

Komiti Māori Rārangi Take (Agenda)

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the next meeting of Komiti Māori will be held in Council Chambers, Regional House, 1 Elizabeth Street, Tauranga and Via Zoom (Audio Visual Meeting) on:

TUESDAY 28 JUNE 2022 COMMENCING AT 9.30 AM

This meeting will be recorded and livestreamed.

The Public section of this meeting will be recorded and streamed live on Bay of Plenty Regional Council's website. Click on the following link to watch the meeting live: <https://www.youtube.com/user/bopregionalcouncil>. Further details on this can be found after the Terms of Reference within the Agenda

Komiti Māori

Membership

Chairperson Notwithstanding the Komiti Māori has an appointed Chairperson, Māori Constituency Councillors may host-Chair committee meetings that are held in the rohe of their respective constituency	Cr Matemoana McDonald
Deputy Chairperson	Cr Toi Kai Rākau Iti
Members	All Councillors
Quorum	Seven members, consisting of half the number of members
Meeting frequency	Two monthly

Purpose

To provide direction and guidance on Council's obligations to Māori in relation to: growth of authentic partnerships with Tangata Whenua, strategic direction, emerging issues, legal requirements, effective engagement, awareness and understanding.

Role

- First and foremost to provide leadership to Council on enhancing the kaupapa of shared decision-making with Māori across all aspects of Council's work.
- Drive enhancements to Council's responsiveness to Māori (including monitoring and reporting) and to ensure compliance with its obligations to Maori under legislation.
- Facilitate tangata whenua input into community outcomes, Council policy development and implementation work;
- Formally receive iwi/hapū management plans on behalf of Council;
- Identify and provide direction on any relevant emerging issues for the region relating to the principles of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi, legislative obligations to Māori under different statutes and programmes to build the capability of Māori;
- Provide direction on effective Māori engagement and on actions to enhance Māori capacity to contribute to Council's decision-making, including recommendations for Long Term Plan funding to achieve this;
- Make submissions on Māori related matters, in conjunction with other relevant Council committees where appropriate;

- Support and promote co-governance entities;
- Recommend to Council the establishment of advisory groups or other governance mechanisms, to represent sub-region or constituency areas and/or to consider specific issues;
- Recommend to Council, and/or appropriate committees, actions to achieve the committee's purpose and roles.

Power to Act

To make all decisions necessary to achieve the purpose and roles of Komiti Māori.

Power to Recommend

To Council and/or any standing committee as it deems appropriate.

Komiti Māori reports directly to the Regional Council.

Recording of Meetings

Please note the Public section of this meeting is being recorded and streamed live on Bay of Plenty Regional Council's website in accordance with Council's Live Streaming and Recording of Meetings Protocols which can be viewed on Council's website. The recording will be archived and made publicly available on Council's website within two working days after the meeting on www.boprc.govt.nz for a period of three years (or as otherwise agreed to by Council).

All care is taken to maintain your privacy; however, as a visitor in the public gallery or as a participant at the meeting, your presence may be recorded. By remaining in the public gallery, it is understood your consent is given if your image is inadvertently broadcast.

Opinions expressed or statements made by individual persons during a meeting are not the opinions or statements of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council. Council accepts no liability for any opinions or statements made during a meeting.

Bay of Plenty Regional Council - Toi Moana

Governance Commitment

**mō te taiao, mō ngā tāngata - our environment and our people
go hand-in-hand.**

We provide excellent governance when, individually and collectively, we:

- Trust and respect each other
- Stay strategic and focused
- Are courageous and challenge the status quo in all we do
- Listen to our stakeholders and value their input
- Listen to each other to understand various perspectives
- Act as a team who can challenge, change and add value
- Continually evaluate what we do

**TREAD LIGHTLY, THINK DEEPLY,
ACT WISELY, SPEAK KINDLY.**

Recommendations in reports are not to be construed as Council policy until adopted by Council.

Agenda

Rārangi Take

1. **Opening Prayer**
Karakia Whakatuwhera
2. **Apologies**
Ngā Hōnea
3. **Public Forum**
Wāhanga Tūmatanui
4. **Items not on the Agenda**
Ngā Take Tōmuri
5. **Order of Business**
Raupapa o Ngā Take
6. **Declaration of Conflicts of Interest**
Whakapuakanga o Ngā Take Whai Taha-Rua
7. **Minutes**
Ngā Meneti

Minutes to be Confirmed
Kia Whakaūngia Ngā Meneti

- 7.1 **Komiti Māori Minutes - 13 April 2022** **8**

8. **Presentations**

Whakaaturanga

Please refer to Agenda item 9.1, Chairperson's Report for background information on guest presenters.

8.1 **Environment Aotearoa 2022 and Integration of Mātauranga Māori**

Presented by: James Hudson - Principal, Waiora Systems

8.2 **Development of a National Mahinga Kai Toolkit**

Presented by: Ian Ruru and Wolfgang Kanz - Pou Whakarae | Director, Awamoana

8.3 Aroturuki Cultural Monitoring Framework and Guide

Presented by: Julie Shepherd and Monique Nee Nee - Pou Taiao Ltd

9. Reports Ngā Pūrongo

9.1 Chairperson's Report

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Supporting Document 1 - Implementing Mahinga Kai as a Māori Freshwater Value

Supporting Document 2 - Aroturuki - Cultural Monitor Training Guide

10. Consideration of Items not on the Agenda Ngā Take Tōmuri Hei Whakaaroaro

11. Closing Prayer Karakia Kati

Komiti Māori

Ngā Meneti Open Minutes

Commencing: Wednesday 13 April 2022, 9.30 am

Venue: Via Zoom (Audio Visual Meeting)

**Heamana
Chairperson:** Cr Matemoana McDonald

**Heamana Tuarua
Deputy Chairperson:** Cr Toi Kai Rākau Iti

**Ngā Kopounga
Members:**

- Cr Norm Bruning
- Cr Bill Clark
- Cr Stuart Crosby
- Cr David Love
- Cr Jane Nees
- Cr Paula Thompson
- Cr Lyall Thurston
- Cr Andrew von Dadelszen
- Cr Te Taru White
- Cr Kevin Winters

In Attendance: Bay of Plenty Regional Council: Kataraina O'Brien (Director, Strategic Engagement), Chris Ingle (General Manager Integrated Catchments), Herewini Simpson (Kaihautu - Te Amorangi Lead), Anaru Vercoe (Pou Whaingā - Principal Advisor), Dean Howie (Programme Manager - Regional Economic Development), Toni Briggs (Senior Project Manager), Sharon Pimlott (Project Officer - Māori Policy), Stephen Lamb (Environmental Strategy Manager), Rachel Boyte (Legal Counsel), Stacey Faire (Senior Planner Coastal)

External: Tina Porou (Poipoia Limited, Kaupapa Māori Environmental Consultant), Annette Sykes, Te Kapunga Dewes (Chief Executive, Whenua Oho/Chair - Ngā Pou a Tāne, National Māori Forestry Association), Te Horipo Karaitiana (Executive Trustee, Toi Kai Rawa), Kylie Smallman (Operations Manager, Toi Kai Rawa), Te Rangihua Hata (Annette Sykes & Co Ltd), Anne Carter (Te Raa Consulting)

**Ngā Hōnea
Apologies:**

- Chairman Doug Leeder
- Cr Stacey Rose
- Cr Paula Thompson (late arrival)

1. Opening Prayer Karakia Whakatuwhera

A karakia was provided by Cr Toi Kai Rākau Iti.

Declaration of Public Recording

The Chair advised that the public section of the meeting was being recorded and would be made available on the Bay of Plenty Regional Council website and archived for a period of three years.

Recording of the Meeting: [Komiti Maori Meeting - YouTube](#)

2. Apologies Ngā Hōnea

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Accepts the apologies from Chairman Doug Leeder for absence, Cr Stacey Rose for absence and Cr Paula Thompson for late arrival tendered at the meeting.

McDonald/Iti
CARRIED

3. Declaration of Conflicts of Interest Whakapuakanga o Ngā Take Whai Taha-Rua

None declared.

4. Minutes Ngā Meneti

Minutes to be Confirmed Kia Whakaūngia Ngā Meneti

4.1 Komiti Māori Minutes - 22 February 2022

Matters Arising

In relation to Minute Item 7.2, Chairperson's report, the Chair noted that the follow-up action for a presentation to be provided by Tina Porou was an item on the agenda for this meeting.

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Confirms the Komiti Māori Minutes - 22 February 2022 as a true and correct record.

McDonald/White
CARRIED

5. Presentations Whakaaturanga

5.1 Te Mana o Te Wai and Changes for Decision Makers

Presentation - Te Mana o Te Wai - A framework for Three Waters: Objective ID A4064673

Presented by: Tina Porou (Poipoia Limited, Kaupapa Māori Environmental Consultant)

Tina Porou provided an overview on the implementation of Te Mana o te Wai (TMoTW) and its application across freshwater management systems from a Māori planning perspective.

Key Points:

- The current National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) was far reaching in providing opportunities for hapū/whānau to participate.
- NPSFM's definition for TMoTW was being used for Three Waters with some slight amendments in how it was defined and TMoTW's overarching principles and values were expected to be used in all freshwater management decision-making.
- There was no limitation in how tangata whenua wished to participate, which would be a substantial transition for local authorities.
- TMoTW hierarchy of obligations provided another level of transformation, placing the first obligation to the health and wellbeing of water bodies over essential needs of people, and social, economic and cultural needs.
- The application of TMoTW principles (Mana whakahaere, kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga, governance, stewardship, care and respect) were crucial to upholding the integrity of TMoTW.
- Mana whenua wished to participate at all levels of freshwater management.
- Preliminary phases of the National Objectives Framework process for mana whenua to define what TMoTW was for them was taking place across the country.
- Outlined the composition of Three Waters entities comprising 50/50 mana whenua representatives and how they must give effect to TMoTW.

9:52 am – Cr Thompson **joined** the meeting.

- Approximately 7,000 practitioners was a conservative estimate of the number of Iwi/hapū practitioners required over the next 10 years to support the current system
- Work taking place to support Iwi/hapū/whānau and councils to implement TMoTW included:
 - Government TMoTW funding to provide training for Iwi/hapū kaitiaki practitioners in place.
 - An audit process for Iwi, hapū and councils to review their infrastructure to ensure they were Treaty and TMoTW compliant.
 - Te Oranga o te Taiao, the new framework for resource management reform, would assist councils to ensure they were ready and had a work plan to fill gaps that may not occur.
 - Training and planning tools would be available for mana whenua, council staff, applicants and decision-makers to utilise.

- A land and water pilot project would focus on Iwi/hapū FMUs in applying NOF and setting limits.

In Response to Questions:

- Co-governance models were a Crown construct and not the ultimate goal for Iwi/hapū, but were a stepping stone towards decision-making and having control over their whenua and wai.
- TMoTW provided a framework for commercial users to operate within limits in a way that would look after the wai, be more sustainable and provide for inter-generational growth.
- Māori land corporations and trusts were seeking certainty and clear limits to operate which may require change and innovative solutions to work.
- Current funding for tangata whenua to engage in resource management reforms was disproportionate and needed to be equitable.
- Uncontestable and direct funding was needed from the government and rates in order to create efficiencies and effectiveness across the systems.
- Substantial transformation and cultural shift towards placing Iwi as partners would be critical to successful systems.
- Mechanisms for Iwi leaders and Iwi/hapū/whānau in dealing with the complexities of the resource management reforms was mixed and evolving, noting that post-government settlement entities did not necessarily have the infrastructure to support and provide solutions.
- Flexibility was needed to enable hapū/whānau to create the space to strategize and determine their own representations on issues.

Key Points - Members:

- TMoTW hierarchy of obligations would require a reverse in thinking for water users.
- Acknowledged the need to plan and assist building capability for Iwi/hapū/whānau to engage and strategize.
- Commended the presentation which had provided clarity on the TMoTW model, and challenges and issues for Iwi/hapū.
- Requested future updates from Tina on how matters were progressing.

5.2 Perspectives on Mana Whakahaere

Presentation - Mana Whakahaere: Objective ID A4077158

Presented by: Annette Sykes on behalf of Te Tai Kaha Māori Collective

Annette Sykes presented on behalf of Te Tai Kaha Māori Collective, a group established to bring together Māori perspectives from the New Zealand Māori Council and Federation of Māori Authorities, who had a large interest in Māori landowner matters and issues for hapū/groups that had not reached Te Tiriti settlements with the Crown.

Key Points:

- TMoTW was a conceptual framework to ensure the qualitative and consumptive use of water, which utilised tikanga through the primary principles of mana whakahaere, kaitiakitanga, manaakitanga, governance, stewardship, care and respect.

- TMoTW principles were universal to ensure the availability of healthy and sustainable water for future generations.
- Emphasized the importance of the NPSFM definition for mana whakahaere and its understanding as the primary guidance for councils and tangata whenua.
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi defined primary rights holders (mana whenua) as hapū, which implied this as being those who possessed ahi kā, i.e. Māori landowners, hapū, marae, iwi, post-settlement government entities and hapori.
- Developing and taking account of mana whakahaere was a Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligation for Treaty partners, which Iwi/hapū needed to adapt and organise how they provide for democratic and participatory decision-making.
- The legal principle of mana motuhake entitled Māori to identify who represented them on positions of interest, which there was a lack of attention and investment.
- Engagement using the right processes, tikanga and providing ample time for Iwi/hapū to form coalitions would provide for enduring outcomes.
- Agreed that Councils did not have sufficient funding to implement TMoTW and that Central Government funding should be provided rather than imposing costs onto ratepayers.
- Mana whakahaere comprised a spectrum of arrangements that needed flexibility, innovative solutions, needed to be functional, accountable and have alternative dispute resolution processes in place.
- Governance for TMoTW meant prioritising the first right to the mauri of wai, embedding co-management and partnerships, respecting multiple and overlapping interests, listening to tangata whenua in what mana whakahaere means to them, providing flexibility, innovation and resourcing, and building cultural capacity.
- The intersection between resource management reforms, climate change adaptation and TMoTW needed consideration to prevent duplication.
- Noted the obligation to mana atua (values and principles) to guide human relationships (mana whakahaere and mana tangata) to ensure the primary obligation of the wellbeing and mauri of the mana whenua (Papatūānuku and taiao).
- Recommended for further reading the reports of Professor Jacinta Ruru, Professor Andrew Geddis and Dr Richard Meade that were available at www.foma.org.nz.

In Response to Questions:

- Regarding democracy and its consistency with tikanga, the process of selection of mana whenua representatives was for mana whenua to determine however, noted that decision-making around this should have time limits to ensure the needs of whānau/hapū members were met.
- Sought the support of councils to provide the resources to help facilitate the process for mana whenua.
- Agreed that representation on co-governance and co-management forums should be broad and at place (local).

Key Points - Members:

- Acknowledged the loss and passing of the late Moana Jackson and his substantial contribution and leadership to constitutional and indigenous issues.
- Noted the constitutional change that was in front of Aotearoa New Zealand and the opportunities it presented.

- Commended the presentations from Annette Sykes and Tina Porou, which were paving the way for Māoridom.

11.20 am – the meeting **adjourned**.

11.20 am – Cr Clark, Cr Iti and Cr Crosby **withdrew** from the meeting.

11.30 am – the meeting **reconvened**.

5.3 Impacts of proposed changes to the Emissions Trading Scheme – A Māori perspective

Presentation - Emissions Trading Scheme - A Maori Perspective: Objective ID A4078533

Presented by: Te Kapunga Dewes - Chief Executive, Whenua Oho

Key Points:

- Whenua Oho (Māori landowner advisory and advocacy service) and the newly established organisation Ngā Pou a Tāne (National Māori Forestry Association) were assisting and empowering Māori landowners to awaken their land through forestry and have a voice across the spectrum of social, economic and environmental issues.

11.35 am – Cr Crosby **entered** the meeting.

- Māori landowners wanted exotics in the “permanent forest” category as a sustainable development opportunity which the Emissions Trading Scheme proposed to remove.
- Exotics aligned with Māori values and landholdings, were a financially enabling activity and provided a pathway to indigenous forests.
- The Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) was a blunt instrument and artificial construct that was designed to influence behaviour.
- The ETS had a tenuous correlation with international accounting, national adaptation and climate change and there was a misconception of it being “the methodology” to constrain and provide for the removal of carbon emissions.

11.40 am – Cr Iti 11.35 am **entered** the meeting.

- Afforestation aligned with the underlying values for Māori and was better than pastoral use from an environmental perspective.
- Māori land characteristics lent itself to afforestation and would uplift and realise economic benefit for underutilised Māori land.
- Legislative constraints and loss of financial compensation were imposed on pre-1990 indigenous forests, of which Māori were the second largest owners.
- Outlined the financial and capability hurdles for Māori land trusts and the financial opportunities that would be lost from excluding exotics from the ETS permanent category.
- Approximately 80,000-160,000 hectares of Māori land that would be impacted by the ETS was predominantly located in the Waiariki, Te Tairāwhiti and Te Tai Tokerau electorates.

- Despite statements made by the Minister for Forestry, research and guidelines were available on the Ministry for Primary Industries' website that supported the transition of exotics into native.

11.50 am – Cr Clark **entered** the meeting.

- 77 percent of Whenua Oho's clients were interested in growing exotic pine for managed transition to native as an achievable pathway.
- A number of Māori landowners were unaware of the opportunities that were about to be taken away from them given the proposed ETS timeframes.
- Taking exotics out of the permanent category only met the needs of well-funded and organised farming lobby groups.
- Bay of Plenty Regional Council had a significant constituency that would be impacted by the ETS and considered it was Council's responsibility to reflect this position in their submission to the Minister.

In Response to Questions:

- The primary aim was to advocate growing exotic pine on marginal remote land. While native biomass was more preferable on steeper slopes than pine, forestry was better than pasture from an environmental perspective.
- Economically, the net present value of exotic afforestation (\$50K/hectare) outstripped beef and lamb (\$4,500/hectare) and also provided better return than dairy (\$30-35K/hectare).
- There was good research and evidence that exotic pine was a good nursery crop for indigenous forests and had a better sequestration rate than manuka and kanuka.
- Leasing land that was classified 6-8 had minimal return (\$100-\$200/hectare per annum) and financial lending options for Māori owned land remained unresolved.
- Under the ETS, the permanent forestry category required 30 percent canopy cover and allowed selective logging and transition if the landowner chose. There were no changes to rotational forestry under the regulation.
- Forestry logging slash was a detrimental impact to the environment that was unacceptable and which the industry needed to manage responsibly.
- The Climate Change Commission's target to plant 300,000 hectares by 2035 would not happen if exotics were removed from the permanent category.

Key Points - Members:

- Considered exotic pine biomass settings on steep slopes on above land use classification 6 were untenable – land slippage impacts.
- Thanked Mr Dewes for his valuable insights and would consider the issues raised in Council's submission to the Minister.

Items for Staff Follow Up:

- Provide Councillors a copy of Council's submission to the Minister on the ETS.

6. Reports Ngā Pūrongo

Information Only Hei Pānui Anake

6.1 Toi Kai Rawa progress report

Presentation - Toi Kai Rawa Trust Update: Objective ID A4074071

Presented by: Te Horipo Karaitiana, Executive Trustee and Kylie Smallman,
Operations Manager/Acting Chief Executive, Toi Kai Rawa

Te Horipo Karaitiana and Kylie Smallman provided a presentation on key highlights and progress to date on Toi Kai Rawa's (TKR) Pakihi Ora, Tangata Ora and Whenua Ora workstreams.

Key Points:

- TKR's primary role was to use a Mātauranga Māori framework to design solutions into the gaps.
- The team had expanded to 10 staff members who were working on various projects across the region.
- 80 percent of the 36 projects in 2021/2022 were complete.
- Pakihi Ora workstream:
 - Progress was underway on connecting Māori business networks in the region;
 - Social procurement – a report had been completed by Māori economist Dr Jay Whitehead, which estimated \$126 million of revenue was required to support the transformation of Māori whānau in the region.
- Tangata Ora workstream:
 - Hihiko Te Arawa Auaha lead project would establish 12 innovation hubs within schools by June 2022.
 - Schools would design their own innovation plan based on their needs. TKR would engage with STEAM and digital tech providers to ensure the innovation hubs were of value and fit for purpose.
 - Covid-19 had been disruptive, however a mixed model with online delivery was in place to continue to deploy the project.
 - Lee Timutimu had established Te Matarau (Māori Tech Association) with approximately 100 entrepreneurs already engaged.
 - Ministry of Education had contracted TKR to provide six Tech Innovation Summits (Ko Māui Hangarau) for senior Māori secondary school students.
 - The Spark Foundation had offered to fund Māori tech scholarships and TKR were designing the scholarship programme.
- Whenua Ora:
 - Kererua Savage from GHA Consultants had been engaged to provide gap analysis to support integrated whenua development plans.
 - TKR would be working with the Federation of Māori Authorities to facilitate a Whenua Māori Innovation Summit for whenua Māori collectives in the region. The Summit would showcase innovation within the region, Aotearoa and global.
 - STEAM discovery tours were integrated with this workstream and showcased opportunities for rangatahi in the dairy value chain (Miraka), kiwifruit (Ngāi Tukairangi) and geothermal industry (Kawerau).
 - An internship and mentoring programme for Māori undergraduates had been established across the Kiwifruit industry value chain (i.e. Zespri, Te Awanui Huka Pak, Plant & Food Research). Next step was to extend this further into other industry value chains.
 - TKR in partnership with Ngā Pōtiki and Te Awanui Huka Pak were keen to develop one of the world's first Indigenous Innovation Parks, noting the benefits and increasing activity within Māori collectives to support it.
- Next Steps:

- Pakihi Ora workstream:
 - Continue to mobilise the Māori business eco-system.
 - Progress advocacy on social procurement demand and supply. TKR were currently in discussions with Tauranga City Council and the Western Bay of Plenty District Council to secure Memorandums of Understanding.
- Tangata Ora workstream:
 - Deployment of 21 school innovation hubs by the end of Year 2.
- Whenua Ora workstream:
 - Development of a strategic report for Whenua Māori solutions lab.
 - Planning for a Whenua Māori Innovation Summit.

In Response to Questions:

- TKR's affiliation with the Tauranga Māori Business Network had provided understanding and learnings of what works for other sub-regional Māori business networks.
- TKR were starting to mobilise the Rotorua Māori Business Network and facilitate building leadership for the network.

12.49 pm – Cr Iti **entered** the meeting.

- TKR had progressed its alignment with other Economic Development Agencies (EDAs) and were now co-locating and hardwired in with Priority One and deepening strategic relationships with EDAs across their board networks.
- A report providing a regional overview and breakdown of TKR workstreams had been completed and was now in the final stages of review. Following the report's release, TKR would be available to present to Komiti Māori.

Key Points - Members:

- Thanked TKR for their presentation and applauded the progress made.
- Wished to see a six monthly dashboard that provided a breakdown with visual benchmarking of how projects were developing and tracking across the various economic development workstreams.

In Response to Questions:

- TKR's intent was to provide period reporting following the release of their initial annual report. TKR would be available to workshop and/or take a deeper dive into any operating areas that TKR work within.

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Toi Kai Rawa progress report.**

**McDonald/Winters
CARRIED**

**Decisions Required
Ngā Whakatau e Hiahiatia Ana**

6.2 Approval of Partnerships with Māori Action Plan

Presented by: Kataraina O'Brien, Director Strategic Engagement and Toni Briggs,
Senior Project Manager

Key Points:

- The Action Plan was presented for approval as part of Council's road map for transforming its partnerships with Māori.
- Council now had a Māori Partnerships programme and if the action plan is approved, would continue the work in this space.

Key Points - Members:

- The Action Plan would support Council to navigate into the future.
- The Māori partnerships space was moving ahead rapidly in a positive direction with significant investment made from a number of people.
- Regarding review provisions, considered that the Action Plan should be a living document that is kept up to date and constantly looking ahead.
- Supported the Māori Action Plan as a step change towards the Partnerships with Māori framework, which would need to evolve and provide for innovation in its implementation to accommodate better outcomes.

Key Points - Staff:

- Staff planned to include an extension of Te Hononga within the Action Plan as a wider Māori relationship engagement strategy.
- Recognised the Māori partnership space was complex, challenging and opportunistic, which the future document would be representative of.

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Approval of Partnerships with Māori Action Plan.**
- 2 Approves the attached Partnerships with Māori Action Plan**
- 3 Delegates to the Strategic Engagement Director the ability to make minor amendments, if required, to the Partnerships with Māori Action Plan.**

**McDonald/Iti
CARRIED**

**Information Only
Hei Pānui Anake**

6.3 Treaty Updates - Bay of Plenty

Presented by: Herewini Simpson, Kaihautu – Te Amorangi Lead

Key Points:

- Provided a summary of Treaty settlement arrangements that were anticipated in 2022/23:
 - Ngāti Rangitahi arrangement was a conventional co-governance model for the Tarawera River that may inaugurate towards the end of 2022;
 - Te Whakatōhea arrangement was a relationship forum with a heavy focus on joint management agreements;

- Te Whānau a Apanui arrangement was bespoke comprising the entire rohe of Te Whānau a Apanui, which was expected to be established in 2023;
- Staff had sought to negotiate flexibility for Council representation for the Whakatōhea and Tarawera arrangements in consideration of the number of governance fora.
- A significant increase in Crown funding contribution had been agreed alongside the ability to transfer administrative responsibility in regard to Ngāti Rangitahi and Te Whakatōhea arrangements.
- The Waitangi Tribunal inquiry report for Motiti had provided clear advice for staff on who speak for tangata whenua groupings.
- Marine and Coastal Area hearing test cases for Ōpōtiki and Tauranga Moana appeals were still ongoing.

Key Points - Members:

- Pleased to see Crown funding contributions to support upcoming Treaty settlement arrangements, as a step forward from previous arrangements.

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Treaty Updates - Bay of Plenty.**

**Crosby/White
CARRIED**

6.4 Ngā Kōrero a te Tiamana - Komiti Māori Chairperson's Report

Presented by: Cr Matemoana McDonald

Key Points:

- Noted that the Making Good Decisions Programme was being supported by Council staff member Reuben Fraser.
- Congratulated staff for the recognition of Te Hononga – Council's regional freshwater Māori engagement plan by Local Government New Zealand and which was now being used as a national template to assist others.

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Ngā Kōrero a te Tiamana - Komiti Māori Chairperson's Report.**

**McDonald/Iti
CARRIED**

**7. Closing Prayer
Karakia Kati**

A karakia was provided by Cr Te Taru White.

1:18 pm – the meeting closed.

CONFIRMED

Cr Matemoana McDonald
Chairperson, Komiti Māori

Item 7.1



Report To: Komiti Māori
Meeting Date: 28 June 2022
Report Authoriser: Kataraina O'Brien

Chairperson's Report

Executive Summary

This report provides a collective update on matters within Komiti Māori focus area and general matters of interest across the regional Māori landscape, including:

1. Tangata whenua presentations:
 - James Hudson will speak around his experience as the Mātauranga Lead for Environment Aotearoa 2022 and the integration of Mātauranga Māori.
 - Ian Ruru and Wolfgang Kanz will co-present on the development of a national Mahinga Kai Toolkit.
 - Julie Shepherd and Monique Neenee will present on Aroturuki – Cultural Monitoring Training Guide for Tangata Whenua.
2. Update on Council led operations and initiatives of relevance to tangata whenua including:
 - Māori engagement, as a part of the Essential Freshwater Policy Programme
 - He Toka Tu Moana Scholarship Recipients for 2022.
 - Te Hapai Ora – Regional Community Outcomes Fund
3. Update on current matters, policy proposals and reforms of potential interest or implication, with the broader Māori operating environment including: National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity, National Adaption Plan, Three Waters reforms and highlights for tangata whenua from the 2022 national budget.

Recommendations

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Chairperson's Report.**

1. Kaupapa Tuatahi: Guest Presenter Profiles

1.1 Environment Aotearoa 2022 and Integration of Mātauranga Māori

Presenter: James Hudson – Waiora Systems Principal

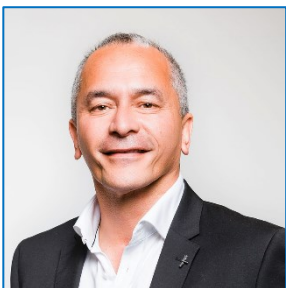


James has specialist expertise in Māori and indigenous analytics, governance systems and project development. He brings a strong quantitative skillset with expertise in Māori-centric and indigenous data approaches and analytics designed for indigenous realities. As Principal at Waiora Systems, he's consulted to a wide range of public sector agencies, Maori, indigenous and non-government organisations building data capability, performance measurement frameworks, and co-designed programmes of work. Nationally, he has consulted to the Treasury to develop *He Ara Waiora*, a Māori wellbeing framework designed (along with the Living Standards Framework) to measure government system-wide performance against Māori outcomes. He's also led the development of [Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa](#), Stats NZ's set of indicators that go beyond economic measures, such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), to include wellbeing and sustainable development. Regionally, James has consulted to the Tāmaki Makaurau Mana Whenua Forum (19 iwi chairs of Tāmaki Makaurau) to lead the co-design of Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau, a Māori outcomes performance framework for the Auckland Council Group and led the reporting on the wellbeing and prosperity of iwi and Māori communities in Tāmaki Makaurau.

James will speak about his experience as the Mātauranga Lead for *Environment Aotearoa 2022* and the integration of Mātauranga Māori. *Environment Aotearoa 2022* is the Ministry for the Environment and Stats NZ's triennial environmental report on the state of the environment (te Taiao) in Aotearoa New Zealand. Here is an online link to the publication: [Environment Aotearoa 2022 | Ministry for the Environment](#).

2.2 Development of a National Mahinga Kai Toolkit

Presenter: Ian Ruru - Te Aitanga ā Māhaki, Ngāti Porou, Ngāi Tai, Te Whakatōhea



Ian has a scientific background in marine and freshwater fisheries and is a director on a number of iwi fishing companies. He is also an Alternate Director on Te Wai Maori Trust, Kahui Maori Sustainable Seas National Science Challenge and he is a recent Crown appointed member of New Zealand's water services regulator, Taumata Arowai.

Ian has a Masters in Aquaculture and previously worked for Te Ohu Kaimoana as a stock assessment scientist. Ian gained his appreciation for mātauranga Māori from his father, the late Bill Ruru, as they taught qualifications in aquaculture and customary fishing at 300 Marae. Together they developed the Mauri Compass assessment tool.

Ian is a practitioner of applying tikanga-based approaches to natural resource management. He recently led a project with Wolfgang Kanz, between iwi and Gisborne District Council, to develop a culturally appropriate way to dispose of mortuary waste that protects the mauri of Turanganui a Kiwa waterways.

Presenter: Wolfgang Kanz – Awamoana Limited

Wolfgang has an environmental background, specialising in stormwater, freshwater, and wetlands.

With an undergraduate honour's degree in Zoology, Botany, Chemistry and Physics, and research Master's degree in Applied Environmental Science, he brings a strong science foundation to his work. While focussing on freshwater-related roles over the past twelve years in Aotearoa New Zealand, Wolfgang has also had the opportunity to partner with mana whenua and mātauranga Māori experts and work together with iwi and hapū particularly on aspects of mauri and mahinga kai.

His interest lies in connecting communities with their environment and enabling sustainable rural and urban development.

Ian and Wolfgang will co-present on the development of the national mahinga kai toolkit. A copy of their resource Implementing Mahinga Kai as a Māori Freshwater Value attached is provided with the agenda.

National Mahinga Kai Toolkit

Mahinga kai was elevated to a compulsory value under the NPS-FM 2020 and is required to be implemented in the National Objectives Framework (NOF) by 2024. This gives greater recognition to values that Māori hold for freshwater and provides for tangata whenua to meaningfully exercise their freshwater interests and obligations.

Mahinga kai is a broad and multi-faceted indicator, which will ensure that a wide variety of quantitative and qualitative Māori measures of health are incorporated into regional freshwater planning. This requires regional councils to work collaboratively with tangata whenua to identify mahinga kai values and to actively involve tangata whenua in decision-making processes.

- Firstly - the kete introduces the reader to mahinga kai, then goes on to place mahinga kai into the context of the NPS-FM 2020.
- Secondly - information for engagement is provided to help tangata whenua and councils work together.
- Thirdly - existing and new tools that may be applicable within the NPS-FM 2020 context are offered and further insights into the role of mātauranga Māori, data sovereignty, monitoring, and cultural mapping are given.
- Fourthly - the critical issues of capability, capacity, and resourcing are considered. The final section of the document provides links to particularly relevant and insightful audio-visual, infographic, and fact sheet content.

The work for tangata whenua, regional councils, and communities to implement mahinga kai will be significant.

This kete provides tools for both technical and practical aspects for implementing mahinga kai, as well as timely guidance to assist tangata whenua and councils in a successful collaboration.

2.3 Aroturuki – Cultural Monitoring Training Guide

Presenter: Julie Shepherd - Pou Taiao Ltd

Julie is an experienced environment Manager with a demonstrated history of working in the environmental services industry. Skilled in Environmental Compliance, Microsoft Word, Environmental Impact Assessment, Public Speaking, and Environmental Awareness. Strong operations professional with a Bachelor in Iwi Environmental Management and a Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Planning.

Aroturuki – Cultural Monitor Training Framework seeks to build the capacity and capability of Māori to provide cultural monitoring services on behalf of their iwi and hapū. Council has supported Pou Taiao Ltd (collective of hapū/iwi practitioners) to develop this framework (copy attached with the agenda).

2. Kaupapa Tuarua: Kaupapa Māori Engagement Update

Kaupapa Māori engagement, as part of the Essential Freshwater Policy Programme (EFPP), has recently completed the preliminary engagement phase of the process and is now transitioning towards the project development phase to support Mātauranga Māori and Māori freshwater values development as per the substantive freshwater timeframe. While we continue to actively engage across the region to ascertain tangata whenua preference for involvement we are transitioning the focus towards developing and supporting projects alongside tangata whenua that help inform the NPSFM implementation. Key updates during this phase includes:

Rotorua Lakes Council Municipal Water take – Cultural Flows project

Staff are working alongside staff from Rotorua Lakes Council (RLC) to develop a project to support and work alongside hapū and iwi to undertake research that establishes their cultural flows to inform the consenting of key Rotorua municipal water takes. Tangata whenua want to ensure this project also focusses on their freshwater values across their iwi catchments and not restricted to the specific cultural flows to inform RLC kaupapa. Draft project expected to be developed by late June 2022.

Te Arawa Primary Sector (TAPS) – Te Mana o Te Wai project

This project seeks to support TAPS to engage with Te Arawa Māori land- owners to understand and seek direction on Te Mana o Te Wai. How to provide for Mahinga kai values, the interface between Te Mana o Te Wai and freshwater Farm Plans and to provide technical advice to council from a Te Arawa Māori landowners perspective. The project is currently undertaking procurement processes towards contract.

Te Patuwai

Staff are supporting kaitiaki to develop a Mātauranga Māori research project to consolidate kaumatua and kuia, community and wider whānau perspective on their traditional and cultural relationship, use and kaitiakitanga approaches to inform their freshwater values for Motiti Island. Currently awaiting draft proposal expected to be confirmed within the next two weeks.

Tauranga Moana

Staff are working alongside kaitiaki to run a three-day workshop with specialist kaitiaki from Tauranga Moana and other Bay of Plenty iwi communities to provide

technical feedback on draft documents, policy positions on Te Mana o Te Wai and Mahinga kai amongst other technical considerations.

Ngāti Manawa Kaitiaki - Capacity building

Staff are currently in the final stages of the procurement process to support Ngāti Manawa to build the capacity of their kaitiaki to undertake monitoring of their freshwater ecosystems. This project has emerged from a Long Term Plan appropriation and seeks to build kaitiaki monitoring capacity over the next three years.

3. Kaupapa Tuatoru: He Toka Tu Moana Scholarship Recipients 2022

He Toka Tu Moana scholarship assists tertiary students from across the Bay of Plenty region, with education, research & related activities that benefit or contribute to te taiao/environment wellbeing. Since its establishment in 2017, 29 students have received an award from a total annual pool of \$10,000.

Consistent with past years, we received a number of outstanding applications for 2022, with scholarships awarded to six students named below.

Name	Summary of studies
Akuhata Bailey-Winiata	Doctor of Philosophy in Earth Science Thesis: "Co-developing with hapū to plan for the impacts of sea level rise on coastal marae and infrastructure". PhD will aim to weave Mātauranga Māori and western science research and ideas to understand how Māori can adapt to the hazards of sea level rise.
Sonny Vercoe	Doctor of Philosophy Specialisation in Civil Engineering Thesis: "Civil Engineering Seismic Assessment & Design of Māori Building Structures".
Daria Bell	Doctor of Philosophy in Science Thesis: "Developing a hapū-centric aquaculture business ecosystem".
Amy Natrass	Postgraduate Diploma in Environmental Management Papers in Geographic Information Systems, Maori Values & Resource Management and Contemporary Issues in Sustainability.
Brooklyn Lea	Master of Science (Research) in Ecology and Biodiversity Thesis: "Studying the anthropogenic effects on freshwater ecosystems within the Bay of Plenty".
Rangipurei Manley	Bachelor of Laws and Arts degree double majoring in Māori Resource Management and Māori Studies (5th year student) Aspires to influence and effect change in the way people participate with regulations and policies that govern the management of Te Taiao.

4. Kaupapa Tuawha: Te Hapai Ora – Regional Community Outcomes Fund 2022

Councils *Te Hapai Ora – Regional Community Outcomes Fund*, provides funding to support community projects/purposes/events, that positively contribute to our regional community outcomes. Grants of up to \$2,000 per application are available, from a total annual pool of \$30,000.

For the year to date we received 34 applications, a level consistent with previous years. Although a number of earlier grants were returned, having been impacted by Covid, a recent campaign has yielded a positive response and is expected to fully exhaust the fund again this year.

Examples of initiatives supported through this fund include:

- **STEM Wana Trust Festival**
A festival to inspire a new generation of scientist, technologists, and engineers within the Bay of Plenty region.
- **Mount Festival of Multisport Community Event**
The funding supported the event to run in a safe environment and engaging way for the participants, spectators, and the local community. The event was enjoyed by hundreds of participants across all levels of fitness and backgrounds.
- **People, Plants in Schools**
PiPs (People, Plant in Schools) is an incorporated society. They coordinate gardens in-school programmes and environmental projects and have done so within six schools in the catchment area of Mount Maunganui and Papamoa. PiPs kaupapa is to create future kaitiaki.
- **Tiakina Taiao Biosecurity Program**
Tiakina Taiao Biosecurity Program has delivered a mātauranga Māori based biosecurity program to six schools in Tauranga Moana.

5. **Kaupapa Tuarima: Māori Operating Environment**

This section provides a short update on current matters, policy proposals and reforms of potential interest or implication, within the broader Māori operating environment.

5.1 **National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity**

The National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) is part of New Zealand's response to biodiversity decline. An [Exposure Draft](#) of the NPSIB is currently out for targeted consultation. There are a number of supporting documents to the Exposure Draft including a high level summary of provisions that will be of particular interest for iwi/Māori ([NPSIB Summary for iwi/Māori](#)).

The NPSIB aims to protect, maintain and restore our indigenous biodiversity and recognises the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki. It requires councils to involve tangata whenua in the management of and decision-making for indigenous biodiversity.

The issue of Significant Natural Areas (SNAs) has attracted much of attention. The NPSIB requires councils to consistently identify areas with significant vegetation and habitats of significant indigenous fauna and then manage their protection through regional and district plans, and consent processes under the RMA. With regards to Māori land (including treaty settlement land) there are specific management provisions for local authorities to work in partnership with tangata whenua and Māori landowners to develop objectives, policies and rules which balance the maintenance and protection of indigenous biodiversity on Māori land, with the development of that land. This recognises the historic limitations to development on this land, as well as the prevalence of existing indigenous biodiversity on Māori land.

Other provisions in the NPSIB requiring input from iwi /Māori include:

- Developing a local approach to implement the concept of Te Rito o te Harakeke
- Identifying ecological taonga by describing (and mapping, if required) the taonga and its values and deciding how they should be managed. Note that tangata whenua have discretion as to how much information pertaining to taonga is included in planning provisions
- Developing plans to protect geothermal SNAs.

BOPRC are currently preparing feedback on the Exposure Draft NPSIB. The closing date is 21 July 2022. It is anticipated the NPSIB will be gazetted by the end of 2022.

5.2 National Adaption Plan (Climate Change)

The National Adaption Plan responds to the most significant risks posed by climate change in Aotearoa and is led through the Ministry for the Environment (MfE). The plan posed a number of discussion points for hapū/iwi on matters including:

- Likely impacts/effect for Māori of managed retreat approach
- Key components / considerations in developing a managed retreat system for Māori?
- Reconciling climate adaption needs with the unique legislative arrangement for Māori land (including Treaty settlement land).

As part of the public consultation phase, targeted online workshops were held in May for council staff, general public and iwi/Māori. MfE has also partnered with Ihirangi (the operational arm of the National Iwi Chair's Forum - Pou Take Āhuarangi climate group) to facilitate discussions with iwi.

BOPRC provided feedback on the exposure draft. The finalised national adaption plan will be published in August 2022.

5.3 Three Waters Reform Update

The *Water Services Entities* bill (the first of a series of bills related to the Three Waters Reform) was introduced into Parliament on the 2 June and is currently before the Select Committee for public submissions (closing date: 22 July).

The Bill will establish four public entities to take on the delivery of drinking water, wastewater and stormwater services across New Zealand from July 2024. The Bay of Plenty region will sit under Entity B.

The Bill also sets out the roles and responsibilities of each regional representative groups, of between 12 and 14 members appointed equally from mana whenua within its region, and from territorial authorities. This reflects a key component of the reforms to recognise and provide for Iwi/Māori rights and interests with a specific focus on service-delivery, including pathways for enhanced participation by whānau and hapū.

5.4 Wellness Budget 2022

The Government's 2022 Wellbeing Budget was released on the 19 May 2022 and includes a number of dedicated tangata whenua and taiao highlights:

- \$35 million (over four years) for Māori entities to develop tikanga based approaches to change farm practices and enable Māori-led actions toward emissions reduction (transition into a low emissions future).
- \$13 million (over four years) for the Māori Climate Action Strategy (note the joint Māori Ministerial press release appears to incorrectly states this figure as \$31 million), some of the initiatives are as follows:
- \$14 million (spread unevenly over four years) for the Ministry for the Environment to support its Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations.
- \$7 million additional funding (totalling up to \$17 million for the year ahead) for the Māori landowners Whenua Rāhui Fund (i.e. funds to protect native forests on Māori land).
- \$145 million (over four years) for native forest carbon sinks (likely to benefit Māori landowners of such forests).
- \$11.6 for the Takutai Moana - Implementation of Engagement Strategy

6. **Ngā Pānga ki te Māori** **Implications for Māori**

The items presented in this report cover a range of initiatives, which have a positive impact on Māori. The co-design of strategies with tangata whenua groups to align processes with Mātauranga have provided impetus on co-partnering and building relationships with tangata whenua and further promoting Te Mana o Te Taiao.

Internal efforts by Council to enable tangata whenua to lead in spaces such as the National Policy Statement for Freshwater particularly on Iwi Māori relationships and engagement, He Toka Tu Moana Scholarship, Te Hapai Ora Sponsorship and the general funding initiatives targeted for Māori within the

The implications for Māori can only be positive where Council recognises opportunities to enhance Māori capability through co-design of strategy and Iwi led planning that can enhance and build partnerships. These partnerships have benefits to Māori and the wider community.

7. **Ngā Pānga a-Pūtea** **Financial Implications**

There are no unbudgeted financial implications within the current financial year.

8. **Ngā Mahi Whai Ake** **Next Steps**

As an omnibus report of independent matters and other Kaupapa led through respective areas of Council operations, no specific action is recommended via this report.

Tuhinga Tautoko **Attachments**

Supporting Document 1 - Implementing Mahinga Kai as a Māori Freshwater Value [↓](#)

Supporting Document 2 - Aroturuki - Cultural Monitor Training Guide [↓](#)

ITEM 9.1

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 1

Implementing Mahinga Kai as a Māori Freshwater Value

ITEM 9.1

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT 2

Aroturuki - Cultural Monitor Training Guide

Item 9.1, Supporting Document 2