

# Rangitāiki River Forum

## NOTICE IS GIVEN

that the next meeting of the **Rangitāiki River Forum** will be held in **Council Meeting Room One, Bay of Plenty Regional Council, 5 Quay Street, Whakatāne** on:

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**Thursday, 15 June 2017 commencing at 10.00 am.**

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Members please note morning tea will be available from 9.30 am, prior to the start of the meeting at 10am.

Mary-Anne Macleod  
**Chief Executive**  
**Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana**  
8 June 2017

**The Rangitāiki River Forum is a permanent joint committee made up of representatives from:**





# Rangitāiki River Forum

## Terms of Reference

### Interpretation

“Rangitāiki River” means the Rangitāiki River and its catchment, including the:

- Rangitāiki River
- Whirinaki River
- Wheao River
- Horomanga River

The scope and delegation of this Forum covers the geographical area of the Rangitāiki River catchment as shown in the attached map.

### Purpose

The purpose of the Forum is as set out in Ngāti Manawa Claims Settlement Act 2012 and the Ngāti Whare Claims Settlement Act 2012:

The purpose of the Forum is the protection and enhancement of the environmental, cultural, and spiritual health and wellbeing of the Rangitāiki River and its resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Despite the composition of the Forum as described in section 108, the Forum is a joint committee of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Whakatāne District Council within the meaning of clause 30(1)(b) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

Despite Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002, the Forum—

- (a) is a permanent committee; and
- (b) must not be discharged unless all appointers agree to the Forum being discharged.

The members of the Forum must act in a manner so as to achieve the purpose of the Forum.

### Functions

The principle function of the Forum is to achieve its purpose. Other functions of the forum are to:

- Prepare and approve the Rangitāiki River Document for eventual recognition by the Regional Policy Statement, Regional Plans and District Plans. See Figure 1 Rangitāiki River Document Recognition Process for RPS.
- Promote the integrated and coordinated management of the Rangitāiki River
- Engage with, and provide advice to:
  - Local Authorities on statutory and non-statutory processes that affect the Rangitāiki River, including under the Resource Management Act 1991.
  - Crown agencies that exercise functions in relation to the Rangitāiki River.
- Monitor the extent to which the purpose of the Rangitāiki River Forum is being achieved including the implementation and effectiveness of the Rangitāiki River Document.

- Gather information, disseminate information and hold meetings
- Take any other action that is related to achieving the purpose of the Forum.

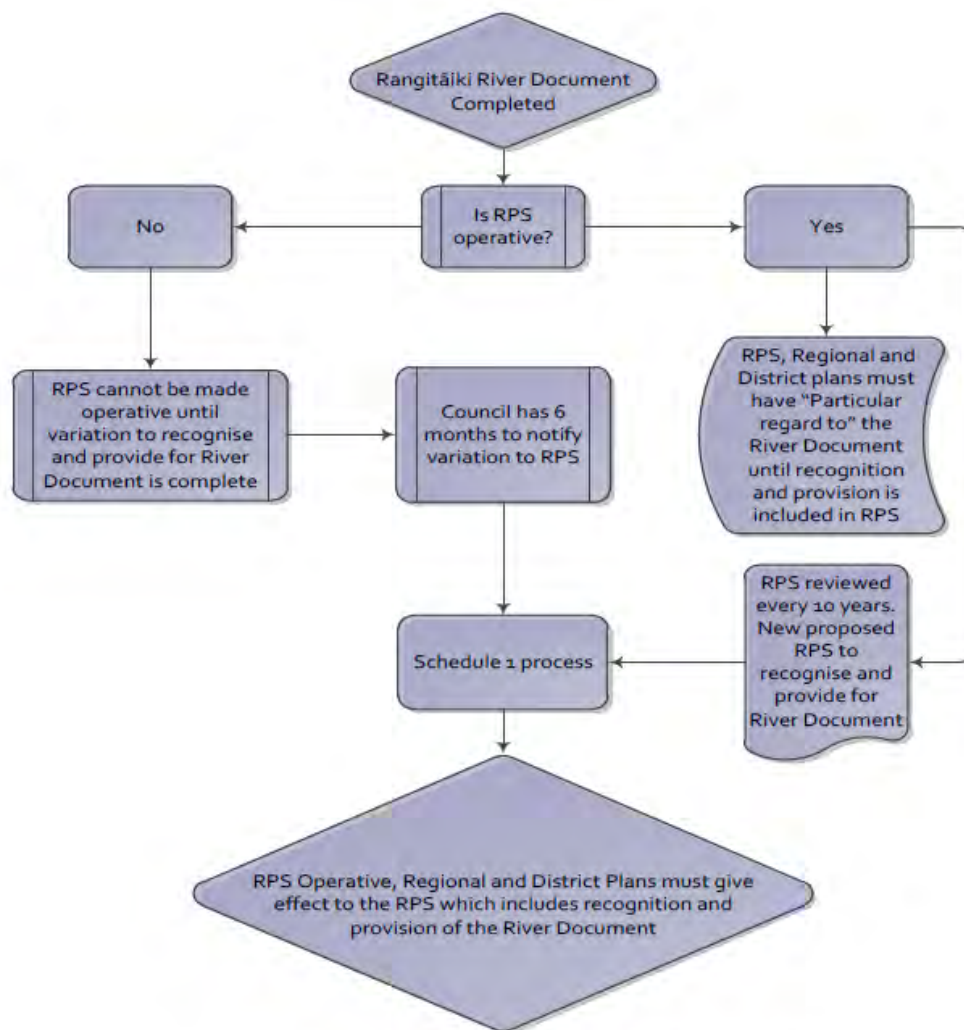


Figure 1 Rangitāiki River Document Recognition Process for RPS

## Membership

- One member appointed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare;
- One member appointed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa;
- One member appointed by Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Settlement Trust;
- One member appointed by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa;
- One member appointed by Ngāti Hineuru;
- One member appointed by the Whakatāne District Council;
- One member appointed by the Taupō District Council;
- Three members appointed by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

### Note:

Despite the composition of the Forum, this is a joint committee of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Whakatāne District Council.



## Quorum

In accordance with Rangitāiki River Forum standing orders 2.3.3 and 2.3.4, the quorum for a meeting of the Forum is six members, comprising of:

- Three members appointed by the iwi appointers; and
- Three members appointed by the local authority appointers; and
- Must include a member appointed by Ngāti Whare and a member appointed by Ngāti Manawa.

## Term of Committee

This Forum is a permanent committee under the Ngāti Manawa Claims Settlement Act 2012 and the Ngāti Whare Claims Settlement Act 2012 and therefore will not disbanded at the end of a triennium.

The establishment of the Forum is also supported by the Ngāti Whare Deed of Settlement – Clauses 5.49 (October 2009) and the Ngāti Manawa Deed of Settlement – Clause 5.40 (October 2009).

### Ngāti Whare Deed of Settlement

5.49 The Crown and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare acknowledge and agree that:

- 5.49.1 *the parties are yet to finalise discussions in relation to a framework for the effective participation of Ngāti Whare in the management of the Rangitāiki River;*
- 5.49.2 *following the signing of this Deed the parties will continue to discuss a framework that provides for the effective participation of Ngāti Whare in the management of the Rangitāiki River (“**Rangitāiki River management framework**”), with the objective of improving the health and wellbeing and sustainable use of the river;*
- 5.49.3 *the discussions in relation to the Rangitāiki River management framework will:*
  - a. *be undertaken in good faith, honour and integrity and will reflect the wider commitments set out in the Deed of Settlement;*
  - b. *be undertaken in accordance with an agreed programme for further engagement and completed by the date of the introduction of the Settlement Legislation;*
  - c. *where appropriate, reflect a catchment wide and integrated approach to management of the Rangitāiki River and its resources;*
  - d. *reflect the need to recognise and provide for the interests of other iwi, local authorities, and other entities with interests or statutory roles in relation to the Rangitāiki River;*
  - e. *develop a programme for engagement with other iwi, local authorities, and other entities with interests or statutory roles in relation to the Rangitāiki River; and*
  - f. *allow for the Rangitāiki River management framework to be incorporated in the Settlement Legislation as necessary either at the time of introduction to Parliament or by way of a Supplementary Order Paper.*
- 5.49.4 *the discussions will be based on:*
  - a. *Ngāti Whare’s principles, to be agreed with the Crown, regarding the Rangitāiki River;*
  - b. *as appropriate, the principles of other iwi with interests in relation to the Rangitāiki River as agreed with the Crown;*
  - c. *the need to protect the integrity of existing statutory frameworks; and*
  - d. *the need to ensure consistency and fairness between settlements.*

## Ngāti Manawa Deed of Settlement

- 5.40 The Crown and Ngāti Manawa acknowledge and agree that:
- 5.40.1 *the parties are yet to finalise the redress for the effective participation of Ngāti Manawa in the management of the Rangitāiki River;*
  - 5.40.2 *following the signing of this deed the parties will continue to discuss a framework that provides for the effective participation of Ngāti Manawa in the management of the Rangitāiki River (the “Rangitāiki River management framework”), with the objective of improving the health and best use of the river;*
  - 5.40.3 *the discussions will be based on:*
    - a. *Ngāti Manawa’s principles regarding the Rangitāiki River as set out in clause 5.41;*
    - b. *the need to protect the integrity of existing statutory frameworks; and*
    - c. *the need to ensure consistency and fairness between settlements;*
  - 5.40.4 *the discussions will:*
    - a. *be undertaken in good faith, honour and integrity and will reflect the commitments set out in the deed of settlement;*
    - b. *be undertaken in accordance with an agreed programme for further engagement and completed by the date of the introduction of the settlement legislation;*
    - c. *reflect the need to recognise and provide for the interests of other iwi, local authorities, and other entities with interests or statutory roles in relation to the Rangitāiki River;*
    - d. *develop a programme for engagement with other iwi, local authorities, and other entities with interests or statutory roles in relation to the Rangitāiki River; and*
    - e. *allow for the Rangitāiki River management framework to be incorporated in the settlement legislation as necessary either at the time of introduction to Parliament or by way of a Supplementary Order Paper.*

## Specific Responsibilities and Delegations

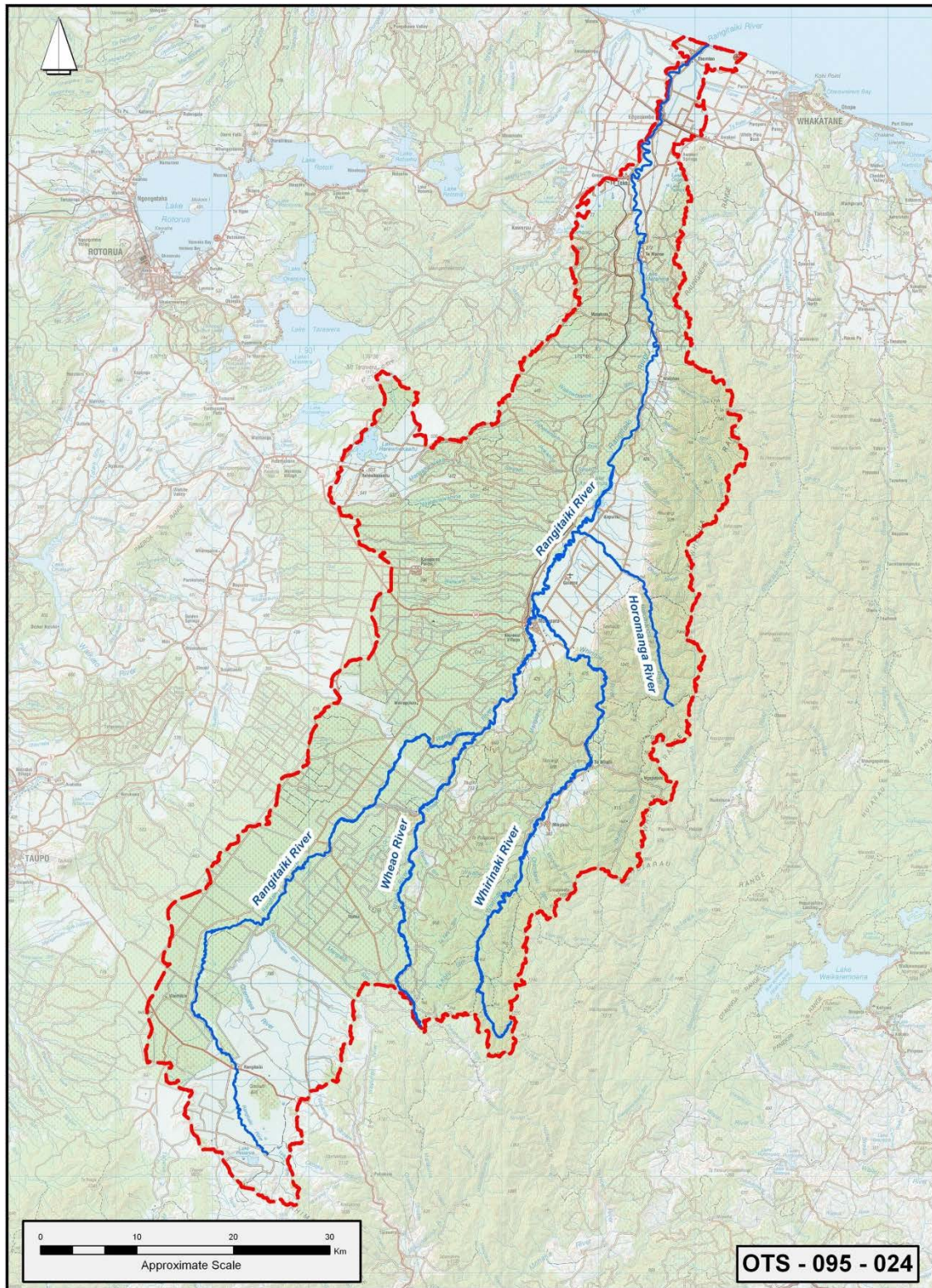
To avoid doubt, the Forum, except as identified in the functions above, has the discretion to determine in any particular circumstance:

- Whether to exercise any function identified.
- To what extent any function identified is exercised.

## Provision for other groups to join the Forum

Other iwi and local authorities through consensus of the Forum, may join the Forum.





**Figure 2 Map of the Rangitāiki River Catchment**



## Public Forum

1. A period of up to 15 minutes may be set aside near the beginning of the meeting to enable members of the public to make statements about any matter on the agenda of that meeting which is open to the public, but excluding any matter on which comment could prejudice any specified statutory process the council is required to follow.
2. The time allowed for each speaker will normally be up to 5 minutes but will be up to the discretion of the chair. A maximum of 3 public participants will be allowed per meeting.
3. No statements by public participants to the Council shall be allowed unless a written, electronic or oral application has been received by the Chief Executive (Governance Team) by 12.00 noon of the working day prior to the meeting and the Chair's approval has subsequently been obtained. The application shall include the following:
  - name of participant;
  - organisation represented (if any);
  - meeting at which they wish to participate; and matter on the agenda to be addressed.
4. Members of the meeting may put questions to any public participants, relevant to the matter being raised through the chair. Any questions must be asked and answered within the time period given to a public participant. The chair shall determine the number of questions.



# Membership

<b>Chairperson:</b>	M Vercoe (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa)
<b>Deputy Chairperson:</b>	Vacant - to be appointed
<b>Appointees:</b>	<b>Bay of Plenty Regional Council</b> Councillors W Clark, T Marr, K Winters, D Love (Alternate) <b>Ngāti Hineuru</b> I Kahukiwa Smith, D Jones (Alternate) <b>Ngāti Tuwharetoa (BOP) Settlement Trust</b> Reverend G Te Rire, E August (Alternate) <b>Taupo District Council</b> Councillors T Kingi, R Harvey (Alternate) <b>Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa</b> M Araroa, T O'Brien (Alternate) <b>Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa</b> Dr B Rangiwai (Alternate) <b>Te Rūnanga Ngāti Whare</b> E Rewi, W Rangiwai (Alternate) <b>Whakatāne District Council</b> Councillor G Johnston, Mayor A Bonne (Alternate)
<b>Committee Advisor:</b>	S Kameta

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

## Agenda

- 1 Opening Karakia
- 2 Apologies
- 3 General Business and Tabled Items

Items not on the agenda for the meeting require a resolution under section 46A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 stating the reasons why the item was not on the agenda and why it cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting.

- 4 Public Forum
- 5 Declarations of Conflicts of Interests

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## 8 Public Excluded Section 101

### Resolution to exclude the public

THAT the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General Subject of Matter to be Considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to this matter	Grounds under Section 48(1) LGOIMA 1987 for passing this resolution
8.1 Rangitāiki River Scheme Review - Verbal Update and Discussion	To protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of	That the public conduct of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding



	any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public interest that such information should continue to be supplied.	would exist.
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## **8.1 Rangitāiki River Scheme Review - Verbal Update and Discussion**

Please note: Rangitāiki River Scheme Review Panel Chair Sir Michael Cullen, Panel Members Charlie Price and Kyle Christensen and Secretariat Frances Skilton will be in attendance for this item.

## **9 Confidential business to be transferred into the open**

## **10 Readmit the public**

## **11 Consideration of General Business**

## **12 Closing Karakia**



## Previous Minutes



# **Minutes of the Rangitāiki River Forum Meeting held in Board Room, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare, 1188 Old State Highway 38, Murupara on Tuesday, 21 March 2017 commencing at 10.00 a.m.**

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## **Present:**

**Chairman:** M Vercoe (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa)

**Deputy Chairman:** D Christie (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare)

**Appointees:** Reverend G Te Rire (Ngāti Tuwharetoa (BOP) Settlement Trust), Councillor G Johnston (Whakatāne District Council), E Rewi (Alternate, Ngāti Whare), I Kahukiwa Smith (Ngāti Hineuru), Councillor T Kingi (Taupo District Council), Councillors K Winters, T Marr, W Clark, D Love (Alternate) (Bay of Plenty Regional Council)

**In Attendance:** Bay of Plenty Regional Council: S Stokes (Eastern Catchments Manager), B Hughes (Senior Planner (Water Policy)), M Lee (Planner (Water Policy)), N Willems (Team Leader Eastern & Rangitāiki Catchments), K O'Brien (Strategic Engagement Manager), N Steed (Programme Leader (Statutory Policy)), R Feist (Senior Planner), C Ingle (General Manager Integrated Catchments), L Mason (Integrated Catchments Programme Manager); S McGhie (Principal Planner, Whakatāne District Council), D Bowden, S Mavor (Taupo District Council), A Te Pou (General Manager, CNI Iwi Land Management Limited), C Rowe (Nova Energy); C Fern, A Davies (TrustPower); N Rangiaho (Observer); S Kameta (Committee Advisor)

**Absent:** M Araroa (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa)

**Apologies:** D Christie (Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare) for lateness; T O'Brien (Alternate, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa), Mayor A Bonne (Alternate, Whakatane District Council), D Jones (Alternate, Ngāti Hineuru)

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## **1 Mihi Whakatau**

A mihi whakatau (welcome) was provided by Reverend Te Rire to welcome new member Taupo District Councillor Tangonui Kingi. Councillor Kingi thanked members and staff for the warm welcome and looked forward to participating on the Forum.

An opening karakia was provided by Reverend Te Rire.

The Chair opened the meeting and thanked Ngāti Whare for hosting the meeting.

## **2 Apologies**

### **Resolved**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum:**

- 1 **Accepts the apology for lateness from Daryl Christie and apologies from Mayor Bonne, Tuwhakairiora O'Brien and David Jones tendered at the meeting.**

**Clark/Winters  
CARRIED**

### **3 General Business and Tabled Items**

The following items were raised for discussion under General Business.

- 1) Freshwater Implementation Fund Project
- 2) Update from Ngāti Whare

### **4 Declaration of conflicts of interest**

No conflicts of interest were declared.

### **5 Previous minutes**

#### **5.1 Rangitāiki River Forum minutes - 22 November 2016**

##### **Resolved**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 **Confirms the minutes of the Rangitāiki River Forum Meeting held 22 November 2016, as a true and correct record.**

**Te Rire/Winters  
CARRIED**

### **6 Reports**

#### **6.1 Update from the Chair of the Rangitāiki River Forum**

The report informed the Forum of discussions held by the Forum Chair, Deputy Chair and staff on ways in which the Forum and its members could be better supported. The Chair advised of the intention to hold a wananga (informal session) before the Forum's next meeting to discuss strategic matters and encouraged all members to attend.

Future discussion on the understanding and integration of Tikanga Māori, Mātauranga Māori and Te Reo Māori was supported and it was noted that a report would be presented on these matters.

##### **Resolved**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 **Receives the report, Update from the Chair of the Rangitāiki River Forum.**

**Vercoe/Marr  
CARRIED**

## **6.2 Central North Island Iwi Land Management Limited presentation**

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A2575362*

Central North Island Iwi Land Management Limited (CNIILML) General Manager Alamoti Te Pou provided a presentation on the company's objectives and management of the CNI Forest Lands. Mr Alamoti provided background on the historical claim of CNI Iwi and highlighted challenges and aspirations to finalise allocation agreements; maximise wealth while respecting tikanga and the environment; and managing the land and opportunities for current and future generations.

Mr Te Pou noted aspirations to build relationships, work with stakeholder agencies and the community on strategies and to explore alternative opportunities for land utilisation. He noted that CNI Forest Lands did not have any water takes due to existing allocation limits in the catchment, but would be looking at potential opportunities.

### **Attendance**

Daryl Christie entered the meeting at 10:45 am.

### **Resolved**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Central North Island Iwi Land Management Limited presentation.**

**Marr/Rewi  
CARRIED**

## **6.3 Update on Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement**

Programme Leader (Statutory Policy) Nassah Steed updated the Forum on the progress of Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement. Mr Steed noted the dates for the hearing of submissions scheduled on 2-4 May 2017, the appointment of hearing commissioners and a further recommendation, which would be considered by Regional Council's Regional Direction and Delivery Committee on 29 March, to appoint Councillor Andrew von Dadelszen as a further commissioner to the hearing panel.

### **Resolved**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Update on Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement.**

**Winters/Marr  
CARRIED**

## 6.4 Freshwater Futures Update

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A2567051*

Strategy Science Manager Ian Morton, Water Policy Planner Michelle Lee and Senior Planner Beverley Hughes updated the Forum on national and regional activity to implement the NPS for Freshwater Management 2014 (NPS-FM). A presentation outlined the status of Plan Changes 9 and 12, national context and Council's role for freshwater management and implications from the Ministry for the Environment's (MfE) release of its *Clean Water* consultation document.

Members were advised the item for discussion under general business would provide further advice on the \$100 million Freshwater Improvement Fund. An independent review of Havelock North's water supply contamination incident was anticipated to be released at the end of March, which staff would be taking into account within their work. A timeline and proposed engagement approach was outlined for the freshwater objective setting in the Rangitāiki Water Management Area. Members were advised that invitations would be extended to Iwi, hapū and tangata whenua to seek feedback on Māori values in the limit-setting process, with feedback being sought now from Iwi Authorities. Mr Morton advised that riparian planting would deliver ninety percent of MfE's proposed swimmability target, but expected further work would be needed to do more.

Concern was raised that run-off from stock would be an ongoing effect on groundwater aquifers. The need for collaborative community discussion on farm intensification and goal setting was raised. Staff confirmed that collective talks within the community would be held and suggested a farm visit to look at issues on the ground could be useful.

A member queried what cognisance was being taken of the Iwi Leaders' Freshwater work and whether Iwi needed to specifically request that this work be considered in the Freshwater debate at the regional and local level. Members were advised that the Iwi Leaders' work influenced National policy direction that fed down to the regional level however, it was important for Iwi to feed into and influence Plan Changes 9 and 12 outcomes at the regional and local level.

It is noted that further discussion was held under General Business, which led to the Forum's decision to support by way of resolution, an application proposal being submitted by the Regional Council to the Ministry for the Environment's Freshwater Improvement Fund, for a wetland restoration project in the Rangitāiki catchment.

### Resolved

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Freshwater Futures Update.**
- 2 Supports the funding application proposal being submitted by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council to the Ministry for the Environment's Freshwater Improvement Fund for a wetland restoration project in the Rangitāiki catchment.**

**Clark/Rewi  
CARRIED**



## 6.5 Freshwater Futures and the Consent Process

The report provided information that was requested at the Forum's last meeting on how the Freshwater Futures Programme and consent processes interacted. Eastern Catchments Manager Simon Stokes advised that existing consent processes would continue to be implemented until such time as Plan Change 9 (Region-wide Water Quantity) and Plan Change 12 (Rangitāiki Water Quality and Quantity) to the Regional Water and Land Plan became operative.

### Resolved

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Freshwater Futures and the Consent Process.**

**Johnston/Marr  
CARRIED**

## 6.6 Whakatāne District Council - Three Waters Programme in the Rangitāiki River Catchment Report - 21 March 2017

Whakatāne District Council Principal Planner Shane McGhie provided the report that summarised the Council's Three Waters Programme, which contributed to Objective 3 and Action 3.2 of Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki – pathway of the Rangitāiki.

Mr McGhie noted the Council's requirement to review its sewage discharge consents over the next 12 years, action undertaken to ensure effective community consultation and provisions which had been included in the Proposed Whakatāne District Plan for the protection of water quality into the future.

### Resolved

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Whakatāne District Council - Three Waters Programme in the Rangitāiki River Catchment Report - 21 March 2017.**

**Johnston/Te Rire  
CARRIED**

## 6.7 Regional Growth Study Update

Strategy & Science Manager provided the report on the Regional Growth Study (RGS) and key economic growth opportunities existing in the Rangitāiki Catchment. Mr Morton advised the value of the RGS was its ability to connect people and access Central Government funding to support economic development opportunities in the community through the Bay of Connections' (BoC) model and industry support groups. Mr Morton noted key achievements of BoC (refer report Appendix 1) and specific actions and opportunities being investigated in the Rangitāiki Catchment.

Mr Morton encouraged Forum members to provide feedback on any other potential areas of interest that could be explored. Further information to understand groundwater aquifer resources in relation to water bottling opportunities was requested for the next Forum meeting. It was noted that strategic discussion on economic growth opportunities would be carried through to the Forum's wananga session.

## Resolved

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Regional Growth Study Update.**

**Winters/Johnston  
CARRIED**

## 6.8 Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki and Eastern Bay - Beyond Today

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A2560921*

Senior Planner Ruth Feist provided the report that informed of the relationship between Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki and Eastern Bay - Beyond Today and identified key strategic issues for the Forum to consider in the future. Ms Feist gave a presentation that outlined the similarities, overlaps and differences between the documents. It was noted that Eastern Bay - Beyond Today was not a driver document, but aimed to draw things together to inform and gain an understanding of over time. An overview of key inter-relationships on strategic issues, influences, limits and drivers for change was provided, with emphasis placed on the complex nature of an evolving future.

Regarding implications for Māori, the need for support, capability and resource was raised.

## Resolved

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki and Eastern Bay - Beyond Today.**

**Clark/Johnston  
CARRIED**

## 6.9 Rangitāiki River Catchment General Update

*Refer Map and Movie Clip Objective IDs A2570072, A2541179*

Team Leader Eastern & Rangitāiki Catchments Nancy Willems summarised operations and general matters of interest within the Rangitāiki Catchment. Community engagement and feedback was being sought on a draft discussion document to inform the development of the next Regional Pest Management Plan. Wallaby surveillance and eradication was planned. A feasibility report into an irrigation scheme was expected in April 2017, with floodway widening progressing.

A map and footage highlighted the successful inlet opening and water exchange at Okorero (Thornton lagoon). Further work was programmed to enhance the lagoon area. Installation of a cycleway past the lagoon was also being considered. Other activity noted was the development of Kani Rangi Park, lakeweed control and engagement of Sarah van der Boom, as a contractor to coordinate the development of a management plan for Lake Aniwanīwa.

Herbicide effects of diquat on water life at Lake Aniwanīwa, along with lowering lake levels during winter as an alternate to lakeweed control were queried, which was noted for follow up. The impact of on-farm nutrients on weed growth was raised, which would be considered as part of lake management planning.

## Resolved

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Rangitāiki River Catchment General Update.**

**Te Rire/Marr  
CARRIED**

### 6.10 **Te Hekenga Nui o Te Tuna - status report**

The Te Hekenga Nui o Te Tuna status report was provided by Team Leader Eastern & Rangitāiki Catchments Nancy Willems. An overview was provided on the status of actions, quota management system, options for rāhui and temporary closure of the fisheries under the Fisheries Act and the opportunity for tangata whenua to participate into the Proposed 2017 Catch Limit Review for North and Chatham Island Tuna. A full response from the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) would be available on request.

TrustPower representative Annabel Davies gave an update on TrustPower's artificial eel trials. Ms Davies noted that the trap and transfer of eels was still taking place and being facilitated by Southern Energy. Although the current contractor had pulled out, a replacement was being sought. Ms Davies advised that TrustPower was liaising with Hydro Electric Producers (HEPs) in the Waikato region to investigate options for eel management. An invitation was extended to Forum members to attend a field trip to Waikato sometime in April.

Members were informed that Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare had made a moral decision to shelve their tuna allocation to enable Objective 1 of Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki to come to fruition, noting that commercial fishers still had access. It was noted that Ngāti Manawa and Ngāti Whare would be participating in the catch limit review.

A presentation from MPI was requested for the Forum's next meeting in June. Frustration was raised regarding the consent conditions for provision of tuna through the Matahina Dam. A report from the steering committee, Nova Energy and TrustPower was requested to clarify the interpretation and legality of the Matahina Dam consent conditions, including the trap and transfer process and preferred method over the physical structure.

## Resolved

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Te Hekenga Nui o Te Tuna - status report.**

**Christie/Winters  
CARRIED**

## 7 **General Business**

### 7.1 **Freshwater Implementation Fund Project**

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A2575366*

Eastern Catchments Manager Simon Stokes advised the Forum that the Ministry for the Environment had opened its first funding round of a \$100 million Freshwater Improvement Fund aimed at projects that would improve quality and availability of

water bodies in vulnerable catchments. Mr Stokes noted the short timeframe to submit applications, which closed on 13 April. He informed that the Regional Council would be submitting a funding application for \$4 million to undertake a 7-wetland restoration project in the Rangitāiki Catchment. An overview was given of the proposed coverage, comprising restoration of 209 hectares of wetland over a five year period.

### **Attendance**

Councillor Marr left the meeting at 12:55 pm.

Forum members were advised eligibility criteria would be rigorous and challenging and that other funding sources would be explored and utilised. Benefits of the proposal supported the objectives of Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki, including kaitiakitanga, Mātauranga Māori and raising rangatahi capacity.

Consensus was gained from the Forum in support of the proposal, which led to the Forum's decision to support the funding application by way of resolution under Minute Item 6.4, Freshwater Futures Update (refer page 4).

## **7.2 Update from Ngāti Whare**

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare Chairman Daryl Christie informed that Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare had undergone a review of its operations and advised there would be a change to their Forum membership. Effective as of 31 March, Earl Rewi would become the appointed member and Te Waiti Rangiwhai would be appointed as the alternate.

On behalf of Ngāti Whare, Mr Rewi thanked and acknowledged Mr Christie for his direction and tenure on the Forum. The Forum Chair extended her thanks to Mr Christie also for his contribution and support on the Forum.

## **8 Closing remarks**

Reverend Te Rire acknowledged the Chair and members and the hospitality of Ngāti Whare in hosting the meeting.

## **9 Closing karakia**

The meeting closed with a karakia provided by Reverend Te Rire.

**The meeting closed at 1:15 pm.**

# Reports



**Receives Only – No Decisions**



**Report To:** Rangitāiki River Forum

**Meeting Date:** 15 June 2017

**Report From:** Maramena Vercoe, Te Runanga o Ngati Manawa

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## **Chairperson's Report**

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### **Executive Summary**

The purpose of this report is to update members of the Chairperson's activities related to meetings and engagements and highlight key matters of interest that she wishes to bring to the Forum's attention.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

**1 Receives the report, Chairperson's Report;**

#### **1 Items of interest**

The report highlights Chairperson's meetings and engagements and key matters of interest that were requested at the last hui.

#### **2 Changes to the RMA (Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017) – particularly those relating to the Mana Whakahono a Rohe/Iwi participation agreements**

Through the Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017 the RMA has been amended to enhance opportunities for iwi input to the RMA planning process. The legislation also introduces a new process for establishing agreements with tangata whenua referred to as Mana Whakahono a Rohe or Iwi Participation Arrangements.

##### **2.1 Engaging with iwi authorities on draft plans and policy statements prior to notification**

A new clause 4A has been inserted into Schedule 1 of the RMA, which now requires councils to:

- Provide iwi (previously consulted under clause 3 of Schedule 1) with a copy of any draft plan or policy statement, prior to notification;

- Allow adequate time for iwi to respond;
- Have particular regard to advice given by iwi before notifying the plan or policy.

## **2.2 Section 32 amendments**

All section 32 evaluation reports on a proposed policy statement or plan are to include all advice received from iwi authorities on the proposal, and how proposed policy statement or plan responds to the advice given by iwi.

## **2.3 Appointing Commissioners**

The RMA has been amended with a new section 34A (1A) which requires councils, when appointing commissioners for plan or policy statement hearings to:

- Consult iwi authorities whether it is appropriate to appoint a commissioner who understands tikanga Māori and the perspectives of local iwi and hapū;
- If the council considers appropriate appoint at least one commissioner who understands these matters, in consultation with the relevant iwi authority.

## **2.4 Mana Whakahono a Rohe/Iwi Participation Arrangements**

A new subpart 2 has been inserted into Part 5 of the RMA setting out the purpose and the process for negotiating a Mana Whakahono a Rohe Arrangement. These new arrangement are to formalise and enhance how iwi:

- Would like to be engaged on draft policy statements and plans;
- Would like to participate in the development of plans and policy statements;
- Would participate in the preparation of any monitoring tools;
- Ensure that relevant Treaty settlements will be given effect to; and
- Councils resolve conflicts of interests and managing disputes.

Iwi can initiate the process by sending an invitation to council/s to arrange a hui to discuss the possible scope of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe. Councils MUST set up a hui with the initiating iwi within 60 days and any other relevant iwi or local government authority. If parties agree to proceed the contents of the arrangement must include those matters set out under section 58Q of the Resource Legislation Amendment Act. Parties then have 18 months to complete an arrangement, or, if by agreement a time suitable for the parties involved. The arrangement is binding on both parties. Any disputes arising from the development or implementation of a Mana Whakahono a Rohe must follow the process set out under section 58R.

## **3 Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River)**

Hearings are scheduled for Monday 12 and 19 June in Whakatāne and deliberations will commence thereafter. All submitters who sought to be heard have been sent copies of the planner's recommendations and a hearing schedule identifying the date and time they are to appear at the hearing.



Councillor Andrew von Dadelszen has been appointed the Chairperson of the Hearing Committee. Independent Commissioner Karamea Insley has been appointed Deputy Chair. Councillor Arapeta Tahana and Independent Commissioner Antoine Coffin are the other members of the Hearing Committee.

#### **4 National review on tuna catch limit and opportunity for Forum to provide feedback on tuna**

The proposed catch limit review for North and Chatham Island tuna has been delayed, as the background science needs to be completed. MPI will provide an updated timeline for distribution to the Forum when it has been approved by the Minister. Our contact is Duncan Petrie (Senior Fisheries Analyst, Inshore Fisheries), and he is happy to present to, and discuss with the Forum as part of the consultation process.

#### **5 Strategy session and workshop**

The Forum had supported the opportunity and need to hold a strategic planning session between the March and June hui. This has not occurred due to the Cyclone events in April and subsequent response and recovery work of everybody in the Whakatāne District. The necessity for this workshop is now more important as the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Whakatāne District Council are starting to prepare for their review of the 2015-2025 Long Term Plan. It is planned to discuss potential timing for the workshop in our hui. The next planned Forum hui is in August.

#### **6 Chairperson's Calendar Activity**

May 17	Attended Rangitāiki River Forum debrief hui hosted by Bay of Plenty Regional Council
May	Email to Bay of Plenty Regional Council Chair with regards to Flood enquiry panel
May 9	Attended Lake Aniwanuiwa management plan meeting with other invited stakeholders

Simon Stokes  
**Eastern Catchments Manager**

**for Te Runanga o Ngati Manawa**

**6 June 2017**



**Report To:** Rangitāiki River Forum

**Meeting Date:** 15 June 2017

**Report From:** Yvonne Tatton , Interim Governance Manager

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## **Change in Membership and Appointment of a new Deputy Chairperson**

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### **Executive Summary**

This report is to advise the Rangitāiki River Forum (Forum) of a change in membership for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare and for the Forum to consider the appointment of a new Deputy Chairperson.

### **Recommendations**

That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:

- 1 Receives the report, Change in Membership and Appointment of a new Deputy Chairperson;**
- 2 Notes Councillor Rosie Harvey has been appointed as the alternate member for Taupō District Council.**
- 3 Notes a change in membership for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare and the appointment of Earl Rewi as the appointed member and Te Waiti Rangiwai as the alternate member, which took effect on 31 March 2017.**
- 4 Accepts the resignation of Daryl Christie as Deputy Chairman and member of the Rangitāiki River Forum and acknowledges with thanks his valuable contribution to the Forum.**
- 5 Selects System B as the voting system to appoint a new Deputy Chairperson.**
- 6 Appoints \_\_\_\_\_ as the Deputy Chairperson for the Rangitāiki River Forum.**

## 1 Change in Membership for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare

At the Rangitāiki River Forum Meeting held on 21 March 2017, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare appointed member and Forum Deputy Chairperson Daryl Christie advised he would be standing down from the Forum.

Advice was provided that Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare would be making a change to their membership on the Forum. As of 31 March 2017, Earl Rewi would be the appointed member and Te Waiti Rangiwhai the alternate member, as per the letter of advice attached at Appendix 1.

## 2 Appointment of a new Deputy Chairperson

As Deputy Chairperson Daryl Christie has stepped down, the Forum may appoint a new Deputy Chair.

The provisions for appointment of a Deputy Chair are subject to the same conditions, as set out under Rangitāiki River Forum Standing Order 2.5, for the appointment of a Chairperson:

- The appointment is for a term of 3 years, unless the Deputy Chair resigns or is removed by the Forum during that term.
- The Deputy Chair may be reappointed or removed by the Forum.
- The appointment must be decided at a meeting by vote and by the majority of members present and voting.

### 2.1 Voting Systems

The Forum must resolve to use one of the following voting systems, as set out on pages 14 and 15 of the Standing Orders:

#### **“System A**

- (a) *requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives the votes of a majority of the members of the Forum voting; and*
- (b) *has the following characteristics:*
  - (i) *there is a first round of voting for all candidates; and*
  - (ii) *if no candidate is successful in that round there is a second round of voting from which the candidate with the fewest votes in the first round is excluded; and*
  - (iii) *If no candidate is successful in the second round there is a third, and if necessary subsequent round of voting from which, each time, the candidate with the fewest votes in the previous round is excluded; and*
  - (iv) *In any round of voting if 2 or more candidates tie for the lowest number of votes, the person excluded from the next round is resolved by lot.*

#### **System B**

- (a) *requires that a person is elected or appointed if he or she receives more votes than any other candidate; and*

- (b) *has the following characteristics:*
- (i) *there is only one round of voting; and*
  - (ii) *if 2 or more candidates tie for the most votes, the tie is resolved by lot."*

It is recommended that the Forum selects System B as its voting system.

## 2.2 The voting process step

- a) The Forum resolves to adopt a voting system and the procedure in the event of a tie.
- b) The Chairperson calls for nominations for Deputy Chairperson (nominated and seconded).
- c) Nominees may be allowed up to 10 minutes to make a presentation.
- d) Voting for the appointment of the Deputy Chairperson as per agreed system.
- e) Deputy Chairperson declared elected.

In agreeing the voting process, ground rules are also agreed.

## 2.3 Ground rules

- a) A member may nominate or second themselves.
- b) Any member can call for a Division – where the names of members voting for and against and any abstentions, are taken down in random order.
- c) Any member can abstain from voting.

# 3 Forum Membership

The table below provides the current membership of the Forum for information.

Appointed Members	Alternate Members	Iwi
Maramena Vercoe (Chair)	Dr Byron Rangiwai	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa
Earl Rewi	Te Waiti Rangiwai	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare
Miro Araroa	Tu O'Brien	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa
Reverend Graham Te Rire	Elaine August	Ngāti Tūwharetoa (BOP) Settlement Trust
Ivy Kahukiwa Smith	David Jones	Te Kōpere o te Iwi o Hineuru Trust
Councillor Tīpene Marr	Councillor David Love	Bay of Plenty Regional Council
Councillor Bill Clark		Bay of Plenty Regional Council
Councillor Kevin Winters		Bay of Plenty Regional Council
Councillor George Johnston	Mayor Tony Bonne	Whakatāne District Council
Councillor Tangonui Kingi	Councillor Rosie Harvey	Taupō District Council

Shari Kameta  
**Committee Advisor**

**for Interim Governance Manager**

**8 June 2017**



## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Te Runanga o Ngati Whare Letter - 21 March 2017**







Chairperson and members  
Rangitaiki River Forum  
C/- Bay of Plenty Regional Council  
**WHAKATANE**

20 March 2017

Tena koutou katoa

Re: Ngati Whare representative and alternate

On behalf of the Board I would like to inform you that our representative and alternate roles will change. Earl Rewi should be appointed as our representative and myself should be appointed as the alternate, effective 31 March 2017. These changes come about due to internal movements regarding workstreams being undertaken by the Runanga.

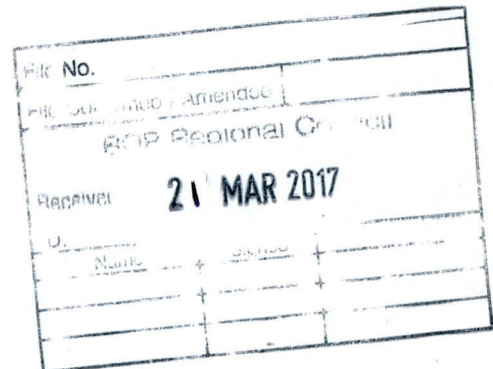
We thank our former representative Daryl Christie for his leadership, participation and mahi with the Forum and other related groups, over the past few years.

We look forward to receiving confirmation of these changes in due course.

If you have any patai, please feel free to contact me.

Nga mihi

Te Waiti Rangiwai  
Pou Whakahaere Group General Manager





**Report To:** Rangitāiki River Forum

**Meeting Date:** 15 June 2017

**Report From:** Maramena Vercoe, Rangitāiki River Forum Chair

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## **Reimbursement for Alternate Members**

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### **Executive Summary**

Forum Members are asked to endorse the Chair's recommendation to reimburse members appointed as alternate members to the Rangitāiki River Forum.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Reimbursement for Alternate Members;**
- 2 Endorses the Chair's recommendation to reimburse members appointed as alternate members to the Rangitāiki River Forum on the same basis as appointed members, as per the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Elected Members' Allowances and Recovery of Expenses Policy.**
- 3 Endorses the Chair's recommendation that reimbursement for alternate members have immediate effect.**

### **1 Forum Membership**

Under the Rangitāiki River Forum's Terms of Reference Te Rūnanga o Ngai Whare, Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa, Te Runanga o Ngāti Awa, Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Bay of Plenty) Settlement Trust and Ngāti Hineuru each appoint one member; Whakatāne District Council and Taupo District Council each have one member and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council appoint 3 members.

In addition an alternate member for each of the represented bodies is appointed to ensure a voting member is available and present at each of the meetings where the appointed member is absent.

## 2 Alternate Members

Many alternate members attend meetings of the Forum to be kept appropriately informed and aware of the issues presented to the Forum, which enables effective and consistent decision making when required to stand in for the appointed member. It is also a mechanism to build and support the capacity and capability for Māori to participate and engage in key strategic issues concerning the region.

While an alternate member may participate in any discussion that takes place at the meeting, if an appointed member is present the alternate member may not move, second or vote on a motion.

To date, the policy position has been that where an appointed member is present at the meeting the alternate member also in attendance is unable to be reimbursed a meeting attendance fee or claim for mileage expenses.

This has largely been due to the exclusion of alternate members in the interpretation of “appointed members” under the Elected Members’ Allowances and Recovery of Expenses Policy. However, in discussion with the BOPRC Chairman and Chief Executive, it is agreed that alternate members have their office ratified by resolution of the appropriate approving authority and should therefore be included in the interpretation “appointed members”.

As a result of the above discussion and with the agreement of the Forum Chair it is recommended that those appointed as alternate members to the Forum be reimbursed meeting fees and expenses at the same level as appointed voting members and that this is to have immediate effect.

## 3 Reimbursement and Expenses

Under the Elected Members’ Allowances and Recovery of Expenses Policy, appointed members to co-governance bodies who are from non-profit/volunteer/community organisations are eligible to claim mileage, travel time and a meeting fee when in attendance at a meeting.

The same rules regarding mileage and travel time rates and thresholds and the requirements to submit a signed claim form applies to all appointed members.

Appointed members are entitled to a \$200.00 meeting fee per day and to claim mileage for travel to attend Forum meetings or events if using their own vehicles. A 30km round trip threshold applies to travel between the member’s home and an office of the council. Any mileage under the 30 km round trip threshold does not qualify for a mileage reimbursement.

If the meeting is held at a venue other than a council office i.e. marae, the 30 km threshold does not apply.

Mileage is paid at .74 cents per kilometre for the first 5,000 km and .37 cents beyond the 5,000 km within a financial year.

Travel time to attend meetings or Rangitāiki River Forum event is reimbursed at \$37.50 per hour of travel time (including travel to and from the member’s residence) on any one day. A one hour minimum threshold applies therefore only time travelled to and from the Forum meeting or event that is over and above the one hour threshold will qualify.

## **4 Reimbursement Process**

In order to determine who the reimbursement is to be made to, i.e. the representative authority or individual alternate representative, written authority to pay is required from the representative authority and relevant tax information provided.

Appointed members are provided with a claim form at the meeting and are required to fill in the details requested, sign as a true and accurate record and forward their claim form to the Committee Advisor or Governance Administrator within the month the claim relates to.

The Governance Administrator will check the information complies with the reimbursement requirements and payment will be authorised and assigned to the next available pay period.

## **5 Implication for Māori**

Reimbursement for alternate members builds capacity and capability for Maori to participate in decision making.

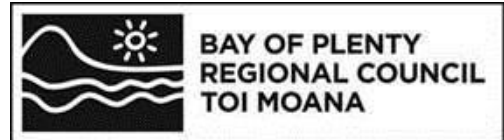
Yvonne Tatton  
**Interim Governance Manager**

**for Rangitāiki River Forum Chair**

**8 June 2017**



**Receives Only – No Decisions**



**Report To:** Rangitāiki River Forum

**Meeting Date:** 15 June 2017

**Report From:** Sarah Omundsen, General Manager, Integrated Catchments

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## **Rangitāiki River Catchment Programme 2016 2017 Update**

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### **Executive Summary**

This report provides an update on activities occurring within the Rangitāiki River Catchment Programme 2016-2017.

The following highlights are covered:

- Biodiversity site management and riparian management;
- Biosecurity;
- Murupara community planting day;
- Lake Aniwanīwa;
- Catchment land use mapping;
- Freshwater Improvement Fund application.

The report also provides a brief introduction to the Rangitāiki River Catchment Programme Annual Work Plan for 2017/2018, with the full plan to come to the Forum at a later date.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Rangitāiki River Catchment Programme 2016 2017 Update.**

### **1 Operations update**

The following sections provide an update of activities in the catchment of interest to the work of the Forum.

#### **1.1 Biodiversity site management and riparian management**

This work has been significantly affected by the flooding events, with damage to many of the properties that were being supported by Regional Council funding. Landowners are deferring works not already completed, although a few are able to continue. Several have



commented that they are seeing things never seen before, such as tomos, and flowing springs emerging in locations where they've never been.



Maramara a Tawa showing level of flood on willows.

Tauhara North sustained significant damage and erosion, although all the stream system riparian fencing that had been built under the riparian programme is largely intact, with some undermining in places. Most damage was around culverts and crossings. They will not be able to complete their fencing programme for the year as they need to focus on bringing their raceways back to an operational standard. There were 17 km of fencing completed at Tauhara this year.



**Top:** Damage to crossings. **Bottom left:** extensive gully erosion. **Bottom right:** major slips.



Lochinver Station invited Regional Council Rangitāiki Land Management Officer to the property to discuss some works that we may be able to support. Although not all are for stream margins, they are proposing an extensive fencing programme over the next few years, some of which will be able to be supported through BOPRC's sustainable land use work. Although very early, this is a positive for us and an opportunity to engage with them and build a relationship that may lead to improved management of erosion, biodiversity and waterways on a significant proportion of the upper most catchment.

## 1.2 Biosecurity

Flooding has also brought concerns about the spread of alligator weed in the lower catchment. Control operations had been completed prior to the flood and appeared to be reducing the extent, but how much viable plant material was still out there is unknown. Assessments will use the flood maps to guide the geographical area for surveillance, however plants are dormant over winter and the assessments will not be able to begin until they are actively growing in spring.



In the course of surveillance for alligator weed, the extent of hornwort and clover dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*), two other invasive species, will also be checked in the lower catchment. Clover dodder was noted on a property in Otakiri Road last year (see photos left showing tangled stems, and pink flowers) and has the potential to be recommended for inclusion as a progressive containment species in the current Regional Pest Management Plan review. A related species, yellow dodder (*Cuscuta campestris*) has been noted as a potential problem in Whangamarino Wetland in the Waikato Region, and containing clover dodder in the Rangitāiki now is considered prudent while it is still manageable. Staff are seeking information on the management requirements of this species from experts, and working on a surveillance and communications plan for the upcoming summer.

## 1.3 Lake Aniwanuiwa

A project has been initiated to develop a ten year management plan for Lake Aniwanuiwa and its marginal strips, with stakeholders.

There is currently no plan around the lake, outside of the reserves management plan for the Black Road reserve resulting in each new issue being approached in an ad hoc and isolated manner. The project aims to identify the wants and needs of stakeholders and create a plan that identifies issues, roles and responsibilities of each of the parties including agreed process, policies and actions to be applied to work and decision-making in and around the lake. It was also initiated in response to concerns from the community that the lake was becoming less usable as a recreation resource, and a desire to maximise the potential of the lake for this purpose.

The stakeholder group includes Southern Generation, the owners of the Aniwhenua power scheme, and of the marginal strips around the lake; Whakatāne District Council who administer the reserve/campground at the end of Black Road; members of the community with an interest, including the community group responsible for the playground development and tidy-up of the lake margins at the Black Road reserve, and landowners at the up-stream end of the lake; Fish & Game New Zealand, Eastern Region; Department of

Conservation; and iwi representatives from Ngāti Manawa, Ngāti Whare and Ngāti Haka/Pataheuheu.

The first meeting was held on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May to begin the development of the ten year management plan for the lake. Participation was generally positive and constructive, although there was significant frustration being voiced. The discussion ranged widely and touched on a number of concerns that fall outside the geographic scope of the project, which is the lake and its marginal strip, stretching to just above Rabbit Bridge. There are several concerns where the management of the lake, particularly at the upstream delta/Rabbit Bridge, is having an effect on neighbours, and also where activities or processes outside the lake are having an effect on the lake.

The lake weed operation that was proposed for the amenity area had to be postponed. The proposed herbicide is not effective in water with suspended sediments and it will take time for these to settle out post flooding.

The next meeting for the management plan will be later in June, date still to be confirmed.

#### 1.4 Freshwater Improvement Fund

An application has been submitted to the Ministry for the Environment's Freshwater Improvement Fund for \$1.5 million over five years. This Government funding is to support initiatives which improve the management of freshwater within quantity and quality limits. Its focus is on projects that will make a significant and measurable improvement to rivers, lakes, streams, groundwater and wetlands. Our application focuses on wetland restoration in a proposed project area that includes 6 wetlands between SH 38 at Murupara and the Aniwhenua Dam (see map). The fund provides up to half of the total project costs (i.e. \$3 million), and would be offset by Regional Council funding. Decisions from the Minister are due late June/July. At that point, detailed project plans are finalised with funding deeds signed in December 2017. Landowner permissions would be sought and would need to be secured for the project work to begin.



#### 1.5 Murupara Community Native Planting Day

On Friday 26th May, Ngāti Manawa held the Community Native Planting Day at Kani Rangi Park and planted over 7000 native species. This Community planting day signifies the return of cultural sites and restoration of native trees. It also signifies the reconnection of our people to our whenua across all generations. It was a wonderful day shared with the kaumatua, tamariki, parents, Mayor Tony Bonne, Councillors Mike van der Boom and George Johnston.





**Left:** Kids from Karamuramu Kindy.

**Below:** Mieke Kapa, BOPRC Land Management Officer, working with one of the tamariki.



## 1.6 Catchment Land Use Mapping

A map of the Rangitāiki Catchment has been completed that shows a snapshot of land use across the catchment. This project was completed for the Freshwater Futures programme of work, to provide for catchment level modelling, and provides the baseline of a record of land use that enables monitoring of land use change over time. The mapping was completed down to parcel level, with some parcels further subdivided to improve accuracy around different land uses. Although mostly completed at the desk-top, the work was checked and verified by land management staff and some uncertainties were checked on the ground to verify the correct category. See Appendix 1 for the Rangitāiki River land use map.

## **2 Rangitāiki River Catchment Programme Annual Work Plan – 2017/2018**

The Rangitāiki River Catchment Programme was established in 2014/15 to deliver on the community's expectations for the health of the Rangitāiki River and to support the Rangitāiki River Strategy, Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki – Pathways of the Rangitāiki.

The Rangitāiki River Catchment Programme Annual Work Plan 2017/2018 will be presented in full in August, and development is underway. It describes projects, budgets and deliverables for the next financial year, including where Council will be working in relation to the actions of Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki. It covers all significant activities in the river catchment, including work across policy and planning, science, pollution prevention and maritime service functions. It also includes all operational activities such as biosecurity, biodiversity protection, coast care and sustainable land management.

The Annual Work Plan 2017/2018 will be presented in a different format to the previous years' annual work plans, and will identify projects undertaken by individual organisations and those that are shared. It will also introduce the inclusion of Taupō District Council activities into the plan.

Some key work within the plan includes:

- Completion of the Lake Aniwanuiwa Management Plan.
- Ongoing implementation of Te Hekenga Nui o Te Tuna, moving into phase 2 of the plan.
- Delivering on biodiversity and sustainable land use management, including advisory service, delivery and maintenance of active Biodiversity Management Plans, and Riparian Management Plans (RMPs), care group and EEF support. Helping landowners recover from flooding damage will be a part of this.
- Delivering coast care programme management and implementation including dune restoration activities and working with community groups.
- The Freshwater Improvement Fund project will be a key focus of work, should the application be successful.
- Note: there may well aspects of the Whakatane District Recovery Project Plan which may influence work in the catchment. This has yet to be completely analysed and understood as the Plan has yet to be confirmed and approved. The aforementioned project will become a new work programme project for the Forum to monitor progress and support.

## **3 Māori Implications**

The report provides information relating to actions that support the delivery of Te Ara Whānui O Rangitāiki – Pathways of the Rangitāiki, which supports positive implications for Māori long term. Te Ara Whānui O Rangitāiki is required by legislation and takes into consideration all the planning documents of importance to Māori.

## **4 Council's Accountability Framework**

### **4.1 Community Outcomes**

This project/proposal directly contributes to the Water Quality and Quantity, Environmental Protection, Resilience and Safety, and Regional Collaboration and Leadership Community Outcome/s in the council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

### **4.2 Long Term Plan Alignment**

This work is planned under the Rangitāiki Activity in the Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

#### **Current Budget Implications**

This work is being undertaken within the current budget for the Rangitāiki Activity in the Annual Plan 2016-2017.

#### **Future Budget Implications**

Future work in the 2017/2018 programme is provided for in Council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025. If the Freshwater Improvement Fund application is successful, there will be an impact on budgets around the need to meet the 50% cost share against the fund.

Nancy Willems  
**Eastern Catchments Manager**

**for General Manager, Integrated Catchments**

**7 June 2017**

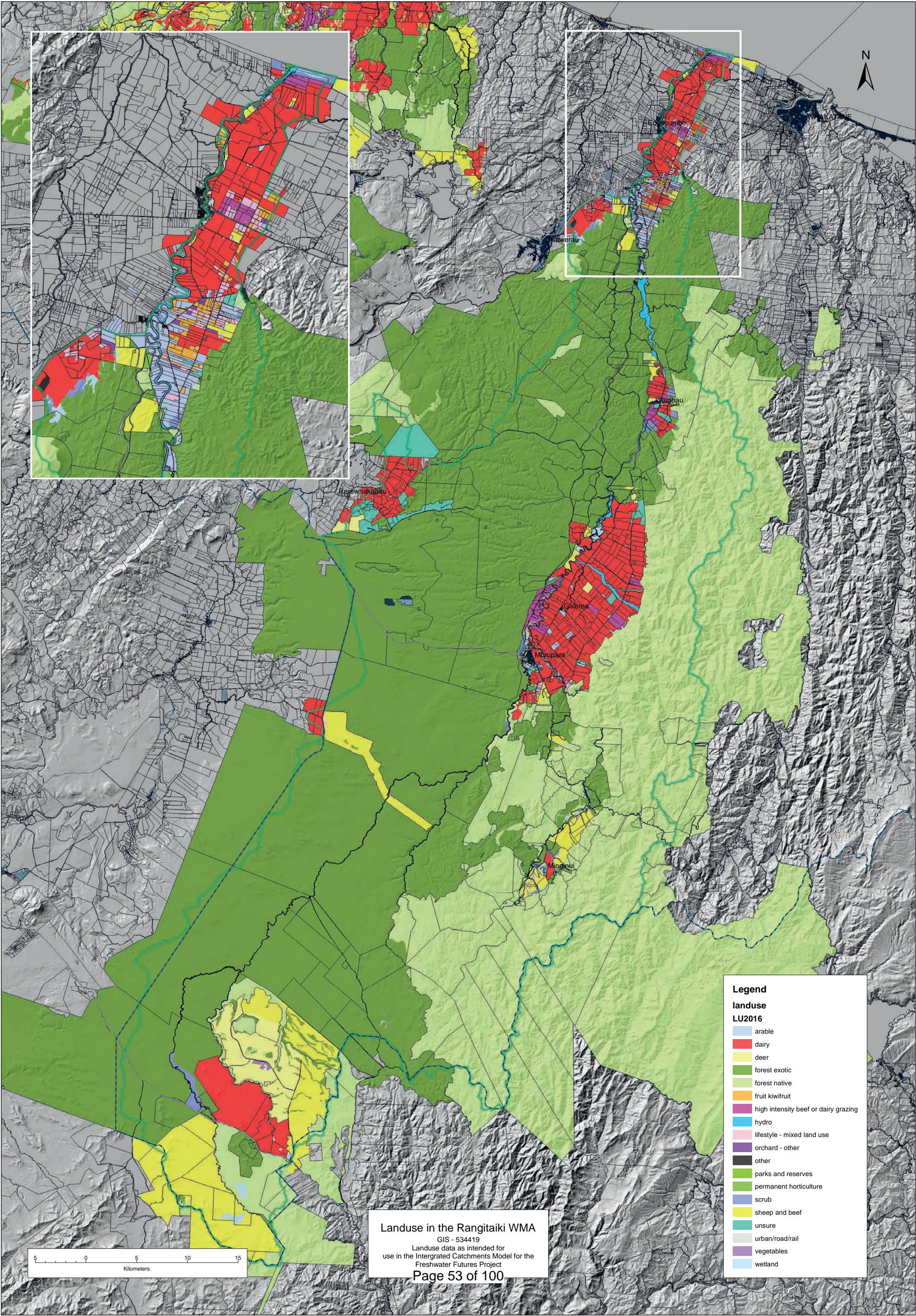


# **APPENDIX 1**

## **Rangitaiki Land Use 2017**







Landuse in the Rangitaiki WMA

GIS - 534419  
Landuse data as intended for  
use in the Integrated Catchments Model for the  
Freshwater Futures Project





Receives Only – No Decisions



**Report To:** Rangitāiki River Forum

**Meeting Date:** 15 June 2017

**Report From:** Namouta Poutasi, Water Policy Manager

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## Freshwater Update

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### Executive Summary

The Regional Council continues to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management in the Rangitāiki River Management Area, with the next workshop with the Rangitāiki Freshwater Futures Community Group on 28 June 2017.

The Region-wide Water Quantity Plan Change has been consulted with the public, and it is now receiving further submissions, where submitters can submit on submissions from others. The Council is set to appoint a hearing panel, with the intent to include Māori commissioners.

‘Our Freshwater 2017’ was released by Government on 27 April 2017 and highlighted nation-wide concerns around nitrate, *E. coli* levels in urban areas and threats to our native fish species.

### Recommendations

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1** Receives the report, *“Freshwater Update”*.

#### **1 Purpose**

The purpose of this paper is to provide regular updates to the Rangitāiki River Forum on freshwater management developments.

##### **1.1 Context in *Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki - Pathways of the Rangitāiki***

The *Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki - Pathways of the Rangitāiki* action plan has two actions related to National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM). They are:

- 3.1 Develop sustainable environmental flow and Rangitāiki catchment load limits (eg. nutrients, sediments and bacteria) through the Freshwater National Policy Statement framework, including establishing: the current state and the*

*anticipated future state, freshwater objectives, limits for meeting freshwater objectives.*

- 4.1 *Work with rural industries, iwi, landowners, the community and other willing stakeholders in the Rangitāiki catchment to articulate their aspirations for prosperity and values for freshwater through the Freshwater National Policy Statement framework.*

The main ways the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Toi Moana) is delivering these actions is via changes to the Bay of Plenty Regional Water and Land Plan. Particularly:

1. Proposed Plan Change 9 – Region-wide Water Quantity plan change.
2. Developing draft Plan Change 12 – Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui Water Management Areas.

## 2 Updates

### 2.1 Rangitāiki Water Management Area progress update

#### Freshwater Objective - preliminary value and attribute pairings

The Rangitāiki Freshwater Futures Community Group (the Group) will hold its fifth workshop on Wednesday 28 June 2017. Group members will be asked to consider desired states for the three draft Freshwater Management Units (FMUs) in Rangitāiki.

The ‘desired states for the water’ expressed by the Group are largely consistent to the Desired Outcomes and Objectives in *Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki*, particularly:

#### ***He taonga tuku iho / Desired outcomes***

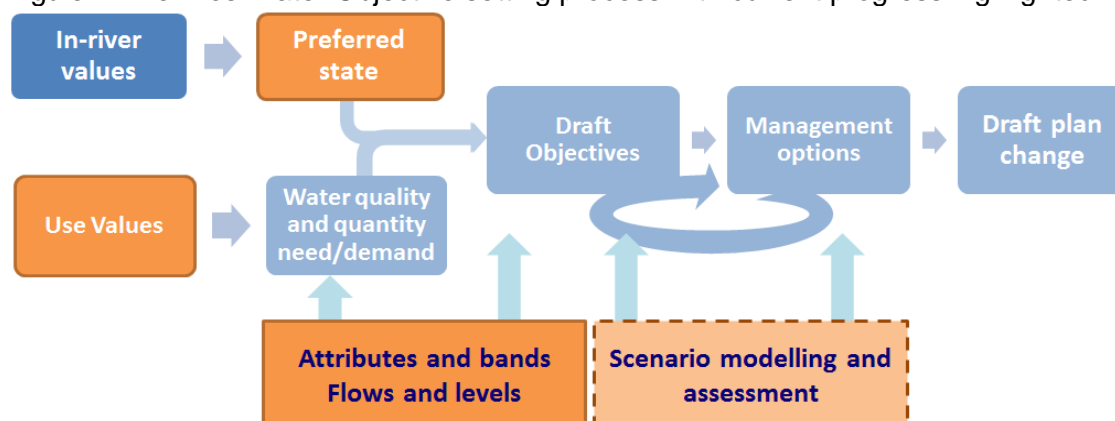
*He Awa: We want a clean and healthy environment characterised by clean water, healthy ecosystems and the return of some threatened species. We want to see people use and enjoy this environment for their spiritual, cultural and recreational needs and to celebrate its heritage with pride.*

#### ***Te Haurahi / Objective***

*Water quality is restored in the Rangitāiki catchment. So it is safe for people to swim in, take food from, and find drinking water in as many places as possible.*

The Group will also discuss the current land use, water allocation, industry discharges to water and work progressing on economic value in the Rangitāiki. The following flowchart indicates the progress of the Freshwater Objective setting process.

Figure 1: The Freshwater Objective setting process with current progress highlighted.



Further work is required to identify waterbody values that are important to tangata whenua, recognising that only tangata whenua can identify these things.

Council has written to Iwi seeking advice as to how iwi would like to be engaged in this process.

### **Freshwater modelling and freshwater accounting**

Council is set to use a catchment model for the Rangitāiki to help assess the impacts from land use activities on waterways. The model will be ready by August 2017 to support the limit setting process.

### **Communications**

The last *Freshwater Flash* e-newsletter was issued in May 2017. Partners can include parts of the contents from *Freshwater Flash* within their own newsletters.

### **Forum members on the Rangitāiki Freshwater Futures Community Group**

Forum members who are also on the Community Group include Councillor Johnston and Councillor Clark. Daryl Christie is a member of the Group, but has since resigned from the Forum.

## **2.2 Region-wide Water Quantity Plan Change progress Update**

The region-wide Water Quantity Plan Change (Plan Change 3) is the first step in a two stage approach to improving regional policies and rules for strengthening water allocation limits. These changes were notified on 18 October 2016, and 82 public submissions were received.

This plan change is open to further submissions until 28 June 2017.

Given many submissions have expressed a high level of Māori interest, the Regional Council is intending to appoint Māori commissioner(s) on this hearing panel on its 22 June meeting.

## **2.3 National update**

### **Our Freshwater 2017**

Our Freshwater 2017 is a report released by the *Ministry for the Environment* and *Statistics NZ* on the 27<sup>th</sup> April. Its purpose is to provide a baseline of New Zealand's rivers and lakes water quality, quantity, flows, biodiversity and the cultural health of fresh water.

The report identified the endangered native fish, koaro, have been found in the Rangitāiki for the first time.

### **Iwi Leaders Forum**

The Iwi Leaders Forum was very active in support greater iwi participation included in the Resource Legislation Amendment Bill which received Royal assent on Monday 18<sup>th</sup> April 2017, meaning it is now law (Resource Legislation Amendment Act 2017).

## **Clean Water 2017**

Government proposed a Clean Water 2017 package, with submissions closing on 28 April 2017. Toi Moana made a submission supporting the proposal in general, with recommendations related to 'swimmability' targets, *E. coli* monitoring, and supporting Te Mana o Te Wai.

## **3 Implications for Māori**

Water management work is recognised as having significant implications to Iwi and Hapū, in both their cultural and traditional relationship with the ancestral water, and as landowners. For iwi in the Rangitāiki, this significant cultural relationship is embodied by the whakataukī - "*Ko te wai ko au, ko au ko te wai* (I am the water and the water is me)".

To date, Staff have collated data from iwi and hapū management plans, settlement statutes and deeds, water related cultural impact assessments, iwi websites in preparation for further discussions.

Toi Moana has engaged tangata whenua through hui-a-iwi and has invited iwi and hapū to identify the preferred engagement methods, and nominate names and contact details of suitable iwi members for engagement.

Staff are developing and designing practical means to engage iwi and hapū effectively.

## **4 Council's Accountability Framework**

### **4.1 Community Outcomes**

Council's Freshwater Futures work directly contributes to the 'Water Quality and Water Quantity' Community Outcome in Toi Moana's Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

### **4.2 Long Term Plan Alignment**

This work is planned under various activities within Toi Moana's Long Term Plan 2015-2025, including Land and Water Framework, Regional Planning, Kotahitanga/Strategic Engagement, Data Services, Science and communications.

#### **Current Budget Implications**

This work is being undertaken within the current budget for the activities in the Toi Moana's Annual Plan 2016/17 of the Long Term Plan 2015-2025

#### **Future Budget Implications**

Future work is provided for in Toi Moana's Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

Michelle Lee  
**Planner (Water Policy)**

**for Water Policy Manager**

**7 June 2017**

**Report To:** Rangitāiki River Forum

**Meeting Date:** 15 June 2017

**Report From:** Maramena Vercoe, Te Runanga o Ngāti Manawa

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## **Tikanga Māori : Rangitāiki River Forum**

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### **Executive Summary**

The integration of tikanga Māori (Māori Protocols) in Council business has been evolving over time. It is now commonplace to open and close hui (meetings) with a karakia (prayer), hold a whakatau (informal welcoming ceremony) or facilitate a powhiri (formal welcome) for special occasions.

Some post settlement iwi entities have encapsulated the importance of tikanga Māori within Treaty of Waitangi documents and settlement legislation. The Standing Orders for the Rangitāiki River Forum recognise the importance of respecting tikanga Māori as an expression of partnership and collaboration. The Standing Orders notes that tikanga Māori will guide actions in the best interest of the health and well-being of the Rangitāiki River.<sup>1</sup>

This report provides a brief description of tikanga Māori within the context of the Rangitāiki River Forum.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Tikanga Māori : Rangitāiki River Forum;**
- 2 Promotes the appropriate use of Tikanga Māori when conducting business for or on behalf of the Rangitāiki River Forum.**

### **1 Standing Orders for Meetings of the Rangitāiki River Forum**

The Rangitāiki River Forum is a statutory co-governance forum established under the Treaty settlement legislation for the Ngāti Manawa and Ngāti Whare tribes.

The Rangitāiki River Forum was established in May 2012. Standing Orders for the Forum were adopted on 29 May 2012 and apply to all meetings.

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<sup>1</sup> Refer page 9 of the Standing Orders for Meetings of the Rangitāiki River Forum.

Part 1 of the Standing Orders state that:

*“The Rangitāiki Forum has a joint purpose that all member organisations will contribute to. The Purpose of the Forum is the protection and enhancement of the environmental, cultural and spiritual health and wellbeing of the Rangitāiki River and its resource for the benefit of present and future generations.*

*The Forum is a partnership that brings together dual approaches. As a partnership with a collective purpose, the Forum will endeavour to operate in an open and collaborative manner that respects the various interests and viewpoints that are brought to the table. This will include the recognition of:*

- *Rohe and marae as defining areas of interest*
- *Community representation and the inclusion of community views*
- *The need for inclusive discussion and fair debate*
- *The importance of building relationships*
- *Kaitiakitanga and stewardship”*

*The Standing Orders must be used in the spirit of the Forum’s tikanga. The tikanga will guide their use in the best interests of the health and well-being of the Rangitāiki River”.<sup>2</sup>*

The Standing Orders enable formal recognition of the importance of tikanga Māori when conducting Forum meetings. Māori Policy staff are available to provide support and advice.

## **2 Cultural Dynamic : Bay of Plenty Region**

The level of understanding and appreciation of Tikanga Māori varies across the region.

Given the rich cultural dynamic, it is understandable that upholding tikanga Māori features high on the priority list for Māori. Our region boasts the following:

- A high Māori population (almost a third of the region’s population are Māori)
- 36 Iwi Groups
- 260 hapū
- 224 marae
- 17 sets of Treaty of Waitangi legislation
- 3 Treaty of Waitangi co-governance fora

Tikanga Māori adds a unique and valuable cultural layer to the region. We have multiple hapū and iwi that share general principles with regard to tikanga Māori, but also have their own unique practices. This is why you may notice subtle and obvious variations on Marae and occasions where tikanga Māori is expressed.

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<sup>2</sup> Standing Orders for Meetings of the Rangitāiki River Forum, page 9.



### 3 Rangitāiki River Forum Meetings and Tikanga Māori

Tikanga Māori is expressed in many ways in meetings and includes (but is not limited to):

- Respecting the use and practice of articulating in te reo Māori (the Māori language) both verbal and written
- Facilitating appropriate protocols such as whakatau and powhiri (welcoming ceremonial rituals)
- Using a Māori prayer to begin and end a hui
- Using a Māori prayer to bless food before it is eaten
- Singing a waiata (song) following a speech
- Recognising the importance of key Māori values in discussions such as kaitiakitanga (stewardship), whanaungatanga (relationships), manaakitanga (reciprocity), rāhui (prohibitions), and mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge).

#### 3.1 Understanding Tikanga Māori in Council

The term tikanga is generally taken to mean 'the correct way of doing things' and is derived from the Maori word 'tika' which means 'right' or 'correct'. Tikanga are customs or traditions that have been handed down over time from Tupuna (ancestors).

The most common form of expressing tikanga in meetings are summarised below.

##### **Karakia**

Karakia are given at the beginning and end of a hui. Karakia over kai or where a clearing process is required are known as karakia whakawātea.

Karakia are recited to bring about a sense of peace and wellbeing and to acknowledge spiritual connections. Karakia are generally recited in Te Reo Māori as the essence of tikanga is better expressed this way, and ensures that propitiation of ngā Atua Māori (the gods) is undertaken with reverence and respect.

##### **Karakia whakawātea**

Karakia whakawātea are used to 'clear' the way or to 'protect' people from harm. For example, karakia whakawātea were performed by Ngati Awa kaumatua for whānau re-entering their homes after the Edgecumbe flood. This process cleared away the negative impacts of the flood and served to bring new positive energy to the property. Another example of karakia whakawātea was after the passing of Awanuiarangi Black last year where a karakia whakawātea was recited by Tauranga Moana kaumatua in Council chambers to set the wairua or spirit of the deceased free.

##### **Whakatau or Powhiri**

The practice of welcoming people into places and onto forums is carried out by Maori and non-Maori. Depending on the importance of the occasion, welcoming may involve a less formal approach such as a mihi whakatau or where the event is of significance, a formal welcome or Pōwhiri would be more appropriate. Both types of welcome are subject to tapu (controls) which can only be lifted by the practice of taking food, or by the kaumatua lifting the tapu through karakia.

The purpose of the whakatau or powhiri is to pay respect and to recognise the visitors and the purpose of the occasion. It also establishes the peaceful relationship between the visitors and the hosts where they subsequently hongi (touch noses and exchange the breath of life) after speeches have been given.

The **kawa** (protocol) for speech making varies from iwi to iwi. For iwi that affiliate to the Mataatua waka, the kawa used is generally 'paeke' which means the kaikorero (orator/s) from hau kāinga (locals) will open the formalities, hand over the rakau (right to speak) to the manuhiri (visitors) and then close formalities. Iwi that affiliate to the Te Arawa Waka carry out 'Tauutuutu' kawa which means that speakers from either side (hau kāinga and manuhiri) will take turns at speaking concluding with the hau kāinga.

The **kaikorero** for the manuhiri speak on behalf of and represent the person/people being welcomed (it is inappropriate to speak about one self). Kaikorero from the hau kāinga (locals) will respectfully reply.

The **whaikōrero** in formal settings is in Te Reo Māori. The practice of whaikōrero is venerated and considered a privilege. Most iwi will designate kaumatua, pūkenga (experts) or young people who show promise to speak on their behalf. The use of Te Reo Māori in whaikōrero upholds the mana of the iwi, the significance of the event, and reinforces the link between those who are living and those who have passed on.

Whaikorero for welcoming people follow a general structure of:

- Acknowledging the Atua
- Respecting ancestors and key individuals that have passed
- Demonstrating alliance and connections to key people and places through the recital of whakapapa
- Paying compliments to the 'receiving' party/people
- General well-wishing comments to reassure the audience that the incumbent is in safe hands
- A formal 'hand-over'

Once the formalities are over, a translation in English can be given but this is at the discretion of the paetapu (orators selected to speak).

### **Waiata** (song)

Waiata are performed after a whaikorero to acknowledge the orator and the words that were spoken and to remove the tapu from the orator. Orators are deemed to be in a tapu state when reciting korero/karakia/whakapapa, the waiata brings the person back to a state of noa, free from tapu or restrictions.

## **4 Holding Meetings on Marae**

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council Komiti Māori, the Rangitāiki River Forum and Te Maru o Kaituna hold regular meetings on marae. Meeting on marae enables Māori to participate in discussions in familiar and comfortable surroundings and promotes participation from ahi kaa and tangata whenua.

Engaging on marae is a great way to experience and observe tikanga Māori in action and also demonstrates respect and appreciation for Te Ao Māori (Māori world view).<sup>3</sup>

Tikanga Māori can vary from marae to marae and must be respected. For example, on Te Arawa Marae men do not have to remove their shoes when entering a whareniui, this does not apply to marae in Mataatua where the opposite prevails.

### **Roles of Men and Women**

Similar to variations in tikanga Māori, there are also differences in the roles of men and women on marae. Men have a responsibility to uphold the mana of the marae and tupuna they represent by performing appropriate karakia, tauparapara (incantation), wero (challenge), haka (war dance) and whaikorero. Women are revered for being the whare-tangata (child bearers). They are the first voice heard on a marae through karanga. They are first to enter the marae ātea and are flanked by males close by. Men are responsible for the well-being of women and children on the marae, this is why women are seated behind males during whaikorero – they are being protected and guarded by the men.

When Council meetings are held on marae, Te Reo Māori is spoken during the initial formalities to ensure the integrity of the Māori language is upheld and to recognise the mana of the Marae and its people. Translations in English are at the discretion of the marae leaders and orators.

It is important to respect marae tikanga in the same way that participants respect the protocols conducted in a meeting at a council venue.

## **5 Māori Implications**

Recognising tikanga Māori in council work and meetings demonstrates a commitment to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. It also shows a willingness to embrace bi-culturalism and enhance Council-Iwi-Māori relationships. Māori that participate in Council processes are expected to respect institutional and corporate practices, likewise there is a growing expectation from Māori that respect for tikanga Māori is reciprocated.

Tikanga Māori is an essential conduit to enhance discussions and decision-making. Being in a post-Treaty era brings challenges and opportunities for Council-Iwi-Māori. Co-Governance Fora are standalone statutory committees that have their own mana and ways of working.

Kataraina O'Brien  
**Strategic Engagement Manager**

**for Te Runanga o Ngati Manawa**

**7 June 2017**

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<sup>3</sup> Komiti Māori, Te Maru o Kaituna and the Rangitāiki River forum hold regular meetings on marae.



**Receives Only – No Decisions**



**Report To:** Rangitāiki River Forum

**Meeting Date:** 15 June 2017

**Report From:** Chris Ingle, General Manager, Integrated Catchments

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## **Weather Report for ex-Cyclone Debbie and Cyclone Cook**

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### **Executive Summary**

During April 2017 the Bay of Plenty Region was subject to some extreme weather events.

Ex-Cyclone Debbie dropped a large amount of rain over the entire region. This event produced record river levels and flows in the Rangitāiki and Whakatane/Tauranga catchments. The recorded flood flows in the Whakatāne River at the Valley Rd gauging site were 34% higher than ever recorded before. The Rangitāiki River flows reaching the Matahina Dam were 20% higher than ever recorded before.

Cyclone Cook was expected to combine with a complex low pressure system travelling west across the Tasman Sea. Fortunately the low pressure system stalled west of New Zealand. Cyclone Cook still made landfall in the BOP and subjected the region to high winds and high seas resulting in considerable damage.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Weather Report for ex-Cyclone Debbie and Cyclone Cook;**

### **2 Introduction**

This report summarises the hydro-meteorological aspects of the ex-Cyclone Debbie flood event occurring over the period 3-7 April 2017 and the following passing of Cyclone Cook across the Bay of Plenty region on 13 April 2017. It provides an overview of weather patterns leading up to the events and quantifies the effects of the events through collected environmental data.

Data collected during the events was analysed against previously recorded data and recognised models to give estimates of exceedance return probabilities for locations of interest within the Bay Of Plenty region.

The Data Services group operates a network of approximately 130 automated monitoring stations throughout the regions collecting a wide range of environmental data; this data is collected in accordance with relevant National Environmental Monitoring Standards (NEMS) or where NEMS do not exist, best practice. The Council network is supplemented by a further 12 sites operated by the National Institute of Water and Atmosphere.

At the beginning of April 2017 the Bay of Plenty region had just experienced a very wet month of March where rainfalls of 1.5 - 5 times historical recorded monthly normal had occurred. Soil moisture levels during March were higher than long term averages and had approached or exceeded soil saturation levels.

### 3 Ex-Cyclone Debbie, 3-7 April 2017

During Sunday 2 April a frontal system moved up the South Island, onto central New Zealand, and then stalled over the North Island on Monday 3 April. While this frontal system remained over the North Island on Tuesday 4 April, a northerly flow to the north brought a progressively warmer and more humid sub-tropical airmass (containing the remnants of Cyclone Debbie that earlier devastated parts of Queensland) down onto northern New Zealand during Tuesday 4 and Wednesday 5 April. A sub-tropical airmass such as this is significant, due to higher than normal moisture levels resulting in the potential for very heavy rain. Heavy rain associated with this airmass spread onto the upper North Island during Tuesday and Wednesday, while a shallow low developed and then deepened on the frontal zone just west of the North Island. By the afternoon of Wednesday 5, the frontal zone and main rain-band (containing embedded convection/thunderstorms and localised downpours) began to move eastwards over the upper North Island. However, the main front and rain-band subsequently lingered in the Bay of Plenty region for several hours as the associated low deepened and moved onto central New Zealand Wednesday night. Very heavy rain in the region eventually eased overnight Wednesday 5 as the low moved southeast, with a westerly flow spreading onto the North Island clearing the main front and sub-tropical airmass off to the east. A drier west to southwest flow then persisted over the upper North Island during Thursday 6 and Friday 7.

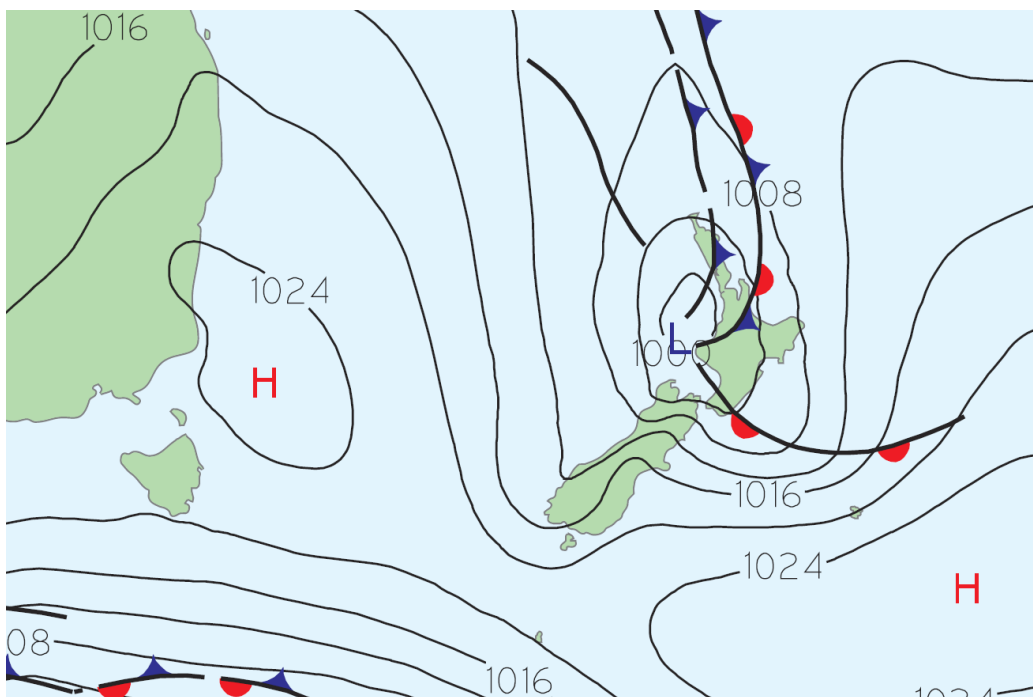


Figure 1 – Met Service Synoptic Map 5 April 2017 1800 NZST

## 4 Cyclone Cook

Cyclone Cook was named at midnight on Saturday 8 April by RSMC Nadi, as the system crossed northern Vanuatu. During the next two days, the Cook strengthened to a Severe Category 3 cyclone and crossed New Caledonia during the evening of Monday 10. After this, the cyclone curved to the southeast and tracked towards waters north of New Zealand during Tuesday 11 and Wednesday 12, refer Figure 2. As Cook exited the tropics, the cyclone encountered vertical wind shear and transformed into an extra-tropical system, being re-classified at midday on Wednesday by MetService.

At the same time as Cook was exiting the Tropics, a complex low pressure system and associated fronts moved across the Tasman Sea, spreading heavy rain into the west and north of the country late Tuesday and during Wednesday (reaching Bay of Plenty Wednesday afternoon). The Tasman low and its main frontal band extending to the north, both stalled just west of the country during Wednesday, dragging humid north easterlies and periods of rain onto the North Island that persisted into Thursday 13 as Cook approached from the north.

During Thursday, Cook tracked towards central Bay of Plenty, eventually passing west of White Island to make landfall between Te Puke and Whakatane. Cook continued southwards across the North Island overnight Thursday, with strong winds and heavy rain easing quickly following its passage. During Friday 14, a showery northwest flow spread onto the North Island as Cook continued to track southwards just offshore from the east of the South Island.

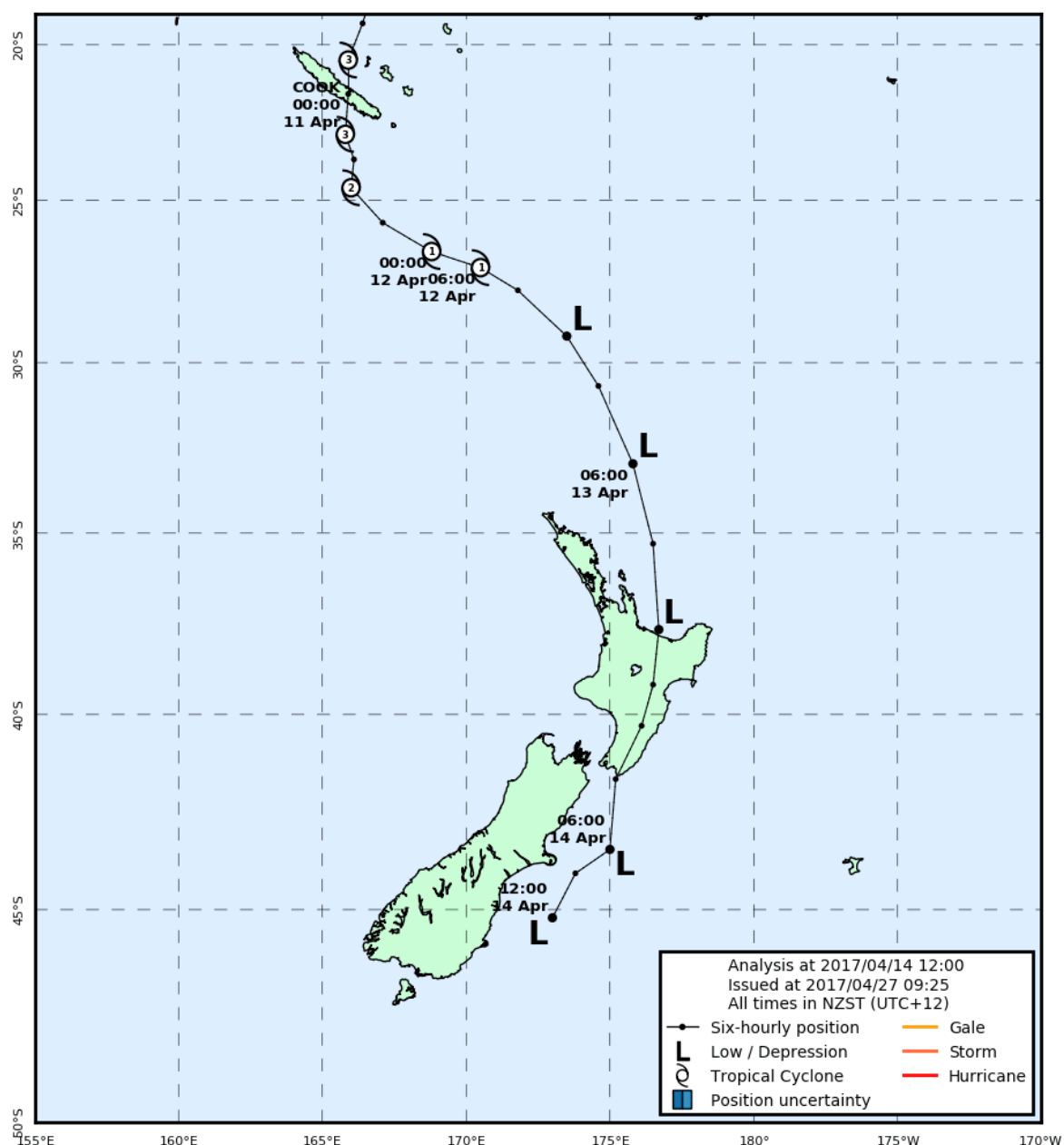


Figure 1 - Cyclone Cook's track over the North Island and east of the South Island.

## 5 Recorded and analysed data

The recorded data used for presentation and analysis within this report was the best data available at the time of production and may change into the future as it undergoes validation checks and passes through quality control processes.

### a. Ex-Cyclone Debbie 3-7 April 2017

#### i. Rainfall

Wide spread rainfall was experienced throughout the Bay of Plenty generally starting late on the 3 April and finishing early on the 6 April. Rainfall data was collected from



the 42 Bay of Plenty Regional Council sites and supplemented by 3 rainfall sites sourced from NIWA and TrustPower.

Maximum recorded 48 hour rainfalls recorded by Bay of Plenty Regional Council rain gauges are provided in Figure 3.

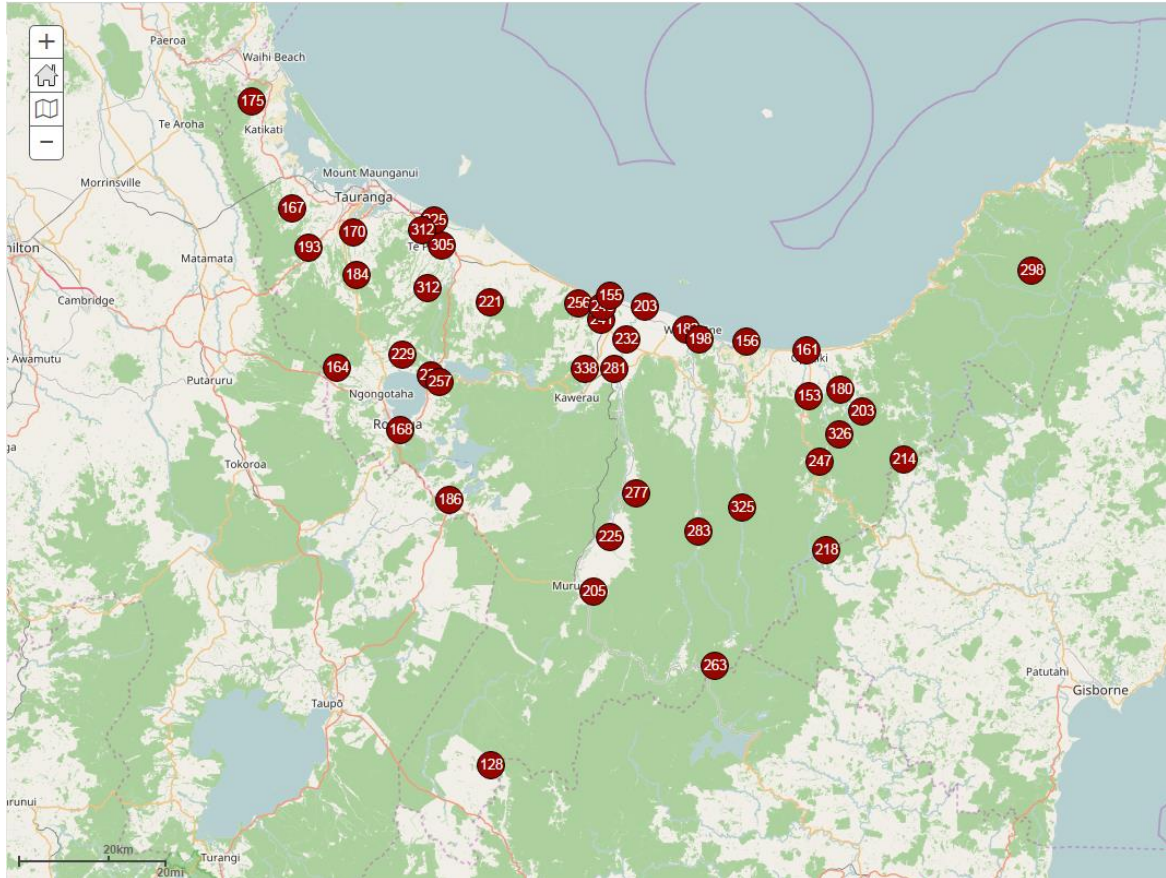


Figure 3 - Maximum 48 hour rainfall totals in the period 3-7 April 2017

Plots of the rainfall for the Whakatāne, Rangitāiki and Kaituna catchments indicate multiple distinct bands of rain occurring, with the last band starting in the afternoon of 5 April having some particularly high intensity rainfall.

Selected plots of rainfall are contained within Appendix #1.

## ii. River Levels

During the event significant river levels and flows occurred due to the saturated antecedent catchment conditions and high rainfall experienced. Primarily the most significant high flows were evident in the Whakatāne and Rangitāiki catchments with a number of sites experiencing highest ever levels and flows.

Location	Catchment	Apr-2017			Prior Highest Peak	
		River level (m)	ARI	Date	River level (m)	Date
Waioeka at Cableway	Waioeka	8.371	20	5-Apr-17	10.668	11-Mar-64
Otara at Browns Bridge	Otara	3.811	2	6-Apr-17	5.112	4-Oct-2003
Whakatāne at Huitieke	Whakatāne	4.258		5-Apr-17	3.379	29-Jan-11
Tauranga (Waimana) River at Gorge	Whakatāne	7.85		6-Apr-17	7.163	11-Mar-64
Whakatāne at Rūātoki	Whakatāne	5.236		6-Apr-17	4.595	29-Jan-11
Whakatāne at Valley Road	Whakatāne	8.354	> 100#	6-Apr-17	7.715	18-Jul-04
Whakatāne at Town Wharf	Whakatāne	3.773		6-Apr-17	4.046	17-Jul-04
Rangitāiki at Aniwhenua	Rangitāiki	TrustPower				
Waihua at Gorge	Rangitāiki	TrustPower				
Rangitāiki at Murupara	Rangitāiki	TrustPower				
Rangitāiki at Te Teko	Rangitāiki	6.598		6-Apr-17	6.397	18-Jul-04
Tarawera at Awakaponga	Tarawera	2.829	40	6-Apr-17	3.25	Jun 62
Kaituna at Te Matai	Kaituna	4.189	7	5-Apr-17	4.721	1-May-99

### iii. River Flows

Location	Catchment	Apr-2017			Prior Highest Peak		Records start
		River flow (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	ARI	Date	River flow (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Date	
Waioeka at Cableway	Waioeka	1288	20	5-Apr-17	1520	5-Jul-98	1959
Otara at Browns Bridge	Otara	281	2	6-Apr-17	727	4-Oct-03	1980
Whakatāne at Valley Road	Whakatāne	3874 <sup>#</sup>	> 100#	6-Apr-17	2898	18-Jul-04	1957
Whirinaki at Galatea	Rangitāiki	470#	>	6 Apr 17	387	18-Jul-04	1953
Rangitāiki at Aniwhenua	Rangitāiki	TrustPower					
Waihua at Gorge	Rangitāiki	TrustPower					
Rangitāiki @ Matahina	Rangitāiki	930#	>100#	6 Apr 17			
Rangitāiki at Te Teko	Rangitāiki	747#		6-Apr-17	770	18-Jul-04	1949
Tarawera at	Tarawera	85	40	6-Apr-	92	2-Jun-62	1949

Location	Catchment	Apr-2017			Prior Highest Peak		Record start
		River flow (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	ARI	Date	River flow (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Date	Date
Awakaponga				17			
Kaituna at Te Matai	Kaituna	164	7	5-Apr-17	377	1-Jun-1962	1956

TrustPower – awaiting suitable contract to be able to utilise their data.

# - Provisional numbers subject to further analysis.

## 6 Cyclone Cook 13 April 2017

Cyclone Cook was accompanied with large swells and damaging severe gales. The rainfall accompanying this cyclone was not large and while rivers responded briefly they did not reach any warning levels.

### a. Wind Speed

Maximum wind speeds recorded by Bay of Plenty Regional Council.

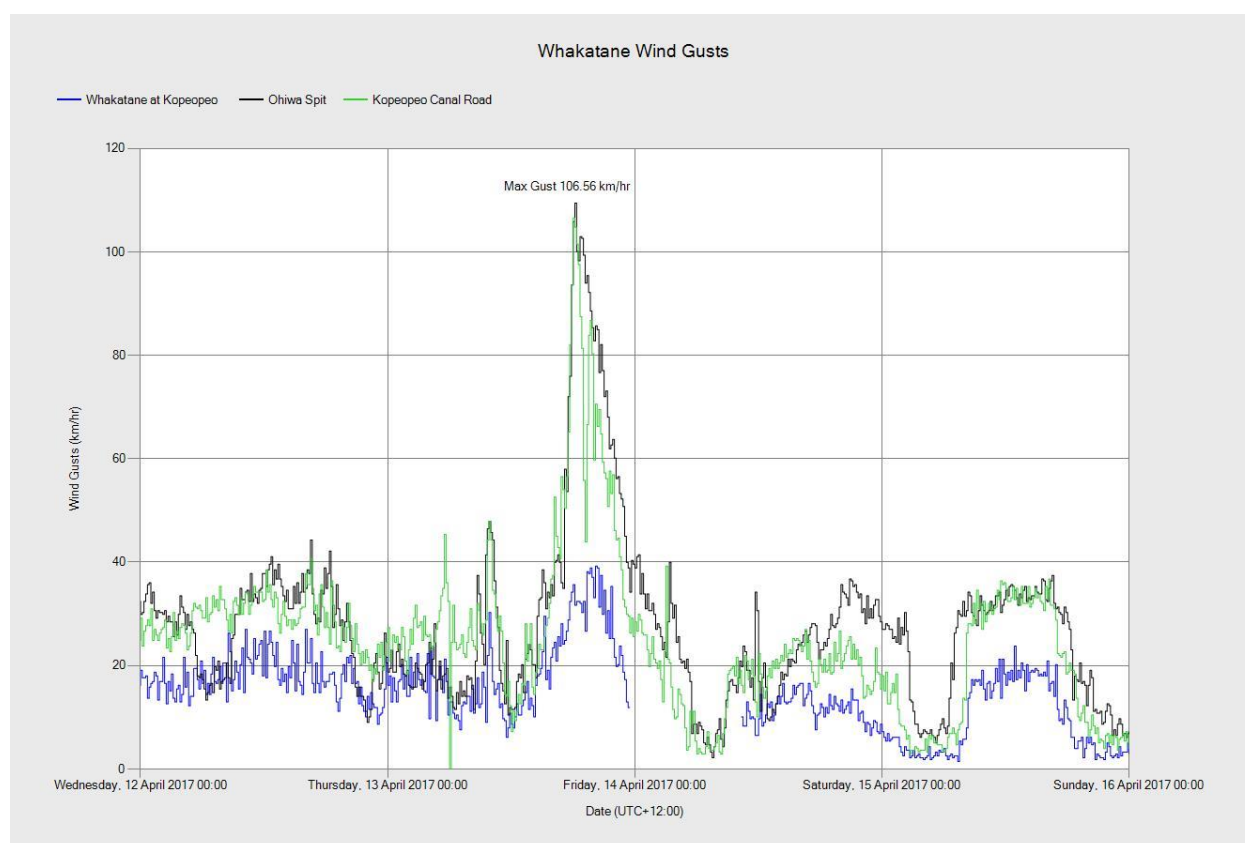


Figure 4 – Wind gusts for selected sites in the Whakatāne area.

### b. Wave Heights

Council has a wave buoy located 13 km off shore from Pukehina in 62m of water, in a central position within the curve of the Bay of Plenty.

Significant increase in wave heights were experienced by the wave buoy as cyclone Cook passed across the region. An hourly peak wave height of 12.43m was recorded on the 13 April at 18:00. This is the highest recorded wave height at the wave buoy with the previous highest being 10.2m recorded in Cyclone Ivy on 29 February 2004.

Recorded data from the wave buoy was reviewed by the Ocean Data Systems Ltd. who are the supplier of the buoy. Associated recorded data indicated that everything on the buoy was operational and that there are no reason for not believing the recorded wave heights.

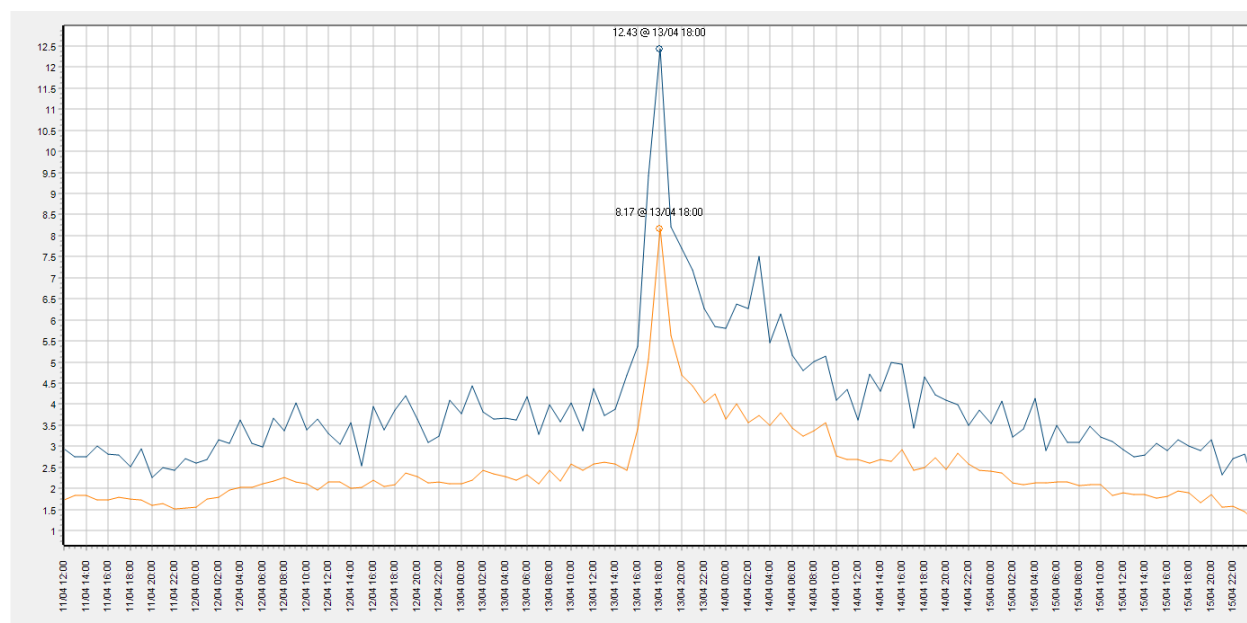


Figure 5 - Maximum (blue) and significant (orange) wave heights from wave buoy

### c. Coastal Effects

While the cyclone was sized by the Met Service as being similar to Cyclone Gisele, that caused considerable damage in 1968, this cyclone travelled over New Zealand a lot faster and did not generate damaging waves nor very large storm surges. Consequently damage sustained along the coastline was relatively minor.

Mark Townsend  
Engineering Manager

for General Manager, Integrated Catchments

6 June 2017

# **APPENDIX 1**

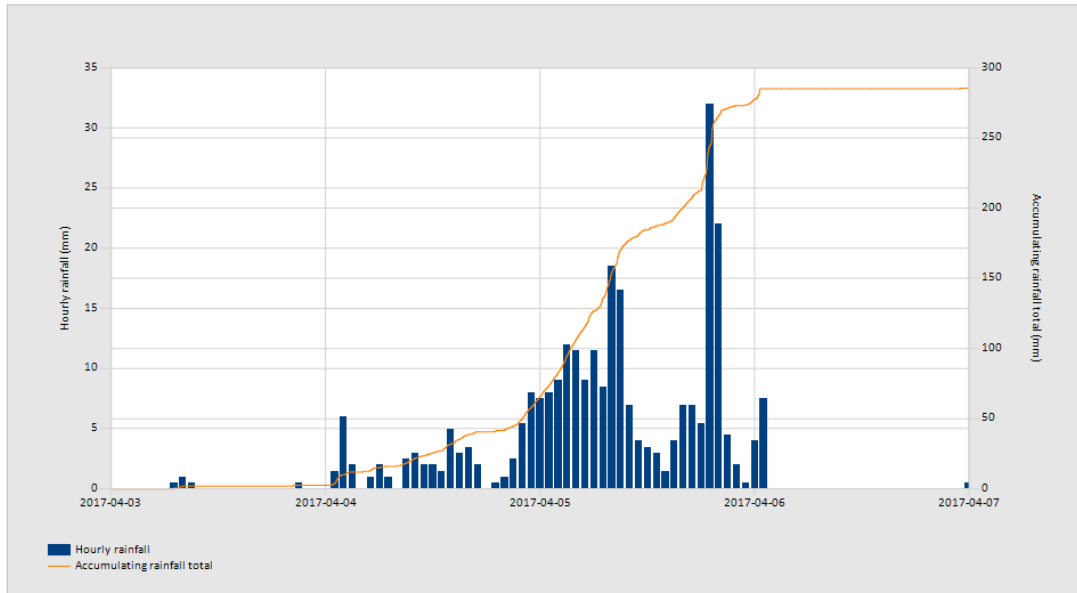
## **Rainfall plots for Cyclone Debbie 2017**



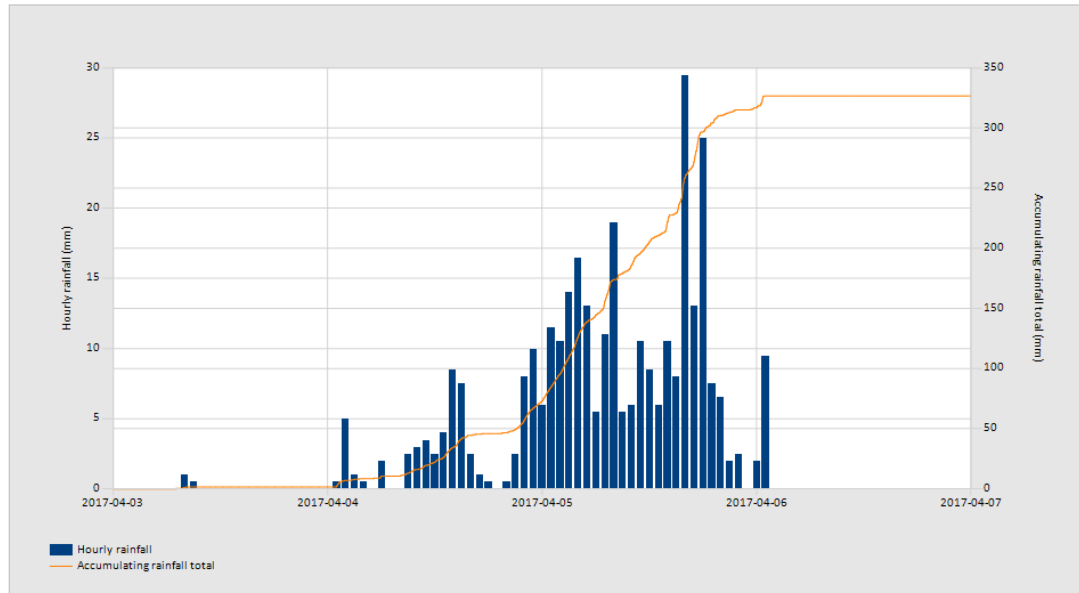
## Whakatane at Huitieke Upper

Apr 27, 2017 | 1 of 1

Period Selected: 2017-04-03 00:00:00 - 2017-04-07 00:00:00



Period Selected: 2017-04-03 00:00:00 - 2017-04-07 00:00:00

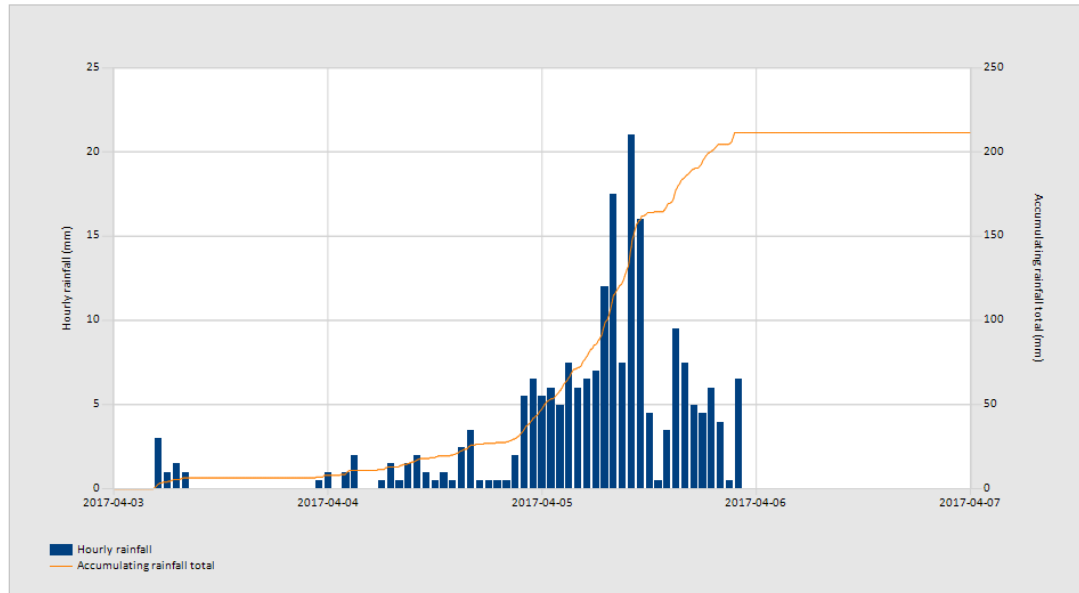




## Whirinaki at Galatea (provided by NIWA)

Apr 28, 2017 | 1 of 1

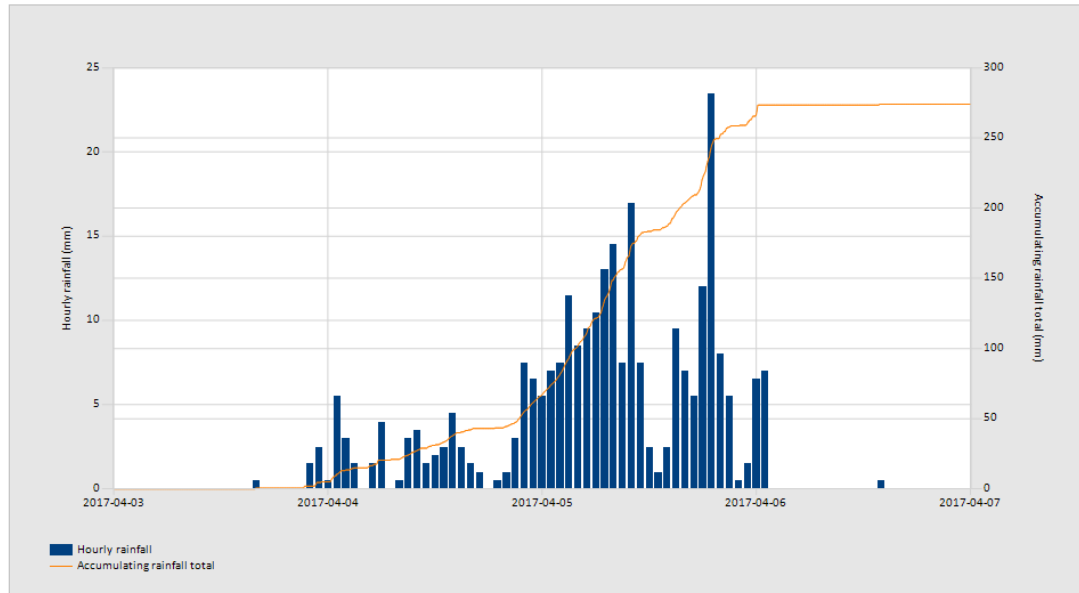
Period Selected: 2017-04-03 00:00:00 - 2017-04-07 00:00:00



## Rangitaiki at Aniwhenua (provided by Trustpower)

May 4, 2017 | 1 of 1

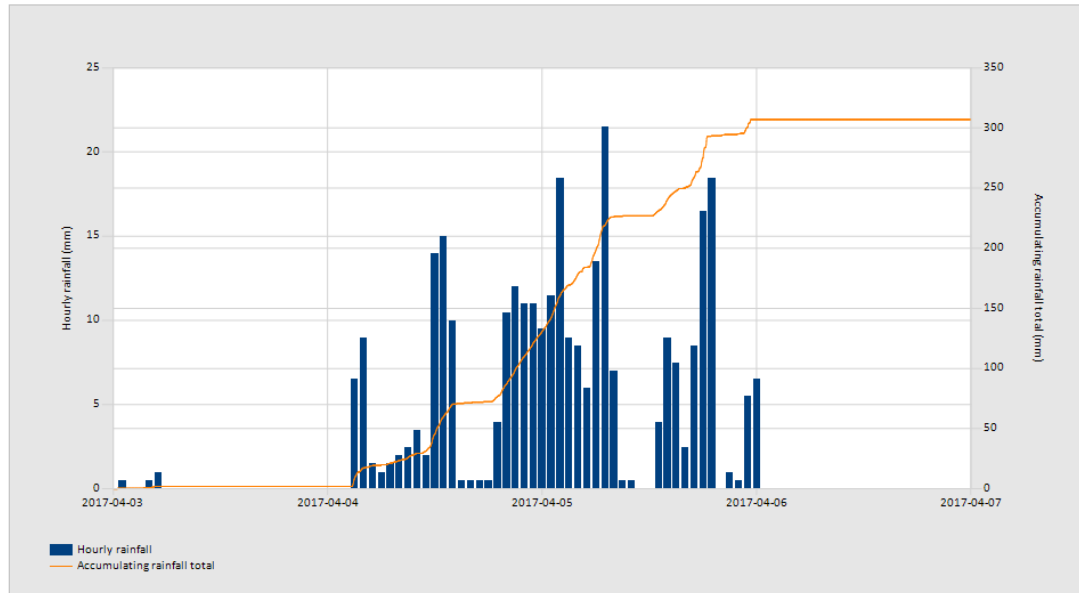
Period Selected: 2017-04-03 00:00:00 - 2017-04-07 00:00:00



## Kaituna at Te Matai

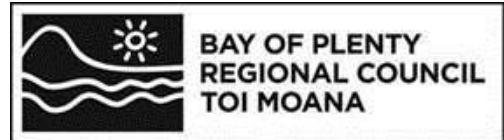
Apr 28, 2017 | 1 of 1

Period Selected: 2017-04-03 00:00:00 - 2017-04-07 00:00:00





**Receives Only – No Decisions**



**Report To:** Rangitāiki River Forum

**Meeting Date:** 15 June 2017

**Report From:** Simon Stokes, Eastern Catchments Manager

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## **Whakatane District Recovery Project Update**

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### **Executive Summary**

The purpose of this report is to provide the Rangitāiki River Forum with an understanding of the Whakatāne District Recovery Project and an update on current activity. A presentation will be provided by Bay of Plenty Regional Council Eastern Catchments Manager, Simon Stokes who is seconded into the Whakatāne District Recovery Project as Natural and Rural Environment lead.

### **Recommendations**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report and presentation, Whakatane District Recovery Project Update;**

### **2 Background**

On 6 April 2017, Whakatāne District experienced widespread damage to homes, property, businesses, farms, schools and infrastructure as a result of the extreme rainfall events generated by ex-Cyclone Debbie and ex-Cyclone Cook.

Some rural communities were isolated for more than a week and approximately 1,600 people were temporarily displaced as a result of stop-bank breaches. A stop-bank breach of the Whakatāne River to the South of the township of Whakatāne on the morning of 6 April resulted in flooding in the rural Poroporo area. A section of stop bank on the Rangitāiki River next to College Road, Edgecumbe breached in the morning hours of 6 April, causing widespread flooding and property damage in the Edgecumbe township.

Ex-Cyclone Cook followed ex-Cyclone Debbie and passed through the District on the afternoon and evening of 13 April 2017. Given the predicted event scale, a number of specific higher risk coastal areas/communities were evacuated from their homes in advance of Cyclone Cook landfall, but were able to return the next day (14 April). The storm caused widespread power outages from 6pm 13 April, and disruption to utilities

and road networks across the District. Electricity to the main Whakatāne urban area was restored early the next day, and for most other areas within two days. Some limited areas had sustained loss of power for four days or more including Fermah Road, Ruatāhuna, Te Mahoe and Waiohau.

### **3 Response**

A local state of emergency for Whakatāne District was declared at 8:30am 6 April 2017 in response to ex-Cyclone Debbie. A region wide state of emergency was declared at 2:30pm 11 April 2017 in response to the approaching ex-Cyclone Cook. The region wide state emergency was terminated at 12pm 14 April 2017. Following this, at 12:00pm, a local state of emergency was declared for the Whakatāne District to enable the continued response to Edgumbe and the surrounding areas; the local state of emergency expired at 12 noon on 21 April 2017, and a Notice of Transition to Recovery replaced it.

### **4 Recovery**

A notice of a Transition Period from response to recovery was put in place on 21 April 2017. Mr Craig Morris, Manager, Recovery and Projects, Emergency Management was appointed as the Regional Recovery Manager and Mrs Julie Gardyne is the Local Recovery Manager. The transition period finishes on 16 June. What this means is that the both Recovery Managers powers can no longer do things like require information, require building assessments or cordon off areas including public areas. The recovery is still active under the CD Act but potentially (*not tested*) the LGNZ Act trumps it with regards to ongoing decision making. It is possible for the transition period to be extended again if required.

The Recovery Office is based in Whakatāne.

The functions of the Whakatāne District Recovery Office are to:

- Develop a recovery strategy and action plan that articulates priorities and approach and becomes the guiding document for all agencies involved in recovery
- Coordinate teams to implement recovery actions in an effective, timely and sustainable manner.
- Focus on relationships with affected communities as well as central and regional government and all other agencies involved in recovery.
- Provide a single point of contact and coordinate messaging to the public across all recovery processes, priorities and actions.

*Note: At the time of writing the attached Draft Whakatāne District Recovery Project plan is being developed by the recovery team in conjunction with the national recovery team. Before being finalised it is expected that the councils, iwi and the community will have an opportunity for engagement and feedback.*

### **5 Purpose – direction setting for restoring our District**

The Whakatāne District Recovery Plan is required to provide a clear direction for restoring and enhancing our District following the April 2017 floods. It is about rebuilding our communities in a future focused way, making the most of opportunities and paving the way towards a strong, resilient and successful Whakatāne District.

The Plan is also a starting point to talk with the community throughout the District to hear and incorporate what is important for the recovery of affected communities and what they would like to see in the years ahead. The Plan divides recovery into four key environments. To be successful all environments must be developed together with always the community at the centre.

The Plan provides a framework that will enable the coordinated effort of actions and processes that need to be, or have been, put in place to manage the immediate, medium and long term recovery and regeneration of all affected areas in the Whakatāne District.

This Plan ensures the strategic objectives are delivered and is a living document that will be updated at key reviews to ensure the plan is relevant. It is attached to your agenda pack.

Appendix 1 contains a current overview of the Whakatāne District Recovery Project. A presentation updating the Forum will be provided by Bay of Plenty Regional Council Eastern Catchments Manager, Simon Stokes who is seconded into the Whakatāne District Recovery Project as Natural and Rural Environment lead.

## **6 Implications for Māori**

The effects of Cyclone Debbie and Cyclone Cook have been widespread and particularly devastating throughout the Kōhī constituency area of the Bay of Plenty. The effect on Māori has been considerable with regards to those affected by the events and their response during the events, and now in the recovery phase. There are many negative effects which are currently being responded to or will be part of the overall recovery plan. From this though there will be the positive outcomes such as better preparedness for future climatic events and how the emergency agencies respond with Māori involvement and the building of capability in emergency management for various iwi authorities.

As discussed the Recovery Plan is still in draft form and there will be extensive engagement with Māori to develop the plan more comprehensively and appropriately for Māori. In addition, the Recovery Plan will become a part of the Rangitāiki River Catchment Programme as a major project. It will therefore be considered annually by the Rangitāiki River Forum which will ensure obligations under various legislation are accounted for.

Consideration will be required during the engagement phase of completing the Recovery Plan of iwi planning documents, Treaty settlement legislation or any other document expressing matters of importance to Māori.

## **7 Council's Accountability Framework**

### **a. Community Outcomes**

The Recovery Plan directly contributes to the Regional Leadership and Collaboration, Resilience and Safety and Environmental Protection Community Outcome/s in the council's Long Term Plan 2015-2025. This is because Regional Council is directly supporting the Whakatāne District Recovery Project and therefore the Recovery plan which will set a 'new normal' situation for the cyclone affected areas – leadership and collaboration. The Recovery Plan has at its central core the community – resilience

and safety. Some of the key objectives of the Recovery plan are supporting restoration and increased protection of the environment – environmental protection.

### **b. Long Term Plan Alignment**

The development and implementation of the Recovery Plan work was not planned in the Long Term Plan 2015-2025. There will be a need to take the Recovery Plan into account when scoping programme activity for the Rangitāiki and Eastern Activity programmes for the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

#### **Current Budget Implications**

Recovery Plan work is both underway and proposed, and is outside the current budget for the Council with regards to the Long Term Plan 2015-2025. Some decisions have already been made by council due to their urgency such as funding the Edgecumbe stopbank remedial work and funding the Recovery project team/office. However it is too early in the recovery planning phase to be able to accurately quantify current and future funding requirements for council.

#### **Future Budget Implications**

Future requirements of the Recovery Plan are outside the current budget for the Council with regards to the Long Term Plan 2015-2025.

Simon Stokes  
**Eastern Catchments Manager**

**6 June 2017**



# **APPENDIX 1**

## **Whakatane District Recovery Project Overview June 2017**



## Goal: To restore and create opportunities to enhance our community wellbeing



### Reconnect - *Tūhononga*

#### WHAT ARE WE AIMING TO ACHIEVE?

*Communities that have been adversely affected by flooding are restored to what they were previously and, where possible, enhanced.*

- Essential needs of individuals and whānau are met and community health and wellbeing is supported.
- Community spirit, pride and resilience is strengthened.
- Families/whānau have moved back into their homes by Christmas 2017.

#### KEY PROJECTS

- Community Partners – coordinated delivery of wrap-around services from various agencies.
- Te Tari Awhina Community Hub (Edgumbe and other centres).
- Community Connection – linking with community groups.
- Coordinated distribution of donated goods.
- Housing needs – temporary and long-term.
- Coordination and delivery of events and activities.
- Iwi engagement and recovery planning.



### Restore - *Whakahou*

#### WHAT ARE WE AIMING TO ACHIEVE?

*The natural environment is restored and enhanced and the primary sector is fully functioning.*

- The impact of the flood does not leave lasting negative environmental effects on our land.
- The primary sector is fully-supported and functioning within two years.

#### KEY PROJECTS

- Supporting and advising the rural community.
- Rivers scheme management.
- Management of land (incl. contaminated land).
- Cultural site remediation.
- Biodiversity site assessment.
- Biosecurity management.
- Restoration of open spaces and reserves.
- Enhanced Taskforce Green.
- Rural support.
- Erosion impact assessment.



### Rebuild - *Waihanga*

#### WHAT ARE WE AIMING TO ACHIEVE?

*Housing, infrastructure, facilities and services are rebuilt and our rural and urban communities feel safe in the event of another severe weather event.*

- Homes are repaired and reoccupied by Christmas 2017.
- Infrastructure and services are restored.
- Stop-bank repairs protect the community from future severe weather events.

#### KEY PROJECTS

- Provision of temporary housing.
- Liveable homes.
- Silt and debris clean-up.
- Roading network restored.
- Three Waters and other services maintained.
- Community facilities and assets restored.
- Stop-bank improvements.



### Regenerate - *Whakatipu*

#### WHAT ARE WE AIMING TO ACHIEVE?

*Sustainable business activity is re-established, and where possible, enhanced.*

- Support is targeted to help restore businesses and to provide certainty around business and employment continuity.
- Opportunities for future economic growth and resilience are fully-explored and implemented.

#### KEY PROJECTS

- Business needs assessments.
- Rural economy business case.
- Business support.
- Sustainable business growth.



# **PRESENTATION - Whakatane District Recovery Project Update**



# **SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - Draft Whakatane District Recovery Project Plan June 2017**





**Receives Only – No Decisions**



**Report To:** Rangitāiki River Forum

**Meeting Date:** 15 June 2017

**Report From:** Kataraina O'Brien, Strategic Engagement Manager

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## **Marae and Iwi-Maori Support: Recent Flood Events**

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### **Executive Summary**

Iwi-Māori and Marae across the region have continued to play an integral role in supporting communities during and after emergencies and natural disasters.

Marae offer warm, safe accommodation, ablutions, communal cooking and dining facilities, and a venue to discuss important kaupapa. They can also transform into operational hubs for emergencies. Marae differ from mainstream emergency and welfare centres as they come with a unique cultural dimension based on Te Ao, Tikanga and Te Reo Māori.

Rautahi Community Marae in Kawerau was one of the few marae deemed as an Official Welfare Centre following the recent flooding event in April 2017. Many other marae self-activated and opened their doors to support individuals and whānau.

This report highlights the role that some marae and Iwi-Maori played following the April flood event with a particular focus on the support provided for the Patutātahi waipuke (Edgecumbe flood).

### **Recommendations**

**That the Rangitāiki River Forum under its delegated authority:**

- 1 Receives the report, Marae and Iwi-Maori Support: Recent Flood Events;**

### **1 Background**

On 6 April 2017 a breach of the Rangitāiki River stop bank at Edgecumbe resulted in the declaration of a State of Emergency in the Whakatāne District and an order to evacuate the town. That evacuation affected some 580 households and a population of approximately 1,600 people.

This weather event caused major flooding, slips and multiple road closures all the way up the valley to Ruatāhuna, down to Rotoiti, as far east to Ōpōtiki and as far west as Pāpāmoa.

Access in and out of the Tāneatua town was restricted due to the rising water, which also affected the Waimana side of Tāneatua. Road closures were also in place heading into Murupara and up to Ruatāhuna due to major slips.

The arrival of Cyclone Cook resulted in the declaration of a state of emergency on 11 April. The region was already dealing with the effects of Ex-Cyclone Debbie.

Emergency Civil Defence Centres were set up in Whakatāne (War Memorial Hall) and Rautahi Community Marae, Kawerau (Firmin Lodge for one day and then to the Rautahi Community Marae) to accommodate displaced residents from Edgecumbe and around the Rangitāiki plains. Other Marae opened their doors and/or offered their Marae as potential evacuation and welfare centres should the need be imminent.

The Marae functioned in multiple ways providing:

- accommodation, meals and personal washing facilities.
- agency support stands.
- key messages on a whiteboard.
- repositories for koha and donated goods.
- health and medical support.
- volunteer coordination.
- security (via Māori Wardens).
- kaumatua and counselling support.
- youth/rangitahi mentors.
- manaakitanga to anyone who arrived and needed help, advice or company.

## **2 Marae Support**

### **2.1 Rautahi Community Marae**

On 7 April 2017, Rautahi Community Marae in Kawerau was officially activated as a Welfare Centre by Civil Defence. The Marae functioned in this capacity for 11 days supporting flood victims predominantly from Edgecumbe.

The Rautahi Community Marae was regarded as a “One Stop Shop”. People could turn up to a warm welcome; have a meal, sign up for emergency benefit support and leave with clothing and food parcels.



Photo 1: BOP Regional Council staff working at Rautahi Marae; Sandy Hohepa, Lisa Tauroa and Jane Waldon.

Approximately 30 different agencies were available on a rostered system for 11 Days (from 8am – 5pm) at Rautahi Marae ranging from Work and Income NZ, to Housing NZ, Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry of Health, Red Cross, District Health Board etc. Providing access to these services was crucial.

The team that lead, ran and facilitated operations at Rautahi marae consisted of a combination of staff from the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Whakatāne District Council, Kawerau District Council, Te Puni Kokiri, local tangata whenua, volunteer groups and individuals and Māori wardens. There were over 600 people who registered at Rautahi including 256 whānau registrations.

Koha and donations arrived from day one from locals and non-locals alike. Some expressions of koha included:

- Adventist Disaster Relief Agency from Auckland delivered a truck load of new clothing donated by Farmers and The Warehouse;
- Regular packages of kai from New World and Pak n Save;
- Fresh fruit, veges, baking and meat from local individuals and businesses;
- Locals from around the Kawerau District came to bring fresh fruit and vegetables, baking, clothing, blankets, pet food, shoes etc;
- A Linfox truck arrived with five pallets of goods from the local Kawerau Mill Ascaleo which included toilet paper, treasures, tissues, hand towels etc;



Photo 2: 8 April 2017  
Whānau gathered for a community meeting at Rautahi Marae wharekai.

The infographics below give some details around statistics within the Rautahi Community Marae.



## 2.2 Ruaihona Marae (Te Teko)

Ruaihona Marae in Te Teko became a central volunteer clean up hub. In collaboration with Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa (TRONA) and its hapū, the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and the Whakatāne District Council, the Ngāti Awa Voluntary Army (NAVA) was launched into action.

The marae catered for several hundred people over several weeks providing breakfast, lunch and dinner for the volunteer workers, hapū members and council and agency staff.

NAVA assisted with cleaning up houses and properties of debris, ruined goods and furniture. Providing free manpower helped alleviate the stress that many Edgecumbe residents were under.

There were more than 1,190 people who registered for the clean-up and nearly 5,800 hours. Some came from afar including Germany and Czech Republic.



Photo 3: 21 April 2017  
Poroporoaki at Ruaihona Marae,  
Te Teko.

## 2.3 Kōkōhinau Marae (Te Teko)

Howard Morrison Jnr and Russell Harrison put a call out to all hunters from around the Bay of Plenty to donate their kills, and qualified butchers for the Edgecumbe whānau.

On 12 April they arrived with nearly 50 donated pig, deer, lamb and beef.

To greet them on their arrival were local butchers from Te Teko, and whānau members who were butchers.

The Kawerau Mayor arrived with many of his own butchers from his local store.



Photo 4: 12 April 2017 volunteer butchers at  
Kōkōhinau Marae.

Meat and vegetable parcels were prepared at the Marae and distributed to evacuees, whānau who were looking after whānau members, Welfare Centres and other Marae around the district.

### **Te Hokowhitu Marae (Whakatāne)**

This Marae opened their doors to support the evacuees throughout the Eastern Bay of Plenty and as a drop off location for second hand clothing and other goods. The marae is still catering for displaced whānau.

### **Toroa Marae (Paroa)**

Toroa Marae temporarily accommodated whānau who had flood damaged housing.

### **Rangatahi Marae (Murupara)**

This Marae opened their doors to support the evacuees from Murupara and Galatea eastern Bay, providing shelter, clothing, food and information.

### **Marae as Evacuation Centres**

Many marae put their hands up to be official evacuation centres including Rangitahi, Taiwhakaea, Hokowhitu and Rangataua Marae.

There was and continues to be a lot of positive feedback about the role of marae as 'manaakitanga' hubs.

Many marae can mobilise within a minimum of two hours. Marae generally come with a core workforce and a number of extended volunteers. Marae that self-activated received a basic level of financial and resource support from Civil Defence. However, greater support was provided for Rautahi Community Marae due to it being an official evacuation centre.

The poroporoaki held to close Rautahi Marae as an evacuation centre was a sensitive affair. The Marae brought people together, strengthened relationships and gave hope to the community. This made winding down and closing the Marae quite emotional for some, and if not all. Te Puni Kokiri assisted in this process.

## **3 Role of Iwi-Maori**

The Civil Defence Act has no legislative provision for Iwi-Māori. This means there is no official role for Iwi-Māori in Civil Defence structures other than a representative from Te Puni Kokiri that is invited to participate on the Civil Defence Emergency Management Joint Committee. Māori staff played an important role in supporting marae, hapū and iwi and providing an important conduit to the locals.

Ngāti Awa representatives provided the support in the following ways:

- Iwi Liaison in the EOC or GECC.
- Conduit for communications with Marae and tangata whenua.
- Ngāti Awa Voluntary Army.
- Ngāti Awa Health and Social Services.
- Māori nurses and medical professionals.
- Social media communications out to iwi.
- Kaumatua and cultural advice.
- Check point officials and escorts.



- Financial relief funding (Ngāti Awa relief fund, Pūtauaki Trust, Omataroa No 2 Trust and Māori Investments Ltd).
- Temporary accommodation; Kōkōhinau Marae is currently in discussions with the Crown about funding for Papakāinga housing on marae land.

### 3.1 Te Teko Community Hall

The Te Teko Community Hall also opened their doors to receive donations from the community. The Te Teko Community Hall continued to operate and did limit their goods to food, clothing, linen and small household items. Due to the generosity of the people giving clothing, the group decided to ask that donations of clothing stop until further notice.

This photo gives you an indication of amount of donations were received and how organised they look.



Photo 5: Te Teko Hall Volunteer, Cilla Morrison

### 3.2 Maori Wardens

The Māori Wardens were instrumental in supporting this event. They were operational at Firmin Lodge in Kawerau around 3pm the day of the flood. The Māori Wardens supported the Red Cross with a night shift to ensure that if evacuees were looking for a safe place to put their head, that there was someone available on their arrival. With them on alert, it came apparent that no one turned up during the night.



Photo 6: Māori Wardens taking a break at Rautahi Marae, Kawerau.

Key responsibilities were:

- Directing traffic, directing manuhiri and point of call for donations.
- Security of facilities.
- Contributing to the Welfare Briefings twice daily on Māori Wardens activities.
- Supporting our volunteers with carting food parcels.
- Meet and greet our manuhiri on arrival of the Marae.
- Car parking and security.
- Manaakitanga to our manuhiri.

Overall the Māori Wardens made all our manuhiri, community members and volunteers that came to the Marae feel safe and welcome.

## **4 Implications for Māori**

Although not legislated in the Civil Defence Act, Councils have responsibility through other key legislation to provide for Māori. The Local Government Act requires councils to foster the capacity of Māori to contribute to decision making and to ensure they have adequate processes to do so.

Marae expenditure relies on donations, fund-raising and koha. They are costly to maintain and run, but are essential to the cultural fabric of our region. The marae and the hau kainga, including kaumatua, kuia and kaimahi essentially volunteer their time and services to ensure that Tikanga Maori is upheld. The support provided to Marae by Councils is very limited.

The Government has recently announced its intention to establish a Marae Ora Funding initiative through the Minister for Māori Development. This funding will enable Marae to be better equipped for future emergency events.

## **5 Financial Implications**

### **Current Budget Implications**

Financial support for Marae in Civil Defence emergencies is undertaken within the current budget for the Civil Defence Emergency Management Activity in the Annual Plan 2016/17. Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Whakatane District Council and Kawerau District Council collectively provided financial and support 'in-kind'.

### **Future Budget Implications**

Civil Defence Emergency Management programme is provided for in Council's Long Term Plan 2016/17.



Photo 7: 14 April 2017  
Poroporoaki Rautahi  
Marae.

Sandy Hohepa  
**Maori Policy Advisor**

**for Strategic Engagement Manager**

**6 June 2017**



