

Meeting: Ōhiwa Harbour Implementation Forum Workshop

Meeting Date: 11 February 2021

Presentations and Tabled Documents

Agenda Item 1 Implementing the NPSFM

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**Tabled Document 1 - Te Honongo - Regional Māori Engagement
Plan for implementing the NPSFM** **3**

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Te Hononga

‘The Confluence’



TE HONONGA:
REGIONAL MĀORI ENGAGEMENT PLAN
FOR IMPLEMENTING
THE NPSFM (2020)



Item 1, Tabled Document 2

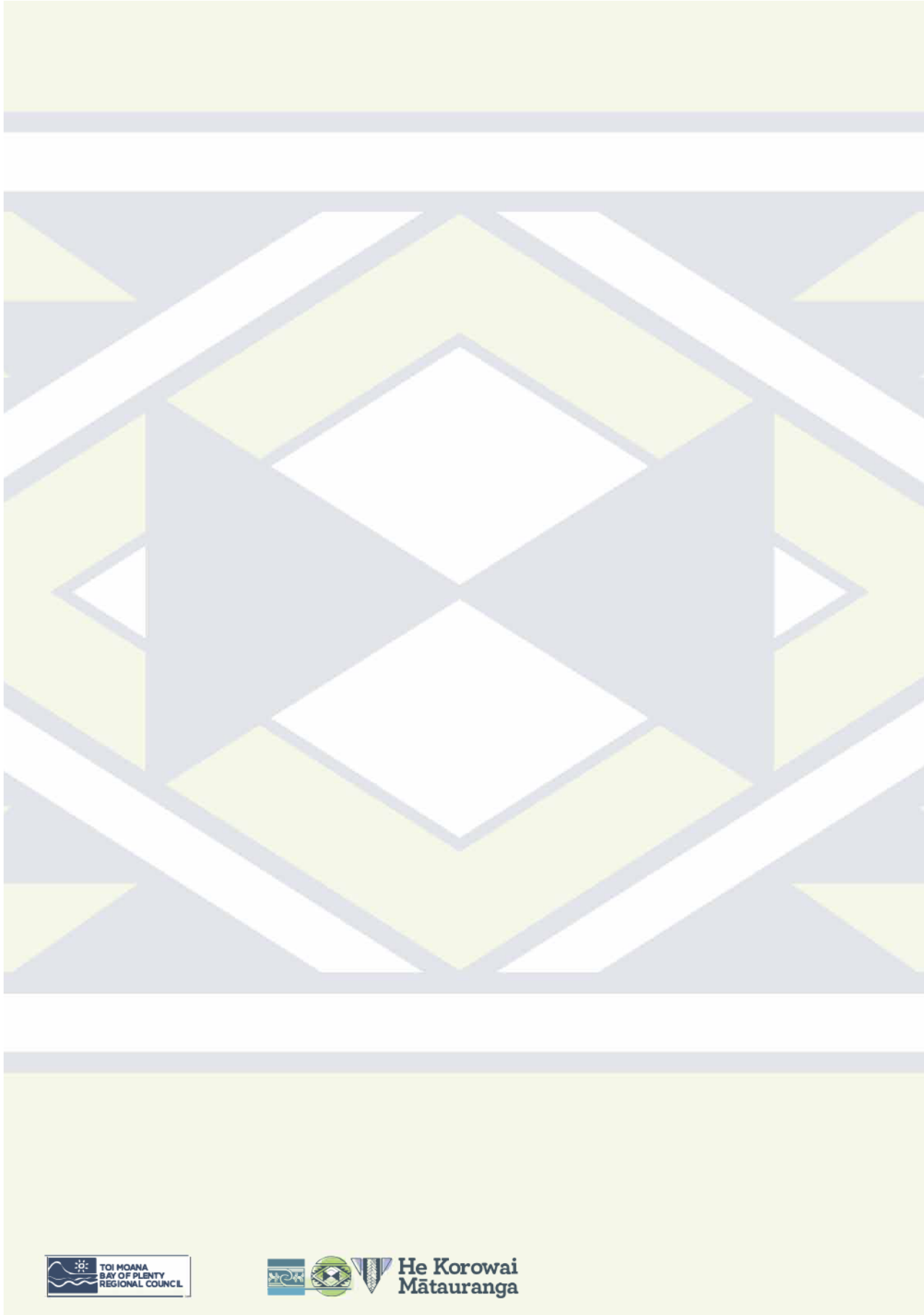


He Korowai
Mātauranga

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Item 1, Tabled Document 2



Executive summary

Toi Moana Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC/Council) is implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) in stages (addressing a few water management areas at a time), and has initiated rolling review of the Regional Natural Resources Plan (Land and Water) (RNRP). The current programme is to deliver several plan changes, completing by the end of 2030.

Government intends to gazette an amended National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM 2020) before elections, which will include new requirements, and an implementation deadline for the whole region of December 2024. It includes stronger directions to Council to involve iwi and hapū, and to better integrate Māori knowledge and practices (Mātauranga Māori) into regional planning for freshwater.

In response, Council will need to revisit the *NPSFM Implementation and RNRP Review* work programme to achieve effective and efficient delivery within the timeframe. It is likely to deliver one plan change for the whole region to achieve this. Council is reconsidering its approach to iwi engagement in light of these upcoming changes and also of *He Korowai Mātauranga*, Council's organisation-wide Māori Relationship and Engagement Strategy for building kaupapa Māori capability and developing enhanced relationships with tangata whenua. Given the region has 37 iwi and 260 hapū, engagement will need to be focussed and recognise the four well beings – environmental, social, cultural, and economic, in accordance with the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and the Government's Living Standards Framework).

Purpose – Why *Te Hononga* was prepared

Te Hononga: the Regional Māori Engagement Plan for Implementing the NPSFM 2020 (Te Hononga) is the Māori relationships and engagement plan for the NPSFM and RNRP work programme. It is an action under *He Korowai Mātauranga* focussed on building relationships with Māori and provides a pathway to support the implementation of the NPSFM 2020.

Te Hononga has been informed by many recent engagements and reviews relating to tangata whenua values and interests in freshwater management.

Objectives – What needs to be delivered?

The objective of this plan and the wider project is to enable Māori to actively participate in the NPSFM implementation process and RNRP Review Programme.

The fundamental principles of the *Te Hononga* are:

- Understanding the iwi context.
- Introducing a focussed partnership discussion, shifting away from "involvement".
- Recognising the relationship that tangata whenua have with freshwater bodies.
- Recognising iwi expectations and working within the guidelines set by the NPSFM and the statutory framework under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).
- Working together to fashion a win-win engagement approach.
- Establishing protocols for the use of Mātauranga Māori.

- Reviewing and understanding what iwi have already told us and ensuring this information and any new information received is stored in a way that is easily searchable, accessible and annotated with conditions of use.

It is likely that iwi and hapū will have an interest in many RNRP topics, and also in the planning provisions which will be developed for Water Management Areas (e.g., for water quality and quantity). In addition, there are several policies in the NPSFM (current and new draft versions) specifically relating to Māori values and interests, which require the involvement of iwi and hapū.

The latter will include the following, to be confirmed once the NPSFM 2020 is gazetted:

- **Setting freshwater objectives based on values**
 - a) Gain an understanding of the nature and location of cultural uses and values. Where we can identify where uses are relative to takes and discharges different management scenarios can be tested to see how they affect these values.
- **Setting measurable water quality objectives and limits, and manage according to national attributes**
 - a) Gain an understanding of how contaminant levels, or other related freshwater characteristics impact on cultural values.
 - b) Investigate special/cultural nutrient allocation and whether/how policy options (and rules) affect or could disadvantage tangata whenua.
- **Setting water quantity limits**
 - a) Investigate how water flows in rivers and streams (and potentially water levels in aquifers) are linked to cultural concerns.
 - b) Consider alternatives for water allocation, particularly for Māori land. This is dependent on potential Government direction on water allocation.
- **Mātauranga Māori monitoring**
 - a) Identify Mātauranga Māori indicators and monitoring options. The NPSFM requires Council to incorporate mātauranga into the monitoring program.

Overview of the Engagement Approach – *How we may engage and deliver*

Te Hononga recognises that iwi and hapū across the region have different interests, different levels of readiness, and varying ranges of capacity and capability to participate in planning processes. In response, a flexible approach is proposed, in which various different options for involvement are made available, individually or in combination (as listed below).

Confirmation of engagement options will be clarified following discussions with iwi, and in consideration of iwi preferences, total budgets (indicatively \$500,000), staff resourcing, and timeframes. This work will have dedicated reprioritised staff resourcing to progress discussion, establish engagement methods, and progress work. This will be funded through the reprioritisation of existing budgets.

Covid 19 and the social and economic impacts of constraints under the current and recent alert levels will impact on the readiness and capacity of both Council and iwi. Current restrictions may also influence the protocols and tikanga that iwi and hapū usually apply to

engagement, particularly engaging and interacting with iwi leaders and kaumātua/kuia. Council is cognisant of these potential impacts and will apply the necessary flexibility, agility and resources to support meaningful and safe engagement utilising technology and other innovative methods. In summary, the proposed engagement options for discussion with iwi are:



Kaitiaki Reference Groups (specialist practitioners)

These include practitioners and iwi technical groups or individuals who can provide advice on the application of Mātauranga Māori and offer solutions on how it may be applied in the planning and policy framework. These groups would offer independent advice providing the opportunity for tangata whenua to produce work based on Te Ao Māori. Advice would be subsequently considered through the policy, planning and regulatory framework.



Taiao Hubs

These groups have a membership of staff and tangata whenua that could be deployed at a regional or sub-regional level. Similar to the Kaitiaki Reference Groups, in this case staff work with tangata whenua. The outcome is recognition of kaupapa Māori incorporated in the planning and policy framework through a partnership approach. This may offer a solution in terms of having a team appropriately resourced to drive engagement, policy development and constitute a fair representation of tangata whenua values and interests.



Collectives

There are iwi who have close associations with issues that may choose to collaborate as a collective. Examples of this include: Rangitāiki (Ngāti Awa, Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Whare); Group 1 PC9 appellants; Ngāti Rangiwehi, Te Rangiteaore and Tapuika; Te Pūmāutanga (Te Arawa); CNI and Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Pūkenga. Collectives offer the opportunity to identify common issues and solutions and have the potential to resolve overlapping interests early on.



Sub-Regional Hui

Sub-regional hui provide the opportunity to raise the awareness of the NPSFM work on a larger scale. Not as effective as some of the other options but can be inclusive of a broader range of interests. Hui also provide a "litmus" test to ascertain the understanding of the NPSFM and consistency of views amongst the wider population of tangata whenua.



Options proposed by tangata whenua

The majority of tangata whenua groups may expect face to face meetings with Council staff. The practicalities of achieving this are constrained by the proposed notification timeframe and size of the work program. However, the opportunity must be given to tangata whenua to express preferred alternative options for engagement. Achieving an approach for engagement may take longer, but is likely to be highly successful if parties can agree on common goals. This option rests on the way in which tangata whenua view "partnership" that includes having direct access to decision making. In many respects this approach, as all of the others is not limited to the NPSFM but could potentially be the standard by which all future engagement with Māori is designed.



Consultants

Consultants, working on behalf of iwi, or for Council, can be an effective and efficient way of undertaking a large amount of work. They can take pressure off iwi representatives, and staff resources that may be needed for other work. The use and success of this approach is dependent on clearly drafted project briefs that have explicit milestones and timeframes, and must be prudently managed.



Co-governance and Komiti Māori

Komiti Māori has large regional networks and long held associations with tangata whenua. Tasked with providing direction on the engagement approach, this committee provides an additional strategic lens at both local and regional levels. Te Maru o Kaituna (TMoK), the Rangitāiki River Forum (RRF), and the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group are statutory entities established via Treaty settlement legislation. Staff will need to work with these groups to identify the most appropriate approach to engage, particularly for TMoK and the RRF which have river documents.

Two key phases are proposed:

Phase 1 (Now-Dec 2020): informal hui to establish engagement preferences and set up the project;

Phase 2 (2021-2023): Confirm and establish engagement options and deliver kaupapa Māori work.

Importantly, discussions with iwi need to progress immediately. *Te Hononga* sets out key considerations and recommended actions for these discussions in different parts of the region.

Part 1: Introduction

1.1 National Policy Direction for Freshwater

Currently Toi Moana Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) is implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) in stages across the region that involve several plan changes, to be completed by December 2030. A rolling review of the former Regional Natural Resources Plan (Land and Water) (RNRP) is also underway alongside NPSFM plan changes.

The Government is in the process of amending the RMA and NPSFM, as well as introducing freshwater regulations, before the national elections in September. The NPSFM 2020 will include additional requirements that Council will be required to implement across the whole region by December 2024. The NPSFM amendments also strengthen direction to Council to involve iwi and hapū, and to better integrate Mātauranga Māori in regional planning for freshwater. Council will need to reset the *NPSFM Implementation and RNRP Review work programme* in response to these changes, to support effective and efficient delivery within the statutory timeframe.

In light of this, Council should reconsider its approach to iwi engagement, framed within collaboration or partnerships. The tight timeframe is likely to require Council shifting to NPSFM implementation for the whole region via one plan change.

Given the region has 37 iwi and 260 hapū, 1800 land trusts and 224 marae, engagement will need to be focussed and require early conversations with tangata whenua. Early discussions will support building relationships and familiarity with the amendments to the NPSFM. This is central to the success of Te Hononga.

1.2 Purpose – Why Te Hononga was prepared

The purpose of *Te Hononga* is to utilise *He Korowai Mātauranga* and technical information we have to support the implementation of the NPSFM 2020, particularly those policies relating to Kaupapa Māori, through a tailored engagement approach with Māori.

Te Hononga recognises the importance of building relationships to enable policy development that reflects the interests of Māori and the objectives of the NPSFM 2020. It also recognises that we are now moving into a new and challenging era for both Council and Māori. It proposes innovative engagement approaches that recognise the importance of working with Māori in a collaborative and mutually beneficial way.

Te Hononga is built upon the fundamental principles of *He Korowai Mātauranga*¹ which set the direction for engagement on the freshwater package, particularly for the NPSFM. Tangata whenua will have a critical role in how Mātauranga Māori is recognised and incorporated into policy.

¹ See *He Korowai Mātauranga* for specific details.

To date Council has undertaken approximately 128 hui and engagements with 22 iwi and hapū and five co-governance/iwi collective bodies through the Bay of Plenty. In addition, Council has reviewed approximately 28 iwi/hapū management plans and over 100 submissions on co-governance arrangements to identify the key issues, aspirations, themes and best practice relating to tangata whenua values and interests in the management of fresh water. *Te Hononga* has been informed by these engagements and reviews in progressing the way both Māori and Council work together.

Meaning of Te Hononga

Te Hononga is a metaphor denoting a confluence of tributaries coming together, in a similar fashion where tangata whenua and Council come together culminating in a 'mingling' of opinion that eventually forms and feeds into a shared approach.

1.3 He Korowai Mātauranga



He Korowai Mātauranga is the overarching framework for building kaupapa Māori capability to engage in consultation within Council and developing enhanced relationships with tangata whenua. Underpinning *He Korowai Mātauranga* is the concept of partnership, recognising the strengths, values and interests held by parties, whilst acknowledging that working towards a common goal is the primary objective. There are three strands, or "Muka" which delineate the categories of work specified through an implementation plan. *Te Hononga* is primarily a workstream under Muka 2: Tūtukihia ngā Whakaaro/Bridging the Gap (see images below). It is a flexible and adaptable plan that can be tailored to suit local conditions.



Part 2: Objectives - *What we seek to achieve*

2.1 NPSFM Implementation and RNRP Review Work Programme

Based on the recent announcement and confirmation by the Minister for the Environment of a revised national policy, the *NPSFM 2020 Implementation and RNRP Review* work programme is being developed, with the following *draft* overarching programme objectives².

- 1 A Regional Policy Statement change is notified by 31 December 2023 and made operative by 31 December 2025, which gives effect to relevant NPSFM 2020 policies.
- 2 A RNRP change is notified by 31 December 2024 and made operative by 31 December 2026, which fully implements the NPSFM 2020, National Planning Standards, and RNRP 10 yearly review (s. 79, RMA).
- 3 The RNRP is fit for purpose, that is, it effectively promotes sustainable management of land and freshwater, and Government's objectives of halting degradation and starting to turn around past degradation of freshwater bodies across Bay of Plenty region.
- 4 Council delivers duties set by the RMA, LGA, NPSFM, the National Environmental Standard for Freshwater (2020), and National Planning Standards professionally and competently.
- 5 Māori are involved in the process through partnership options developed under the direction of *Te Hononga* within the statutory framework for consultation under the RMA, and consider how Mātauranga Māori is integrated in to plan changes and freshwater management.
- 6 Community and stakeholders have genuine opportunity to provide input on options and plan provisions, and Council transparently demonstrates how input is considered and decided upon.
- 7 The work programme follows and delivers good plan making practice and satisfies RMA statutory requirements for consultation.
- 8 The evidence base supporting the plan is fit for purpose and quality of technical work is assured.

The programme includes a particular focus on Kaupapa Māori aligned with objective 5, guided by *He Korowai Mātauranga*.

² These objectives are yet to be approved by the Strategy and Policy Committee.

2.2 Principles

Central to the success of the Kaupapa Māori part of the work programme, is building relationships and consideration of partnership options through early informal discussions. An engagement/relationship process will incorporate the following principles:

- Understanding the iwi context in terms of other commitments.
- Introducing a focussed partnership discussion, shifting away from “involvement”.
- Recognising the relationship that tangata whenua have with freshwater bodies.
- Recognising iwi expectations and working within the guidelines set by the NPSFM and the statutory framework for consultation under the RMA.
- Working together to fashion a win-win engagement approach.
- Establishing protocols for the use of Mātauranga Māori.
- Reviewing and understanding iwi interest and concerns, including those which have already told us and ensuring this information and any new information received is stored in a way that is easily searchable, accessible and annotated with conditions of use.
- Acknowledging and responding to concerns raised.

Using these principles as sign posts to give direction on how engagement approaches are fashioned, will enable a more collaborative approach to engagement. Ultimately, the timeframe for notification will temper the extent to which relationships are developed. *Te Hononga* should not be considered a panacea in building relationships, rather it signals the beginning of a new journey for how Council will work with Māori for all future activities.

2.3 Kaupapa Māori

Appendix 1 summarises the draft NPSFM policies and objectives that iwi/hapū will need or want to be involved in implementing. This will be revisited when NPSFM 2020 is gazetted.

The content of work that Council will need to deliver with iwi and hapū will be developed around these policies and objectives, and any amendments to the RMA. However, a draft outline of the type of work that will need to be completed is below.

- **Developing appropriate “frameworks”**
 - a) Begin investigation into local interpretation of Te Mana o Te Wai (“the mana of the water”, refers to the fundamental value of water and the importance of prioritising the health and wellbeing of water before providing for human needs and wants). Early work on this is critical, given the importance Māori have placed on this aspect of the NPSFM.
 - b) Review Group 1 PC9 appellants concerns and identify how best to respond in the RMRP.

- c) Review the Kaitiakitanga section of the RNRP in light of NPSFM policy direction.

- **Setting freshwater objectives based on values**

- a) Gain an understanding of the nature and location of cultural uses and values. Where we can identify uses that are relative to takes and discharges different management scenarios can be tested to see how they affect these values. This is contingent upon establishing clear Mātauranga Māori information protocols with iwi and hapū, and identifying methods that yield information that is relevant to Māori and Council.

- **Setting measurable water quality objectives and limits, and manage according to national attributes**

- a) Gain an understanding of how contaminant levels, or other related freshwater characteristics impact on cultural values.
- b) Investigate special/cultural nutrient allocation and whether/how policy options (and rules) affect or could disadvantage tangata whenua.

- **Setting water quantity limits**

- a) Recognise cultural uses and values and consider how these could be recognised or otherwise provided for through the policy process.
- b) Investigate ways of linking water flows in rivers and streams (and potentially water levels in aquifers) to cultural attributes. There are several methodologies that could potentially be considered.
- c) Consider alternatives for water allocation, particularly for Māori land. This is dependent on where the Government lands on water allocation.

- **Mātauranga Māori monitoring**

- a) The NPSFM requires Council to incorporate mātauranga into the monitoring program. Identify Mātauranga Māori indicators and monitoring options.

Outputs

Implementation of the NPSFM via a plan change requires a strong evidence base. Technical reports, referenced within planning reports and summaries for consultation, are the usual/appropriate way to provide for this. Based on the tasks set out above, outputs like the following are likely to be needed:

- 1 A **map** of values obtained from Waitangi Tribunal settlement documents and IMPs, and collating any other immediately available value data. Early circulation of this work to tangata whenua/iwi would be advantageous to the policy development process and would allow them to consider alternatives/options to provide advice.
- 2 A **report and the associated maps** linking water quality to cultural values. Where possible the report should have a strong link to the maps to connect cultural information with other data (flows, modelled quality etc.). As appropriate, mapped data can be used for a range of different purposes (i.e. directly in consents, for Iwi Management Plans, by industry feasibility assessments).

- 3 A **report** linking river, lake (and possibly groundwater and wetland) flows and levels to cultural values.
- 4 A **research paper/think piece** on cultural nutrient and water allocation options.
- 5 **Updated IMPs** can assist in framing up the data and analysis done.
- 6 A **Mātauranga report** indicating how tangata whenua prefer to assess the state of their waterways. This is dependent upon the level of support Māori may or may not need to prepare information, and whether the appropriate usage protocols are in place.
- 7 A **report** providing direction on the following:
 - (a) Gaps that must be addressed to apply Te Mana o Te Wai approaches in the region.
 - (b) Required changes to the kaitiakitanga section of the RNRP with recommendations for how to achieve alignment with the RPS and planning standards.
- 8 Local Iwi/Rūnanga based **report(s)** or **survey(s)** that identifies any critical gaps in the BOPRC high level “Tangata whenua values and interests” report for consideration during policy development.
- 9 A **report** that provides a roadmap for greater tangata whenua involvement in future freshwater management. This should be preceded by options development, analysis.
- 10 **Protocols** to protect Iwi and ensure the safety, integrity and interpretation of Mātauranga Māori and other sensitive information generated during this work.

Part 3: Engagement Approach – *how we will engage and deliver*

This plan has been designed to meet the notification deadline of 2024. Consideration must be given to the practicalities of how to engage whilst still achieving a high level of involvement of tangata whenua under the NPSFM 2020.

3.1 Engagement Options

Te Hononga establishes an agile and flexible engagement framework for Council and Māori to work in partnership in the delivery of the work programme to implement NPSFM 2020. This is underpinned by Councils commitment to take a broad, inclusive approach when identifying affected parties, being transparent in the exchange of relevant information in an easily digestible form and providing a reasonable opportunity for parties to share their views.

Council sees this commitment as being central to providing for a successful plan change as far as tangata whenua are concerned. Individual plan changes will not fulfil the obligations imposed on Council by the amended NPSFM and the timeframe that is proposed. Councils response must consider how best to target Māori engagement whilst at the same time foster the development of tangata whenua capacity to respond and engage with Council.

A survey was conducted in late 2018 to ascertain what tangata whenua (including Māori organisations) considered to be essential for meaningful engagement and how the process could be improved. In large part, this was driven by the freshwater programme and the engagement that had been undertaken in PC12:

- 1 In what ways could Regional Council involve tangata whenua/iwi in the management of freshwater?
- 2 What information do you think would enhance and inform the way freshwater is managed into the future?
- 3 How could Regional Council provide opportunities for practitioners or kaitiaki to participate in freshwater [management]?

There were 52 responses to the survey which generally covered:

- The opportunity to say how they would like to be involved in freshwater management.
- Establishing viable partnerships with Council.
- Educating tangata whenua about the NPSFM.
- Establishing advisory groups.
- Having direct input into decision making.
- Regular updates on policy concerning freshwater.
- Use of Māori consultants.
- Recognition of Kaitiaki rights and interests.

- Collaborating and exploring the waterways together.
- Face to face conversations.
- Understanding Mātauranga Māori and incorporating it into the planning process.

In considering responses received from the survey, Council identified collaboration, partnerships, recognition of interests and meaningful engagement as key themes arising. These themes are consistent with submissions and appeals made by tangata whenua generally on RMA plan changes, submissions on consents, and through the Long Term Plan (LTP) process.

While tangata whenua will have a view on what collaboration and partnership looks like, Council will be guided by the consultation requirements in the RMA and RPS. The approaches for engagement in *Te Hononga* recognise that enhanced involvement by tangata whenua is central to the success of achieving a draft regional plan ready for notification, and is the first step towards achieving the broader goal of how Council engages with iwi on all of its activities.

A summary of options follow and are **subject to change following discussions with iwi and hapū**.

These options or approaches for engagement **may be used in combination** or as the **primary method**. *The common purpose is to support co-design of policy. They are not ranked in any particular order* and recognise that localised conditions would need to be factored in.



Kaitiaki Reference Groups (specialist practitioners)

These include practitioners and iwi technical groups or individuals who can provide advice on the application of Mātauranga Māori and offer solutions on how it may be applied in the planning and policy framework. These groups would offer independent advice providing the opportunity for tangata whenua to produce work solely based on Te Ao Māori. Advice would be subsequently considered through the policy, planning and regulatory framework. Iwi/hapū nominate and mandate practitioners – these could be formed at a sub-regional level (three Māori constituencies) and supported by a staff member. The principle challenge with this type of arrangement is nomination (process) for kaitiaki.



Taiao Hubs

These groups have a membership of staff (with Te Ao Māori and RMA expertise) and tangata whenua that could be deployed at a sub-regional level. Similar to the Kaitiaki Reference Groups, in this case staff work with tangata whenua, enabling immediate feedback and information sharing, with direct input to policy work. The outcome is recognition of kaupapa Māori incorporated in the planning and policy framework through a partnership approach. A version of this approach could be designed at either a sub-regional or regional level and may offer a solution in terms of having an entity appropriately resourced to drive engagement, policy development and constitute a fair representation of tangata whenua values and interests.



Collectives

There are iwi who have close associations with issues that may choose to collaborate as a collective. Examples of this include: Rangitāiki (Ngāti Awa, Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Whare); Group 1 PC9 appellants; Ngāti Rangiwewehi, Te Rangiteaorere and Tapuika; Te Pumautanga (Te Arawa); CNI and Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Pūkenga; iwi on Te Maru o Kaituna. Collectives offer the opportunity to identify common issues and solutions and have the potential to resolve overlapping interests early on. They may take time to establish.



Sub-Regional Hui

Sub-regional hui provide the opportunity to raise the awareness of the NPSFM work on a larger scale. Not as effective as some of the other options but can be inclusive of a broader range of interests. Hui also provide a "litmus" test to ascertain the understanding of the NPSFM and consistency of views amongst the wider population of tangata whenua.



Options proposed by tangata whenua

The majority of tangata whenua groups will expect face to face meetings with Council staff. The practicalities of achieving this are constrained by the proposed notification timeframe and size of the work program. However, the opportunity must be given to tangata whenua to express alternative options for engagement. Achieving an approach for engagement may take longer, but is likely to be highly successful if parties can agree on common goals. This option rests on the way in which tangata whenua view "partnership" where they have direct access to decision making. In many respects this approach is not limited to the NPSFM but could potentially be the model for all engagement with tangata whenua in the future.



Consultants/contracted services

Consultants, working on behalf of iwi, or for Council, can be an effective and efficient way of undertaking a large amount of work. They can take pressure off iwi representatives, and staff resources that may be needed for other work. The use and success of this approach is dependent on clearly drafted project briefs that have explicit milestones and timeframes, and must be prudently managed. Consultants may also prove useful in supporting Māori groups that may not have the resources to engage effectively or to be able to represent their interests within the policy development process. It is important that Council builds its relationships with tangata whenua, having a presence, and developing an understanding of the key issues and challenges of the region.



Co-governance and Komiti Māori

Komiti Māori has large regional networks and long held associations with tangata whenua. Tasked with providing direction on the engagement approach, this committee provides an additional strategic lens at both local and regional levels. Te Maru o Kaituna (TMOk), the Rangitāiki River Forum (RRF), and the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group are statutory entities established via Treaty Settlement legislation. Staff will need to work with these groups to identify the most appropriate approach to engage, particularly for TMOk and the RRF which have river documents.

Moving towards a more targeted or tailored engagement process has its advantages and disadvantages:

Opportunities

The benefits directly relate to the availability of staff and other resources as well as a reliance on the structure of the project. By identifying what the needs of iwi, groups of iwi are, the appropriate option/s can be applied and ascertain how best to deploy resources. For example, those iwi that are more familiar with the iterations of the NPSFM could receive focussed engagement through the use of consultants, Taiao Hubs (similar to what is proposed to address the Wai Māori Kaupapa), or expert panels.

The fundamental benefit of providing a range of options is that it enables strategic deployment of resources. Engagement can be specifically tailored to suit local conditions and address the proposed provisions and requirements with respect to tangata whenua under the NPSFM.

Risks and Mitigations

Tangata whenua capacity and capability determines the success of any Māori engagement approach. Key to minimising the effects of this is provision of support, strong relationships, a smart project management structure, building partnerships, and ensuring that engagement is aligned across all portfolios of the project.

Early informal pre-gazetted discussions will assist with more detailed analysis of how best to maximise resources and provide the opportunity for tangata whenua to become familiar with the work we need to deliver under the NPSFM.

Other risks include:

- Weak relationships, or relationships that have yet to be established.
- Lack of availability/capacity of experienced staff, although BOPRC is better resourced than many other regional Councils in this respect.
- Availability of consultants.
- Readiness of tangata whenua groups.
- Other priorities for tangata whenua (Treaty settlements etc.).
- Tight timeframes.

All of these risks can be managed, but it will require an efficient project management process. Given the scale of engagement, a skilled Kaupapa Māori Team will be assigned and supported by staff from other parts of Council as needed.

3.2 Implementation

This work will have dedicated staff resourcing to progress discussions, establish engagement methods, and progress work. While cost estimates are indicative, it is expected that iwi engagement costs up to \$500,000 can be accommodated within the current budgets for 2020/2021. This would be achieved by reallocating staff and resources to this priority area. Noting some costs would not progress in 2020/2021

under the new programme, such as hearing and legal costs, expert fees, modelling costs, and community group costs (given a different approach will be needed), as outlined below. This will be confirmed after working up the NPSFM Implementation and RNRP Review programme as a whole. The longer term budget may need to be revised for the upcoming LTP process.

Engagement Option	Indicative cost per year	Source of funds 2020/2021
Regional Hui	\$4000	Redistribution of budget from : - Existing budgets - Legal advice, hearings commissioners and expert fees. - Catchment modelling expenses. - Community group engagement fees and associated costs (venue hire and catering).
Kaitiaki Reference Groups x 3 (sub-regional)	\$36,000	
Kaitiaki field work	\$45,000	
Collective (multiple iwi)	\$12,000	
Taiao Hubs (mixture of staff, tangata whenua practitioners and technical experts)	\$36,000	
Consultants for sub-regional work ³	\$363,000	
TOTAL/YEAR	\$496,000⁴	\$496,000

There are two key phases spanning three and a half years (depending upon when this plan is actioned): **Phase 1:** early identification of affected parties, informal hui to establish preferred engagement options and set up project plans (2020); **Phase 2:** Confirmation engagement options to be applied and delivery of information (2021-2023).

³ Consultant/contractor costs depend on the scope of work. Costs in this scenario are at the higher end of the range.

⁴ Staff costs have not been included.

Overview of timeframes

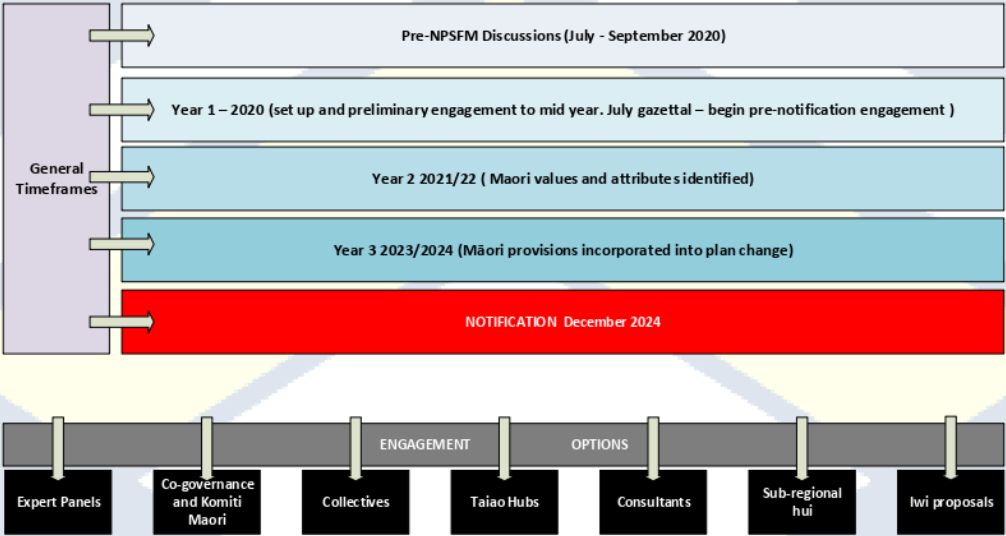


Table 1 below outlines the actions required to deliver phase 1 and 2. Table 2 provides information about iwi in sub-regions to inform engagement approaches on the new freshwater package. **The actions proposed to support and deliver the options can be found in the appendices.**

Item 1, Tabled Document 2

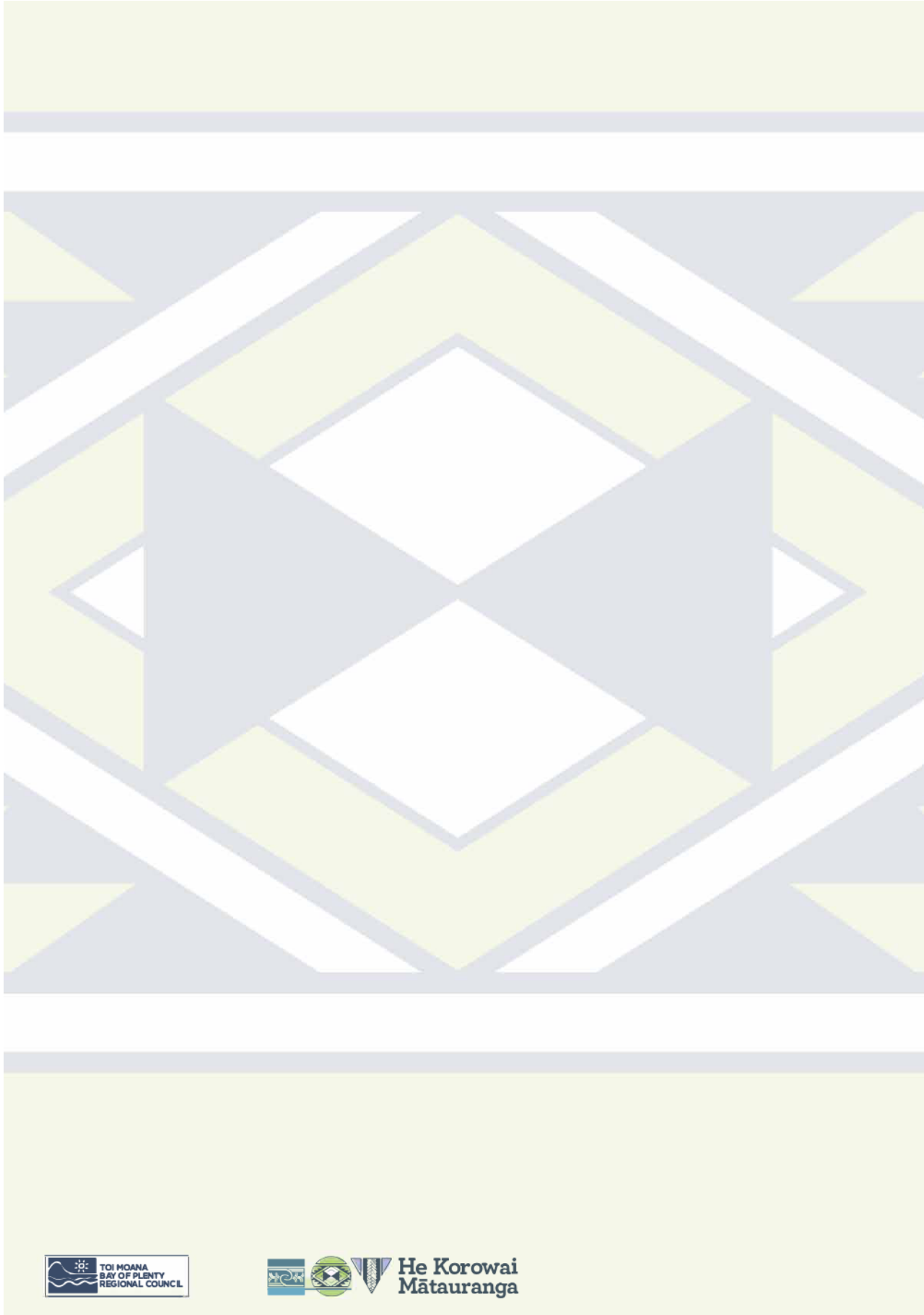


Table 1: Actions to progress phases 1 and 2

Phase	Commentary	Actions/Process
Phase 1 - Informal hui (pre-cursor to engagement) March–December 2020	<p>Progressing development of this approach is contingent upon gazetting of the final version of the NPSFM. Council and Māori will also have to agree to the options presented here and will seek changes or further clarification on their viability. Understanding of iwi/tangata whenua expectations will be important when considering an approach that recognises their interests, but which also meets Council's obligation to notify a plan by December 2024. Keeping abreast of MFE implementation approaches will also inform the engagement approach.</p> <p>Council has a wealth of information to inform the engagement approaches presented in this plan. That information is essential to preparing staff for discussions and to ensure that matters raised by Māori in the past have been carefully considered in this new approach.</p> <p>Collaboration and partnership opportunities: The NPSFM requires Council to work with tangata whenua to (among other things) identify their interests and values (particularly for those iwi that have not previously been engaged) as well as develop the appropriate attributes and limits for the compulsory Māori values (either option).</p> <p>Seeking tangata whenua advice and input into how this may work is essential. Collaborative approaches should be flexible enough to accommodate tangata whenua capacity and capability. Iwi or iwi groups should be mandated by the appropriate body/bodies and reasonably equipped to undertake a large amount of work.</p> <p>Council must also be in a position to respond quickly to advice received from such groups.</p> <p>Communicating new NPSFM requirements and work programme: This is to ensure that tangata whenua are aware of new Government policy and that Council confirms early on who the principal contacts for subsequent discussions are. Eastern Bay of Plenty (Kōhī) requires ground up relationship building given the focus for recent engagement has been central (Ōkurei) and western (Mauao) Bay of Plenty. The latter sub-regions require general updates on where Government policy is heading and early discussions may need to focus only on delivery (how to undertake engagement).</p>	<p>Pre-implementation discussions (Sub-regional hui or individual iwi hui)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Check Accela contacts and update where required. Contact tangata whenua reps and arrange hui (offer a number of dates). – Appoint primary Council staff contact/s to facilitate ongoing communication. – Prepare outline of key changes to Government policy including new freshwater regulations (high level). – Undertake general review of information gathered by Council (IMPs, previous consultation, etc.). – Arrange iwi meetings and sub-regional iwi hui - initiate open discussion on freshwater issues and raise potential options for engagement/collaboration. – Providing clear and reasonable deadlines/timeframes which feedback must be provided by. – Note timeframes and seek tangata whenua feedback on how to proceed. This would include how they would like to participate in engagement options and policy preparation process. – Responding to feedback received. – Report to Komiti Māori on preferred options. Record and provide feedback to tangata whenua. – Depending on the options for engagement presented in this plan or those proposed by tangata whenua, start to establish structures, appointments and agreements to progress options.
Year 1 (mid) to Year 3 Phase 2: Preparation and setup of engagement options, protocols for Mātauranga, reports to LT and Council	<p>What must be addressed under Phase 2 (2021/2022):</p> <p>Specify deliverables</p> <p>Clearly express scope and deliverables once the NPSFM 2020 is gazetted and any national direction on implementation.</p> <p>This is the intensive process of establishing partnership mechanisms, programming work, and confirming funding to support implementation.</p> <p>Preparation of Mātauranga Māori protocols</p> <p>Essential to the success of engagement is the arrangement of protocols with tangata whenua. As owners of the knowledge, they will expect that the use of it is protected and sanctioned by the relevant iwi/hapū/whānau/trust. By virtue of this requirement, Council must collaborate with tangata whenua (going beyond the IAP2 definition of "involve") to achieve a mutually beneficial outcome.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lead the setup of options. – Maintain a register of contacts. – Prepare Mātauranga Māori protocols. – Identify any additional funding options, including external sources. – Initiate and manage the 'set up' process. <p>More actions for each option are listed in Appendix 2.</p>

	<p>Set up the selected Engagement Options</p> <p>This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Maintain the relationship established under phase 1 and early establishment of groups on the advice of tangata whenua.– Establishing the structures, appointments and agreements needed to implement the options.– Providing/agreeing a clear scope of the work required and direction setting as per the NPSFM.– Confirm and/or seek funding to support options.– Support of tangata whenua capability building.– Establish reliable processes to ensure mandated representation is achieved.– Establish lines of communication, reporting, frequency of meetings etc.– Establish briefs and contracts.– Skill, expertise and experience on the part of the practitioner.	
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Table 2: Outline of sub-regional considerations that may inform engagement approaches with iwi

	Commentary	Actions/Process
Regional characteristics and approach	<p>Having an understanding of the local nuances of the region is essential. These are summarised below, however, they do not represent all of the issues dealt with by Māori. The descriptions are a guide only and will change depending on local circumstances.</p> <p>Some Rangitāiki and the Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui tangata whenua have had early discussions about NPSFM implementation. In some respects as well, Ōkurei iwi that have overlapping interests in Kaituna catchment (Ngāti Whakaue, Ngāti Rangiwewehi, Tapuika, and Ngāti Pikiao) are across the policy provisions under the current NPSFM.</p> <p>Those iwi who were PC9 appellants have a comprehensive understanding of the water quantity propositions presented under PC9. This group, which includes some of the Tauranga Moana iwi have a good understanding of Government’s freshwater package.</p> <p>The remaining Ōkurei iwi will require a ground up approach, or more intensive engagement during the early stages, i.e., they have had limited or no involvement with Council freshwater management processes or Government’s freshwater policy proposals.</p> <p>It is therefore prudent to tailor regional engagement according to the exposure or “relative understanding” that iwi have had to the planning and policy activities of Council. Understanding the various freshwater issues and where the pressures are significant will also be essential.</p> <p>Treaty Settlements: Of particular note, Te Whānau a Apanui are finalising discussions on what is to be included in a deed of settlement – the current proposal is for water management areas having some form of collaboration arrangement with Council. A form of limited authority may also be introduced along with a rohe document that will require changes to the RPS and relevant regional plans.</p> <p>In terms of timing, it is not likely that the Whakatōhea settlement will be ready by the time the NPSFM has been gazetted. This settlement considers the formalisation of the Ōhiwa Harbour Advisory Group as a statutory entity and may have a document similar to the RRF and Te Maru o Kaituna.</p> <p>Ngāti Rangitihī is close to signing a Deed of Settlement that will include a co-governance entity over the Tarawera River. The bill or enabling legislation is also in the early stages of drafting. The iwi have not been involved in PC12 due mainly to the settlement process. Similar in some respects to the RRF and Te Maru o Kaituna, the new entity will be tasked with developing a document that must be recognised and provided for in the RPS.</p>	<p>It is recommended that when undertaking a regional approach the following are taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– <i>Approximately two thirds of the region’s iwi are familiar with BOPRC’s freshwater policy and planning activities.</i>– <i>The Eastern Bay requires greater or more intense engagement.</i>– <i>Treaty settlement negotiations in the Eastern Bay have an element of freshwater management within the proposed settlement packages.</i>– <i>Information gathered from PC9, PC12 and PC10 and RPS engagements will provide a solid foundation for a more streamlined engagement approach.</i> <p>Recommended actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– <i>Tailor engagement options to suit.</i>– <i>Identify sub-regional</i>– <i>characteristics – noting the commentary in this document.</i>

The Tauranga Moana and Hauraki settlements are likely to be delayed until the Government responds to the recommendations of the Waitangi Tribunal. Alongside these and other settlements, the Government has yet to respond to the Tribunal's recommendations on WAI 2358 (Stage 2 Report on the National Freshwater and Geothermal Resources Claims). These settlements also intersect with the comprehensive review of the RMA, inasmuch as section 6 of the Act could be subject to amendment based on recent Environment Court, Court of Appeal and Supreme Court decisions.

Eastern Bay of Plenty/Kōhī

The following iwi are mana whenua in this sub-region:

- *Whakatōhea* (note that the hapū [Ngai Tamahaua, Ngāti Ira and Ngāti Ngahere] are highly politicised and in some respects are at odds with the Whakatōhea Trust Board. Hapū are also at the centre of gravel issues on the Ōtara and Waioeka rivers. The Treaty claim is currently on hold, but is likely to formalise the Ōhiwa Harbour Group through settlement legislation as a statutory co-governance body.
- *Upokorehe* consider that they are an iwi and not a hapū of Whakatōhea. Council cannot resolve this but can respond to requests or queries regardless of whether the entity is a hapū or iwi.
- *Ngāi Tai* have not had any interaction with Council on the NPSFM. They are currently progressing claims under both the MACA and their historical Treaty of Waitangi claim.
- *Te Whānau a Apanui* have a number of mechanisms which embody recognition of Te Whānau a Apanui values; relationship agreements; possible functions, duties or powers performed by Council. Their settlement may have wider implications for Council, particularly with respect to freshwater management.
- *Tūhoe* rely on their settlements to make judgement on whether or not to participate in Council planning, policy and regulatory activities. There remains a difference of opinion between Te Uru Taumatua (principal authority for Tūhoe) and Council, concerning the import of the RMA and the efficacy of Tūhoe Treaty settlements.
- *Ngāti Awa* are well versed in all iterations of the NPSFM and have been party to the PC9 appeals. As with other group one appellants, there is a higher expectation that the issues raised through the appeal process will be met under the approach taken to implement the NPSFM.
- *Ngāti Rangitīhi* are in the process of preparing a draft deed of settlement. Their interests cover the Tarawera River. A co-governance entity is currently proposed that will amongst other matters be tasked with preparing a river document. (similar to the RRF and TMoK).
- *Ngāti Manawa/Ngāti Whare* have membership on the Rangitāiki River Forum and have received regular updates via the Freshwater Futures programme. There are representatives from both iwi on the Rangitāiki Community Group.
- *Tūwharetoa (BoP)* are also members on the Rangitāiki River Forum but have chosen not to fully engage with staff on the NPSFM.

Rangitāiki Water Management Area

Some iwi within this Water Management area have had high exposure via PC 12 and PC9. In many respects, a focussed or more specific approach may suit: Kaitiaki/technical expert groups or Taiao Hubs. Tūhoe will require an agreed approach noting the settlement provisions and any additional documentation relating to Uruwera and be included as part of a more intense programme of relationship building.

Eastern Bay: Ground up approach for the Eastern Bay is recommended, taking the following into account when preparing detailed engagement plans:

- *Capability and capacity will be tested.*
- *Location and distance will need to be factored in, particularly with respect to Te Whānau a Apanui.*
- *BOPRC's relationship with iwi in the Eastern Bay to date is sporadic.*

Recommended actions for this sub-region are:

- *Key area for policy work and engagement: arrange informal meeting as soon as possible.*
- *A senior staff member should have a good understanding of the settlements occurring in this sub-region.*
- *Appoint primary Council contact to facilitate ongoing communication.*
- *Provide outline of key changes to Government policy, including new freshwater regulations (high level).*
- *Undertake general review of information gathered by Council (IMPs, previous consultation, etc).*
- *Initiate open discussion on freshwater issues (not limited to Government policy) and raise potential options for engagement/collaboration.*
- *Note timeframes and seek tangata whenua feedback on how to proceed.*
- *Record and provide feedback to tangata whenua.*

Ōkurei

- *Organise pre-implementation sub-regional hui (and respond to additional requests).*
- *Appoint primary Council contact to facilitate ongoing communication.*
- *Determine readiness of TALT to set up environment hub: Consider providing fast track set up support.*
- *Provide outline of key changes to Government policy, including new freshwater regulations (high level).*
- *Undertake general review of information gathered by Council (IMPs, previous consultation, etc.).*
- *Note timeframes and seek tangata whenua feedback on how to proceed.*
- *Record and provide feedback to tangata whenua.*

Ōkurei

Many of the iwi in this sub-region have had some exposure to Council freshwater programmes. In some cases where areas of interest overlap (Ōkurei/Mauao; Kōhī/Ōkurei), iwi exposure to freshwater policy and planning has been intense. There are iwi however which may require “ground up” relationship building, and include -

- Ngāti Kearoa/Ngati Tuarā
- Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Taupō)
- Ngāti Rongomai
- Rangiteaorere
- Ngāti Tarāwhai
- Ngāti Hineuru (Taupō)
- Ngāti Tahu/Ngāti Whaoa

A streamlined or targeted approach, using one or more of the proposed options could be used for the remaining iwi such as, for example, Ngāti Pikiao, Ngāti Rangiwēwēhi, Tapuika, and Ngāti Whakaue.

TALT Environment Hub: TALT has also been provided funding to establish an environment hub. This may be the starting point for engagement depending upon support from iwi/hapū in the Ōkurei area. Te Pumautanga, CNI and other PSGEs may also consider participation in a hub tailored to suit their aspirations.

Mauao

Tauranga Moana iwi are generally familiar with freshwater policy and in some respects have the technical expertise to engage with Council staff. This is however limited to iwi. Hapū are central to engagement to the extent that iwi authorities will direct staff to hapū entities. The Tauranga Moana Collective settlement recognises the mana of hapū. Most iwi are familiar with the iterations of the NPSFM and include:

- Ngāi Te Rangi
- Ngāti Ranginui
- Pūkenga
- Ngā Potiki (who are recognised as an iwi)

Other groups such as Hinerangi, Ngāti Tamatera and Ngāti Taratokanui (who affiliate to Waikato and Hauraki respectively) also have interests in the Mauao area. A decision will need to be made about when Council should initiate discussions with them.

It is important to note that Pare-Hauraki has identified strong associations within the Tauranga Moana area via a Deed of Settlement and in some cases within the tribal rohe of Tauranga Moana iwi. The Tribunal has recommended that the Pare-Hauraki settlement be placed on hold until outstanding matters have been resolved by the Crown and iwi.

Mauao

- Arrange a Tauranga Moana hui.
- Support role out of the Wai Māori approach, or, discuss options 1 to 4 – or facilitate wider Tauranga discussion on Ngāi Te Rangi proposal.

Part 4: Conclusion

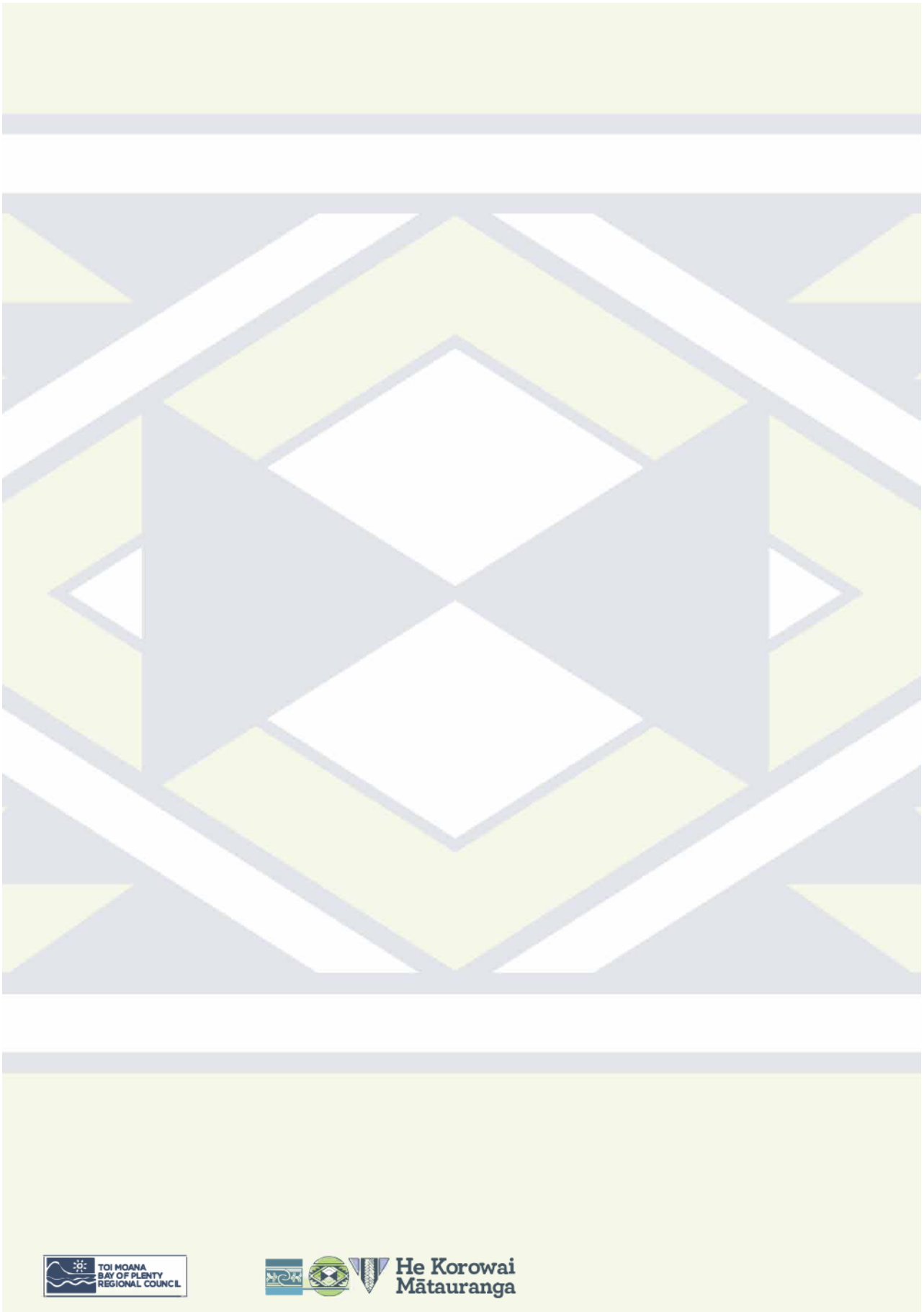
Te Hononga promotes collaborative engagement and partnerships with iwi in freshwater management planning towards NPSFM implementation and RNRP review. Given the diversity of iwi relationships, involvement to date, capacity and capability, different engagement approaches will be necessary across the region. While several options have been presented, and sub-regional/multi-iwi options suggested, **the critical element** of developing collaborative approaches **is discussion with iwi and to establish approaches that are agreeable and workable for Council and iwi**. All options have implications in terms of resourcing and timing, as well as meeting the statutory timeframe of 2024. Discussions with iwi (phase 1) need to progress immediately, with a view to settling on agreed approaches and work programmes for 2021/2022.

Covid 19 and the social and economic impacts of constraints under Alert levels 1 or 2 will have a significant impact on readiness and capacity of both Council and iwi. Dealing with these effects with respect to the NPSFM will not be known until Council initiates discussions with Māori.



Appendix 1

Commentary on the Draft NPSFM (2019 consultation version) - Key kaupapa Maori related provisions



NPSFM – key kaupapa Māori related provisions

1.5: Fundamental concept – Te Mana o Te Wai: There are multiple views on what this encompasses. The intention is set out in the discussion document beginning with the hierarchy of obligations; the specific provisions under 1.5 (a–e; notably (b),(c) and (d), but must be applied within a regional context. Council and Māori will need to determine to what extent local interpretation is provided for under the plan change.

2.1 & 3.1 - Implementation of Objectives: This includes inserting an objective statement into the RPS using the words (or similar) provided under 3.2(1). The requirement to engage with the wider community and tangata whenua is addressed under 3.2(4). 3.2(6) requires councils to develop a long term vision which must reflect under 3.2(6)(a) the long term wishes of the community and tangata whenua for water bodies in their region.

2.2: Policies – Policy 5 directs the involvement of iwi and hapū in freshwater management.

3.2: Te Mana o Te Wai (~ vision statement)

3.3: Tangata whenua roles and interests – note Discussion Document:

- 2.3: Iwi and hapū demonstrating leadership.
- 2.7: Interactions with Treaty settlements.
- 4.3: (high significance) New Compulsory Mahinga Kai Compulsory Value strengthens priority given to tangata whenua freshwater values – see discussion below under 3.7 (“enable and support tangata whenua to develop attributes” p.31 as per the Government discussion document).

3.4: Integrated Management – Must be consistent with the regional interpretation of Te Mana o Te Wai.

3.5: Overview of National Objectives Frame (NOF) – the compulsory Mahinga Kai value is to be inserted into the National Objectives Framework.

3.6: Identify Freshwater Management Units and monitoring sites: To be based on the values identified under the NOF (includes compulsory Māori value).

3.7: Identifying values and environmental outcomes: Compulsory Mahinga Kai Value – Councils are required to “enable” and “support” tangata whenua locally to develop attributes that represent the compulsory value. Collaboration with tangata whenua is a requirement in this regard. NOTE protocols will need to be developed for the use of Mātauranga Māori. Usually a form of nondisclosure will be requested from tangata whenua.

3.8: Identifying attribute states: Requires working with tangata whenua to set meaningful water quality attribute states and limits.

3.9: Setting target attribute states: Tangata whenua are most likely to request that target states are set high. It should be emphasised that target states are progressive and can be accommodated over short, medium or long term parameters.

3.10: Identifying limits on resource use and preparing action plans: Tangata whenua may be involved depending upon the nature of the activity and its location.

3.11: Setting environmental limits: This will be new ground for Council in terms of enabling Mātauranga Māori to inform how limits are to be set. Noting that this NPSFM is specifically about water quality and setting limits, cultural flow approaches may vary across the region.

3.12: Identifying take limits: may be linked to cultural flow, however “take limits” must be expressed as total rate or total volume. Tangata whenua are likely to input into minimum flow setting, including consideration of cultural flows, allocation/take limits (total rate and/or volume), as well as other policy aspects of water quantity management, e.g., relating to phasing out over allocation, approaches to any prioritisation of uses etc.

3.13: Monitoring: Methods of monitoring must include Mātauranga Māori.

Appendix 2

Actions to progress each engagement option

The engagement options can be a mix of all options depending upon the level of support tangata whenua may require.

General actions for all engagement options may include:

- Arrange sub-regional hui on freshwater (three constituencies) – to discuss options on engagement (all options). This may be used as a supplement to engagement.
- Arrange internal discussions on Taiao Hubs with impacted team managers if tangata whenua identify this as a suitable option.
- Initiate specific informal discussions with tangata whenua groups. Secure mandate for representatives (for all options).whenua (July-September 2020).
- Support set up of options.
- Establish a register of contacts.
- Preparation of Mātauranga Māori protocols.
- Identify funding options, including external sources.
- Assign staff to initiate and manage the 'set' up process.
- Preparation of business case to the Leadership Team.
- Preparation of reports to Komiti Māori and Strategy and Policy Committee.

All options can be adapted to suit local conditions. Tangata whenua should be invited to consider these approaches and offer any other suggestions that reasonably meet their needs.

Actions for Option 1 – Expert/kaitiaki panels or groups

- Determine availability of kaitiaki practitioners and the number of groups/panels across the region.
- Consider whether these groups have a level of independence to enable the development of tangata whenua influenced policy outcomes.
- Confirm funding.
- Negotiate contracts with clear milestones and timeframes (monitoring, protocols for the development of Mātauranga Māori etc.).
- Negotiate a programme of work and set up reporting and administration requirements (including mapping).

Actions for Option 2 – Composite Council staff and tangata whenua groups (Taiao or Environment Hubs)

- Confirm funding and allocation of resources.
- Determine and confirm the scope of work.
- Assign staff with commensurate capability in Mātauranga Māori and determine whether short term (possibly revolving) secondments would be the best approach (see Section 5).
- Commit to early discussions with tangata whenua on the purpose and scope of the work to be undertaken by the Hub/s.
- An approach inside of this option is to second staff to iwi organisations. Staff would need to be confident that the work they will be tasked with would be on behalf of the iwi. The benefit in proceeding this way is, Council technical expertise could assist iwi in identifying the parameters within the policy and regulatory framework to produce viable objectives, policies, attributes and limits.
- Negotiate a work programme/prepare contracts/set milestones.

Actions for Option 3 – Collectives

- Identify and confirm with tangata whenua possible collective arrangements amongst iwi.
- If agreeable, confirm how the collective arrangement would work, noting that other options may sit inside of this umbrella approach.
- Identify key contacts.
- Confirm funding.
- Negotiate a work programme and how a collective would contribute to the implementation of the NPSFM (again noting that other options may sit within this approach).



Actions for Option 4 – Regional Hui

- These can be held at any time and may be useful as a means of keeping wider tangata whenua groups abreast on the progress of implementing the NPSFM.
- Up to three regional hui to be held in each of the Maori constituencies.
- Arrange with Marae that are able to host hui and confirm funding to support catering and venue fees.
- Prepare agenda and invite tangata whenua to make contributions on the topic of freshwater.

Actions for Option 5 – Options proposed by tangata whenua

- Partnership discussions to be held prior to the gazettal of the NPSFM where tangata whenua are able to express their views on what a partnership approach may look like.
- Identify staff who are equipped with the experience and understanding of tangata whenua issues and interests (possibly establish a Partnership Team to manage this process).
- Negotiate an approach that will meet the requirements under the proposed NPSFM.
- Negotiate the scale, scope, timelines and key milestones to achieve outcomes.

Actions for Option 6 – Contractors/consultants

- Identify appropriate contractors/consultants who are familiar with Te Ao Māori.
- Determine and confirm where in the region they would be best deployed.
- Confirm scope of work, milestones and timeframes.
- Contractors and consultants may also be used in combination with the other options proposed in this plan.

Actions for Option 7 – Co-governance and Komiti Māori (Komiti Māori are tasked with providing staff direction on Māori engagement)***Komiti Māori***

- Report to Komiti Māori in May 2020 meeting on the proposed Regional Māori Engagement Plan for Freshwater, and make any changes recommended by the Komiti.
- Develop with Komiti Māori, a schedule of meeting (including reports) on the progress of engagement.
- Receive recommendations and report back to the Strategy and Policy Committee.
- Invite tangata whenua to Komiti Māori hui to express their views on freshwater management.
- Work with Māori Councillors to participate in the engagement process.

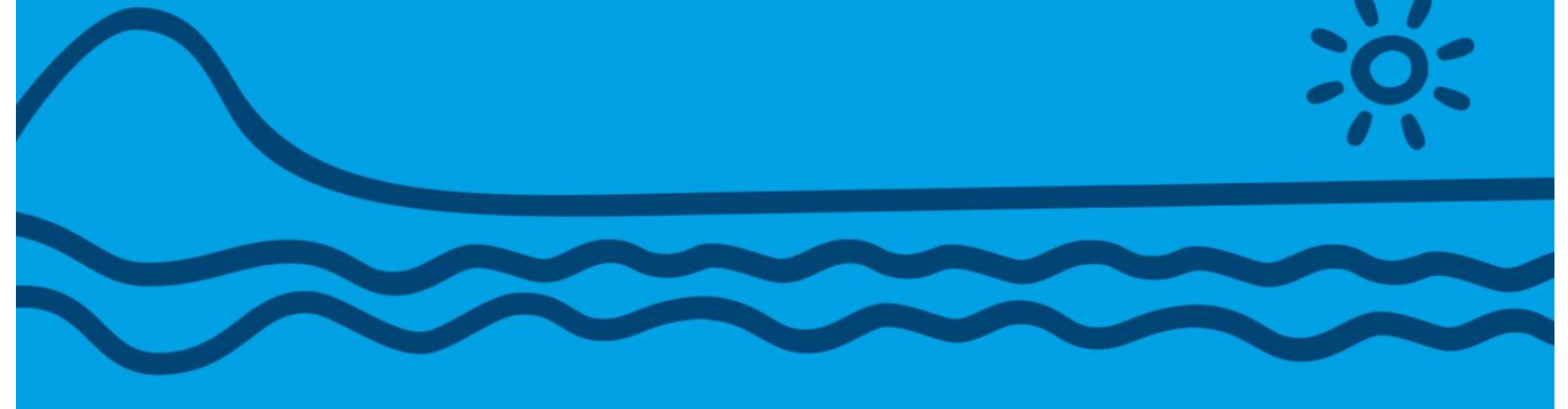
Co-governance

- Arrange workshops with co-governance entities and seek direction on any matters that may impact on river documents and action plans.
- Receive any recommendations on matters relating to those entities roles, functions and purposes with respect to freshwater management.
- Arrange opportunities for entities to meet and discuss shared interests in freshwater management and make joint recommendations.
- Invite iwi representatives on co-governance entities to attend Komiti Māori and Strategy and Policy Committee meetings in regard to the implementation of the NPSFM.



2021-2031 Long Term Plan

Bay of Plenty Regional Council





Introduction

- We are setting our plan for the next 10 years, and we need to know what you think, so we get it right for the region
- Through our Long Term Plan we're looking to make decisions that provide multiple benefits to the community, now and over the next 10 years
- Now is the time to deliver on new projects, works and services
- This is your opportunity to have your say





What are we consulting on?

- Climate Change Projects
- Sustainability Initiatives
- Public Transport bus fares
- Regional Safety and Rescue Services fund





What climate change projects should we fund (if any)?

- Facilitating a co-ordinated approach to climate change risk assessment and adaptation plans for the region (up to \$250k over three years)
- Facilitating and supporting community conversations around adaptation (up to \$600k over three years)
- Run a community Climate Change Forum (\$35k)
- Supporting engagement and education around climate change to business organisations and households (\$200k over three years)





Whether we should help households pay for sustainability initiatives?

- Increasing local renewable electricity generation would also build resilience and reduce reliance on the national grid
- We would like to know whether you support Regional Council providing loans as incentives for households to install sustainability initiatives



Transport

- Regional Council provides bus services in Tauranga, Rotorua and Whakatāne urban areas, and connector routes with Western Bay, Ōpōtiki, Kawerau and rural Whakatāne district.
- In 2019 the Public Transport Committee approved scope for a Regional Fare Review with goals of:
 - ✓ Increasing patronage
 - ✓ Reducing CO2 emissions
 - ✓ Providing equitable transport
 - ✓ Encouraging mode shift behaviour





We want to know from you...

- Whether to implement free bus fares for school children
- Whether to implement free bus fares for tertiary students
- Whether to implement free bus fares for Community Services Card holders
- Whether to implement flat fares for buses





Should we introduce a targeted rate to provide funding for charitable regional safety and rescue services?

- Charitable regional safety and rescue services like Search and Rescue and Surf Lifesaving New Zealand provide vital services to both local people in our community and visitors to our region
- The current approach to funding RSRS providers has inefficiencies for service providers and Councils as it provides little certainty of future funding, results in competition, means resources are spent applying for funding, and creates inter-regional disparities



What are the options?

- The level of service would remain at a similar level as currently provided.
- ✓ up to \$200,000 per annum
- ✓ up to \$400,000 per annum
- ✓ up to \$600,000 per annum





What will it cost you?

- The General Rates increase is 5.8% in 2021/22, then under 3% per annum
- On average this is \$16 per property
- Targeted rates increase by 8.9% in 2021/22, and the cost per household depends on the services that household receives



Current Ohiwa Funding

	\$/annum	FTE
Ōhiwa Strategy implementation	\$50,000	0.25 FTE
Ōhiwa Focus Catchment work	\$75,000	0.30 FTE
Science and EDS	\$240,000	Staff time included
Science and EDS (sed-net and hydrology modelling)	\$90,000 for next two years	contract
TOTAL	\$455,000	

Note: There may also be \$500,000 extra available to support volunteers regionally which may be of some benefit to furthering volunteer work around the harbour.



Ngā mihi



Summary of Ōhiwa Harbour Strategy actions – who's responsible and who pays for what

OHS Action	Action Title	Notes	Which organisation is responsible for this action	Funding from BOPRC ŌHIWA budget	Approximate annual funding from other sources	Extra funding required to progress this action
1.1	Improve water quality into the Ohiwa Harbour	Work by BOPRC with farmers to improve water quality is ongoing. There is almost unlimited scope for further work. Progress is as good as it can be given the staff and funding resources available.	BOPRC		BOPRC – about \$65K this year. Does not include staff time which is considerable. Also important to remember the farmers' time and contribution which may increase this figure up to fourfold.	Always more that could be done with more funds and more staff time
1.2	Reduce sedimentation within the catchment	Work by BOPRC with farmers to reduce sedimentation is ongoing. There is almost unlimited scope for further work. Progress is as good as it can be given the staff and funding resources available. Having appropriate rules in WDC and ODC district plans also helps.	BOPRC			
1.3	Reduce contamination from urban activities	No work has been done specifically on this action but currently there is no evidence of any measurable contamination. Relies largely on appropriate rules in district plans.	WDC and ODC			
1.4	Encourage the introduction and use of farm stewardship plans	The number of plans in place is steadily increasing. Plans are drawn up by Fonterra and the work detailed in them followed up by farmers with support of BOPRC. Part of the work improving water quality and reducing sedimentation.	Fonterra with support from BOPRC		Fonterra - \$4K for each plan. Follow up work by BOPRC included in 1.1 and 1.2 above	No further funding required for this
1.5	Manage mangroves in line with Te Upokorehe resource consent	This work has been ongoing every year since 2011.	None	\$10K	Staff time	This funding is currently adequate

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OHS Action	Action Title	Notes	Which organisation is responsible for this action	Funding from BOPRC ŌHIWA budget	Approximate annual funding from other sources	Extra funding required to progress this action
1.6	Investigate classifications for Ōhiwa Harbour to reflect its special ecological character	This has been put on hold by the partners.	None			
1.7	Protect and enhance wetlands, saltmarsh and estuarine margins and explore opportunities to construct new areas	This work sometimes forms part of BOPRC work carried out under actions 1.1 and 1.2 and also by Care Groups and DOC (see 1.9 below). Progress is as good as it can be given the staff and funding resources available. Many of these areas are not well protected yet because of limited ability of care groups and volunteers to do all the work required.	BOPRC and DOC		This funding is Included in BOPRC funding for 1.1, 1.2 and 1.9	Always more that could be done with more funds and more staff/contractor time
1.8	Monitor and assess the health of Ōhiwa Harbour and its catchment	Most of this work is carried out by the BOPRC science team with some carried out by other agencies (eg shellfish monitoring by MPI). The monitoring is comprehensive. The costs for it are mostly in staff time but will be considerable.	BOPRC, DOC, MPI	Several studies by research providers have been funded over the years for but costs unknown	BOPRC – about \$240K (including staff time)	There is more monitoring that could be done in regard to water quality, harbour ecological interactions, freshwater fish and harbour fish. Costs for this are difficult to quantify but could be significant.
1.9	Protect and manage habitat and species	Much of this work is carried out by DOC and by Care Groups with some support from WDC and ODC. BOPRC has also provided grants to several landowners to protect areas of bush of particularly high value. Expenditure included in 1.1 above.	BOPRC and DOC		BOPRC - \$15K (care groups). DOC – \$15K Figures do not include staff time. Also care group volunteers' time effectively adds perhaps another \$60K.	Always more that could be done with more funding and staff/contractor time from DOC and BOPRC but volunteer time is also a limiting factor

OHS Action	Action Title	Notes	Which organisation is responsible for this action	Funding from BOPRC ŌHIWA budget	Approximate annual funding from other sources	Extra funding required to progress this action
1.10	Investigate the presence of indigenous freshwater fish species and identify opportunities to manage	A start has been made on fixing fish passage issues but there is plenty more to do. We have little data on fish species present so need further monitoring.	BOPRC and DOC	About \$20K over the last 10 years		There is plenty more to do and the costs to complete the would be in the many 10's of thousands
1.11	Investigate the potential impacts of climate change on the Ōhiwa Harbour	This work is still to be done.	BOPRC			Unlikely to be any costs for this except BOPRC staff time
1.12	Support appropriate regional, district and iwi plan provisions to achieve sustainable management of the Ōhiwa Harbour and catchment	This work is done by checking plans and making submissions to their changes when and where appropriate.	None		Staff time	Unlikely to be any costs for this except BOPRC and other agency staff time
1.13	Develop data sets to augment resource management protocols	This is about ensuring that all the partners understand the RMA process and are engaged in the process at the level they feel appropriate.	None			Unlikely to be any costs for this except BOPRC and other agency staff time
1.14	Support and implement consenting, bylaw and statutory responsibilities	The implementation of these rules of plans and bylaws is carried out by BOPRC, WDC, ODC, DOC, MPI. There is always more that can be done (eg preventing vehicles on the mudflats at the pipi bed and checking permitted activities).	BOPRC, WDC, ODC, DOC, MPI		Expenditure difficult to estimate but is likely to be considerable (mostly staff time)	More could be done with more staff time and funding by all agencies

OHS Action	Action Title	Notes	Which organisation is responsible for this action	Funding from BOPRC OHIWA budget	Approximate annual funding from other sources	Extra funding required to progress this action
2.1	Investigate shellfish populations and advocate for their sustainable management	The mussel investigation has been underway since 2009 and BOPRC has borne the majority of the significant costs to date. Significant funding for this work is now coming from central government and others. MPI carry out pipi and cockle monitoring every 3 years. MPI do what they can in terms of fishery management. Upokorehe kaitiaki do some monitoring of pipi bed.	MPI, BOPRC for habitat	\$15K this year. Up to \$100K over past 10yrs	MPI expenditure unknown	There is more research and monitoring that could be done. Support could be provided to local kaitiaki
2.2	Investigate weffish populations and advocate for their sustainable management	No work has been done to investigate this. MPI do what they can in terms of fishery management.	MPI, BOPRC for habitat		MPI expenditure unknown	Investigation of fish populations could be undertaken but likely costs are unknown
2.3	Support mahinga mataitai status for Ohiwa Harbour	Discussions between the tangata whenua partners are on-going.	Tangata whenua partners			Unlikely to be any costs for this
3.1	Develop and implement a recreation strategy	The strategy has been completed. It contains a number of objectives. The implementation has involved such things as the development of the heritage trail. Much of the work in the area of recreation is undertaken by ODC and WDC and to a lesser extent DOC and BOPRC (see 3.7). There is scope for further work to fully implement the strategy objectives.	None to develop strategy. Implementation by WDC, ODC, DOC, BOPRC	\$55K over the last 4 years on the heritage trail \$20K on recreation research and strategy development	Expenditure by other agencies difficult to quantify but would be substantial	\$10K to repeat research?
3.2	Promote awareness of the cultural heritage of Ohiwa Harbour	Heritage trail has gone some way towards addressing this action.	None			
3.3	Recognise and apply the principles of kaitiakitanga and stewardship in management of the harbour	Hopefully this is done by all agencies, groups and individuals working around the harbour.	None			

OHS Action	Action Title	Notes	Which organisation is responsible for this action	Funding from BOPRC ŌHIWA budget	Approximate annual funding from other sources	Extra funding required to progress this action
3.4	Retain Onekawa Te Mawhai Regional Park and manage according to the management plan	The park has been expanded and development of it is ongoing. Annual work programmes are developed and implemented annually.	BOPRC		BOPRC - \$70K/year	This funding is adequate
3.5	Ensure information distribution (including signage around the harbour) is current, appropriate and coordinated	This is ongoing and is the responsibility of a number of agencies. There is still some signage which needs updating/replacing/removing. BOPRC has contributed to some of this work (eg constructing the whakaruruhou and contributing to updating some signage).	BOPRC, DOC, WDC, ODC, MPI	Past funding: Whakaruruhou construction \$30K. Some replacement signage \$5K. Ongoing small costs	Unknown for most agencies	There is more work to do refining signage - \$10K?
3.6	Continue to implement comms/education plan	This work is ongoing (newsletters, website development, heritage trail etc). There is more work to be done on the website but this is not making progress due to a lack of staff/contractor time.	None	\$6K annually		\$15K required to complete the website \$10K to update comms plan
3.7	Develop a coordinated approach to, and implement management of, public reserves	Reserves are generally well managed but there is more that could be done in some places (particularly the Ōhope spit). Care groups assist with some of this work in some reserves.	DOC, WDC, ODC, BOPRC		Difficult to quantify	
3.8	Support the implementation of regulations for controlling vehicles on tidal flats and beaches	As in 1.4 above. Both WDC and ODC are doing their best to implement these and have spent considerable sums over the last year or two to improve the situation but the pipi bed remains a problem.	ODC, WDC		See 1.14	

OHS Action	Action Title	Notes	Which organisation is responsible for this action	Funding from BOPRC ŌHIWA budget	Approximate annual funding from other sources	Extra funding required to progress this action
3.9	Support appropriate harbour and catchment research opportunities	BOPRC has covered the cost of a number of research initiatives over the years (erosion, ecosystem services, mussels, recreation etc.). There are opportunities for further research in a number of areas and to incorporate matauranga Maori.	BOPRC in part	Apart from the mussel research, expenditure on research projects has probably averaged \$5K/year		
3.10	Develop protocols between the Ōhiwa partners and other statutory agencies	These have still to be developed with some agencies and tangata whenua partners. There is more to do.	None			Mostly staff time but the assistance of a consultant might help (\$10K?)
3.11	Support the work of landowners and community groups	Most of this work is covered in 1.1, 1.2 and 1.9. But advice and non-financial support is often provided too.	BOPRC		Covered in 1.1, 1.2, 1.9	
3.12	Support the involvement of local people in education initiatives and in the management of the harbour and its catchment	We have done little of this.	None			
3.13	Advocate for health and safety within the harbour and catchment	Work as it arises (eg Wainui Rd safety improvements), unlikely to be any cost associated with it. Various agencies are responsible for different sorts of health and safety (eg BOPRC from navigation safety)	None			Unlikely to be any costs for this except BOPRC and other agency staff time
	Administration	Mostly done by BOPRC staff but ODC provide minute taker for OHSCH hui.	None for OHSCG, BOPRC for OHIF	\$3K/year. Not including staff time	Figures to come for BOPRC governance costs	

Notes:

- Probably the biggest cost which is not listed in many items above is staff time, particularly BOPRC staff time. It's probably safe to say that that staff time rather than extra funding is a limiting factor in the ability to implement some of the actions.
- There has been some other expenditure from the BOPRC Ōhiwa budget in the past that is difficult to quantify.
- There is also a list of actions which were agreed to which were the outcome of the 2019 workshop (at the Ōhope golf club). These sit under the strategy actions and will mostly entail further staff time rather than actual expenditure.
- It's important to note that tangata whenua also incur costs, mostly by way of time spent at meetings, site visits, kaitiakitanga etc outside the formal OHSCG and OHIF hui. Unlike the agencies, this time is often unpaid.
- It's important to note the large contributions of resources and time by landowners, care groups and others.
- It's very difficult to estimate the costs of completing some of the actions as the likely costs can't be estimated without considerable investigation.

Recent BOPRC Ōhiwa budget expenditure

Year	Expenditure
2017-18	\$62,000
2018-19	\$74,000
2019-20	\$57,000

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