

Komiti Māori Rārangi Take (Agenda)

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the next meeting of Komiti Māori will be held at Te Tākinga Marae, 402 State Highway 33, Mourea, Rotorua on:

THURSDAY 13 APRIL 2023 COMMENCING AT 9:15 AM

Please note: A pōwhiri will take place at 9:15 am sharp followed by a short kapu ti and 30 minute site tour (if weather permits). The meeting proper will commence at approximately 10.45 am (or at the earlier time of approx. 10:10 am if the site tour does not proceed).

Komiti Māori

Membership

Chairperson Notwithstanding that 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.

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, JOURNEY TOGETHER.**

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. **Items not on the Agenda**
Ngā Take Tōmuri
4. **Order of Business**
Raupapa o Ngā Take
5. **Declaration of Conflicts of Interest**
Whakapuakanga o Ngā Take Whai Taha-Rua
6. **Minutes**
Ngā Meneti

Minutes to be Confirmed
Kia Whakaūngia Ngā Meneti

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7. **Presentations** **Whakaaturanga**

Please refer to the Chairperson's Report for background information on presenters.

7.1 **Hau Kainga Presentation - Te Tākinga Marae Project & Climate Change**

Presented by: Katie Paul, Te Tākinga Marae Trustee

7.2 **Te Arawa Lakes Trust - Brief Update**

Presented by: Geoff Rolleston, Chairman, Te Arawa Lakes Trust

7.3 **Te Kotahi a Pikiāo - Hau Kainga Strategic Projects**

Presented by: Arapeta Tahana, Strategy Manager, Ngāti Pikiāo

7.4 Tūhourangi Tribal Authority Taiao Project

Presented by: Corey Ruha, Taiao Whakahaere - Environmental Coordinator

7.5 Te Wahapu o Waihi Project Overview

**Presented by: Associate Professor Dr Kura Paul-Burke and Roana Bennett,
Kaiwhakahaere, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whakaue Ki Maketu**

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

10. Open Forum Tuwhera ki te Iwi Whānui

A short period of time will be set aside at the conclusion of the meeting to enable tangata whenua and members of the public to raise matters. Any matters raised and the time allowed for each speaker will be at the discretion of the Chair.

No decisions can be made from matters raised in the Open Forum.

11. Closing Prayer Karakia Kati

Komiti Māori

Ngā Meneti Open Minutes

Commencing: Wednesday 22 February 2023, 9:30 AM

Venue: Council Chambers, Regional House, 1 Elizabeth Street, Tauranga

**Heamana
Chairperson:** Cr Matemoana McDonald

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

**Ngā Kopounga
Members:**

- Cr Malcolm Campbell (Via Zoom)
- Cr Stuart Crosby
- Chairman Doug Leeder
- Cr Kat Macmillan
- Cr Jane Nees
- Cr Ron Scott
- Cr Ken Shirley
- Cr Andrew von Dadelszen
- Cr Te Taru White
- Cr Kevin Winters (Via Zoom)

In Attendance: Kataraina O'Brien - Tumu Herenga Tangata/Director Strategic Engagement, Namouta Poutasi - Tumu Herenga Rautaki Putaiao/General Manager Strategy & Science, Reuben Fraser - Tumu Whakarite Ture/General Manager Regulatory Services, Herewini Simpson - Kaihautu, Te Amorangi Lead, Angela Foster - Communications Manager, Herewini Simpson - Kaihautu Te Amorangi Lead, Reuben Gardiner - Senior Advisor, Merehine Waiari - Senior Advisor, Sandy Hohepa - Māori Policy Advisor, Sharon Ainsworth - Project Officer, Margaret Courtney - Senior Advisor, Riki-Lee Ainsworth - Māori Policy Advisor, Lisa Tauroa - Kaituitui/Strategic Engagement Coordinator, Shari Kameta - Committee Advisor

Externals: Summer Assistants: Macey Riddell, Josh Bougen, George Baigent, Kairangi Cox, Keimarire Tibble-Brown, Tiana Jones, Kate Brown - Executive Director, Global Island Partnership, Tangaroa Walker - Farm4Life Hub Founder, Manuhiri/Members of the Public: Maru Tapsell - Kaumātua, Te Kapu o Waitaha, Maggie Hautonga Currie

Ngā Hōnea Apologies:

Cr Paula Thompson and Cr Lyall Thurston (for absence)
Chairman Leeder and Cr Stuart Crosby (for late arrival)

1. Opening Prayer Karakia Whakatuwhera

A karakia was provided by Cr Te Taru White.

2. Chairperson's Opening Statement

Cr McDonald reminded those present that the meeting was being livestreamed and that the recording would be made available on the Bay of Plenty Regional Council website following the meeting - [Komiti Māori 22 February 2023 - YouTube](#).

3. Apologies Ngā Hōnea

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Accepts the apologies from Cr Paula Thompson for absence, Cr Lyall Thurston for absence, Chairman Doug Leeder for late arrival and Cr Stuart Crosby for late arrival tendered at the meeting.

von Dadelszen/Iti
CARRIED

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

None

5. Presentations Whakaaturanga

5.1 Summer Experience Programme

Presentation - Josh Bougen (Civil Defence Emergency Management): Objective ID A4316267

Presentation - George Baigent (Land Management): Objective ID A4316268

Presentation - Tiana Jones and Keimarire Tibble-Brown (Te Amorangi): Objective ID A4316513

Presentation - Kairangi Cox (Biosecurity Control): Objective ID A4311449

Presented by: Macey Riddell, Josh Bougen, George Baigent, Tiana Jones, Keimarire Tibble-Brown (Via Zoom) and Kairangi Cox (Via Zoom)

Key Points:

- Summer Assistants provided background on their learning and experiences working across some of Council's teams including: regulatory compliance,

civil defence emergency management, land management, Te Amorangi and biosecurity control

- A key insight from supporting recent civil defence emergency management events had highlighted the importance of community engagement
- Thanked Toi Moana councillors and staff for summer assistant programme which provided the opportunity to learn, work and engage in Council's mahi.

In Response to Questions:

Summer assistants expressed their views on the following kaupapa/issues:

- The biggest barrier/challenge for the farming sector in embracing best management practice was the financial cost of production
- Having healthy relationships with landowners was critical to making necessary land use improvements
- In the context of recent natural disasters occurring locally and globally, a fully integrated system of the Civil Defence Emergency Management Four R's (Reduction, Readiness, Response, Recovery) was needed between councils, government and relevant sectors
- Consideration of managed retreat was a part of Recovery and Reduction
- While many communities had a level of capacity to deal with events on their own, part of the role of civil defence emergency management was to support iwi/hapū/whānau/community in the best way possible to make their journey easier.

Key Points - Members:

- Thanked and congratulated the summer assistants for their presentations, contribution and mahi
- Pleased to have a sense of knowing the future was in good hands and to have rangatahi who were connected with the whenua and passionate about the work that Council does
- Wished the summer assistants well for the future, recognising the bright futures they had ahead of them.

10:23 am – Chairman Leeder **entered** the meeting.

Kaumātua Maru Tapsell commended Toi Moana for creating the opportunity of succession planning through the summer assistant programme.

10:29 am – Cr Stuart Crosby **entered** the meeting.

5.2 Climate Change from a Perspective of Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Islands

Presentation - Climate Change perspective of Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Islands: Objective ID A4315276

Presented by: Kate Brown, Executive Director, Global Island Partnership (GISP)

Key Points - Presenter:

- Provided background on work being undertaken with Pacific and island countries/territories on biodiversity/conservation to strengthen advocacy on their issues and needs around climate change impacts

- Approximately 80% of the earth's biodiversity was controlled/managed by indigenous communities which was driving change at an international level
- Indigenous people/communities saw climate change and biodiversity as being interlinked
- While island communities had advocated to maintain a temperature rise of 1.5 degrees, this had now been surpassed and a recent report had identified that a two degree rise was likely
- The Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP) had acknowledged the need for a commitment from governments within the next two years to avoid the catastrophe of a three degree temperature rise
- Emphasized the need to adapt at a scale that had not been thoroughly considered
- Noted the important role of the indigenous voice to drive transformational change at the global level and to build and strengthen those voices
- Provided examples of what some indigenous communities were doing in Hawai'i, the Philippines and the Solomon Islands to address climate change through local action, such as biodiversity management strategies to revitalise traditional technologies that are connected to agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture and natural resource management, and working in coalition with other island communities to learn from each and strengthen their resilience against climate change impacts
- Discussed the Coastal 500 initiative, Hāwai'i's Aloha+ Challenge and Local 2030 Islands Network
- Outlined partners involved internationally at a government level
- Noted the importance of: looking at the abilities, knowledge and values held by indigenous people and fully enabling dialogue; and learning from each other to allow faster progress, hence why global networks were important
- The Local 2030 Island Network had sought dialogue with the New Zealand government (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to get engaged with the network, however interest had not been forthcoming so far
- Wished to help connect/support climate adaptation locally where possible
- Encouraged Council to report on how it was making progress on climate/sustainability and to review the Aloha+ Challenge dashboard.

In Response to Questions:

- The difference between a 1.5 percent and 2 percent temperature rise would have more significant impact on sea level rise, storms and flooding, and impact majorly on coastal communities, crop production, food and water availability and biodiversity
- Highlighted the need to influence governments and for people to come together to campaign on issues, build trust and move people in the right direction.

Key Points - Members:

- Thanked Kate for her presentation and extended an invitation for her to support Māori constituent councillors to hold conversations with hapū/iwi on climate change issues and adaptation.

11:15 am - The meeting **adjourned**.

11:43 am - The meeting **reconvened**.

5.3 Mahi, mana and life on the land

Presented by: Tangaroa Walker, Founder of Farm 4 Life Hub

Key Points - Presenter:

- Tangaroa provided background on his journey from early childhood through to beginning work and farming in his early youth and the positive influences that had given him self-determination to succeed
- Moving to the South Island for work, he had undertaken training and entered the Ahuwhenua Awards in 2012 and was the first recipient of the Young Farmer of the Year Award
- Since 2012, a key focus was to find ways to use current technology and up-to-date science at scale to farm forward, educate and empower those at the operational level and improve good farming practices.
- With the support of mentors, Tangaroa started the 'Farm4Life' social media page in 2018 to provide video learning content on farming/environmental practices, personal development, mental health and wellbeing, which had led to development of the Farm4Life App and Hub where learners could now complete online learning and receive Hub certification that potential employers could refer to
- A key driver for developing the social media platform and Farm4Life App, was to provide a learning pathway that removed learning and employment barriers for those who struggled with reading
- Had recently partnered with the Southern Institute of Technology and the Telford campus to facilitate NZQA level 3 qualification online
- The Farm4Life social media and online learning platform could be applied to other industry sectors and was still being further developed to provide added functionality/layers.

In Response to Questions:

- Rangatahi/youth were learning values/visions from external role models on social media platforms, and so having an interactive, user friendly platform provided a key mechanism to connect and offer advice
- Helping rangatahi to have a better understanding of navigating through competing values was a key aim. An example of this was understanding how living by positive value sets could help you make money/earn a living
- Noted plans to create videos to link in with schools to provide mentoring for rangatahi.

Key Points - Members:

- Congratulated Tangaroa on his achievements which were inspirational
- Tangaroa's journey/success was an example of mana motuhake in action
- Commended his innovation of growing his social media platform to reach and inspire and the value it had with assisting youth to find a pathway into employment

12:21 pm – Cr Stuart Crosby **withdrew** from the meeting.

- Thanked Tangaroa for speaking to the Youth Development Trust and providing them with a vision and inspiration with practical on the ground tools.

6. Reports Ngā Pūrongo

6.1 Chairperson's Report

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Chairperson's Report.

Iti/Nees
CARRIED

Decisions Required Ngā Whakatau e Hiahiatia Ana

6.2 Komiti Māori Work Plan 2023

Presented by: Kataraina O'Brien

Key Points:

- The Strategy & Policy and Komiti Māori Chairs had met to compare work plans and would continue to do so to ensure alignment and reduce duplication where relevant between the two committees
- Some flexibility was needed with the work plan to accommodate changes, such as unplanned government policy and marae unavailability.

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Komiti Māori Work Plan 2023;
- 2 Endorses the Komiti Māori Work Plan 2023;
- 3 Approves the General Manager Strategic Engagement to make minor edits to the Work Plan as required and under the advice of the Komiti Māori Chair.

Iti/Macmillan
CARRIED

7. Closing Prayer Karakia Kati

A karakia was provided by Cr Te Taru White.

12:42 pm – the meeting closed.

CONFIRMED

Cr Matemoana McDonald
Chairperson, Komiti Māori



Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 13 April 2023

Report Authoriser: Kataraina O'Brien, Tumu Herenga Tangata - General Manager Strategic Engagement

Chairperson's Report

Executive Summary

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

1. Manuhiri - Guest Speakers:

- Katie Paul - Hau Kainga - Te Takinga Marae & Climate Change
- Geoff Rolleston - Te Arawa Lakes Trust
- Arapeta Tahana - Te Kotahi a Pikiao - Hau kainga strategic projects
- Corey Ruha - Tūhourangi Tribal Authority Taiao Project
- Professor Kura Paul-Burke and Roana Bennett - Te Wahapu o Waihi Project Overview

2. A series of brief updates on matters including:

- Freshwater programme update
- Te Tai Waiora Report and Treads in Māori Wellbeing - The Treasury
- Toi Kai Rawa Project update
- Whakatōhea Settlement Signing
- Rates Remission Policy Project
- Annual Plan 2024 Update

Recommendations

That the Komiti Māori:

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

1. Kaupapa Tuatahi: Guest Speakers

1.1 Hau Kainga Presentation – Te Takinga Marae & Climate Change

Presenter: Katie Paul Te Takinga Marae Life Member Trustee



Katie Paul is a former NZ diplomat, CEO and professional Director and Trustee. She is now a Senior Associate with Te Whenua Law firm which aims to strengthen Māori advocacy within the New Zealand justice system. She grew up on Te Takinga marae and is a lifetime Trustee.

Te Takinga marae is located on the Ohau Channel, nestled between Lakes Rotorua and Rotoiti. It was the first marae to host a Waitangi Tribunal hearing in NZ in the landmark 1984 Kaituna Claim. Concerned about climate change on marae lands (flooding and soil erosion), the marae Trust wants to future proof itself and ensure that the hapū remains resilient in the face of future environmental shocks.

1.2 Te Arawa Lakes Trust: Brief Update

Presenter: Geoff Rolleston, Chairman – Te Arawa Lakes Trust



Geoff is the trustee for Te Ure o Uenukukōpako and Te Arawa Lakes Trust's interim Chairman until the Board confirms a new appointment. Geoff has served on Te Arawa Lakes Trust since 2015 and brings strong commercial and management experience to the table.

Having spent most of his working career in private enterprise associated with the timber and agri-business industries, he has accumulated invaluable experience in sales, marketing, negotiation, and dispute resolution.

With reference to the business of Te Arawa Lakes Trust, he offers networks to help create a more vibrant and commercial existence for our iwi, over and above just being recognised as kaitiaki and administrators for our taonga

Geoff is keen to support the current vision and strategy to drive the organisation to a whole new level in terms of its financial and operational objectives and will provide a brief update at the meeting on key areas of focus for Te Arawa Lakes Trust.

1.3 Te Kotahi a Pikiao – Guiding Values & Strategic Focus Areas

Presenter: Arapeta Tahana (Strategy Manager) – Ngāti Pikiao



Arapeta was raised on the shores of Lake Rotoiti at Tawhakarere bay amongst his Ngāti Pikiao whanau. Arapeta has recently been appointed to lead a new initiative for Ngāti Pikiao, Te Kotahi a Pikiao. In this role Arapeta brings a wealth of experience, networks, and skills to drive collaborative initiatives to strengthen the strategic impact of over 50 entities across the Ngāti Pikiao landscape.

Arapeta has a background in iwi development, strategy development, collaborative initiatives, and iwi/government partnerships. He has served as a BOPRC regional councillor from 2013-2019, is a current trustee of the Te Arawa Lakes Trust and a Trustee and Director of several Ngāti Pikiao affiliated land trusts and subsidiaries.

About Te Kotahi a Pikiao

Te Kotahi a Pikiao is a collaborative kaupapa focused on realising synergies and strengthening the strategic impact of some 50+ entities that make up the Ngati Pikiao landscape. This kaupapa is guided by the whakatauki of our tupuna Pikiaorangi - “Herea nga weri o te kiki, kia kore ai e matata - Fasten the tassels of our cloak so we may never be broken apart”.

Arapeta will provide an overview of the guiding values and strategic focus areas and projects being delivered by Te Kotahi a Pikiao, with a particular focus on work we are doing to strengthen our influence, contribution, and action in the environmental space. Arapeta will also briefly highlight the unique attributes, scale, and potential of Ngati Pikiao land and environment from a sustainability perspective.

1.4 Tūhourangi Tribal Authority Taiao Project

Presenter: Corey Ruha Te Arawa



Ko Paeroa te pae maunga
 Ko Waikato te awa
 Ko Ruha te tangata
 He uri tēnei
 Ko Corey Ruha tōku ingoa
 He uri whakaheke nō Te Arawa, Tainui me Mātaatua waka
 He uri whakatupu nō Ahitereira.

Corey Ruha has a background in mechanical engineering but moved into the spaces of environmental enhancement and research. He currently works part time in several roles including Environmental Coordinator for Tūhourangi Tribal Authority and Researcher and Project Manager at Te Kotahi Research Institute.

Corey aspires for all data and information to be accessible and digestible for all Māori so that we can enact genuine partnership and all Māori can eventually thrive in their tupuna rohe.

Corey will be speaking on the Tūhourangi Tribal Authority's Taiao Wānanga series held in 2022 and the report produced from this and will outline proposed next steps to ensure an enduring Relationship between Tūhourangi Tribal Authority and Toi Moana. This project was funded by Toi Moana Bay of Plenty Regional Council via engagement on the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020.

The Tuhourangi Tribal Authority and Te Mana o Te Wai Aspirations is attached as an Attachment 1.

1.5 Te Wahapu o Waihi Project Overview

Presenters: Associate Professor Kura Paul-Bourke and Roana Bennett, Kaiwhakahaere, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whakaue Ki Maketu



Professor Kura Paul-Bourke blends western science with mātauranga Māori to help coastal communities manage marine taonga.

Using local understanding of natural signs – ngā tohu o te taiao – and maramataka (the Māori lunar calendar) to complement western tools, Associate Professor Paul-Bourke facilitates co-developed management plans to revive and sustain important species, such as shellfish in Ohiwa Harbour and tuna (eel) in the Rangitikei River Catchment. Her methodologies – along with techniques such as taura whiri (spat lines woven from plant fibre instead of plastic) – are being eagerly adopted by scientists and iwi in other regions, normalising mātauranga Māori in marine science, empowering iwi, and delivering tangible environmental, cultural and social gains.



Roana Bennett holds a Bachelor of Management Studies degree from Waikato University and was a finalist in the New Zealander of the Year Award 2015 for Innovation in Iwi/Māori Education.

Her professional background is in strategy and governance and has proven leadership skills.

As a lifelong advocate for Iwi development, Roana believes Iwi well-being is inextricably linked to the environment. Te Arawa Lakes Trust provides the potential to transform Iwi, hapū and whānau well-being through environmental advocacy and collective action.

Te Wahapu o Waihi Project overview

Te Wahapu o Waihi is a taiao project that falls under the leadership of 5 iwi;

- Ngāti Whakahemo
- Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketū
- Ngāti Pikiāo
- Ngāti Mākino
- Tapuika

The vision of Te Wahapu o Waihi articulates the moemoea of the iwi and is expressed as follows.

“He oranga te wahapū, he oranga te iwi: the health of the estuary is a metaphor for the health of the people” Nā Muriwai Ihakara

“Te Wahapū o Waihi will be succeeding when we have a healthy mahinga kai, as an indicator of a thriving Waihi estuary, catchment and community, for the long term.”

The presentation will articulate the work already done and the planned work going forward, which is represented through these four workstreams.

- Mana Motuhake (re-connect, empower)
- Te Wahapū (learn, study, protect estuarine mahinga kai)
- Repo (restore wetlands)
- Whenua (protect sensitive land and waters)

2. Kaupapa Tuarua: Freshwater Programme Update

The Essential Freshwater Policy Programme (EFPP) is Toi Moana - Bay of Plenty Regional Council's work programme to implement the requirements of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management 2020 (NPSFM) and review the Regional Natural Resources Plan (RNRP). Simply put, this mahi considers how we, as tangata whenua, as communities, and as Councils care for freshwater. The programme provides iwi and hapū an opportunity to have their voices heard alongside other stakeholders on how waterways and their environments will be managed at a regional level and at a local level.

Tight timeframes are necessary to achieve notification of freshwater changes to the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) & RNRP in 2024 as required by legislation. This year, the focus is primarily on continuing to involve tangata whenua, community engagement and continuing to develop draft policy options, prior to Toi Moana making decisions about what proposed changes to publicly notify in 2024.

At the same time a number of tangata whenua planning matters are being developed or explored by staff. These include a review of the current Kaitiakitanga Chapter of the regional plan, the application of Te Mana o Te Wai to freshwater policy, and how Mātauranga Māori can influence how planning rules are implemented.

Freshwater is a taonga for tangata whenua. The NPSFM clearly sets out increased expectation of the active involvement of tangata whenua in freshwater management, and provision for cultural values and mātauranga Māori. Across the motu, there are iwi initiated freshwater projects and work continues in establishing Kaupapa Māori EFPP projects.

Toi Moana staff continue to invite and support iwi and hapū involvement to the extent they want to be involved or have capacity to be involved. Tangata whenua engagement continues into 2023 and staff are maintaining a good faith approach to implementing the aspirations of the NPSFM.

Hui-a-Rohe

This report provides an update on preparation of a series of two lots of three sub-regional Hui-a-Rohe for tangata whenua to be held in the months of May and August.

The Hui-a-Rohe will be hosted by Toi Moana Māori Councillors and facilitated by independent contractors. Two sessions will be held on each day from 2pm to 4pm

and 5.30pm to 7.30pm. This enables tangata whenua to have opportunity to attend either session.

- 17th May 2023 Ōkurei (Rotorua) Venue TBC
- 18th May 2023 Mauao (Tauranga) Venue TBC
- 24th May 2023 Kōhī (Eastern BOP) Venue TBC

Information is currently being designed including the multiple ways in which tangata whenua feedback can be captured. We are also reviewing our current iwi and hapū contact list to ensure a comprehensive list is held and maintained.

It is anticipated that tangata whenua may be at different levels of understanding of our programme and NPSFM requirements, therefore our approach to Hui-a-Rohe is different to the community engagement format (drop-in sessions). A draft outline of the agenda is below.

Agenda:

- An overview of the NPSFM and what it is asking of us. We are being careful here to ensure the delivery and language is pitched to our audience and the values that they hold.
- Our approach to building an understanding from what tangata whenua have already told us.
- Furthering that understanding by having a guest speaker from an iwi group at each Hui-a-Rohe to present their journey so far.
- Looking at future ready regulation – Responding to Mātauranga Māori Currently referred to as the ‘portal’ approach, Council is exploring the challenge of how Mātauranga Māori (cultural material from iwi and hapū) that is received in the future can influence resource management decisions.
- Open floor – Q & A.

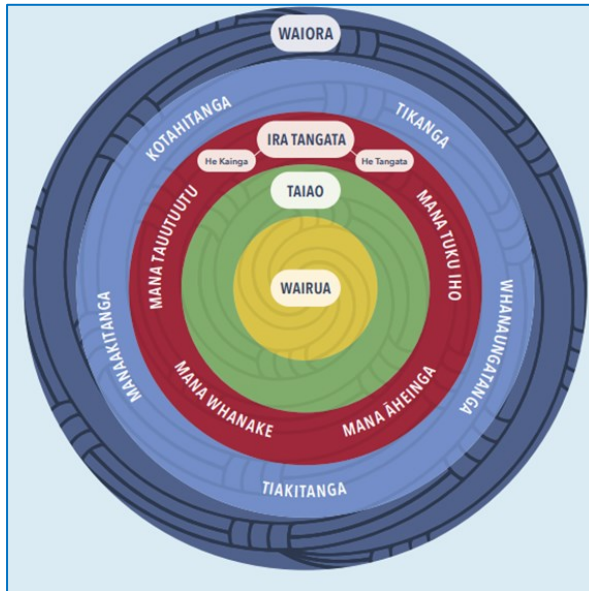
3. **Kaupapa Tuatoru: Te Tai Waiora Report and Treads in Māori Wellbeing – The Treasury**

In November 2022 the Treasury released **Te Tai Waiora**¹, the Treasury’s first report on the state of wellbeing in Aotearoa New Zealand. Te Tai Waiora uses the Living Standards Framework and He Ara Waiora to provide a high-level overview of wellbeing across a range of aspects of life that New Zealanders value. Overall, life in Aotearoa New Zealand has improved over the last 20 years and is a good place to live comparative to other OECD countries. However, areas of low or deteriorating wellbeing include the wellbeing of children and young people and falling educational achievement, psychological distress amongst teenagers and young adults and access to affordable housing. The deterioration of the natural environment and climate change also pose a threat to future wellbeing. This points towards a growing intergenerational gap in wellbeing in the future of Aotearoa New Zealand. The report also provides specific information on Māori wellbeing using a framework with principles drawn from mātauranga Māori, an analysis that has not previously been undertaken by the Treasury.

¹ See the [Treasury report](#), *Te Tai Waiora Wellbeing in Aotearoa New Zealand 2022* (November 2022)

He Ara Waiora – Māori Wellbeing Framework

He Ara Waiora is the Māori framework that presents a holistic, intergenerational approach to wellbeing and aims to provide a better perception of wellbeing from a te ao Māori perspective. It emphasises the fundamental concept that Te Ira Tangata (the human realm) and Te Taiao (the wellbeing of the environment) are intertwined.



Te taiao continues to be integral to cultural identity and practices for Māori with 92% of Māori rating the health of te taiao as very important.

The diagram of the He Ara Waiora, represents the dynamic way each component interacts with each other and is reflected in the Treasury's findings in the report.

The trends in wellbeing for Māori provide useful social and economic data and demonstrate that cultural connection and identity continue to play a vital role for Māori wellbeing outcomes. Highlights in the report include an increase in Māori speaking conversational te reo, an increase in Māori achieving NCEA level 3 education, a rapid increase in Māori in higher-skilled employment and faster growth in the Māori economy than the wider economy. However, other trends provide for grim reading as Māori continue to experience lower wellbeing than the general population on average and across several areas including health, income and material hardship. This data will be crucial in informing future policy initiatives as key government institutions respond to these outcomes.

Key Māori wellbeing trends

The following is a summary of the key trends in Māori wellbeing from Te Tai Waiora:

Positive wellbeing outcomes

- **Cultural wellbeing:** Māori report a strong sense of identity and belonging, reflecting the strength of cultural connections by iwi, hapū and marae and increased visibility of Māori in public places through recognition of Treaty partnerships. The collective approach to wellbeing has also supported Aotearoa New Zealand respond to economic shocks and national emergencies. Marae is a key institution that connects people to their communities and surrounding environment, however Māori living in urban areas are less likely to return to their ancestral marae compared to Māori living in rural areas. Māori are also more likely to spend a higher proportion of time performing mahi aroha or unpaid work, reflecting the importance of manaakitanga and caring for the wider community.
- **Te reo Māori revitalisation:** The overall number of Māori that speak conversational te reo has increased between 2001 to 2018, with census figures showing that in 2018 21% of Māori could have a conversation in te reo about everyday things. This

has been supported by an increase in Māori led initiatives that are giving momentum towards the revitalisation of te reo Māori.

- **Education:** There has been a 19% increase in Māori achieving NCEA level 3 between 2010 and 2020, compared to a 12% increase for non-Māori over that period. However, Māori remain below non-Māori by a 19% gap for achieving NCEA level 3 or university entrance.
- **Employment:** Māori have experienced rapid growth in higher-skilled employment which has increased by 83% between 2006 and 2018. However, Māori are still more likely than non-Māori to work in lower-skilled employment and are therefore more susceptible to economic downturns. Māori also have lower levels of income than other groups with around 18% of Māori in 2018 reporting that they didn't have enough money to meet their day-to-day needs.
- **Māori economy:** In 2018 the Māori economy represented 6.8% of GDP and is growing faster than the rest of the economy. Iwi and Māori institutions are often more innovative and incorporate Māori values and principles in their strategic direction and operations.

Wellbeing challenges

- **Loneliness and psychological distress:** The findings on loneliness and psychological distress for Māori were of particular concern with Māori reporting the highest rates of loneliness in 2021 compared to other ethnic groups and 1.6 times more likely to experience psychological distress. This could partly be attributed to isolation experienced during Covid-19 lockdowns and the legacy of historical dispossession and the breakdown of traditional Māori social structures.
- **Health:** The Treasury acknowledge that the underlying factors contributing to lower life expectancy amongst Māori are complex, with drivers related to unequal distribution and access to income, education and employment. Excessive alcohol consumption is directly linked to increased feelings of psychological distress and has an impact on all other aspects of a person's hauora. This is reflected in other wellbeing areas that show that Māori are over-represented in lower overall life satisfaction outcomes.
- **Discrimination and low trust:** Māori also report higher levels of discrimination and low trust in institutions compared to non-Māori, which is likely to have a compounding effect on overall life satisfaction outcomes. In 2018 around 66% of Māori experienced discrimination at some point in their life, causing low feelings of trust in government institutions. This impacts the ability of key government institutions to work with Māori.
- **Crime and victimisation:** Māori report the highest rates of crime victimisation of any ethnic group, with around 34% of Māori experiencing a crime against them in 2022. Māori continue to be over-represented in the prison system, representing over half of the prison population for both males and females, although the number of young people entering the prison system has decreased.
- **Housing:** Māori are more likely to live in rented homes and report unaffordable housing. Housing inequality also makes it more difficult for groups on low incomes who do not own a home to move into home ownership, creating a barrier to intergenerational prosperity. This has exacerbated pre-existing differences in material wealth with approximately 25% of Māori children and young people growing up in households considered to be in poverty.

Overall, the findings from the Treasury's first report provide a broad view of Māori wellbeing and how it has changed overtime, as well as trends that pose a threat to the continued wellbeing of Māori in the future. The findings and analysis will be helpful in informing policy advice and responses from key government, iwi and Māori institutions.

4. **Kaupapa Tuawha: Toi Kai Rawa Project Update**

Key highlights/milestones

Toi Kai Rawa (TKR) is in their 2nd year of delivery and are pleased to report some of the key highlights for the period 2022/2023 across the Pakihi Ora, Tangata Ora and Whenua Ora activities.

Pakihi Ora

- As part of TKR's objective to mobilise the Māori Business sector in the wider Bay of Plenty, TKR is approaching this from both the demand and supply side.
- Supply - TKR's focus to build a strong pool of Māori Businesses in the region is to support locally built sub regional Māori Business Networks (MBN's) which are connected to a region wide infrastructure supported by TKR. This regional mechanism creates an important connection point and cohesion to ensure strong alignment to high value opportunities arising from progressive procurement.
- Of the 7 MBN's to be developed, we have two active networks (Tauranga Māori Business Networks and Pakihi Ora), both of which are run independently from TKR.
- With Toi EDA actively operating in the Māori and Pacifica business sector in the Eastern Bay of Plenty now, TKR looks forward to seeing how we can add value to this space to avoid duplication.
- Demand - Building on from the extensive scoping work TKR has undertaken over the past three years in progressive procurement for Māori, TKR is working closely with local government agencies who have signed a memorandum of understanding with us to unlock the opportunity in our region.
- As outlined in previous TKR insights reports, the size of the procurement opportunity for Māori in the region is circa \$126M annually (Jay Whitehead, Social Procurement Report, March 2021).
- TKR is seeking to work with partners who are passionate about unlocking this opportunity further across the wider Bay of Plenty.

Tangata Ora

- The Hihiko Te Rawa Auaha Programme (Innovation Hubs in Communities) is in full delivery mode with engagement with over 20 schools across the wider Bay of Plenty.
- The purpose of the programme is to provide a mechanism for schools to access STEAM (Science, Tech, Engineering, Arts, Maths) and digital products and services to build capability at a student, teaching and learning and community level.
- The team have developed seven Innovation Plans with another 13 in progress.

- TKR are actively scanning the STEAM and digital technology market to keep up to date with what's available for schools. We are also heavily connected to the tech network including Te Matarau (Māori Tech Association) and Te Hapori Matihiko.
- The common priorities coming through from engagements with Schools in the wider Bay is access to updated devices and the technology to realise their STEAM priorities. Although most of the schools we are working with have devices, they are not equipped with devices that can access software necessary for them to take full advantage of the tech systems available.
- A common barrier identified among schools has been awareness of, and access to funding opportunities to progress their STEAM aspirations. This is becoming a frequent barrier as we continue to develop more Innovation Plans across the region.
- Professional development for teachers or PLD for STEAM has also been identified as a challenge in terms of access to quality PLD and funding.
- Next steps for this programme will be to complete 30 Innovation Plans for schools by the end of 2023 and start compiling regional insights for our respective programme funders/ sponsors.

Whenua Ora

- Drawing on from the TKR Whenua Māori opportunities scoping paper completed in 2021, TKR has completed a strategic scoping report that to identify opportunities to accelerate Whenua Māori development in the wider Bay of Plenty region and builds on work previous commissioned for TKR.
- The report has been conducted through a kaupapa Māori lens and has been informed by surveys, focus groups and literature reviews across Toi Kai Rawa pou; rangatahi ora, tangata ora, pakihi ora and whenua ora. Of particular interest is the work conducted with focus groups of Māori landowners in the wider Bay of Plenty.
- Our approach can be described as a triple helix consisting of the following dimensions:
 - Te Ao Māori
 - Kāwanatanga
 - Te Ao Hurihuri

Toi Kai Rawa looks forward to presenting our key findings to Council at the upcoming Komiti Māori Hui in April.

5. **Kaupapa Tuarima: Whakatōhea Settlement**

The Whakatōhea Deed of Settlement will be signed on 27 May 2023. This follows the recent ratification of the settlement package by Whakatōhea iwi members,

The settlement provides for the establishment of the Whakatōhea Kaitiaki Forum, a natural resource arrangement over the rivers and their catchments in the Whakatōhea area of interest (Ōpōtiki). Bay of Plenty Regional Council will be part of the Forums membership.

The Forum will be inaugurated once the legislation giving effect to the settlement is empowered, anticipated early 2024.

6. **Kaupapa Tuaono: Rates Remission Policy Project**

The Rates Remission Policy Review is part of the development of the Long Term Plan 2024-2034.

A Regional Council workshop is scheduled for 12 April 2023 and the first report for the project will be presented to Council to consider and provide direction on the project planning to date.

The review will address remissions on all land, both Māori Land and General Land, with two separate project workstreams accommodating the different engagement approaches required for each.

The Council workshop on 12 April will cover:

- An overview of the current remission policy, adopted in June 2021 as an interim policy.
- High level analysis of the 2022/23 remissions granted by BOPRC i.e. a profile by district, land category, land ownership and size of remission.
- Legislative and policy context for the review.
- Timeline for the review.
- Planned approach for engagement with respect to Māori Land.

In May 2023 Council will consider the initial principles and objectives of the policy. Once the feedback from the initial engagement is received, the policy direction may be reconsidered, then policy options identified and a draft Policy prepared for formal public consultation in March 2024, alongside the Long Term Plan consultation.

7. **Kaupapa Tuawhitu: Annual Plan 2024**

At the Council meeting on 16 March 2023 Council expressed the need to communicate and build awareness about the Annual Plan with communities around the region. An Annual Plan Communications and Engagement Plan has been developed to identify the engagement approach. This approach includes the following tools:

- Social media posts.
- Information in Regional Council e-newsletters – Komiti Māori e-pānui, Regional Council Kōrero, Participate.
- Advertising in 'Around our Rohe' – the monthly Regional Council news update in local papers.
- Information resource at events - making information available to elected members and staff at events to encourage conversations about the Annual Plan.
- Direct outreach to the most affected targeted ratepayers.

It was acknowledged that there have been some cost increases, however, the work programme of the Regional Council is consistent with year three of the 2021 – 2031 Long Term Plan (LTP).

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

The items presented in this report cover a range of initiatives at both a national and regional level, which will potentially have a positive impact on Māori.

The specific focus on enhanced provision for tangata whenua across national policy, will yield a positive impact for tangata whenua locally, as they are brought online at a future point. 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.

The implications for Māori can only be positive where Council recognises opportunities to enhance shared decision making with Māori, in alignment with its Partnerships with Māori Impact Statement. The RMA processes, and any future RPS Changes and Plan Changes all involve consideration of implications for Māori, engagement, and including Iwi planning documents.

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

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

Tuhinga Tautoko Attachments

Attachment 1 - Tūhourangi & Te Mana o Te Wai Aspirations [↓](#)

Attachment 2 - Essential Freshwater Timeline 2023 [↓](#)



TTA TAI AO WĀNANGA SERIES 2022

Notes on Aspirations of Tūhourangi for our Wai

Purpose

This is a collation of notes over three Taiao Wānanga that were held to engage our people and better understand the ways in which we should be considering what the enhancement of the health of our water looks like. This is a report produced due to a Milestone in a contract agreement with BOPRC who has sponsored this Wānanga Series.

Corey Ruha
corey@tuhourangi.iwi.nz

20/02/2023

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1. Ngā mihi

We gratefully acknowledge the contribution, time and sharing of mātauranga from whānau who attended each Wānanga. We also acknowledge and thank the Bay of Plenty Regional Council for the valuable support that we have received which enabled us to undertake this mahi.

This Taiao Wānanga Series was funded by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council to enable Tūhourangi whānui to wānanga and share their kōrero relative to the Mauri of their Wai.

2. Background

In the last few years there have been impending changes looming in freshwater policies nationally, regionally and within each district from the introduction of Te Mana o Te Wai and the NPSFM reform as well as the 3 Waters Bill and the RMA reform. This will involve significant shifts in the way that freshwater bodies will be managed with much more direct influence by Tangata Whenua.

The mana of Tūhourangi people cover 7 lakes within the Te Arawa Lakes catchment including many streams and puna. Therefore changes to legislation and policies at both a regional and national level significantly impacts Tūhourangi hapū and whānau.

Tūhourangi Tribal Authority (TTA) act as the statutory body to receive benefits, payments, or property due on behalf of all descendants of Tūhourangi which includes 14 hapū and currently three Marae. In recent years it has also been the point of coordination for cultural enhancement, and more recently, environmental enhancement within the tupuna rohe.

While all these changes are being implemented, our people are still trying to determine the pragmatic circumstances behind these policies.

- What does this mean for our Wai?
- What can we do to improve our Wai?
- What does this mean for our connections to our Wai and each other?

Our Taiao Wānanga was first conceptualised by TTA in 2019 as part of our Taiao Strategy in supporting our people as active kaitiaki and to ensure our whenua, wai and roto are healthy and flourishing. A key objective of our Taiao Strategy is the development of a Tūhourangi Taiao Plan and past and future wananga, including this series of wananga will help TTA understand the customary values and activities of our whenua and waterways, that need to be protected and develop freshwater and whenua statements around these. Furthermore provide direction and input into local and central government plans and policies.

Contract Deliverables

A Contract agreement for funding this Series of wānanga was agreed and signed by BOPRC and TTA in August 2022.

The deliverables required under the Deed Fund Contract state:-

1. Carry out a series of 3 wānanga which will lead to informing Tūhourangi's policy and planning statements as well as informed iwi led kōrero on how they can enhance the Mauri and Mana of their Wai.
2. Final Report to the Freshwater Policy Team at BOPRC to assist with alignment of the Regional Plan to Tūhourangi specified values. Report to be provided by way of an electronic copy

This report has been produced to act as a guiding piece of literature on behalf of Tūhourangi Tribal Authority and will assist Bay of Plenty Regional Council to

- 1) align Tūhourangi values at a high level to the Regional Plan and
- 2) Understand Te Mana o Te Wai from a Tūhourangi perspective; what it means for Tūhourangi to thrive in their tupuna rohe, what are the current issues perceived by our people and how might we address these

3. Taiao Wānanga

Three Wānanga were undertaken between July and November 2022 to engage Tūhourangi whānui on the kaupapa of Wai and building a better picture of what the enhancement of the health of our freshwater bodies looks like for us. The three Wānanga in chronological order were:

1. Aspirations for Wai – 02/07/22
2. Data on our Taiao – 18/09/22
3. Hīkoi ki Waimangu – 06/11/2022

In total there were 84 attendees across the three Wānanga. Each kaupapa of the series gave whānau a variety of ways to contribute and styles of engagement:

- Virtual access via Zoom
- Email in their aspirations and whakaaro
- Immersion in two of our Marae
- Whitiwhiti kōrero
- Drawing and poster-creation
- Immersion into our Taiao

The section below is a collation of notes to support BOPRC in the values it should consider when setting rules, limits, monitoring, methods for data collection and establishing policies and plans.

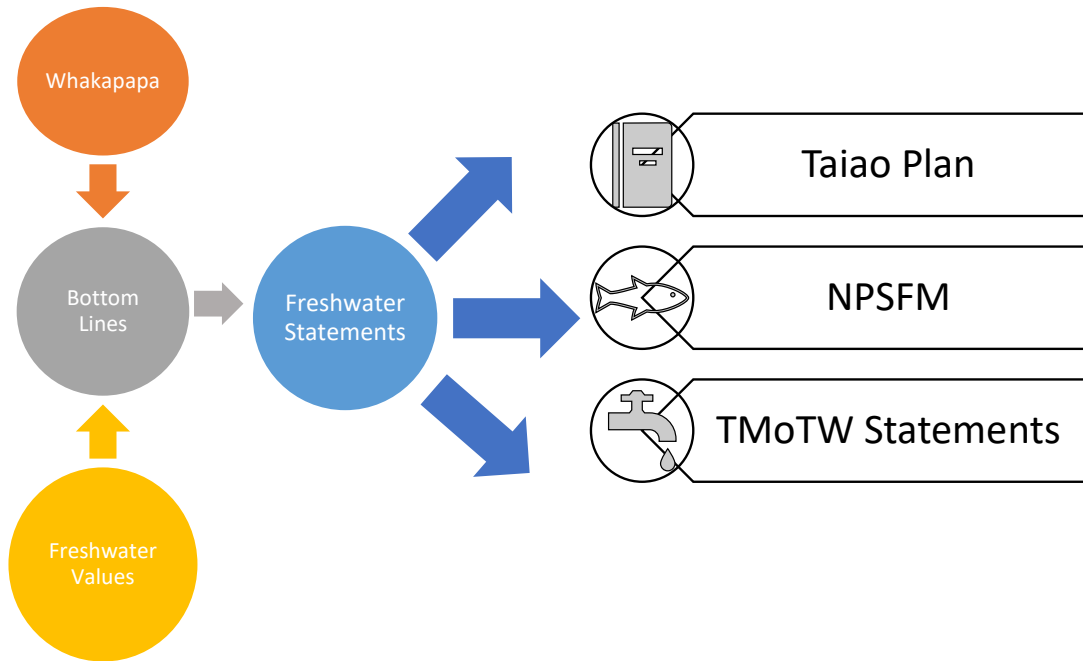
4. Kōrero

The following points are notes and paraphrased quotes of whānau expressing their aspirations, thoughts and challenges around what it means for Tūhourangi to thrive in a modern context. These learnings sit under different themes which have been drawn out and are exhibited below:

FEEDBACK FROM WANANGA
Our Whakapapa to Wai
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We must always acknowledge our Whakapapa connections to each other and to the Taiao. • The best way for engaging our people is by supporting us to be out connecting and learning in the Taiao. Undertaking hīkoi, wānanga, kōrero on our lands and waters. • We need to ensure our histories and the alienation of us from our land is acknowledged. • Whānau wellbeing is key to overall wellbeing by being connected to each other and our taonga. Whānau have roles that should be supported to enhance the health of each other and the Taiao in unison. Deepening the connection to our environment includes monitoring methodology. • Normalise our connection to whenua and wai so we are aware of kai, rongoā and issues in our tupuna rohe. • Acknowledge our toto to the whenua and wai and shift our thinking to being “kaitiaki” not “owners” or “shareholders” of Māori Land. There is strength there, kotahitanga and ensures we are focussed on our generations to come, not through a colonised mindset of ownership/individual and the present. • Wananga creates connections. Being out at place and providing opportunities for all our people, our wider iwi can help bring people home to connect. This can promote the intergenerational healing that needs to happen.
Wai – Access, Indicators and Monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to ensure that our traditional methods of mahi kai are not only enhanced, but maintained. • A management system needs to include a process for how it will ensure that our native fisheries are growing. • We have no barriers to access our Wai except during Rāhui or other times when it is not appropriate, and we are able to undertake our traditional ways of gathering kai and materials. • Incorporating modern technologies such as GIS and ensuring our people are empowered and not dependent on others to utilise these formats and methods is key. GIS is a picture of information. A way of mapping data. This is advantageous for us to create visual depictions that is accessible and digestible. • Our lakes provided much sustenance for us in previous generations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rama tuna ○ Kohi kākahi ○ Collecting watercress ○ Fishing ○ Mahi koura ○ Hī kokopu toeke ○ Ruku kapa ○ Waka kōpapa ○ Whare raupō

Co-Governance and Co-Management of our Wai
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This should be led by our aspirations in the first instance and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhancing our Whakapapa connections to Whenua and Wai ○ Opportunities to learn and grow our understanding of the state of the Taiao ○ Paid mahi to enhance our roles as Kaitiaki for monitoring and restoring the environment back to its natural rhythms ○ Opportunities for our Rangatahi to connect more into our Taiao ○ Tikanga and Kawa-based systems ○ Enhance our relationships with all stakeholders and those who interact with our Taiao • We should be leading/co-leading the design and undertaking of all environmental planning and programmes for our tupuna rohe. • We should be prioritising and replacing adopted names with the our ingoa tuturu (traditional names). • Most effective approaches are from whanau and the ground up. There is a mismatch happening unless we can develop a better relationship between decision-makers and the people with top-down processes • Tuakana, Teina approach should be occurring in a relationship with Councils. • Our Wāhi Tapu should always be prioritised and protected.
Issues and Obstacles
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of capacity therefore time poor, require more time to work through the freshwater values mapping given the large scope and area of our tupuna rohe. ○ Require more time to understand for each hapū of Tūhourangi what Te Mana o Te Wai means to them and what values and activities associated with each of our waterways are to be protected and or enhanced. • Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy is written in a way which acts as a barrier for our people. We need more time and more support to be able to bring everyone on this journey. • Data and Protecting Matauranga <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Data is written in a different language and how do we learn to understand the data? How can this help us to understand what's happening in our Taiao? The complex nature of this right now is a barrier for our people. The people providing the data is in control of whether we can interpret this or not. ○ If we have all of this information out there then how do we protect this information? ○ Specifically for Tūhourangi, we can whakapapa to specific areas and some of this data is specific to our taonga on our whenua and introduced areas. How do we ensure that this information benefits us? ○ The problem is that we have been left out of the picture with Science and Crown so now there is a gap between Māori and our own Data. ○ Worries that Councils and other entities will use our own Data against us. They will utilise our own data as a mechanism to prosecute and manipulate. There is a deep mistrust amongst some towards Crown entities. We need to mend relationships.

5. Key Themes Drawn from Wananga in Alignment to Policies and Plans



6. Key Conclusions

Te Mana o Te Wai

Whanau require more time, resource and capacity to understand the principle application of TMoTW across the various reforms whilst developing their values at place

For Tuhourangi Tribal Authority we expect that all those who are implementing the Regional Plan must give effect to Te Mana o Te Wai. This includes:-

- All employees, policy and decision makers under the Bay of Plenty Regional Council must put Wai first. Outcomes and decisions must weigh up how activities “improve the mauri of wai” first and foremost within the Tūhourangi rohe.
- Enabling Tūhourangi hapū and whānau to determine what Te Mana o Te Wai means to them, and developing policy around this
- Develop mechanisms within the Regional Plan that allow Tūhourangi to implement their own limits and attributes relative to the wellbeing of our Wai as we develop our own monitoring systems.

Co-governance and Co-Management of Our Taiao

- Ensuring that Tūhourangi are well informed and geared to act as decision-makers and Treaty Partners through opportunities to workshop and upskill alongside BOPRC especially under circumstances and developments that affect our tupuna rohe.
- Be open to Tūhourangi taking monitoring rights and contracting into their own hands and working alongside BOPRC to determine what the health of our Wai looks like through our cultural lens as well as through Western Science attributes.

Indicators of Preferred Methods to Interact with Wai

- Alongside the mechanisms which allow us to implement our own limits and attributes, we also would like the methodology of monitoring and maintaining the wellbeing of our Wai and wider ecosystem health developed through mātauranga to be acknowledged as we grow in this space.
- We would specifically like to develop our capability in data management and specifically in GIS to upskill our kaitiaki.

Enhance the Understanding of Mana and Whakapapa

- All of our original names of places should be privileged over colonised names to return the Mana back to our cultural identity.
- Increasing opportunities to wānanga, whakawhanaunga and immerse into the Taiao through funding, sponsored programmes, educational workshops, kai tahi and kaputi.

Issues and Obstacles for Our People

- Allow as much time as possible for Tūhourangi to effectively work as a Treaty Partner alongside BOPRC understanding that there are capacity issues within our current operations.
- Ensuring all data and information involving Tūhourangi is transparent, accessible and digestible so that our people are not left to play catch up.

7. Proposed Next Steps

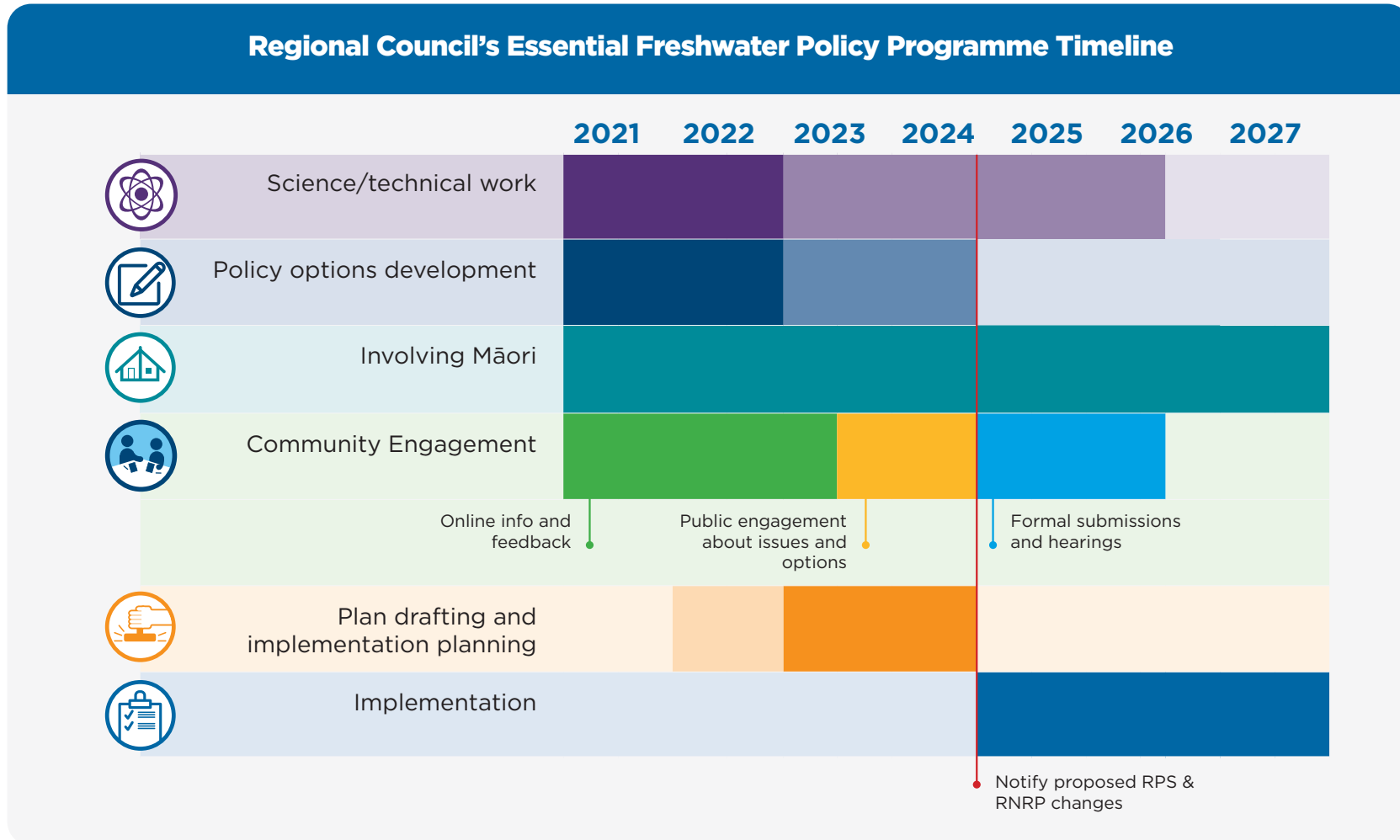
- Facilitate hapū and marae freshwater symposiums to set bottom-lines to provide BOPRC and Three Water Services Entity guidance on how to give effect to Te Mana o Te Wai within the Tūhourangi rohe
- With hapū and marae, develop freshwater values statements for each of our waterways which will help inform the Regional Plan, the NPSFM and Three Waters Te Mana o Te Wai statements
- Develop a freshwater monitoring framework based on Tūhourangi whakapapa and values
- Undertake a capacity and capability needs assessment with Tūhourangi hapū and whānau to understand areas to improve and enable wider participation
- Train hapū in monitoring and data collation methods i.e. GIS mapping, water quality monitoring, scientific data analysis

- Genuine engagement with Tūhourangi-Ngāti Wāhiao is through early as possible contact through email to the Taiao Whakahaere (currently Corey Ruha) otherwise to admin@tuhourangi.iwi.nz and ensuring that the development of a relationship is paramount. We hope this will occur by being given the chance to sit and have a kaputī with those who are involved in any of the mahi so that we are able to provide initial perspectives and cultural advice from the beginning.

Working in Partnership with Bay of Plenty Regional Council

- To provide 101 policy and planning training to hapū via Marae-based wānanga to improve policy understanding and values.
- To co-design freshwater policy to ensure our freshwater statements are given effect to and design monitoring framework specific to Tūhourangi waterways and values.
- Complete an updated version of the Tūhourangi Taiao Plan and resourcing to support this.
- Implement the Tūhourangi Taiao Plan i.e. GIS mapping of sites and electronic mapping.
- Resourcing to support the hiring of a part-time Pou Taiao Tiaki

In conclusion, we require assistance from BOPRC in a variety of ways to enhance our capacity and capability as kaitiaki of Tūhourangi. The development and empowerment of our people will ultimately assist BOPRC in its own capability and capacity shortfalls. This may be through human resourcing, expertise available at BOPRC, funding and developing a thriving relationship. A relationship between Tūhourangi whānui and BOPRC; from this we can also enhance the connection of Tūhourangi whānui to our Taiao. Nā reira, tēnei te mihi ki a tātou katoa. Kia kaha rā tātou.



Notes: Dark coloured blocks show when the bulk of work occurs. Light coloured blocks show activity continuing.
 RPS = Regional Policy Statement & RNRP = Regional Natural Resources Plan