



One Billion Trees Fund 12 Month Monitoring and Evaluation Report

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1 Executive Summary

1. This Report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2019. It sets out how the One Billion Trees Fund (“the Fund”) is contributing to projects which will deliver economic, environmental, and social benefits for all New Zealanders.
2. The Fund has been in operation for just over twelve months. In this time, Te Uru Rākau focussed on establishing a solid framework for delivery of the Fund and responding to requests for funding and project support.
3. Fund allocation in the last year has been significant with \$74 million allocated. This represents approximately one third of the total funding available allocated at one year into the three year program.
4. In addition, there remains a strong pipeline of partnership projects and grants. If approved, these could represent an additional 80 partnerships and >150 grants for a further \$65 million. Te Uru Rākau have to work hard to keep the pipeline full and moving.
5. There have been real successes through our projects. These include the five funding stories profiled in video case studies. These stories were developed to bring life to the environmental and human impacts that the Fund can deliver.
6. Projects which involve training, work placement and job creation have immediate impacts; but the other outcomes of the programme will take longer to be realised. In the interim, Te Uru Rākau will continue to report on progress at a high-level. It’s also important to note that most of the planting funded to date is expected to occur from 2020-2022. Therefore verification of these activities will not occur for several years.
7. Over the next six months the Fund will focus on further engagement with rural communities and Māori landowners, as well as supporting catchment level activity and regional objectives. The Fund will also work closely with individual landowners to help them realise the potential of their land. This engagement will largely be targeted at indigenous and permanent planting.
8. Te Uru Rākau has a close working relationship with Regional Councils and other Central Government Agencies and these relationships will be critical to ensure that landowners who face the most significant barriers to tree planting can access funding and other support for their projects.
9. The Fund will also provide dedicated and targeted support to partnership projects which have a higher risk profile but are intended to deliver significant benefits within their communities. This is in line with our intended approach to flexibly apply the assessment criteria for the Fund.
10. By June 2020 it will be clear whether the Fund is on track to meet the objectives of two-thirds indigenous trees, unlocking the potential of Māori land, and supporting a wide range of activities. Te Uru Rākau will provide further advice in the next 6-month report.

2 Overview of this Report

2.1 BACKGROUND TO THE ONE BILLION TREES FUND

11. The Government developed the One Billion Trees Programme to increase tree planting across New Zealand. The goal is to double the current planting rate to reach one billion additional trees by 2028. The programme has the potential to deliver huge benefits for our environment, communities, and economy.
12. The Programme focuses on making it easier to plant the right tree, in the right place, for the right purpose. The intent is for trees to be integrated into the landscape to complement and diversify our existing land uses, rather than large-scale land conversions to forestry. To achieve this, we are supporting innovation, research and sector development that will improve the way we plant and grow trees.
13. The Programme's transformation of New Zealand's forests seeks the following outcomes:
 - Protection and improvement of our soil, water quality, and other natural resources;
 - Helping New Zealand meet its international climate change commitments;
 - Increased biodiversity and enhanced natural landscapes;
 - Māori maximising the potential of their land and exercising their Kaitiaki obligations;
 - Employment and training opportunities within the forestry industry;
 - Sustainable regional economic growth; and
 - Tourism and infrastructure development.
14. The One Billion Trees Fund ("the Fund") is one part of the wider One Billion Trees Programme. On 13 August 2018, Cabinet agreed in principle to establish the Fund comprising the following two parts:
 - a) A new tree planting grants scheme (operating over three years and targeting approximately two-thirds of planting in indigenous species); and
 - b) A partnership fund (operating over three years to provide financial support for key activities that enable planting) [CAB-18-Min-0379.01].
15. Cabinet agreed to establish a tagged contingency of \$234.373 million for the Fund. Cabinet authorised delegated Ministers to draw down the contingency once the operational design had been agreed upon. Specifically, these were the Ministers for Forestry, Finance, the Environment, and Climate Change.
16. In November 2018, Forestry Ministers agreed to the proposed policy design of the Fund as set out in the Report on Policy and Design Recommendations (B18-0862 refers). In that briefing, Te Uru Rākau informed Ministers that we would develop a framework to monitor investment outputs and outcomes. This would ensure accountability with public funding and that the Fund's intended benefits were being achieved.
17. Forestry Ministers agreed to Te Uru Rākau's monitoring and evaluation framework for the Fund in March 2019. This framework included reporting at weekly, six-monthly, and annual intervals, as well as specific reports for initiatives and activities relating to the broader One Billion Trees Programme. The framework also sets out what is to be included in these reports.

2.2 THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

18. The purpose of this Report is to provide information and analysis on the performance of the Fund up to 31 December 2019, a year after the Fund officially opened. It will update and inform Ministers, officials and the public. It will also ensure public accountability for the Fund.
19. The Fund's monitoring and evaluation framework commits Te Uru Rākau to report on the progress of the Fund at six and 12-month intervals and to provide high level advice on operational policy issues.
20. This Report covers the following key aspects of the Fund:
 - Landowner grants (including information about funds spent and trees planted, with a breakdown by region, tree type, and types of planting);
 - Partnerships projects (including information about funds spent, the types of projects approved, the resulting trees, and a number of case studies);
 - Estimates of numbers of direct jobs and training positions created through partnership projects;
 - Māori participation in the Fund (including the number of Māori entities granted funding and hectares of Māori land to be planted);
 - Te Uru Rākau's engagement and outreach efforts, and the extent to which they are successful;
 - Barriers to participation in the Fund;
 - The Fund's contribution to carbon sequestration thus far;
 - Emerging patterns regarding land size/class and whole-farm conversions; and
 - Issues and opportunities in application processing.
21. This Report also sets out the next steps for the Fund, including potential operational and policy changes.

2.3 KEY FINDINGS

Overall the Fund is performing well:

22. Overall the Fund is performing well. As expected, a number of landowner grants have been delivered and a wide variety of partnerships have been established. In total, \$73,923,920 of the Fund has been allocated.

269 direct landowner grant applications have been approved:

23. 269 direct landowner grant applications have been approved. Of these approved applications, 188 include indigenous planting which will total 5,712 hectares and almost 8.5 million trees. A further 114 approved applications include exotic planting which will total 8,301 hectares and almost 8 million trees.
24. Although the percentage of indigenous trees funded fluctuates from week to week, it is currently 51%. At 30 June it was approximately one third native and we anticipate this will continue to grow towards two thirds as we receive proportionally more indigenous planting applications.

25. In addition, 21 grants for reversion have been approved across 753 ha of land. This will lead to approximately 0.5 million additional indigenous trees.

49 partnership projects have been approved:

26. Alongside those direct landowner grants, 49 partnership projects have been approved. These partnership projects range from science and innovation projects, to workforce training initiatives, to large scale restoration projects. Over 3.7 million indigenous trees have been funded through partnership projects.
27. This Report contains case studies that evidence the wide ranging successful outcomes of our partnership projects thus far.

Māori participation in the Fund has improved:

28. Māori participation in the Fund has improved since the first Six Month Monitoring and Evaluation Report. As at 31 December 2019, eight Māori-led partnership projects have been approved. Moreover, 11 landowner grants have been approved in relation to Māori land, and a further 11 Māori-led applications are in the pipeline.

Engagement and outreach initiatives have been successful:

29. Te Uru Rākau has conducted a range of successful engagement and outreach initiatives over the past 12 months. These initiatives include a series of Hui with Māori landowners, collaboration with Regional Councils, participation in a number of field days and other regional events, and production of five case-study videos. Te Uru Rākau received many expressions of interest and applications as a result of these initiatives.

Potential for carbon sequestration:

30. Our current calculation of the potential for carbon sequestration of One Billion Trees Fund funded trees is approximately 1.5 million tonnes by 2030 and 6.9 million tonnes by 2050. The sequestration of 6.9 million tonnes of CO₂ is the equivalent of the annual emissions of 3.5 million cars.

Next steps – policy and operational changes:

31. Te Uru Rākau is developing a web based spatial application tool. This will enhance applicants' experience thereby making the Fund more accessible.
32. In 2020 and 2021 the Fund will provide greater support to catchment groups. Te Uru Rākau will flexibly apply the assessment criteria to better support the full range of activities set out in catchment group planting plans.
33. Te Uru Rākau will engage more effectively to ensure a significant increase in Māori applications and provide greater support for planting projects on Māori owned land.
34. Finally, Te Uru Rākau will work closely with stakeholders in priority regions and communities (particularly the wider rural sector) to develop new partnership projects and grants that have the potential to deliver on more of the Fund's intended outcomes.

3 One Billion Trees Fund Progress

35. While on one level the Fund was established to plant trees, the expectation was that a wide range of benefits would be delivered to New Zealanders. These wider benefits will take more time to be realised. The following charts set out the expected outcomes from the programme to date.

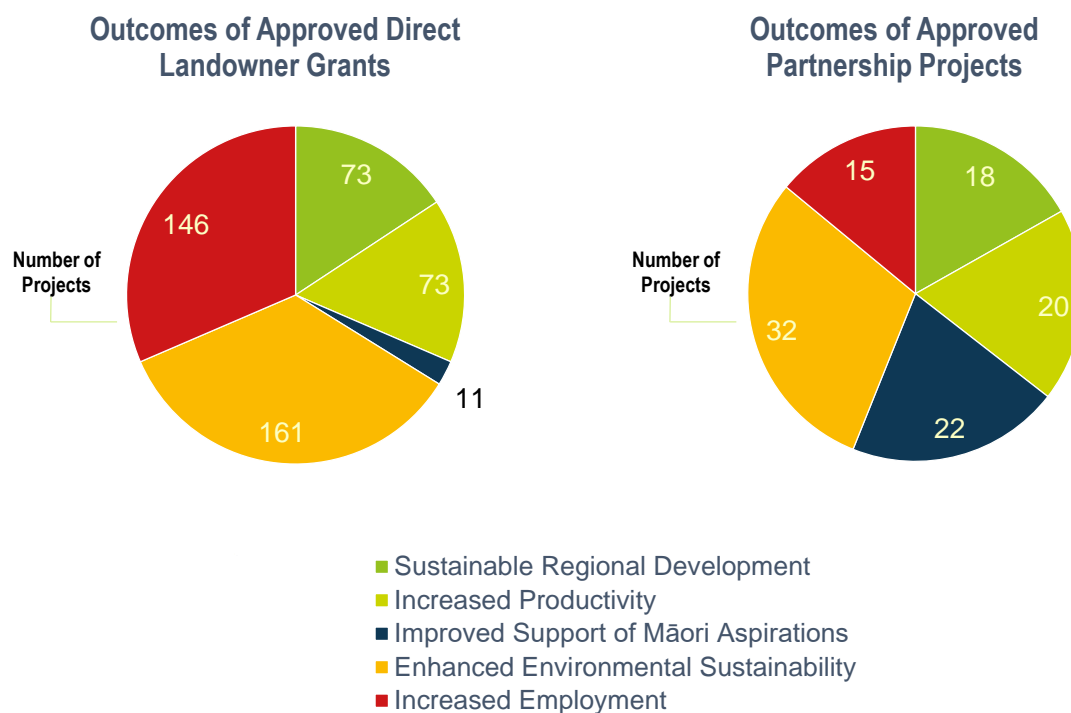


Figure 1: Outcomes of the One Billion Trees Fund

3.1 LANDOWNER GRANTS – BASELINE REPORTING

36. Landowner grants provide simple and accessible direct grants to landowners. The grants contribute to the cost of planting and establishing trees. They can also assist with the costs of fostering indigenous regeneration (“reversion grants”). Te Uru Rākau has set the grant rates to encourage native planting, erosion control, and environmental restoration.

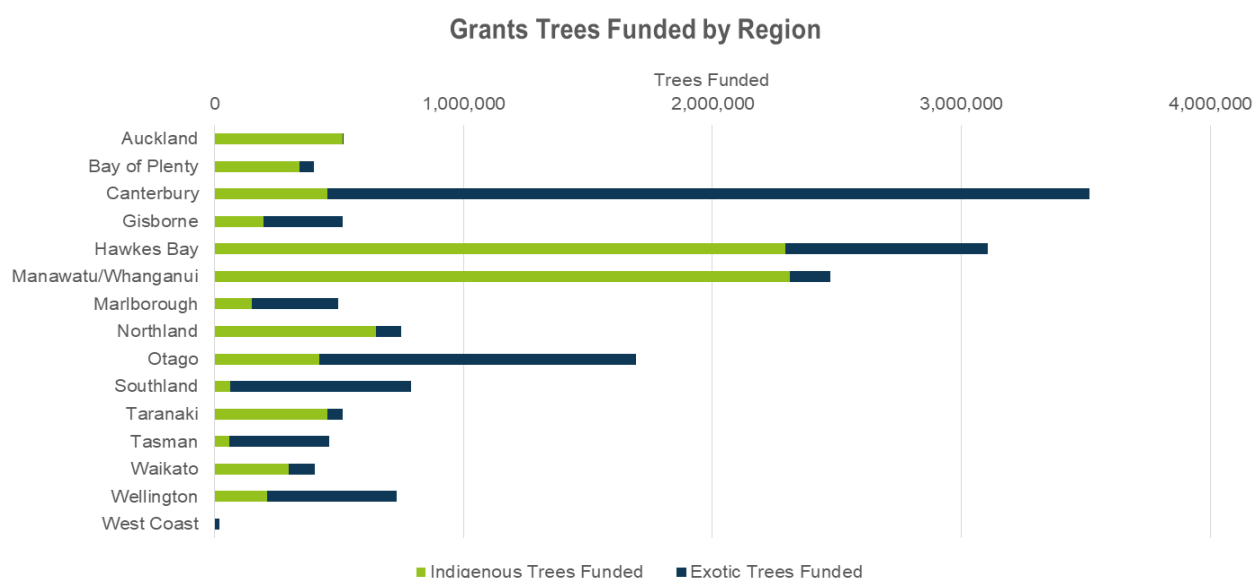


Figure 2: 1BT Grants Trees Funded by Region

269 landowner grant applications have been approved:

37. As at 31 December 2019, 269 direct landowner grant applications were approved, with 195 agreements contracted. Of the approved applications:

- 188 included indigenous planting representing 5,712 hectares (or 8,430,701 trees);
- 114 included exotics representing 8301 hectares (or 7,942,692 trees);
- 51.49% of the trees approved were indigenous (on 40.76% of the total land area);
- Ten applications are taking place on Māori freehold land;
- Funding ranges from \$4,000 to \$1,291,320 and totals \$27,084,557; and
- Areas for planting range from 1 ha to 750 ha, and total 14,012.78 ha.

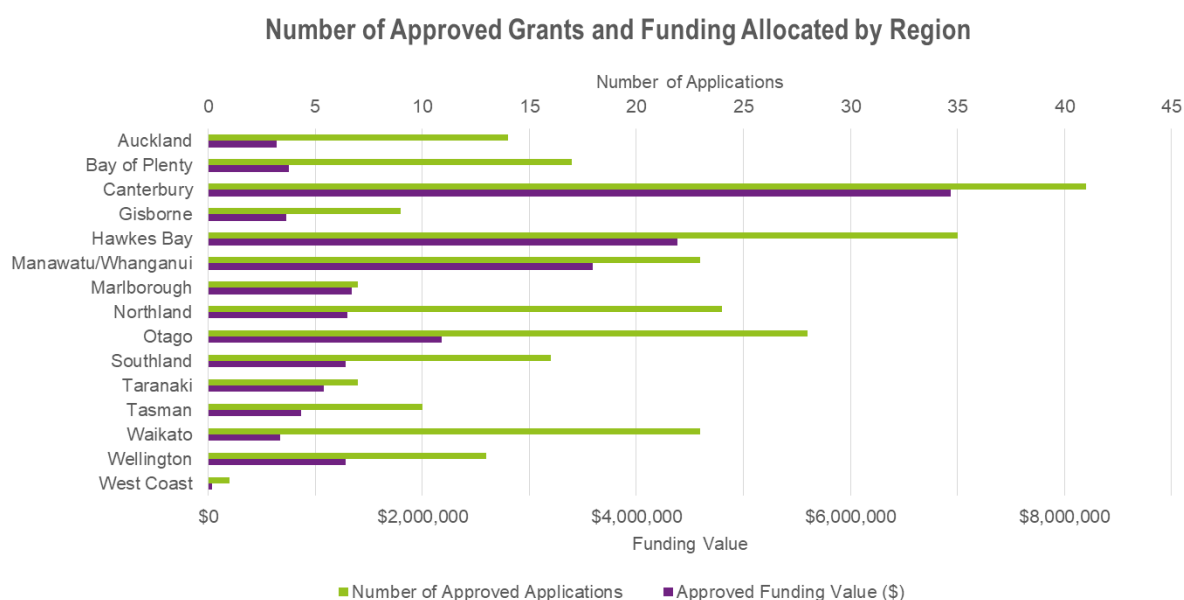


Figure 3: Number of Approved Grants and Funding Allocated by Region

2019 planting has been assessed for six grant applications:

38. Six grant applicants have had 2019 planting assessed and have received payment accordingly. All six intend to register in the ETS, and they all involve planting on freehold land. Three applications are individuals and three are companies. Two

applications are situated in Canterbury, one is in Marlborough, one is in Waikato, and one is in the Tasman region.

39. These six applicants planted 19,936 mixed indigenous trees (12.46 ha) and 165,013 exotic (pine) trees (165.03 ha).
40. A total of \$180,172 has been paid to applicants for 2019 planting across the six applications (and an additional \$646,173 will be paid for further planting in 2020 and 2021).

51% of funded trees are indigenous:

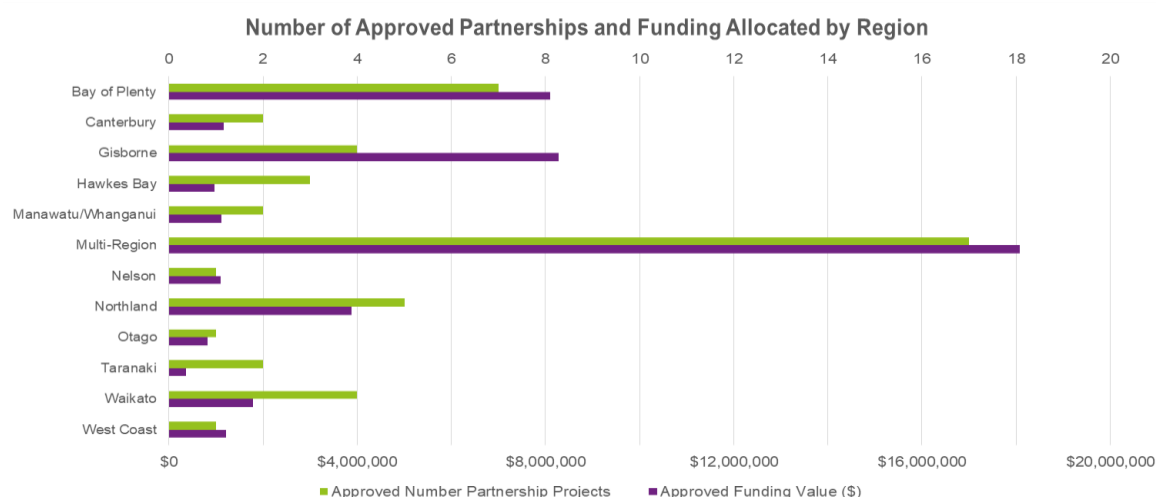
41. The proportion of all funded trees that are indigenous is currently 51%. This proportion improved from 36% at 30 June 2019. The current proportion falls short of the Fund's target ratio of two-thirds indigenous to one-third exotic species. However, it represents a substantial increase in funding for indigenous planting over the last six months.
42. The imbalance in the ratio of exotic to indigenous trees was expected in the first 12 months. This is because Te Uru Rākau prioritised grant applications which would lead to 2019 planting, and these are generally for exotic planting under existing infrastructure. The ratio improved as the capacity for indigenous planting increased. Te Uru Rākau expects to meet the two-thirds goal by the two-year mark, but will continue to monitor this closely. If it seems unlikely to meet the two-thirds goal we will consider slowing or stopping accepting new applications for exotic plantings.

Grants for reversion of indigenous forests:

43. 26 grants have been approved for the reversion of indigenous forests. Five of these reversion grants have been included in the tree counts in paragraph 37.
44. Te Uru Rākau estimates that the remaining 21 reversion grants will contribute an additional 564,780 indigenous trees over 753.04 ha. See table 3 in Appendix 1 for further information.

3.2 PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS – BASELINE REPORTING

45. Partnership grants provide funding for key activities which enable planting. These activities include research and innovation, seedling production, training programmes and workforce development, and advice and support for landowners.



49 partnership projects were approved:

46. As at 31 December 2019, 49 partnership projects were approved. Appendix 1 contains a list of partnership projects.
47. Partnerships include science and innovation projects, training programmes and workforce development, advice and support for landowners, large-scale tree planting and restoration, and seedling production.
48. Across the 49 approved partnership projects:
 - 3,725,652 indigenous trees were funded;
 - Funding ranges from \$39,500 to \$6,650,000 and totals \$46,839,363; and
 - Three applicants are charities, 14 are companies, 13 are local government organisations, eight are Māori landowners, eight are NGOs, and three are research organisations.

Case Study: Minginui Nursery, nursery expansion – Bay of Plenty

49. Minginui Nursery is owned by Ngāti Whare Holdings. The Nursery trains and employs locals to grow forest grade podocarp species such as rimu and tōtara. Ngāti Whare has developed a successful approach for transitioning locals into full-time employment, using the nursery as a hub to develop skills and experience.
50. The Nursery has received partnership co-funding. This will allow the Nursery to expand seedling production to one million seedlings annually. Further, the Nursery's expansion will directly and indirectly create approximately 90 new jobs for locals.
51. Boosting the Nursery's operations provides a catalyst for positive economic and social change in an area of historic deprivation.



Figure 5 - New shade house and potted-up plants being prepared for the next planting season.



Figure 6 - Workers potting-up seedlings ready for on-growing

Total funding investment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$5.8m over three years
Key achievements since commencement:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 1,000,000 seedlings have been prepared for the 2020 planting season • The nursery currently employs 15 permanent and 21 seasonal workers
Fund investment enabling activities supported as a result of the partnership:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour/workforce development • Seedling production

Case Study: Matariki Tu Rākau

52. Matariki Tu Rākau is part of the One Billion Trees Programme and is delivered through Te Uru Rākau. It helps people plant living memorials that honour members of their communities who have:
 - Made practical change through their efforts;
 - Brought distinction to New Zealand through their work; and/or
 - Enhanced New Zealand's reputation in their area or activity.
53. 386,000 trees have already been committed to planting in commemoration of NZ service people since the 2018 launch of Matariki Tu Rākau. This exceeds the initial three-year target of 350,000 trees.
54. To date, \$2,687,100 of the \$5.5 million set aside for this partnership has been spent. The programme has seen communities come together at around 150 planting events nationwide from Whangarei to Otago and included applications from local government, schools, community groups and Returned Services Associations.

3.3 JOB CREATION AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

Job Creation Through Partnership Projects

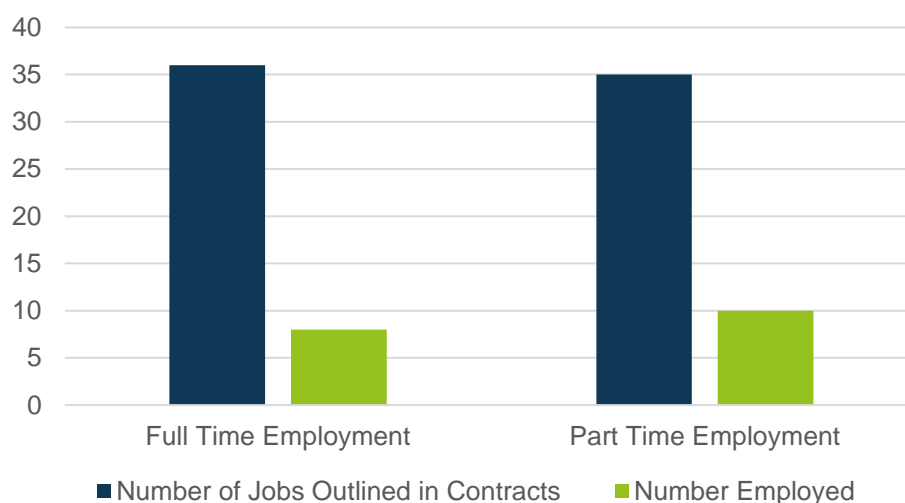


Figure 7: Job creation through partnership projects

Qualifications Created Through Partnership Projects

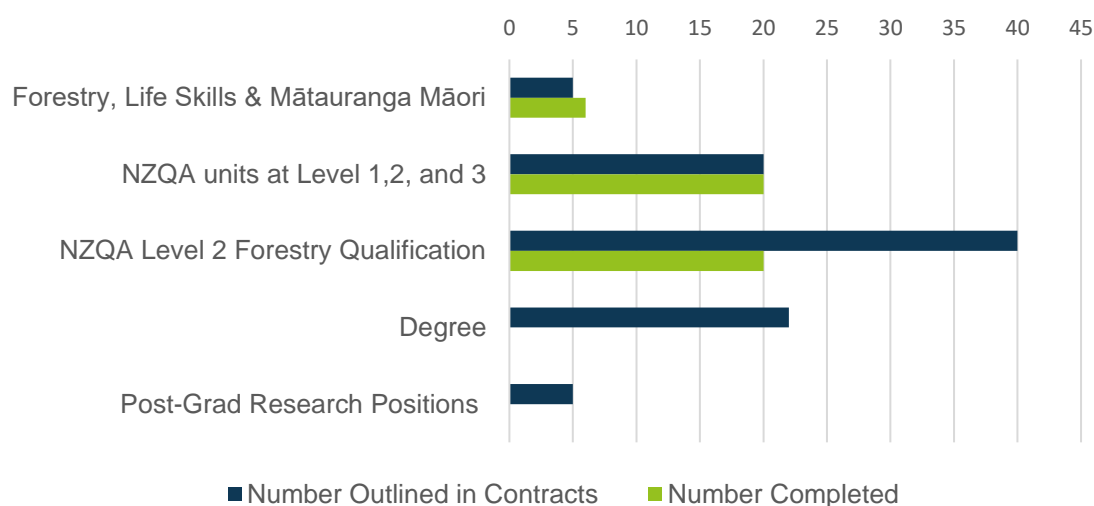


Figure 8: Qualifications created through partnership projects

55. Developing the forestry industry's workforce capabilities is a key intended outcome of the Fund. The social and economic benefits which flow from enhancing workforce capabilities are embodied in the Ngā Mahuri o Ngāti Hine case study below.
56. Te Uru Rākau estimates that 72 full time jobs will be created by the Fund's existing partnership projects. In addition, an estimated 139 trainees will emerge from existing partnership projects with various levels of forestry training.

Case Study: Ngā Mahuri o Ngāti Hine – Forestry Training Programme

57. Ngā Mahuri o Ngāti Hine is a partnership project between Ngāti Hine and Te Uru Rākau. \$1.89 million has been allocated to the project.

58. The project is a forestry training programme that focusses specifically on mānuka planting. Twenty trainees completed the training programme in 2019. They all obtained a level two certificate in forestry and completed a budgeting course.
59. Eighteen of the trainees obtained full time work after completing their training. They reported that the training and experience has enhanced their career prospects. One trainee said:
60. *"I've been on the dole for years but before that I'd been working in forestry for 18-20 years. This is the first time I've been able to sit my certificate. It's awesome just being able to get these units under my belt. This has opened up so many different avenues, I used to rely on word of mouth but now I have a ticket to prove my experience."*



Figure 9 - Nga Mahuri o Ngāti Hine – Mānuka Plantation Training Programme - 2019 Graduation Ceremony with Hon Shane Jones presenting graduates their awards at Te Rito Marae.

Total funding investment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1.9m over two years
Key achievements since commencement:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 208ha (approximately 370,000 stems) of mānuka planted • 20 trainees commenced training in February 2019 • 20 trainees achieved NZQA level 2 forestry qualifications • 18 trainees secured full-time employment, predominately within the forestry sector
Fund investment enabling activities supported as a result of the partnership:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour/workforce development • Large-scale planting

3.4 MĀORI PARTICIPATION

61. The Fund intends to assist Māori to develop their land through forestry. Māori participation in the Fund can lead to economic development and employment opportunities for Māori. It can also lead to environmental and ecological restoration. In this way, it helps Māori to exercise their Kaitiaki obligations.
62. The first six monthly monitoring and evaluation report noted that the uptake of grants and partnerships by Māori was lower than expected.

11 direct grants have been approved for Māori landowners:

63. Māori participation in the Fund has increased in the last six months. At 31 December 2019, 11 grants had been approved for afforestation of Māori land, with a combined value of \$2,669,591 and an area 1,302.94 ha.



4%

of approved applications
were for land owned by
Māori landowners



9%

of approved funding
was for land owned
by Māori landowners

64. There are an additional 11 applications for Māori freehold land in the pipeline. These pending applications represent a further 819.78 ha of land for planting, and another \$1,348,283.00 in grant money.

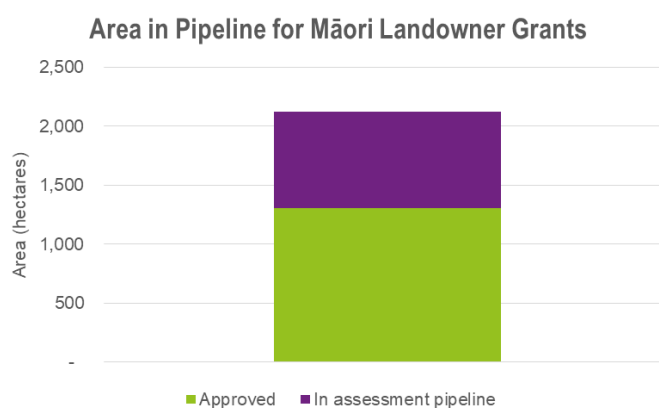


Figure 10: Area in pipeline for Māori landownership

8 partnership projects have been entered into with Māori:

65. As of 31 December 2019, there are eight approved partnership grants totalling \$16,151,225. These grants represent 16% of the total number and 34% of the total value of partnerships grants approved. As depicted in Figure 13, these partnerships will contribute to a range of outcomes for Māori, their regions, and the environment. These projects are all progressing well and have delivered real benefits for iwi, communities, and those involved.

Outcomes of Māori Partnership Projects

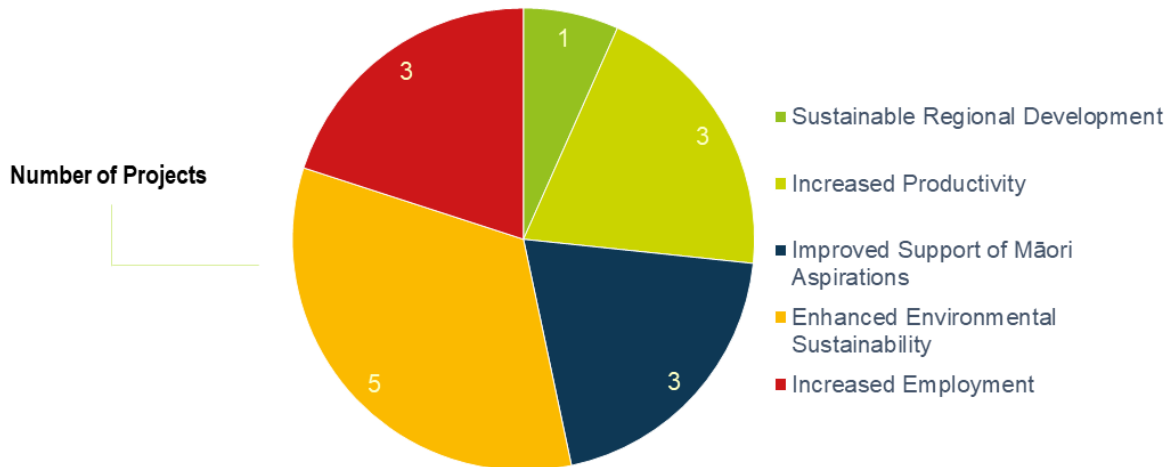


Figure 11: Outcomes of Māori partnerships

Case Study: TreeMachine Silviculture Training Programme – Taranaki

66. Te Uru Rākau partnered with TreeMachine to deliver a silviculture training programme that incorporated matauranga Māori. The 17-week training programme was delivered by Tree Machine in partnership with North Tec Tai Tokerau. The trainees were rangatahi (young people) from Ngāti Maru and other Taranaki iwi.
67. All of the trainees successfully obtained NZQA qualifications in general forestry requirements, tree planting, and basic chainsaw operation and maintenance.

“A highlight from the ceremony for me was being present when the graduates performed their haka. This haka was composed by the graduates and reflected their journey through the programme and the places they had been as part of their training. As part of the forestry training programme, trainees also learnt about whakapapa and tikanga. It was a humbling experience to witness the graduates perform their pepeha to attendees, and to see how proud their whānau and friends were of them and how much they had grown as people.”



Figure 12: TreeMachine students learning in class;



Figure 13: Students learning about water quality and its relationship with forestry;



Figure 14: TreeMachine students riparian planting alongside a stream

Total funding investment:

- \$85,420

Key achievements since commencement:

- Ten trainees successfully obtained NZQA qualifications and were recognised in a graduation ceremony
- Eight trainees are now in full-time employment, or workplace trials, within the forestry sector
- Celebration of Ngāti Maru and Taranaki whānui
- Labour/workforce development

Fund investment enabling activity

supported as a result of the partnership:

3.5 OUTREACH AND ENGAGEMENT

68. Te Uru Rākau has engaged with key stakeholders in a number of ways, as set out below. Each of these outreach and engagement initiatives has been guided by the following three key objectives:

- Turn stakeholders into advocates for the Fund and the opportunities it offers;
- Make it easy for landowners to access the Fund; and
- Actively support and encourage applicants through the pipeline.

We have worked closely with regional councils:

69. Te Uru Rākau is working with regional councils to explore One Billion Trees partnership opportunities. These discussions have led to partnership agreements on the verge of finalisation with four councils to undertake widespread planting work with large numbers of their established community groups and landowners. Proposals are well underway with one other Council. In addition, the conversations between Te Uru Rākau and other councils are ongoing.

70. Some councils want to support landowners in their region to apply for direct landowner grants. Accordingly, we are exploring options to streamline the grants process where a council is involved. In cases where regional councils are directly supporting landowners we expect to see a reduced level of re-work and further information requests, making the grant assessment and approval process significantly faster.

71. Regional councils are also partners and/or co-funders across a range of partnership proposals and projects that are being led by a third party.

We have developed 1BT Pop-Up Clinics for 2020:

72. We have developed One Billion Trees pop-up clinics (“pop-ups”) for 2020. Pop-ups are planned for Tairāwhiti in February and March with similar events planned for Tai Tokerau and Wairoa in March & April. These pop-ups will:
- Inform landowners of the options available to them under the Fund;
 - Assist participants to complete applications for grants and partnerships;
 - Create opportunities for collaboration between iwi, councils, the rural sector, and government agencies;
 - Improve collaboration between MPI teams; and
 - Test the effectiveness of providing one-on-one (kanohi ki te kanohi) support to interested parties.
73. Te Uru Rākau aims to have 20 interested parties booked in for each pop-up. We want 70% of those interested parties to begin applications, and we want at least 50% of those applications to be approved.
74. More generally, pop-ups will enhance One Billion Trees outreach and messaging. We want 75% of pop-up participants to report excellent engagement and to report a better understanding of their options under the Fund and for their land.
75. Te Uru Rākau will evaluate the success of the pop-ups in the 24-month monitoring and evaluation report.

We engaged with iwi/Māori landowners across 20 hui:

76. Te Uru Rākau conducted a series of 20 hui with iwi/Māori landowners. These hui covered direct grant and partnership opportunities for Māori land under the Fund.
77. In addition, these hui covered land use options under the Māori Agribusiness: Pathway to Increased Productivity (“MAPIP”) scheme. Attendees also discussed Crown Forestry Joint Ventures.

Engagement as part of larger government objectives and initiatives:

78. Te Uru Rākau has begun engaging with landowners about the Fund alongside other Ministry for Primary Industries programmes. This includes meeting with groups on the Chatham Islands. The discussions included the potential for Māori Agribusiness activities, One Billion Trees opportunities and wider Regional Economic Development. Te Uru Rākau have since received an expression of interest for the Chatham Islands Nursery Collective Project.

3.6 POTENTIAL FOR CARBON SEQUESTRATION

79. Carbon sequestration through grant funded planting is contributing to New Zealand's climate change obligations.

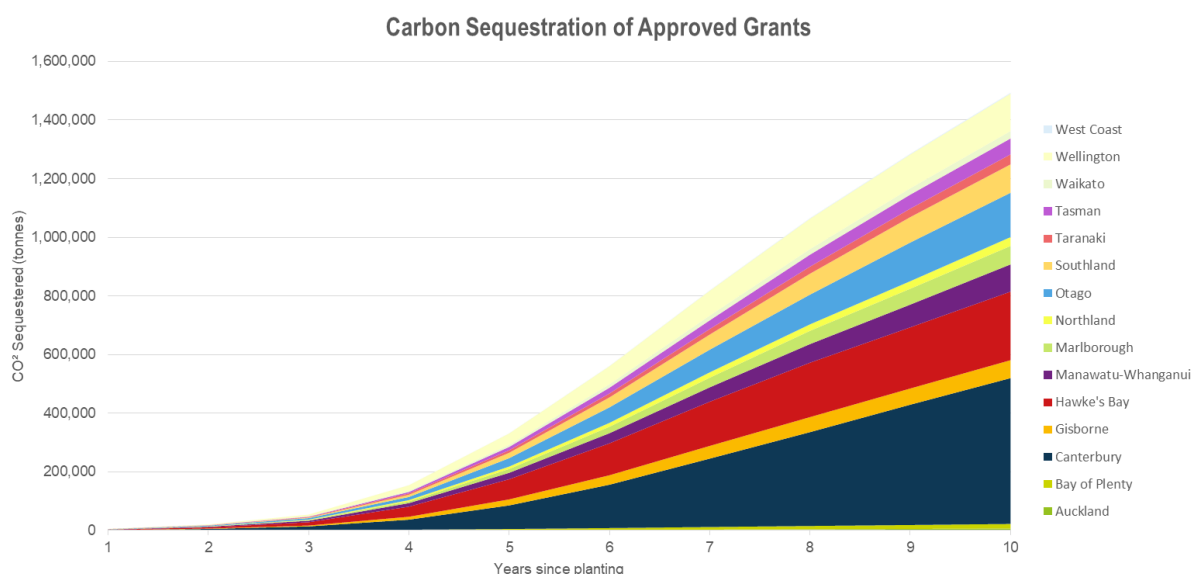


Figure 15: Potential for carbon sequestration over 10 years

80. Our current calculation of the potential carbon sequestration of trees funded by the One Billion Trees Fund is approximately 1.5 million tonnes by 2030 as depicted in Figure 15, or 6.9 million tonnes by 2050. The sequestration of 6.9 million tonnes of CO₂ is the equivalent of the annual emissions of 3.5 million cars.
81. For the purpose of modelling a ten and thirty year profile of carbon sequestration, all approved planting is assumed to take place in the same year (2020). Actual carbon sequestration will vary due to grants planting over multiple years.

3.7 THE SIZE AND CLASS OF LAND BEING PLANTED UNDER THE FUND

82. The Fund has approved applications for planting on 69 farms (3,294.42 ha) and nine lifestyle blocks (22.9 ha). Of the 69 farmland applications:
- 11 are for areas under 10 ha;
 - 42 are for areas between 5 and 49 ha;
 - 15 are for areas between 50 and 300 ha; and
 - Only one was for an area greater than 300 ha – and this application was reviewed by a cross-agency panel.
83. The vast majority of land approved for planting to date has been of lower production value (class 5 or above). Only 1,227 ha or 8.76% of the total approved area of grants is on class 1-4 land. In general, applications will contain a small amount of Class 1-4 land as part of a larger grant for planting on Class 5-8.
84. Of the 172 applications including class 1-4 land, 103 have been applications for small areas under 5ha and do not represent large farms being converted to forestry. Rather, they are typically part of a wider sensible planting plan or are for restoration projects

targeting ecosystem services such as wetlands and riparian margins, or are for lifestyle blocks.

85. Of these approved grants with planting on Class 1-4 land:

- 44 include no class 5-8 land:
 - Two over 20 ha;
 - Three over 10 ha;
 - The remainder are under 10ha.
- Only three of the grants which do include Class 5-8 land are significant (>60 ha):
 - One application for indigenous planting was for 100 ha of class 2-3 land, as part of a wider 318ha grant on a property of a significant size (42,000ha);
 - One application includes 61 ha of Class 2-4 and 516 ha of Class 5-8 for a total planting area of 577 ha. This application represents less than 25% of the total property, and the planting plan includes protection of existing indigenous species such as matagouri;
 - One application includes 65 ha of Class 2-4 and 46 ha of Class 5-8 for a total planting area of 101 ha. This application supports the farm diversification objectives of the farmer and is not a whole farm conversion.

3.8 WHOLE-FARM CONVERSIONS

86. Whole-farm conversions to forestry are not intended under the Fund. Rather, the Fund provides grants to support landowners to integrate trees into existing land-use. To target integrated tree planting on farms, there is a general hectare limit of 300 hectares per property. Moreover, the grant rate is higher for indigenous trees (\$4000 per hectare) and for planting on the most erodible land.

87. However, there may be cases where the risks associated with whole-farm conversion are outweighed by the environmental and economic benefits. For example, where a Māori land trust seeks to achieve their land management aspirations by converting highly erodible land to forest.

88. To date the Fund has approved three grants where the majority of the land will be converted to some form of forest cover:

- A grant for planting on 118.7ha of moderate to high erosion prone land which has been retired from farming for many years;
- A grant for 93ha of land Class 6-8. The grant was made to a Māori trust administering unoccupied and unproductive land into mānuka planting;
- A grant for 286ha as part of planned total retirement of stock in a fragile catchment. This retirement involves a productive land use change to mānuka and ETS participation. The land is LUC 6 & 7, and was therefore is not versatile farm land. The application was supported by HBRC, DOC and the Catchment Group. Three hundred and seventy five hectares of the catchment area has already been planted.

89. We note also that the growth assessment process actively screens applications to ensure the Fund is not incentivising whole-farm conversions.

4 Barriers to Participation, Issues and Opportunities

90. This section of the Report outlines general and specific barriers to participation in the Fund. It then identifies a number of issues and opportunities regarding application

processing, and notes the improvements we are working on. General Barriers to participation in the Fund.

General barriers to engagement in forestry activity:

91. A Report commissioned by Te Uru Rākau¹ found a number of barriers to participation in the forestry industry. These barriers can be divided into those which fall within Te Uru Rākau's scope and those which do not.
92. Two key barriers fall within Te Uru Rākau's scope. First, respondents reported a lack of information about tree growing and the forestry industry. In particular, information is lacking around non-pine species. Second, respondents cited a lack of accurate information about the costs and benefits throughout the forestry life cycle as well as the non-financial benefits of tree planting.
93. The key barrier falling outside Te Uru Rākau's scope is Māori land ownership and governance models. Whānau groups may hold rights in relation to parcels of land which fall within a wider block owned by Iwi or Hapu level governance entities (usually trusts). A Whānau's land might be too small for viable forestry. Hence they may need to negotiate agreements with neighbouring groups.
94. Such negotiations can involve complex issues around succession, collective ownership, reaching consensus, and governance structures. The Report noted a feeling among Māori that overcoming these issues is sometimes not worth the effort.

4.1 SPECIFIC BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATION IN THE FUND

Withdrawals from the Direct Grants application process:

95. The figures below set out the number of withdrawals from the grants process (with reasons).

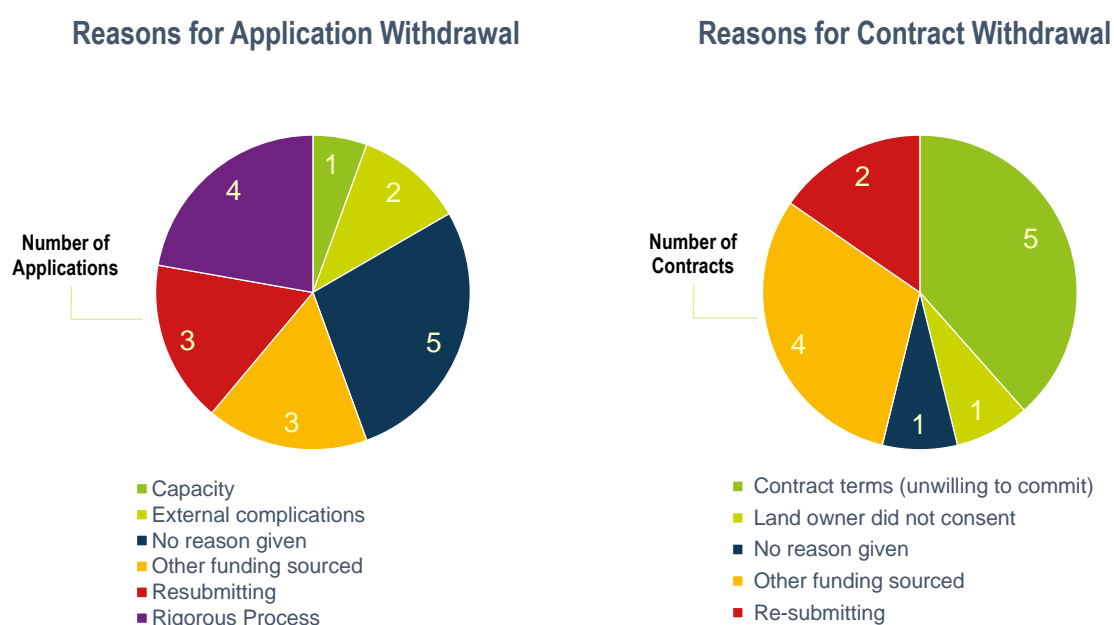


Figure 16: Reasons for withdrawal from grants

¹Te Uru Rākau, 2019. *Recommendations for Knowledge Hub*.

96. Five applications have been withdrawn at the approval or contracting stage because they were unsatisfied with the terms and conditions of the contract. For example, some landowners wanted to have flexibility to change land use or subdivide/sell their property within the 10 year period of the grant. Te Uru Rākau is currently working to make the terms of the grant clearer from the outset.
97. Applicants planting pine trees are stood down from the ETS for six years. Of the applicants that withdrew after receiving a contract, six had indicated that they wanted to enter the ETS, and one applicant had cited a desire to join the ETS as their reason for withdrawing. This is not really a 'barrier', rather it shows that the ETS stand down period achieves its aim of avoiding supporting landowners who would have planted anyway.

Co-funding requirement can be a barrier:

98. Some potential participants do not have the capital or cash-flow to co-fund partnership projects or contribute to the costs of planting. Feedback has been that Māori landowners and scientific research groups are particularly constrained.
99. In addition, the high cost of indigenous planting means that Te Uru Rākau's contribution may be only 25-30% of the total cost. As such, groups wanting to plant indigenous trees will often face even greater capital constraints.
100. The Fund has discretion to consider lower rates of co-funding and the current grant rates for indigenous planting do recognise the higher costs of indigenous planting compared to exotic planting.

4.2 ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES WITH APPLICATION PROCESSING

There is scope to improve the applicant experience:

101. The following aspects of the process could be improved to enhance applicants' land use decisions:
 - Produce a simplified application form and funding agreement for grants (work on this is underway);
 - Create clearer guidelines on what areas are eligible for funding (e.g. 22% of land submitted for a GIS assessment contains forest now or in the last five years);
 - Create clearer guidelines on the criteria of the top-ups and how they apply; and
 - Integrate a spatial component into an online application (work is underway - see below).
102. Completing these improvements will significantly reduce the amount of effort required by applicants to the fund and by our assessment team, introduce significant efficiencies and reduce the time taken to assess applications.

A web based spatial application tool is being developed to enhance applicants' experiences:

103. A web based spatial application tool that utilises validation and mapping rules is being developed to enhance applicants' experiences. This would allow an applicant to submit a higher quality application and will likely speed up the application process by:
 - Reducing the time spent digitising maps;

- Minimising interpretation issues (thereby reducing re-work required); and
- Aligning supporting information, like ground photos, to the area and application.

104. In addition, we are creating user guidance around the provision of quality supporting information. For example, guidance on how to take good quality ground photos or drone imagery of relevant areas. This will speed up eligibility decision-making.

5 Next steps

105. The outreach and engagement initiatives of 2019 have facilitated a solid flow of expressions of interest and applications for funding. Te Uru Rākau will continue to process these applications and will continue to assist the applicants to access the Fund.

106. However, in 2020 Te Uru Rākau will shift focus to specifically identifying communities and projects which will help us deliver on the broader outcomes of the Fund.

5.1 PROVIDING GREATER SUPPORT FOR CATCHMENT GROUPS

107. In 2020 and 2021 the Fund will provide greater support to catchment groups. It will do so by flexibly applying the assessment criteria to better support the full range of activities set out in catchment group planting plans. This range of activities includes:

- Planting non-tree species (such as grasses and shrubs);
- Planting smaller areas and narrower riparian margins; and
- Activities that underpin successful planting, such as pest control and capability support.

108. This approach to catchment groups is aligned with current policy settings which are designed to deliver the best outcomes for landowners. The Fund will work to simplify the process. This will likely result in streamlined reporting and reduction of administrative requirements for groups.

5.2 CONTINUING TO INCREASE MĀORI PARTICIPATION IN THE FUND

109. Te Uru Rākau will increase its focus on working with Māori landowners, Iwi and Māori organisations to develop projects which can deliver on shared outcomes. To do so, Te Uru Rākau will:

- Engage with Māori at multiple levels – individual, local, regional and national;
- Raise awareness of our programmes and the profile of our Fund;
- Be connected to other work programmes so that if our kaupapa is not relevant, we can link Māori to other programmes;
- Attend relevant sector and regional events; and
- Connect successful Māori participants with other groups who wish to participate, so they can advocate for the Fund and share their lessons and experience.

5.3 FOCUS ON AN 'OUTCOMES DRIVEN' INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO MIX

- 110. Te Uru Rākau will identify further activities and regions which have potential to deliver across a greater number of the Fund's outcomes. This will ensure that funding remains equitably allocated.
- 111. Te Uru Rākau will provide an 18-month monitoring and evaluation review in the third quarter of 2020 that covers the period from 1 December 2018 to 30 June 2020. This will include an update on the content of this report.
- 112. Te Uru Rākau will then provide a 24-month monitoring and evaluation Report that covers the period from 1 Dec 2018 to 31 December 2020. This Report will include similar analysis of the Fund's progress and any final recommendations on policy changes for the final six months of fund operations.

5.4 BUILDING STRONGER RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE RURAL SECTOR

- 113. Te Uru Rākau will increase its focus on working with the rural community. This requires us to spend more time actively listening to and understanding the concerns of members of rural communities, and developing opportunities with them. We can then advise them of what we are doing to alleviate their concerns.
- 114. Building stronger relationships with the rural sector will give Te Uru Rākau the opportunity to advertise the Fund. Through better engagement with rural landowners, we can raise awareness of what the grants and partnerships schemes have to offer. We can also advocate for the individual and community level benefits of planting the right trees in the right places.

5.5 DECISION-POINTS FOR ENSURING THE FUND WILL MEET ITS OBJECTIVES

- 115. The fund is currently on-track to meets the objective of funding two-thirds indigenous trees and providing funding and support for the right exotic trees in the right places.
- 116. Over the next six months we will monitor the pipeline of exotic applications on a weekly basis. We will make operational decisions to slow applications for exotic planting if necessary. Our current proposed approach is that once the pipeline of funded and likely to be eligible exotic trees reaches:
 - a. 14 million - website and application material will reflect that a limited amount of funding remains available for exotic planting and encourage applicants to consider native alternatives;
 - b. 16 million - further applications for exotic planting will be accepted on the basis that the remaining funding for exotic planting may be contestable;
 - c. 18 million - a decision will be sought as to whether to allow the approval of more than one-third exotic planting. Applications from this point will be accepted on the basis that they will not be assessed until two-thirds native is assured or April 2021, whichever comes first.
 - d. 20 million – no further applications for exotic planting will be accepted.

117. The Fund was established to plant more trees and also to make a contribution to wider economic, social, cultural, and environmental outcomes in regional New Zealand. We will monitor the overall 'portfolio mix' to ensure it provides a well-balanced suite of benefits for New Zealanders and delivers to the priority regions.
118. One of the clear Government objectives for the Fund was to help Māori maximise the potential of their land. While uptake of the Fund was initially slow, it has picked up considerably over the past six months and we will continue to focus on this area. Addressing opportunities on large areas of Māori land, often without governance structures and access to capital, remains challenging. We will continue to work with other agencies and groups to address these challenges.
119. Our assessment at this time is that current policy settings are broad enough to remove sufficient barriers to planting. We will assess whether or not operational changes result in greater achievement of these objectives and significant additional uptake of the fund by June 2020. If they have not done so, we will provide advice on whether the current policy settings require amendment.

6 The Wider One Billion Trees Programme

120. The One Billion Trees Fund is part of the wider One Billion Trees Programme. The Fund therefore works in combination with other initiatives such as the Emissions Trading Scheme to plant one billion trees.
121. This section of the Report provides a brief overview of the wider One Billion Trees Programme.

Pathway to One Billion Trees

by year



Figure 17: Pathway to One Billion Trees over 10 years

6.1 PROGRESS TOWARDS THE ONE BILLION TREES OBJECTIVE

122. 149,174,000 trees have been planted in total, as at 7 January 2020. This is on track with where we expected to be after two years.

6.2 EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

123. The New Zealand Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) puts a price on greenhouse gas emissions. In doing so, it financially incentivises landowners to sequester carbon from the atmosphere by planting trees. Thus the ETS drives afforestation in New Zealand.
124. To date the total area of registered post-1989 forest land in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) is 325,015 ha. Of this total, 34,739 ha were funded by Te Uru Rākau afforestation grant schemes. The total ETS registered forest land comprises:
- 90% mixed exotics and 10% indigenous;
 - 90% Land Use Capability (LUC) classes 6-8.
125. In 2019, Te Uru Rākau entered 3,741 ha of post-1989 forest land in the ETS. This 2019 ETS registered forest land comprises:
- 44% mixed exotics and 56% indigenous;
 - 90% Land Use Capability (LUC) classes 6-8.
126. Between 2015 and 2019, the Government conducted a Review of the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). It then consulted with New Zealanders on potential changes and improvements to the scheme. A wide range of changes are being introduced, which will apply from 2021.

6.3 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD FOR PLANTATION FORESTRY

127. The National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry (NES-PF) is the first national environmental standard to address all the activities of a single productive sector. It provides a nationally consistent set of regulations that are intended to create greater certainty for the plantation forestry sector. It also raises the bar for environmental outcomes. The NES-PF came into force on 1 May 2018 and is currently being implemented by foresters and councils across New Zealand.
128. Te Uru Rākau is currently undertaking a review of the NES-PF to consider issues that have arisen within the first year of implementation. The review involves discussions with the Ministry for the Environment and the Department of Conservation. The review will assess the NES-PF's implementation on issues such as: wilding risk, slash management and biodiversity. The information available as part of the Year One review will be limited due to the short period of time since gazettal.

6.4 CROWN FORESTRY JOINT VENTURES

129. Crown Forestry is a commercial organisation within MPI that manages and administers a portfolio of most of the Government's commercial forestry assets. It aims to achieve the best return and meet the Crown's legal and contractual obligations.
130. Under a revised Cabinet remit, Crown Forestry is entering into new commercial forestry joint ventures between December 2017 and June 2020. This initiative seeks to plant 24 million trees, equivalent to 24,000 hectares. Programme funding of \$256 million was calculated using a 30 year rotation scenario to grow and harvest a commercial tree crop of pine.

131. Since the programme started, Crown Forestry has entered into 20,242 hectares of new joint ventures. Just over half (10,441 ha) of this land is Māori land or is land owned by Post-Settlement Governance Entities. These forest assets will support the growth and development of the forestry sector, boost the One Billion Trees Programme, and ultimately contribute to Māori development and regional development.

6.5 FORESTRY EMPLOYERS AND THE FORESTRY WORKFORCE ROADSHOW:

132. As part of the developing forestry workforce programme, a Forestry Workforce Roadshow (“the Roadshow”) was undertaken in 2019. Seven events took place across Whangarei, Gisborne, Hastings, Rotorua, Masterton, Balclutha, and Blenheim.
133. The Roadshow aimed to help employers better understand the products and services that are available to them through government agencies. Specifically, the products and services that will assist them with recruitment and training of forestry workers. For instance, MSD’s *Mana in Mahi* initiative.
134. The Roadshow was well supported by our partner agencies: MSD, Immigration NZ, the Labour Inspectorate (MBIE), and the Forestry Industry Safety Council.
135. Across the seven stages of the Roadshow, 110 people attended of which 78 were from the forestry industry.
136. We received strong positive feedback on the Roadshow. All of the attendees either agreed or strongly agreed they would recommend the event to others in the industry.
137. We have identified the following key themes from the Roadshow discussion:
- Numerous attendees are now interested in taking advantage of MSD’s products and services;
 - Forestry’s image as a career option must be lifted, starting at primary school;
 - Employee retention is a major challenge;
 - The workforce needs to be supplemented by migrant workers (although opinions vary between regions);
 - Contractors and forest managers need to work together to plan workflow and negotiate better rates;
 - Employers are committed to lifting forestry employment standards i.e. pay and workplace safety; and
 - The timing of the Roadshow (November) suits the industry.

6.6 REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LAND USE

138. The One Billion Trees Programme is delivered alongside other key programmes of work designed to support primary sector initiatives that can help rural communities grow and thrive. This includes the Ministry for Primary Industry’s Regional Economic Development, Sustainable Land Use and Māori Agribusiness MABX project.

7 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: GRANTS DATA TABLES

Table 1: Direct Landowner Grants by land ownership type

Direct Landowner Grants by land ownership type	
Category	Number of grants
Charities	4
Companies	99
Māori freehold landowners	6
Government organisation	1
Non-Government organisation	5
Landowners	154
Grand total	269

Table 2: Direct Landowner Grants regional breakdown

Direct Landowner Grants regional breakdown						
Region	Number of approved grants	Funding allocated	Indigenous planting area (hectares)	Exotic planting area (hectares)	Indigenous trees funded	Exotic trees funded
Auckland	14	\$641,013	157	2	516,795	2,104
Bay of Plenty	17	\$752,337	170	59	341,829	56,864
Canterbury	41	\$6,934,150	588	3,567	453,060	3,048,023
Gisborne	9	\$727,235	106	258	198,118	317,935
Hawke’s Bay	35	\$4,386,244	1,586	811	2,293,415	813,626
Manawatū/Whanganui	23	\$3,593,759	1,464	170	2,318,464	162,240
Marlborough	7	\$1,338,131	370	365	151,709	345,958
Multi-region	1					
Northland	24	\$1,300,599	280	102	648,354	102,967
Otago	28	\$2,184,152	146	1,152	419,603	1,266,624
Southland	16	\$1,284,217	69	655	63,633	726,991
Taranaki	7	\$1,082,787	485	69	455,229	59,290
Tasman	10	\$869,655	53	400	61,257	398,007
Waikato	23	\$672,405	117	116	298,239	103,248
Wellington	13	\$1,281,303	118	557	208,918	522,706
West Coast	1	\$36,570	2	19	2,079	16,110
Grand total	269	\$27,084,557	5,711	8,302	8,430,701	7,942,692

Table 3: Direct Landowner Grants regional breakdown

Direct Landowner Grants species breakdown				
Planting type	Area	Trees funded	Percentage of total approved area	Percentage of trees funded
Mixed indigenous	1,165	2,555,775	8.31%	15.61%
Reversion (trees counted)	770	1,017,051	5.50%	6.21%
Reversion (trees not counted)	753		5.37%	0.00%
Mānuka/Kānuka	3,024	4,857,875	21.58%	29.67%
Pinus Radiata	6,634	6,430,021	47.34%	39.27%
Other exotics	1,667	1,512,670	11.90%	9.24%
Native planting	5,712	8,430,701	40.76%	51.49%
Exotic planting	8,301	7,942,692	59.24%	48.51%
Grand total	14,013	16,373,393	100.00%	100.00%

Table 4: Reasons For Direct Land Owner Grant application withdrawal

Reasons For Direct Land Owner Grant application withdrawal	
Reason for withdrawal	Number of applications
Capacity	1
External complications	2
No reason given	5
Other funding sourced	3
Resubmitting	3
Rigorous process	4
Grand total	18

Table 5: Reasons For Direct Land Owner Grant contract withdrawal

Reasons For Direct Land Owner Grant contract withdrawal	
Reason for withdrawal	Number of applications
Contract terms (unwilling to commit)	5
Land owner did not consent	1
No reason given	1
Other funding sourced	4
Re-submitting	2
Grand total	13

Table 6: Applications for Direct Landowner Grants by Māori landowners

Applications for Direct Landowner Grants by Māori landowners					
Application status	Number of applications	Indigenous planting area (hectares)	Exotic planting area (hectares)	Total planting area (hectares)	Funding assessed
Approved	11	513.6	789.34	1302.94	\$2,669,591
In Assessment Pipeline	11	735.97	83.78	819.78	\$1,348,283
Grand total	22	1249.57	873.12	2122.72	\$4,017,874

Table 7: Outcomes of Direct Landowner Grants

Outcomes of Direct Landowner Grants	
One Billion Trees Outcome	Number of Projects Contributing to Outcome
Sustainable Regional Development	73
Increased Productivity	73
Improved Support of Māori Aspirations	11
Enhanced Environmental Sustainability	161
Increased Employment	146

APPENDIX 2: PARTNERSHIPS DATA TABLES

Table 8: Approved partnerships

List of Approved Partnership Projects				
Project name	Overview	Value	Region	Contract length
Mānuka Farming NZ Ltd	Planting and establishing up to 1.8 million Mānuka seedlings to develop Mānuka plantations.	\$1,716,050	Multi-region	COMPLETE
Matariki Tu Rākau	350,000 trees planted across the country. Plantings will be permanent, publically accessible, with a preference to native trees. Will be about supporting communities, enabling people to come together in recognition of those who have served.	\$5,544,000	Multi-region	3 years
Minginui Nursery	Increasing the productivity of the nursery to 1m native seedlings per year. Increase in local employment, community renewal, and development of expertise and capacity.	\$5,800,000	Bay of Plenty	3 years
Ngāti Hine Mānuka / Training Project	A training programme called Ngā Mahuri o Ngāti Hine with well-being/pastoral care to support 40 trainees and establish 495 ha of Mānuka.	\$1,894,965	Tai Tokerau / Northland	2 years
Horizons Regional Afforestation Initiative Stage 1	Establishing 1.3 million trees on 1,000ha of forest suited land.	\$970,600	Manawatū-Whanganui	COMPLETE
Trees That Count	Upscaling this programme to deliver increased numbers of Master Planters, planting projects, the amount of corporate investment and public investment. To count all indigenous trees in NZ each year. Increase in the total of Indigenous Trees counted on the TTC Counter.	\$6,650,000	Multi-region	3 years
ManaiaSAFE Forestry School Pilot	11 trainees put through a 20-week cable-logging programme of study. Increased employment opportunities, with increased skill and safety awareness post-graduation. Increased social inclusion and participation through education participation and reduced incidents and/or accidents associated with new or recently qualified forestry workers.	\$301,209	Gisborne	COMPLETE
Punakaiki Coastal Restoration Project (DoC)	Planting 179,000 trees and shrubs and improving the local environment and economy through tree planting.	\$1,209,000	West Coast	3 years
Ngāti Rēhia Kauri Sanctuary Feasibility	Assessing the suitability of a Kauri Sanctuary.	\$337,700	Tai Tokerau / Northland	COMPLETE
Te Waihora Restoration (DoC)	Planting 68,000 trees and shrubs, improve the local environment and economy through planting.	\$1,059,332	Canterbury	3 years
Te Uru Rākau Forestry Scholarships	Increase numbers of Māori and women studying towards professional forestry qualifications.	\$1,139,600	Multi-region	6 years
Scion Totara Industry Pilot	Establishing whether the creation of a totara wood products industry in Northland is viable in practice and if so, the size of the opportunity and how it can be realised.	\$450,000	Tai Tokerau / Northland	1 year
HBRC Right Tree Right Place Afforestation Project Development Phase	Developing a plan on how best to reforest 100,000 ha of erosion prone land over the next decade, reducing soil loss and sedimentation of waterways levels dramatically, while driving the region toward carbon neutrality. The Regional Council has allocated \$30m in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for Erosion Control Scheme grants, as well as doubling staff resources for landowner engagement, and has indicated that it would be willing to allocate up to \$100 million of Council's capital investment to commercial afforestation activity.	\$235,000	Hawke's Bay	4-5 months

NZPPI 1BT Native Tree Nursery Capability Building	Developing a sector action plan for native tree nurseries to address six critical capability issues (as identified by plant producers and plant buyers on 3 Dec 2018) that will affect the success of seedling production in the 1BT programme.	\$100,000	Nationwide	1 year
Canterbury University Restoration Ambassador	A Restoration Ambassador to provide ecological restoration advice particularly to areas with limited access to information and high demand i.e. East Coast and Far North.	\$98,875	Canterbury	1 year
QEII Ngā Kākano Whakahau Native Seed Planting Trial	Ngā Kākano Whakahau (NKW) project aims to establish large tracts of native forest using tree seeds inoculated with beneficial native fungi; the Funding is for planting trials. The NKW research consortium comprises expertise from QEII, University of Otago, Taege Engineering, and DOC.	\$825,997	Otago	3 years
TET - Waimea Inlet Restoration	Supporting a larger restoration project in the inlet. It is to fund planting 70,000 trees and a programme co-ordinator over three years.	\$1,092,000	Nelson	3 years
Scion - Acceleration of Primary Production in Native Trees EOI	Research aimed at accelerating the deployment of high quality native trees in order to meet the 'One Billion Trees outcome' of increased productivity and innovation in forestry and related sectors. This research aligns with the short term goals of improved seed production and quality, and nursery hygiene protocols, through improved nursery seed use efficiency, field establishment success (though improved plant quality), and automation of production bottlenecks.	\$422,500	Bay Of Plenty	2 years
TMNZL Learn While You Earn Proposal	Building Māori workforce capability in the forest industry by providing forestry training, qualifications and mahi/employment for whānau on their own land.	\$205,624	Bay of Plenty	20 weeks
Whakaoratia Te Mana o Te Waiapu	A programme of work seeking to address significant erosion and sediment issues facing the river, catchment, and alluvial plains of the Waiapu River. Four projects are 1. Debris dams, 2. River Corridor, 3. Nursery, and 4. Employee capability.	\$5,030,000	Gisborne	10 years
Taranaki Regional Council - Business guide to tree planting on Taranaki hill country farms	Providing landowners with information for incorporating trees into their business models. The project will develop an easy to use digital platform with all information provided in one location.	\$275,000	Taranaki	3 years
Rotary 100 Forests of Peace and Remembrance Project	Rotary is seeking funding support for the Forests of Peace and Remembrance Project from the Billion Trees Programme and Matariki Tu Rākau fund to stimulate, mobilise and support New Zealand communities to plant over a million native trees as living memorials honouring worthy causes, including our New Zealand Defence Force members past and present, and post-World War One Influenza victims. Objectives of this planting programme include: <input type="checkbox"/> to enhance understanding of New Zealand's history and natural environment <input type="checkbox"/> to promote traditional and contemporary Māori cultural uses of native plants for weaving, carving, ceremonial and medicinal purposes	\$95,000	Nationwide	10 weeks
Tane's Tree Trust Cost-Effective Planting EOI	Upscaling cost-effective planting and reversion of native forest for 1BT, for 1BT to have the maximum impact, and especially to deliver establishment of native forestry across marginal pastoral hill country at scale, a range of site-specific, low-cost planting and regeneration scenarios are urgently required.	\$165,863	Nationwide	3 years
NZPPI Plant Production Biosecurity Accreditation Scheme (PPBAS)	Project is to develop a PPBAS for New Zealand to support a professional approach to biosecurity across the plant production industry, which improves biosecurity practice, minimises risk, builds industry and producers, their customers, the environment and the economy from the inadvertent introduction and dispersal of pests and pathogens.	\$100,000	Nationwide	3 years

Tararua District Council's 1BT Funding Enquiry	Decision support tool for landowners to incorporate alternative species into their farm system. Will draw on national data and adapt for the local context. The work will enable TDC to strategical plan for the future of forestry in the region.	\$145,000	Manawatū/Whanganui	1 year
Maanaki Whenua Social Licence and Barriers to Planting	Identify public perceptions of increased levels of planted forests, and determine likely barriers to large-scale planting. Develop extension tools to support landowners to plant trees or to detect social licence issues that may arise through planned planting schemes.	\$376,850	Nationwide	2 years
Waikato Regional Council Riparian Restoration Project	This proposal seeks funding to extend existing WRC programmes to integrate trees into the existing farming landscape using predominantly native species for riparian, gully and wetland restoration projects, but also including native or exotic species for land-use change up to a maximum area of 20ha.	\$800,000	Waikato	2 years
AUT Living Laboratories Project EOI	To establish a research platform for using large-scale forest restoration in agricultural landscapes to improve native biodiversity, carbon sequestration and sustainability.	\$499,321	Nationwide	3 years
Te Matai Ripia Restoration Planting	Replanting 82 ha of approx. 90ha of forest destroyed by fire in 2017 in two blocks of the Ripia water catchment. Te Matai 1 is 102ha and Te Matai 2 is 3,369ha. 18,000 manuka seedlings were planted in 2018. Fund application is for ecological restoration of entire areas destroyed by Fire.	\$480,560.00	Hawkes Bay	3 years
Permanent Forests NZ Nursery Practice Guidelines Project	Project is about recovering expertise via workshops with highly experienced expert forest nurserymen about how to best grow large volumes of native tree seedlings (open ground, bare-root) that are robust and low cost. Stage 1: workshops with nurserymen and scientists. Stage 2: Report and magazine articles	\$39,500.00	Nationwide	20 weeks
Scion - Towards native trees establishment success	This project is a fast-start research programme to address one of the most pressing challenges to the successful establishment of trees - weed control to improve the efficacy of planting programmes.	\$404,000.00	Nationwide	3 years
Scion Remeasurement of selected enrichment/assisted reversion trials	During the development of the 1BT Science Plan, MPI Science asked Scion if there were any old trials that could re-visited, he provided a preliminary proposal – this formed the basis of the fourth science priority: re-initiation of indigenous and mixed-forest trials from the 1980s to provide information on optimal planting regimes.	\$97,000.00	Nationwide	6 months
NZDFI Drylands - Durable Hardwood Industry	A research and development project to ensure the supply of improved nursery stock of durable eucalypt forests (E. bosistoana); the long-term aim being to create a multi-regional sustainable project durable hardwood products value chain in NZ.	\$539,500.00	Nationwide	tbc
Kaipara Harbour Stakeholders Water Issues	Three groups all have interest in areas of the Kaipara Harbour. Trees are key in order to address the water issues. IKHMG, Te Uri o Hau, Ngāti Whātua to identify how they work together.	\$688,800.00	Northland	2 years
FICA Building a Sustainable Silviculture Sector	Wants to partner with 1BT so that they can ensure that they have the workforce meet the desired outcomes, that they can take this opportunity to improve their current profile, abilities and skills with an economic contribution to New Zealand.	\$102,500.00	Nationwide	1 year
KDL Silviculture training program	A training program to fill gap in staffing for high volume planting season in 2019.	\$90,006.70	Waikato	12 weeks
TreeMachine, Ngāti Maru, NIT training program	A 17 week NZQA training course for 10 trainees (rangatahi) delivered by Tree Machine and partnering with NIT and Ngāti Maru.	\$85,420.00	Taranaki	19 weeks
Honey Forest Ruatahuna Tuhoe Tuawhenua Trust	Discussion with Brenda Tahi, of Ruatahuna and Ramona of Scion for the Trusts plans to partner with Scion, potentially Land care and other experts in Indigenous trees, to plant a honey forest within their 9,000 hectare lands, and to put trees on bare and transitioning land.	\$315,000.00	Bay of Plenty	tbc

Perrin Ag Integrating farm and forestry land use	This project will work with pastoral farmers in Northland, Bay of Plenty, Rangitikei and Canterbury to explore options for integrating forestry within their farming systems in order to enhance water quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and sustain business viability. Knowledge and information informed by case studies, decision support models and evaluation processes will be developed.	\$288,088.00	Bay of Plenty	1 year
Nga Kaitiaki o Hōhepa Capacity Expansion and Training Project	Would like to expand their nursery operation as it provides a great opportunity for the people they support to be engaged in work. Carry out a number of environmental protection activities such as habitat restoration and riparian planting.	\$250,000.00	Hawkes Bay	3 years
ECT Drone Seeding EOI	To develop a system using a heavy-lift drone to disperse "seed balls," each containing a mixture of native seeds and compost. This technology will be applicable for planting large areas cost efficiently and particularly in steep terrain and slips which are difficult to access.	\$367,347.00	Bay of Plenty	tbc
Kahutia-a-Nuku Afforestation Hub	Scoping work is underway to ascertain the range of potential Direct Landowner Grants that could be applied for in the Hokianga.	\$499,200.00	Northland	2 years
Competenz Training Intervention Pilot-Forest Harvesting	Seeking funding to pilot a true training intervention through a specialist industry trainer, determine the impact this has on learner success and their retention in the industry, and understand the true cost of training in the forestry sector and supplying this information to the government.	\$461,450.00	Nationwide	2 years
Ngāti Porou Whanui Ltd	Ngāti Porou Whanui are seeking to accelerate and encourage sustainable land use of Ngāti Porou. Ngāti Porou seeking technical prospectus development to secure future investors and develop significant NP lands.	\$1,750,000.00	Gisborne	18 months
Manawanui Taonga Sanctuary	Manawanui Developments Limited Partnership, Ngāti Korokī Kahukura are looking for support for a Taonga sanctuary and rongoa dispensary in the Waikato.	\$543,000.00	Waikato	tbc
ManaiaSafe Phase 1 Te Tairāwhiti Expansion Project	ManaiaSafe is behind the Governments drive to establish Gisborne as a hub for processing wood for international and domestic markets. Training and skill development.	\$1,200,000.00	Gisborne	20 weeks
Puniu River Care Inc Catchment Restoration Project	Puniu River Care (PRC) operate a nursery, training and restoration planting programme along the Puniu River. The programme focuses on erosion prone land but PRC will be looking to potentially plant out broader areas. The community are heavily involved in the programme and kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga are core values across the programme.	\$350,000.00	Waikato	tbc
New Zealand Farm Forestry Association (NZFFA) website refresh	To compile, check and consolidate existing information on 21 production tree species, and upgrade the NZFFA website so this collated information is more easily accessed and searched by landowners. Will support landowners to make right tree, right place decisions.	\$55,505.00	Nationwide	1 year
Bay of Plenty Regional Council Priority Planting Programme	Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) priority planting programme examines high priority planting for 2020/21. BOPRC estimate that approximately 170 ha will be planted under this programme with 1BT funding. Planting is focused on high priority erosion prone areas that achieve environmental outcomes.	\$693,000.00	Bay of Plenty	tbc
Grand total		\$46,839,363		

Table 9: Partnership Projects Regional Breakdown

Partnership Projects Regional Breakdown		
Region	Approved Partnerships	Funding allocated
Bay of Plenty	7	8,091,559
Canterbury	2	1,158,207
Gisborne	4	8,281,209
Hawke’s Bay	3	965,560
Manawatū/Whanganui	2	1,115,600
Multi-region	17	18,086,139
Nelson	1	1,092,000
Northland	5	3,870,665
Otago	1	825,997
Taranaki	2	360,420
Waikato	4	1,783,007
West Coast	1	1,209,000
Grand total	49	\$46,839,363

Table 10: Outcomes of Contracted Partnership Projects

Outcomes of Contracted Partnership Projects	
One Billion Trees Outcome	Number of projects contributing to outcome
Sustainable Regional Development	10
Increased Productivity	12
Improved Support of Māori Aspirations	10
Enhanced Environmental Sustainability	16
Increased Employment	9

Table 11: Outcomes of Māori Partnership Projects

Outcomes of Māori Partnership Projects	
One Billion Trees Outcome	Number of projects contributing to outcome
Sustainable Regional Development	1
Increased Productivity	3
Improved Support of Māori Aspirations	3
Enhanced Environmental Sustainability	5
Increased Employment	3

*Please note that in the above two tables a single partnership project can contribute to multiple outcomes.

Table 12: Science Partnerships Funded

Science Partnerships Funded			
Project Title	Description	Region	Funding Allocated
Ngati Rēhia Kauri Sanctuary Feasibility	To undertake the Stage 1 assessment of Ngāti Rēhia land and its feasibility to nurse and grow kauri. If the land is not feasible for kauri, SCION will work with Ngāti Rēhia on an alternative plan.	Tai Tokerau / Northland	\$337,700
Scion Totara Industry Pilot	Establish whether the creation of a totara wood products industry in Northland is viable in practice and if so, the size of the opportunity and how it can be realised.	Tai Tokerau / Northland	\$450,000
HBRIC Right Tree Right Place	Right Tree, Right Place Afforestation Project – Development Phase. Develop a plan on how best to reforest 100,000 ha of erosion prone land over the next decade, reducing soil loss and sedimentation of waterways levels dramatically, while driving the region toward carbon neutrality. The Regional Council has allocated \$30m in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan for Erosion Control Scheme grants, as well as doubling staff resources for landowner engagement, and has indicated that it would be willing to allocate up to \$100 million of Council's capital investment to commercial afforestation activity.	Hawkes Bay	\$235,000
Permanent Forests NZ Nursery Practice Guidelines Project	Project is about recovering expertise via workshops with highly experienced expert forest nurserymen about how to best grow large volumes of native tree seedlings (open ground, bare-root) that are robust and low cost. Stage 1: workshops with nurserymen and scientists. Stage 2: Report and magazine articles	Nationwide	\$39,500
QEI and UoO Ngā Kākano Whakahau Native Seed Planting Trial	Ngā Kākano Whakahau (NKW) project aims to establish large tracts of native forest using tree seeds inoculated with beneficial native fungi; the funding is for planting trials. The NKW research consortium comprises expertise from QEII, University of Otago, Taege Engineering, and DOC. Early August 2019 during contract negotiations the lead changed from QEII to University of Otago.	Otago	\$825,997
Tane's Tree Trust Cost-Effective Planting	Upscaling cost-effective planting and reversion of native forest for 1BT, for 1BT to have the maximum impact, and especially to deliver establishment of native forestry across marginal pastoral hill country at scale, a range of site-specific, low-cost planting and regeneration scenarios are urgently required.	Nationwide	\$165,863

Perrin Ag Integrating farm and forestry land use	This project will work with pastoral farmers in Northland, Bay of Plenty, Rangitikei and Canterbury to explore options for integrating forestry within their farming systems in order to enhance water quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and sustain business viability. Knowledge and information informed by case studies, decision support models and evaluation processes will be developed.	Bay of Plenty	\$288,088
Scion - Towards native trees establishment success	This project is a fast-start research programme to address one of the most pressing challenges to the successful establishment of trees - weed control to improve the efficacy of planting programmes.	Nationwide	\$404,000
Scion Re-measurement of selected enrichment/assisted reversion trials	During the development of the 1BT Science Plan, MPI Science asked Scion if there were any old trials that could re-visited, he provided a preliminary proposal – this formed the basis of the fourth science priority: re-initiation of indigenous and mixed-forest trials from the 1980s to provide information on optimal planting regimes.	Nationwide	\$97,000
NZPPI 1BT Native Tree Nursery Capability Building	Funding is sought to engage a consultant to develop a sector action plan for native tree nurseries to address six critical capability issues (as identified by plant producers and plant buyers on 3 Dec 2018) that will affect the success of seedling production in the 1BT programme.	Nationwide	\$100,000
Scion - Acceleration of Primary Production in Native Trees	Research aimed at accelerating the deployment of high quality native trees in order to meet the 'One Billion Trees outcome' of increased productivity and innovation in forestry and related sectors. This research aligns with the short term goals of improved seed production and quality, and nursery hygiene protocols, through improved nursery seed use efficiency, field establishment success (though improved plant quality), and automation of production bottlenecks.	Bay of Plenty	\$422,500
Manaaki Whenua Social licence and barriers to planting	1. Identify public perceptions of increased levels of planted forests, and determine likely barriers to large-scale planting. 2. Develop extension tools to support landowners to plant trees or to detect social licence issues that may arise through planned planting schemes.	Nationwide	\$376,850
AUT Living Laboratories Project EOI	To establish a research platform for using large-scale forest restoration in agricultural landscapes to improve native biodiversity, carbon sequestration and sustainability.	Nationwide	\$499,321

NZDFI Drylands - Durable Hardwood Industry	A research and development project to ensure the supply of improved nursery stock of durable eucalypt forests (E. bosistoana); the long-term aim being to create a multi-regional sustainable project durable hardwood products value chain in NZ.	Nationwide	\$539,500
Honey Forest Ruatahuna Tuhoe Tuawhenua Trust	Tuhoe, research institutes and other experts in Indigenous trees, to plant a honey forest within their 9,000 hectare lands, and to put trees on bare and transitioning land.	Bay of Plenty	\$315,000
ECT Drone Seeding EOI	To develop a system using a heavy-lift drone to disperse "seed balls," each containing a mixture of native seeds and compost. This technology will be applicable for planting large areas cost efficiently and particularly in steep terrain and slips which are difficult to access.	Bay of Plenty	\$367,347
Manawanui Taonga Sanctuary	Manawanui Developments Limited Partnership, Ngāti Korokī Kahukura are looking for support for a taonga sanctuary and rongoa dispensary in the Waikato.	Waikato	\$543,000
Grand Total			\$6,006,666

Table 13: Positions Created by Partnership Projects

Positions Created by Partnership Projects		
Classification	Contracted	Employed
Full-time Employment	36	8
Part-time Employment	35	10
Grand total	71	18

Table 14: Trainee Positions Created by Partnership Projects

Trainee Positions Created by Partnership Projects				
Qualification Classification	Contracted	Completed	Expected NEET Trainees	Actual NEET Trainees
Forestry, Life Skills and Mātauranga Māori	5	6		
NZQA units at Level 1,2, and 3	20	20	19	19
NZQA Level 2 Forestry Qualification	40	20	40	20
Degree	22			
Post-Grad Research Positions	5			
Other	47			
Grand total	139	46	59	39

APPENDIX 3: CARBON SEQUESTRATION TABLES

Table 15: Carbon sequestration of approved Direct Landowner Grants

Carbon Sequestration of Approved Direct Landowner Grants														
Age of Planting (Years)	Auckland	Bay of Plenty	Canterbury/West Coast	Gisborne	Hawke's Bay/Southern North Island	Nelson/Marlborough	Otago	Southland	Waikato/Taupo	Douglas Fir	Exotic Softwoods	Exotic Hardwoods	Indigenous	Grand Total
	Pinus Radiata													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	47	21	542	148	649	148	264	98	49	27	152	63	3,428	5636
2	282	104	2,710	988	3,894	741	1,758	489	366	27	762	1,899	6,856	20876
3	752	312	5,420	2,470	11,682	2,223	4,395	1,467	854	109	2,286	8,229	14,283	54482
4	2,726	1,248	13,550	9,139	44,132	8,892	7,911	6,846	3,050	273	9,144	21,522	26,280	154713
5	5,546	2,652	40,650	19,019	92,158	20,748	22,854	17,115	6,100	546	19,812	39,879	44,561	331640
6	9,212	4,368	84,010	29,887	146,674	35,568	43,071	31,785	10,248	1,092	34,290	62,034	69,127	561366
7	12,314	6,136	143,630	40,014	201,190	54,093	63,288	48,411	13,542	1,911	48,006	86,721	99,978	819234
8	14,382	7,436	205,960	46,930	240,130	74,100	82,626	65,526	15,860	5,460	58,674	111,408	137,112	1065604
9	15,604	8,060	273,710	49,647	255,706	86,697	108,996	78,240	17,324	9,009	66,294	135,462	180,531	1285280
10	17,672	8,788	338,750	54,093	272,580	97,812	123,939	85,086	19,886	13,650	72,390	158,883	229,663	1493192
11	20,398	9,776	376,690	59,774	302,434	106,704	128,334	88,509	22,936	18,837	80,772	181,038	284,507	1680709
12	23,406	11,024	406,500	66,690	337,480	119,301	137,124	96,822	26,596	24,570	89,916	202,560	344,494	1886483
13	26,602	12,428	428,180	74,594	377,718	134,862	151,188	107,091	30,378	30,849	100,584	222,183	408,480	2105137
14	30,080	13,988	460,700	82,992	421,850	152,646	168,768	119,316	34,526	37,674	112,014	241,173	475,893	2351620
15	33,558	15,600	504,060	91,884	468,578	171,912	188,106	133,008	38,796	45,045	124,206	258,897	545,592	2619242
16	37,224	17,316	555,550	101,270	516,604	192,660	210,960	147,678	43,188	52,689	137,160	275,355	617,575	2905229
17	40,890	19,084	612,460	110,409	565,928	214,890	235,572	163,326	47,702	60,606	150,114	290,547	690,130	3201658
18	44,462	20,852	674,790	119,795	613,954	238,602	261,942	179,463	52,216	69,069	163,068	305,739	763,257	3507209
19	48,034	22,620	742,540	128,934	661,980	261,573	289,191	196,089	56,608	73,164	176,784	319,665	835,812	3812994
20	51,606	24,336	813,000	137,826	710,006	286,026	317,319	212,715	61,000	78,078	189,738	332,958	906,653	4121261
21	54,990	26,052	883,460	146,718	755,436	309,738	346,326	229,830	65,392	83,811	202,692	345,618	976,352	4426415
22	58,280	27,716	956,630	155,116	800,866	333,450	374,454	246,456	69,540	90,363	215,646	357,645	1,043,194	4729356
23	61,382	29,328	1,029,800	163,267	843,700	357,162	402,582	263,082	73,566	96,915	227,838	369,672	1,107,751	5026045
24	64,390	30,836	1,105,680	170,924	883,938	380,133	430,710	279,219	77,592	104,286	240,030	380,433	1,169,451	5317622
25	67,210	32,344	1,178,850	178,334	924,176	402,363	457,959	295,356	81,252	111,657	251,460	391,194	1,228,295	5600450
26	70,030	33,800	1,249,310	185,497	961,818	424,593	485,208	310,515	84,912	119,028	262,128	400,689	1,283,140	5870668
27	72,662	35,204	1,322,480	192,413	998,162	446,823	512,457	326,163	88,572	121,485	273,558	410,184	1,335,128	6135291
28	75,294	36,608	1,395,650	199,329	1,034,506	468,312	538,827	341,322	92,110	127,764	284,226	418,413	1,383,689	6396050
29	77,832	37,960	1,468,820	205,998	1,070,850	489,801	566,076	356,481	95,526	134,589	294,894	426,642	1,428,821	6654290
30	80,370	39,260	1,541,990	212,667	1,105,896	511,290	592,446	371,640	98,942	141,414	304,800	433,605	1,471,098	6905418
Approved Area (Hectares)	94	52	2,710	247	1,298	741	879	489	122	273	762	633	5,713	14013

Values are expressed as tonnes of carbon dioxide sequestered per region and are cumulative with age. For the purposes of modelling a profile of carbon sequestration for direct landowner grants all approved planting is assumed to take place in the same year, actual carbon sequestration will vary due to grants planting over multiple years. Pinus Radiata sequestration is calculated using a region specific lookup table, all other sequestration is calculated using lookup tables based on species classification. [Source Lookup Tables](#).

APPENDIX 4: MATARIKI TU RĀKAU PROJECTS

Table 16: Matariki Tu Rākau projects

Matariki Tu Rākau Projects			
Applicant	Region	Planting Location	Trees approved 2018 and 2019
Auckland Council	Auckland	Totara Park	400
Auckland Council	Auckland	Puhinui Reserve	23580
Conservation Volunteers NZ Auckland	Auckland	Atiu Creek Regional Park	45800
Auckland Council	Auckland	Puhinui Reserve	15000
Auckland Council	Auckland	Totara Park	15000
Auckland Council	Auckland	Totara Park	15000
Te Atatu Marae	Auckland	Harbourview-Orangahina Park in Te Atatu Peninsula	1700
Greening Taupo	Waikato	Whakaipo Bay/Hipapatua Recreation Reserve, Taupo	2800
Thames-Coromandel District Council	Waikato	Totara Cemetery, 2km South of Thames	330
Project Tongariro	Waikato	Oruatua Recreation Reserve; Tuki St, Tauranga Taupo behind the Challenge Service Station SH1	3150
Whakatane District Council	Bay of Plenty	3 trees at 7 reserve locations, plus one mass planting of 100 trees at Port Ohope	121
Christchurch City Council	Canterbury	Part of a Source-to-Sea walkway along the Styx River and Ka Putahi/Kaputone Creek (Ka Putahi Creek)	2300
Waimakariri District Council	Canterbury	Silverstream Reserve, Rangiora (North Canterbury)	665
Timaru District Council	Canterbury	Redruth Park, Timaru / Canterbury	500
Waimakariri District Council	Canterbury	Silverstream Reserve, Canterbury	665
Trees for Canterbury, Christchurch City Council	Canterbury	Cranford Basin, Christchurch	40000
The Styx Living Laboratory Trust	Canterbury	608 Marshlands Road, Christchurch	2100
Gisborne District Council	Gisborne	Wharekopae River Restoration	170
Gisborne District Council	Gisborne	Heath Johnston Park, Tamarau wetland	127
Gisborne District Council on behalf of the Ruatoria Reutrned Services Association	Gisborne	e Waiu o Ngati Porou School, Ruatoria	740
Wairoa District Council	Hawke's Bay	Wairoa War Memorial Park	300
Iwitea Marae	Hawke's Bay	Iwitea Cemetery, located on the top of Iwitea hill, Wairoa	1860
Taradale and District RSA	Hawke's Bay	Napier City Council Reserve walkway	65
WARP	Hawke's Bay	Various marae in Hawkes Bay District	5000
Palmerston North District Council	Manawatu-Wanganui	Confluence of the Turitea Stream, Palmerston North / Manawatu	1435
Stratford District Council	Taranaki	Cemetery just behind the RSA site	7
Rangitikei District Council	Manawatu-Wanganui	Tutaenui Reservoir, Rangitikei	15909
Tuamarina School	Marlborough	Tuamarina School	65
Nelson City Council	Nelson	Branford Park	750
Buller District Council	West Coast	Orowaiti Cemetery RSA memorial wall	30
Karamea Memorial Domain Board	West Coast	Karamea Memorial Domain	219

Nelson City Council, Nelson RSA, Nelson Mountain Biking Club	Nelson	Maitai Dam, Nelson	27000
Friends of Rangikapiti	Northland	Rangikapiti is an approximately 50 hectare DOC estate	100
F.O.R.C.E	Northland	Denby Reserve, Whangarei	300
Forward Whangarei Ltd	Northland	Multiple location - many community planting days	70000
Yellow-Eyed Penguin Trust	Otago	LOT 1 DP 22990 ALL DP 787, and being part Sections 18, 19 and 25 Block 1, Hawksbury SD	350
Dunedin City Council with the Waikouaiti Dune Restoration group	Otago	Waikouaiti	1000
Dunedin City Council and Mountain Bike Otago	Otago	Signal Hill Reserve	1050
Dunedin City Council	Otago	Waikouaiti	1500
Dunedin City Council	Otago	Signal Hill Reserve	1800
Mokihi Trust	Otago	Richards Beach, Cromwell	100
Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust	Otago	Tavora Reserve (near Palmerston)	1000
Wellington City Council	Wellington	Wellington Town Belt, adjacent to Newtown Park	40
Masterton District Council on behalf of Tinui ANZAC Trust	Wellington	Tinui, Masterton	120
Conservation Volunteers NZ Wellington and Rotary Club of Wellington	Wellington	Multiple locations in the Wellington City Belt - many community planting days.	75000
Lansdowne Residents Association	Wellington	Multiple locations -recreational trails in Lansdowne, Masterton	10150
Upper Hut City Council, Trentham Military Camp	Wellington	Trentham Military Camp	120
Upper Hutt City Council	Wellington	Meahau Reserve	202
Paremata School	Wellington	Paremata School	30
Friends of Mawai Hakona Stream	Wellington	Mawai Hakona Stream	500
Grand Total			386150

