, Debra Stewart, Jason Strong	Napier City Council
Marie Taylor	Plant Hawke's Bay
Nathan Burkepile	Fish & Game Hawke's Bay
Nick Dawson	Federated Farmers Hawke's Bay
Peter Meredith, Amelia Geary	Forest & Bird
Rowan Wallis, Chris Freeman	Hastings District Council
Troy Duncan, Genevieve Bennett	QEII National Trust
Wayne Ormsby	Māori Technical Advisor
Campbell Leckie, Desiree Cull, Keiko Hashiba, Mark Mitchell, Oliver Wade and Rina Douglas	Hawke's Bay Regional Council's project team

No reira koutou ma

Aku nui aku rahi

Nga kuia

Nga kaumatua

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa