

Komiti Māori

NOTICE IS GIVEN

that the next meeting of **Komiti Māori** will be held at **Huria Marae, 1 Te Kaponga Street, Judea, Tauranga** on:

Thursday, 15 August 2019 commencing at 9.30 am.

Please note: A pōhiri/welcome will take place at 9.30 am with the meeting to start at approximately 10.30 am.

Fiona McTavish
Chief Executive
6 August 2019



Komiti Māori

Terms of Reference

The Komiti Māori has the core function of implementing and monitoring Council's legislative obligations to Māori.

Delegated Function

To set operational direction for Council's legislative obligations to Māori and monitor how these obligations are implemented. This will be achieved through the development of specific operational decisions which translate legislative obligations to Māori into action.

Membership

Three Māori constituency councillors and three general constituency councillors (the membership of the general constituency councillors to be rotated every two years), and the Chairman as ex-officio.

Quorum

In accordance with Council standing order 10.2, the quorum at a meeting of the committee is not fewer than three members of the committee.

Co-Chairs to preside at meetings

Notwithstanding the Komiti Māori has an appointed Chairperson, Māori Constituency Councillors may host-Chair committee meetings that are held in the rohe of their respective constituency.

Term of the Committee

For the period of the 2016-2019 Triennium unless discharged earlier by the Regional Council.

Meeting frequency

Two-monthly.

Specific Responsibilities and Delegated Authority

The Komiti Māori is delegated the power of authority to:

- Monitor Council's compliance with its obligations to Māori under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991;
- Approve actions to enhance Māori capacity to contribute to Council's decision-making processes for inclusion in the development of the Long Term Plan;
- Recommend to Council effective Maori consultation mechanisms and processes;
- Identify any relevant emerging issues for the region relating to the principles of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi, legislative obligations to Māori under different statutes and programmes to build the capability of Māori;
- Facilitate tangata whenua input into community outcomes, Council policy development and implementation work;
- Formally receive iwi/hapū management plans;

- Make submissions on Māori related matters, except where the submissions may have a wide impact on Council's activities, in which case they might be handled by the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee or Council;
- Request an annual or 6 monthly report on Council's responsiveness to Maori;¹
- Establish subcommittees and delegate to them any authorities that have been delegated by Council to the Komiti Māori and to appoint members (not limited to members of the Komiti Māori);
- Approve its subcommittee's recommendations for matters outside the subcommittee delegated authority;
- Recommend to Council the establishment of advisory groups to represent sub-region or constituency areas and to consider specific issues.

Note:

The Komiti Māori reports directly to the Regional Council.

¹ Insertion as per resolution 2(e) Minute Item 13.6, Regional Council Meeting 22 May 2018

Membership

Chairperson:	A Tahana
Deputy Chairperson:	T Marr
Councillors:	W Clark, D Love, M McDonald, L Thurston
Ex Officio:	Chairman D Leeder
Committee Advisor:	S Kameta

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

Agenda

1 Karakia Whakapuare/Opening Karakia

2 Host Chair to Preside

Notwithstanding the Komiti Māori has an appointed Chairperson, Māori Constituency Councillors may host-Chair committee meetings that are held in the rohe of their respective constituency.

3 Apologies

4 Acceptance of Late Items

5 General Business

6 Declarations of Conflicts of Interests

7 Previous Minutes

7.1 Komiti Māori Minutes - 11 June 2019

9

8 Presentations

8.1 Manaaki Te Awanui: Indigenous Wānanga - Regan Fairlie and Caine Taiapa

Please refer to Agenda item 9.3 (page 38) for background information

8.2 Te Mana o Ngāi Tamarawaho Inc

Please refer to Agenda item 9.3 (page 38) for background information

9	Reports	
9.1	Tauranga Moana State of the Environment Report	21
	SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - Tauranga Moana State of the Environment Report	27
9.2	Climate Change Update	29
9.3	Matters of Interest - General Manager Update	37
	APPENDIX 1 - Komiti Māori Actions August 2019	49
10	Consideration of General Business	
11	Open Forum	
	<p>A short period of time will be set aside at the conclusion of the meeting to enable tangata whenua and members of the public to raise matters. Any matters raised and the time allowed for each speaker will be at the discretion of the Chair.</p> <p>No decisions can be made from matters raised in the Open Forum.</p>	
12	Karakia Whakakapi/Closing Karakia	

Previous Minutes

Minutes of the Komiti Māori Meeting held in Wairūrū Marae, 9860 State Highway 35, Raukōkore, Waihou Bay on Tuesday, 11 June 2019 commencing at 9.30 am

Present:

Chairman: Tīpene Marr (Host-Chair/Deputy Chair)

Councillors: Arapeta Tahana (Komiti Māori Chair), Bill Clark, Matemoana McDonald

In Attendance: Bay of Plenty Regional Council: Cr Kevin Winters, Namouta Poutasi – General Manager Strategy & Science, Kataraina O’Brien – Strategic Engagement Manager, Jacob Steens – Consents Officer, Daniel Smith – Consents Team Leader, Anaru Vercoe – Pou Ngaio (Technical/Cultural), Clarke Koopu, Sandy Hohepa – Māori Policy Advisors, Edward Sykes – Māori Policy Advisor (Fixed Term), Winiata Tahau-Anderson – Kaituitui (Strategic Engagement Coordinator), Tim Senior – Land Management Officer (Eastern), Shari Kameta – Committee Advisor

External Presenters: Willie Te Aho - Te Whānau ā Apanui Hapū Chair, Ora Barlow-Tukaki – Te Whānau ā Apanui, Neil McInnes, Pererika Makiha – Water Safety New Zealand

Tangata Whenua/Externals: Kahu Stirling, Mereheeni Stirling, Jason Callaghan - Te Whānau a Maru-haere-muri, Jacky James – Bay of Connections, Andrew Russell, Alex Belshaw, Shaneen Simpson-Almond – Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry for the Environment: Sharleen Grounds – Relationship Manager, Partnerships and Engagement, Ben Dickson – Senior Policy Analyst, Mana Taiao, Students: Maia Eruera – Te Pahipoto, Oriana Van Nistelrooy – Waikato University student, Aroha Kopae – Toi Ohomai student

Apologies: Cr David Love, Cr Lyall Thurston, Chairman Doug Leeder

Tangata Whenua: Chris Karamea Insley - Te Whānau ā Nuku/Rūtāia

1 Pōhiri/Welcome

A pōhiri took place at 9.30am before the start of the meeting at 10:37 am.

2 Karakia Whakapuare/Opening Karakia

Provided by Kaumatua Kahu Stirling.

3 Apologies

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Accepts the apologies from Councillors: David Love, Lyall Thurston and Chairman Doug Leeder tendered at the meeting.**

**Tahana/Marr
CARRIED**

4 Acceptance of Late Items

Nil

5 General Business

Nil

6 Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

Nil

7 Previous Minutes

7.1 Komiti Māori Minutes - 09 April 2019

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Confirms the Komiti Māori Minutes - 09 April 2019 are a true and correct record.**

**Clark/Tahana
CARRIED**

8 Presentations

8.1 Te Whānau ā Apanui Strategic Issues - Willie Te Aho

Refer PowerPoint Presentation: Objective ID A3262540.

Te Whānau ā Apanui Hapū Chair Mr Willie Te Aho noted acknowledgements to the late Awanuiārangi Black, former Regional councillor and Komiti Māori Chair and acknowledged the wharenui and tīpuna of Wairūrū Marae and Council for providing the opportunity to host the Komiti Māori hui. Mr Te Aho provided a presentation on Te Whānau ā Apanui strategic issues.

Key Points:

- Affirmed the mana of Te Whānau ā Apanui hapū and their jurisdiction over the ownership of the water within their freshwater catchments, noting within the Raukōkore River Catchment area the land was owned entirely by hapū.
- Outlined the basis and principles in support of Māori proprietary rights and interest to freshwater and tīkanga practice over those rights.
- Summarised what the Crown and Local Government could do to recognise the mana of Te Whānau ā Apanui via current Crown process, delegation and sharing of authority and powers; and the service value that rates provided.

- Sought Regional Council support of Te Whānau a Maruhaeremuri Hapū Trust's horticulture, papakāinga and workforce development initiatives through National Policy Statement (NPS) limit setting, water monitoring, data sharing, investment and support of jointly developed tools implemented by hapū.
- Noted whitebait, tuna, kōkopu through to mussels need to be sustained and were 'a priority to us'.
- Noted the importance of Raukōkore River and cultural flows.
- The hapū was looking to commit 150 hectares to high value horticulture and being investor ready in September 2019, noting significant economic benefit and value in comparison to existing alternatives that had substantially lower economic and employment outcomes and benefits.
- Economic development initiatives would focus on ensuring the sustainability and wellbeing of the environment first and foremost.
- Acknowledged Council staff and consultants Ian Morton and Karl Graydon who were currently providing support.
- Although the East Coast water management area was flagged for 2025, the desire was to start discussions on minimum flow issues now and to form closer working relationships with Council on how best to deliver NPS local limits.
- Regional Council water monitoring in the Raukōkore River had ceased in 2000, so the Trust had commissioned their own water assessments via Aqualinc to provide certainty for their investment initiatives.
- Outlined aspirations and options for power sharing that recognised the mana of the hapū.
- Significant consenting processes were in the pipeline, which would need processes that were efficient and enabling, while protecting the natural resources.
- In closing, Mr Te Aho expressed his sincere apologies to Cr Tahana for past communications, which Cr Tahana acknowledged and thanked Mr Te Aho for his gesture.

Presenter - In Response to Questions:

- Tuanuku Limited had been commissioned to undertake social and environmental impact assessments for the hapū.
- Awareness of climate change impacts and the need for a wider approach to solutions and desired outcomes was noted.
- Expected Treaty Settlement negotiations would be the primary vehicle to establish partnerships between the hapū, Crown and Regional Council that would ensure hapū principles of mana motuhake and consideration of non-hapū living in the area.
- Anticipated timeframe for Deed of Settlement was approximately 18 months.
- Commercial funding arrangements that supported financial independence for the hapū in the long-term were being pursued.
- Considered Plan Change 9 (Region-wide Water Quantity) would be a stepping stone, however noted that hapū aspirations would be wider reaching.
- Kinds of support that Regional Council could provide to build hapū capability were: investment from Quayside Holdings, infrastructure investment to build upon digital connectivity and real-time information, boosting resource support on the ground, ongoing commitment to water monitoring and advocacy and support in the regional economic development space.

Staff - In Response to Questions:

- Past water monitoring in the Raukōkore River by Regional Council had stopped because the NIWA monitoring station that was used had been discontinued.

Members' Comments:

- Acknowledged the mana motuhake of Te Whānau ā Apanui hapū.
- Investment wellbeings and building capacity and capability of Māori aligned with Regional Council community outcomes and local government principles.

- Considered it important to follow-up on what support could be provided.

Key Points – Staff:

- Acknowledged hapū aspirations to bring forward NPS-FM discussions.
- Staff had called for expressions of interest for the new Bay of Connections Leadership Group within the regional economic development space.

Change to Order of Business

To accommodate prior commitments of the scholarship recipients, the Chair advised that the presentation of He Toka Tumoana Environmental Scholarship certificates listed under agenda item 9.3 would be undertaken next.

8.2 Presentation of He Toka Tumoana Environmental Scholarship Student Certificates

Strategic Engagement Manager Kataraina O'Brien provided background on the He Toka Tumoana Environmental Scholarship fund outlined under the Matters of Interest General Manager Update report, which had been set up in memory of former Councillor Awanui Black to recognise and support students undertaking environmental studies.

Successful scholarship recipients that were awarded funding for 2019 were: Emily McKay, Maia Eruera, Oriana Van Nistelrooy and Aroha Kopae.

Ms Eruera, Van Nistelrooy and Kopae were in attendance at the meeting and presented with certificates signifying attainment of their scholarship. Students thanked and acknowledged Regional Council for their scholarships, noting their appreciation.

8.3 Te Raukumara Ranges - Ora Barlow-Tukaki

Refer PowerPoint Presentation: Objective ID ilinkA1992, YouTube video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HBBXZaideCo>

Ora Barlow-Tukaki provided a presentation on the journey of recovery for the Te Raukumara ranges from direct impact of unwanted pest animals and plants.

Key Points:

- Noted a significant issue with pest plants, in particular wild ginger, which needed additional support and prioritising.
- Increased slip scarring had occurred over the past five years from deer, stoat, rats and possum over-browsing, which had damaged the unique flora, fauna and native wildlife habitat, resulting in river siltation and impact on water quality and the life source of the native forest, kaimoana, hapū, future development and generations.
- Te Raukumara range was a conservation estate of 80,000 hectares from maunga to sea and managed by the Department of Conservation with less than 1% funding.
- The range was the only indigenous forest left in the North Island, making it a high priority for restoration and protection.
- Te Whānau ā Apanui and Ngāti Porou had collectively looked at resourcing and care packages models, as part of Treaty Settlement redress, however support was needed now.
- Had obtained joint funding from Department of Conservation and the Ngā Whenua Rāhui Fund, but also wished to seek support from Regional Council.
- Hapū were time and resource deprived, however needed to be at the forefront of decisions, solutions and the right value systems placed on the recovery.

- A paid workforce was needed to help drive the recovery with all relevant agencies and parties to be a part of the solution.

Members' Comments:

- While 1080 was highly contentious, considered it was the only short-term affordable tool to rectify the devastation.
- Noted funding had been provided for restoration of the Kaimai ranges, as a multi-agency project between hapū and care groups, which had raised the focus of Council and pushed the outcome forward.

Presenter - In Response to Questions:

- Mixed options used in other projects had been investigated, including: aerial drops, infra-red aerial culling and land control methods, which had seen positive results.
- Part of the care programme would be to bring hapū into the monitoring space to understand the science, inform their decision-making and be part of monitoring.
- Key efforts were to: focus on the issues, collect the science and look at how to fix it.
- Acknowledged Department of Conservation's work, however noted that they did not have access to the hapū.
- Saw value in a collective forum initiative however noted that decisions would need to be made or have the consensus of the hapū.
- The care programme could fulfil employment needs.

8.4 **Water Safety New Zealand - Neil McInnes and Pererika Makiha**

Refer PowerPoint Presentation: Objective ID A3261716 and Supporting Document: BOP Water Safety Strategy Objective ID zA256288.

Neil McInnes and Pererika Makiha from Water Safety NZ (WSNZ) provided a presentation on their Bay of Plenty Water Safety Strategy and Māori Strategy Refresh Project. Mr McInnes noted that some of the data presented may be sensitive to people impacted by drownings.

Key Points:

- Provided an overview of Māori drowning statistics for the region, which were: one of highest in the country, the majority of drownings were male, mainly caused by accidental immersion (preventable) and occurred around mahi kai activity along the coastline, relating to ethnic activity and levels of local knowledge.
- Objectives of the BOP Water Safety Strategy were to: have greater regional ownership of drowning prevention, improved coordination of effort and capability; and increased funding and activity.
- WSNZ had submitted to the Regional Council Annual Plan and other council annual plans to seek funding contribution to recruit a Strategy Manager to coordinate new and existing programmes, promote the Strategy and engage with the community.
- WSNZ was seeking feedback on its draft Water Safety Strategy.
- WSNZ's Māori Strategy, developed in 2003 was undergoing a refresh to improve capability to work and build relationships with Māori and Iwi organisations and Iwi themselves on Māori drowning prevention and to obtain further research data and evaluation.

12:50 pm – Cr Clark **withdrew** from the meeting.

- Three main priorities of the Strategy were: water skills for life for primary aged tamariki, encouraging coastguard and skipper training, for which currently there were no licensing or regulations controls and funding the Strategy Manager.
- A National Relationship Manager would be appointed to engage with the Regional Strategy Manager.

- WSNZ wished to partner with Regional Council and were looking for opportunities to engage with Māori communities to promote the Strategy.

1:00 pm – Cr Clark **entered** the meeting.

In Response to Questions:

- Noted that further analysis of statistical data was needed to identify where people that had lost their lives to drowning, had resided and originated from.
- Local knowledge was important and would assist to identify appropriate locations for signage.
- WSNZ was working with Surfing New Zealand and Recreation Aotearoa to provide water safety lessons.
- A key initiative was to remove barriers for schools that did not have access to swimming pools.
- Acknowledged a comment from the floor that Whānau had a responsibility to teach their tamariki water skills however, noted there had been generational loss of skills, which is why water safety programmes in schools was a key focus.
- A national policy project to promote saving school pools was active, as WSNZ considered that schools were the best place for tamariki to learn to swim.

Members' Comments:

- Supported WSNZ working with local iwi.

9 Reports

9.1 Water take resource consents on the East Coast

Consents Officer Jacob Steens provided the report on the resource consent process and water take consents on the East Coast.

Key Points:

- Provided an overview of the resource consent framework and key components of: assessment of environment effects and cultural values; and requirement of applicants to engage with tangata whenua and provide monitoring information to ensure the activity was sustainable.
- Implications for Māori and community outcomes were also considered along with economic development outcomes, clean drinking water for marae and communities and iwi involvement in monitoring to ensure cultural values were taken into account.

Comments from Floor:

- Regarding current development initiatives of the hapū, Mr Te Aho noted there were instream minimum flow constraints, which the hapū was investigating options and solutions for water storage.
- Noted that the community did not have a sustainable or efficient drinking water supply and wished to pursue suitable ultraviolet treatment options.
- The cost of water supply solutions was prohibitive for community households.
- The hapū wished to collaborate and work with Regional Council to look at solutions on the wider consent issues, potable water supply issues and advocacy for Government subsidy to support infrastructure.

In Response to Questions:

- Staff wanted to work with hapū and community to look at solutions.
- Plan Change 9 policy would provide the framework for how the resource consent process would take into account cultural flows alongside consultation with iwi.

- While the current plan did not provide for cultural flows, this would be part of plan change discussions, noting that water management areas would assist with the plan frameworks for taking into account cultural values.

Resolved

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, **Water take resource consents on the East Coast.**

Marr/Clark
CARRIED

9.2 Update on Treaty Settlements in the Bay of Plenty

Strategic Engagement Manager Kataraina O'Brien provided the report.

Key Points:

- Acknowledged Te Whānau ā Apanui Treaty Settlement process that currently was underway, noting the anticipated timeframe of 18 months for Deed of Settlement.

Resolved

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, **Update on Treaty Settlements in the Bay of Plenty.**

McDonald/Marr
CARRIED

9.3 Matters of Interest - General Manager Update

Strategic Engagement Manager Kataraina O'Brien provided the report on current matters of interest.

Key Points:

- He Korowai Mātauranga Framework had been completed to guide Council staff on how to use and respect matauranga Maori that would be received to inform decision-making. Development of an implementation plan was in progress and would be completed for endorsement by 30 June 2019.
- Pou Ngaio (Technical/Cultural) Anaru Vercoe and other staff had produced the 'Taking Account of Iwi Planning Guideline' to ensure the content of iwi management planning documents were taken into account in Council processes.
- Encouraged hapū and community to consider applying to Council's Hapai Ora – Regional Community Outcomes Fund, which was available for community projects, wānanga and events. The fund had some criteria, but a simple application process.

Resolved

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, **Matters of Interest - General Manager Update.**

Tahana/McDonald
CARRIED

10 **Open Forum**

Nil

11 **Karakia Whakakapi/Closing Karakia**

Provided by Kaumatua Kahu Stirling.

The meeting closed at 1.27pm

CONFIRMED: DATE

A Tahana, Chairperson

Presentations

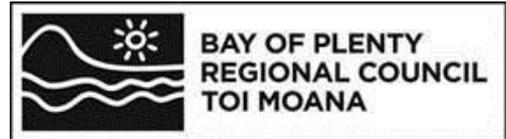
8.1 Manaaki Te Awanui: Indigenous Wānanga - Regan Fairlie and Caine Taiapa

Please refer to Agenda item 9.3 (page 38) for background information

8.2 Te Mana o Ngāi Tamarawaho Inc

Please refer to Agenda item 9.3 (page 38) for background information

Reports



Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 15 August 2019

Report From: Rob Donald, Science Manager

Tauranga Moana State of the Environment Report

Executive Summary

As part of our work to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management, a State of the Environment (SOE) report has been compiled for the Tauranga Moana Water Management Area (WMA). This is the first comprehensive SOE report for Tauranga Moana and covers four environmental domains (air, land, freshwater and coast) across a range of environmental indicators. The report was co-developed and written with Tauranga Moana iwi, and captures tangata whenua perspectives on each of the environmental domains. The report is written to present complex scientific information in an easily accessible format for the public to understand.

The report provides a summary of the state of the environment in the Tauranga Moana WMA using data up to mid-2019. It shows that while some aspects of our environment appear to be in a good state, other areas are showing signs of degradation. Most of this degradation is a result of human activity. The report highlights the impacts we have had on Tauranga Moana, it also means that we can take action to help prevent further environmental degradation from occurring.

Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

1 Receives the report, Tauranga Moana State of the Environment Report.

1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the information presented in the Tauranga Moana State of the Environment (SOE) report. This is the first comprehensive SOE report for Tauranga Moana and it reports on data up to mid-2019. The report is designed to present complex information in a way that is accessible and easy for the public to understand.

2 Background

The Tauranga Moana SOE report was prepared to support implementation of the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) in the Tauranga

Moana Water Management Area (WMA). Information is presented on four environmental domains (air, land, freshwater and coast) using a range of environmental indicators, case studies, and tangata whenua perspectives.

Extensive iwi consultation occurred during the development of the report and their perspectives on each of the environmental domains have been captured and presented within each section of the report. Council staff would like to acknowledge all Tauranga Moana kaitiaki that contributed their time and expertise to this document.

We would also like to especially mention Elva Conroy for facilitating the tangata whenua engagement. This is the first time Mātauranga Māori indicators and perspectives have been incorporated holistically into a Bay of Plenty State of the Environment report. The report captures a Māori perspective which is woven into the monitoring data collected by BOPRC. Mātauranga Māori captures intergenerational knowledge which is held by whānau, hapū and iwi, and can be conveyed across a range of mediums including moteatea (chant), waiata (song), pakiwaitara (stories) and practice. The use of whakataukī (proverb) to impart wisdom; for example,

Naku te rourou nau te raourou ka ora ai te iwi
With your basket and my basket the people will live

Mātauranga Māori is the foundation of historical knowledge, which enables us to understand what the environment was like prior to the arrival of Europeans. The inclusion of Mātauranga Māori to the Tauranga Moana SOE presents a more cohesive and comprehensive view of the state of the environment.

Environmental indicators were selected against the following four criteria:

- linkages with key issues for Tauranga Moana;
- documented relationship with ecological condition;
- availability of national standards or guidelines, and;
- availability of monitoring data.

The selection of these indicators, calculation methods, frequency of data collection and grading for each indicator are outlined in a companion technical report¹. Case studies are also included in the report to present summary information about parameters of considerable importance in Tauranga Moana where available data for that parameter is not able to be assigned into an appropriate grading framework, is not associated with a specific monitoring site or spatial location, and/or is not regularly monitored by BOPRC.

A range of communication/outreach tools are proposed to follow the release of the SOE report, including the development of catchment/estuary snapshot indicator cards, short website/social media videos and online reporting.

3 Environmental Domain Summaries – Key Messages

Although there have only been minor changes to how we use our land over the last twenty years, these must be considered within the broader context of the longer-term changes that have occurred. Tauranga Moana is substantially altered from what it

¹ Lawton, R (2018) Selection of ecosystem health indicators for Tauranga Moana. Bay of Plenty Regional Council Environmental Publication 2018/04.

used to be. Growth is expected to continue at a fast pace and less than a third of the land area of Tauranga Moana has formal protection to any degree.

3.1 Hau Takiwa | Air

In general, air quality in the wider Tauranga Moana is good. However, there are localised issues in the Mount Maunganui Industrial Area relating to fine particulate matter, nuisance dust and sulphur dioxide gas discharges associated with activities at the Port of Tauranga and other industrial sites in the area. The hapū of Whareroa Marae have ongoing concerns of the industrial developments and the associated impacts of industrial air discharges on the health of the people. This issue has led to the installation of additional monitoring sites and an application to the Minister for the Environment to specify the Mount Maunganui Industrial Area as a separate airshed in response to concerns from local residents, especially around the Aerodrome Road, Totara Street and Whareroa marae areas.

3.2 Whenua | Land

Based on limited data, soil quality across Tauranga Moana is generally good; however there are a few issues. Our soils are in reasonable shape, but long-term continuous use of phosphate fertiliser is causing high levels of cadmium at some sites. Due to changing land use we have lost many of our indigenous forests and our wetlands. Our sand dunes have also declined extensively. Animal pests also continue to be an issue threatening our native plants, animals and habitats.

3.3 Wai Māori | Freshwater

Freshwater quality varies widely across Tauranga Moana depending on the location and which aspects of freshwater quality are under review. There are clear signs of degradation in some areas, and the way we use the land is having an impact on the waterways. Groundwater quality is reasonably good, and the risk of saltwater intrusion into our aquifers is low².

The concentration of nitrogen in our streams has not yet reached levels where it is toxic to aquatic wildlife, and the risk of exposure to harmful benthic cyanobacteria is low. However, signs of sub-lethal degradation are evident in other areas. In general, streams in catchments dominated by native forests are in better condition than streams in catchments dominated by agriculture and urban developments.

3.4 Pai Mo Te Kaukau | Swimmability

The beaches of Tauranga Moana are generally a safe place to swim. However, there is a heightened risk of getting sick at freshwater sites as all of the five sites we monitor are graded as poor (including the Uretara Stream and Kaiate Falls). After heavy rain there is also a higher chance of getting sick no matter where you swim.

3.5 Takutai Moana | Coast

The state of our coastal environment varies widely. Some aspects of the coastal ecosystem are acceptable for now, while other others are already showing signs of degradation. Estuarine water quality is in average condition and nutrient levels and

² Note that monitoring indicators for the health of the geothermal groundwater (warm water) resource have not been developed for Tauranga Moana. However, there is potential to include suitable indicators in future SoE reports.

heavy metal concentrations are generally low. However, further land use intensification will increase the risk of nutrient enrichment and accelerating urban development will increase the risk of heavy metal contamination.

Other aspects of our coastal ecosystems are also showing signs of degradation. Fine sediments from the land have been washed into Tauranga Harbour, causing muddier sediments and increased sedimentation rates in our sheltered inner estuary areas. Large scale declines in seagrass cover in Tauranga Harbour have also occurred over the last 50 years as a result of increased nutrient levels and fine sediments in the water.

3.6 Kupu Whakatepe | Conclusions

The information presented in the Tauranga Moana SOE is divided into environmental domains; however none of these domains can be viewed in isolation. What happens on our land affects our freshwater and our air, similarly, water flows from the mountains to the sea – ki uta ki tai. We must view Tauranga Moana as one single, interconnected system. While some aspects of our environment appear to be in a good state, others are showing signs of degradation. Most of this degradation is result of human activity.

Environmental changes are taking place against a backdrop of increasing population growth and economic development in our region, which is unlikely to slow anytime soon. Some of the findings in this report show a clear link between human activities and environmental outcomes. While this highlights the impacts we have had on Tauranga Moana, it also means that we can take action to help prevent any further environmental degradation from occurring.

Mātauranga Māori case studies provided by Tauranga Moana kaitiaki provide a Māori perspective on the health of the environment. Contributions of knowledge to this report were provided by Carlton Bidois, Hinenui Cooper, Kiamaia Ellis, Nessie Kuka, Caine Taiapa, Reon Tuanau, Jason Murray and Julie Shephard.

We must be proactive to reduce risk and mitigate the impacts of our activities where we can. We need to ensure that we use and manage Tauranga Moana in a way that builds resilience and maintains a range of habitats and species. This will help our environment to cope with change and environmental disturbance, both now and into the future.

4 Next steps

Staff intend to present the SOE report to the Tauranga Moana Advisory group on the 16th August. Communication and outreach tools such as snapshot health reports and online tools will be developed. It is proposed that the report will be updated every five years.

5 Implications for Māori

The Tauranga Moana SOE report was jointly written by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Tauranga Moana kaitiaki. The next update of the report will include the expert contributions of iwi and hapū on Mātauranga Māori matters and indicators relating to Tauranga Moana. It will incorporate/utilise the tools within BOPRC, including He Korowai Mātauranga (Mātauranga Māori Framework). Our two new positions within policy and science will support further development and implementation of He Korowai Mātauranga.

The implications for Māori are significant. Where degradation of freshwater bodies is evident, the associations Māori have with them will be altered. It is important to ensure that the collaboration undertaken to produce the report becomes the standard by which we ascertain the state of the environment and the way it is monitored. The information gathered from Māori has been invaluable, and points to an alternative approach that embodies Mātauranga Māori.

6 Budget Implications

6.1 Current Year Budget

This work is fully funded within the 2018 – 2028 LTP and falls within operational budgets in the 2019 Annual Plan.

6.2 Future Budget Implications

This work is fully funded within the 2018 – 2028 LTP.

7 Community Outcomes

This item/project directly contributes to the 'A healthy environment' and 'Freshwater for life' Community Outcomes in the Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Josie Crawshaw
Environmental Scientist

for Science Manager

1 August 2019

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - Tauranga Moana State of the Environment Report



Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 15 August 2019

Report From: Stephen Lamb, Environmental Strategy Manager

Climate Change Update

Executive Summary

Climate change is a key strategic challenge for Council and impacts on much of the work Council does. This report provides an update on current climate change activity at a national, regional and local level, including progress on the Council's Climate Change Action Plan and other activities.

Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Climate Change Update.**

1 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on a number of recent climate change activities at a national, regional and local level.

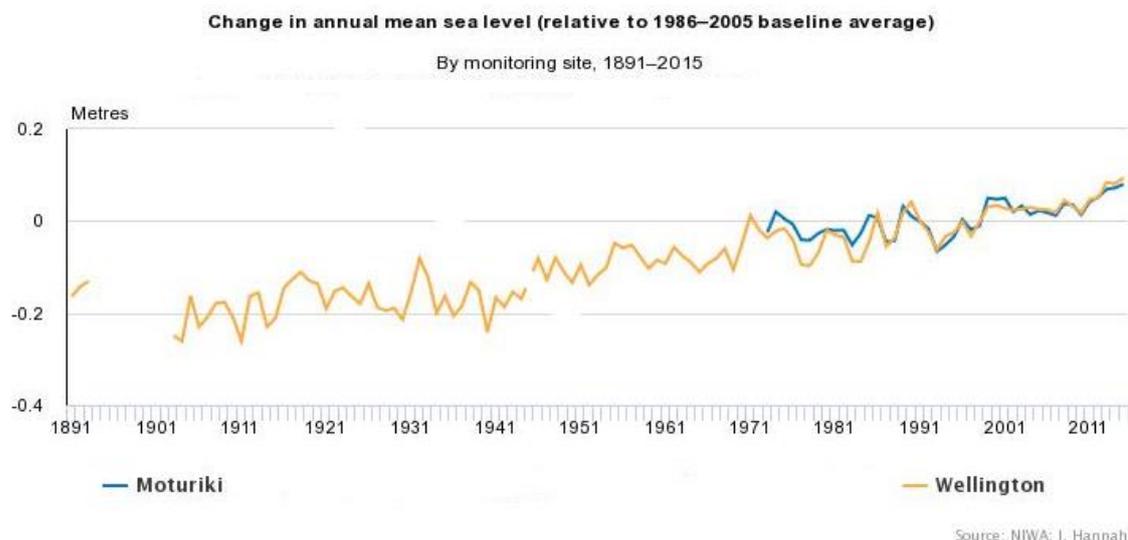
2 Background

2.1 Climate Change Impacts for the Bay of Plenty

As this century unfolds, the Bay of Plenty climate will change. As temperatures rise, scientists expect New Zealand's wind patterns to shift, which will also affect our future rainfall. We will see an increase in the number of hot days (25°C or more) which are expected to become the summer norm by the end of the century, along with fewer frosts. We are also likely to see more extreme weather events.

Sea level rise is likely to be a key impact for the region over the long term. Over the last 100 years, New Zealand's sea level has risen by an average of 0.2m, with Wellington showing the most marked trend, with a rate of increase of 2.23mm per

year¹. Records from the Bay of Plenty (monitoring at Moturiki, Mauao) show an average rise of 1.9mm per year between 1973 and 2015¹.



However the trend is that the rate of sea level rise is accelerating:

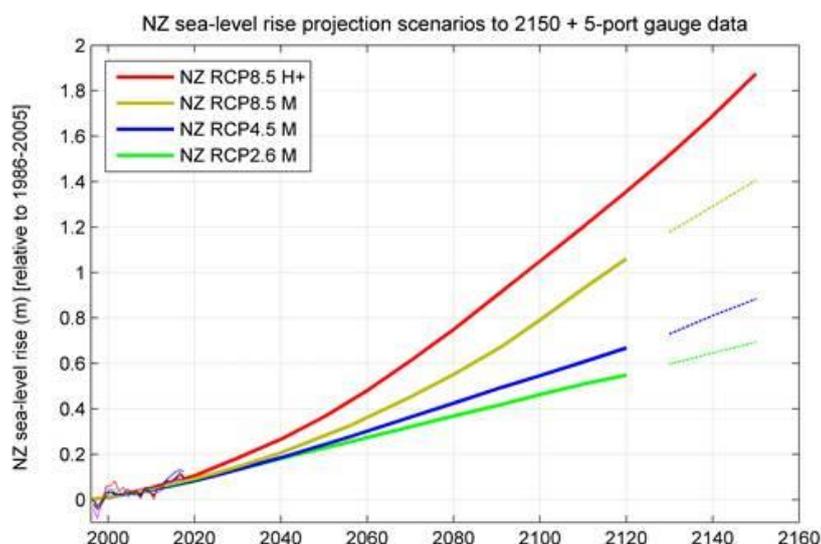
- Between 1975 and 2016: 2.1 mm/year
- Between 2000–2016: 2.9 mm/year²

This means that future sea level rise is expected to well exceed historic rates. Whilst there is some uncertainty around the exact rate of future sea level rise this century, current predictions indicate a potential sea level rise of more than 1m over the next 100 years (equivalent to 10mm per year) under a “business as usual” (NZ RCP8.5 M) scenario. This is one of the scenarios included in the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) Coastal Hazard and Climate Change Guidance (2017). BOPRC is reviewing the implications of this guidance on the Council’s plans and policies, in particular the minimum sea level rise values contained within the Regional Policy Statement (RPS); the RPS states that it will use authoritative up-to-date projections of changes in sea level as updated scientific data become available.

Scientists can’t rule out still greater rises over the next 100 years – depending on various factors such as the stability of polar ice sheet – which could have even greater impacts on coastal areas in the region. The range of projections used in the MfE guidance, based on the various IPCC scenarios, is shown in the graph below, which includes historical data for reference.

¹ Environmental Indicators, Statistics NZ
http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/environment/environmental-reporting-series/environmental-indicators/Home/Marine/coastal-sea-level-rise.aspx

² Mean sea level at Moturiki Tauranga Harbour extreme sea level analysis NIWA Client Report No: 2017035HN August 2017



Source: Rob Bell (NIWA), based on MfE Coastal Hazards and Climate Change Guidance, 2017

2.2 Regional Council and Climate Change

Climate change is a key strategic issue for Council and is recognised as a significant and urgent international, national and local challenge - as highlighted in the previous section, there are expected to be significant climate change impacts across the region. The Council has committed to taking action as a signatory (through the Chair) to the Local Government Leaders Climate Change Declaration. Council already undertakes a significant amount of work in relation to climate change across Council, which is captured in our 'climate change stocktake'. However, the context for Council considering climate change continues to rapidly change and we have taken significant steps to build on our existing work in this area, with new and deliberate actions around climate change.

Examples of our current work that involves climate change include:

- BOPRC commissioned a joint Coastal Hazards Study for Tauranga Harbour with Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council. The study mapped areas of land susceptible to coastal erosion and storm surge inundation including potential sea level rise over the next 100 years. The coastal erosion results were released on 29 April 2019 and the coastal inundation results are due to be released in late August 2019.
- BOPRC has commissioned the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) to update their 2011 climate change report for the region, taking into account the updated projections contained in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), published in 2014. A final report from NIWA is expected in September 2019.
- The refurbishments of the Whakatāne and Tauranga offices, which are now well underway, will deliver a significant level of carbon emissions savings within the next year. Electric vehicle (EV) charging facilities are being installed as part of the refurbishment and the replacement of BOPRC fleet vehicles with EVs is part of vehicle fleet asset planning.
- Five electric buses have been agreed through the new public transport contract and are expected to be delivered in August 2019.

- Climate change considerations are incorporated into all BOPRC River Scheme Capacity Reviews (10 yearly) to ensure that our schemes are effectively future-proofed for predicted climate change impacts for the following 10 years.
- The River Scheme Sustainability Project assesses the best way to manage BOPRC's main river schemes going into the future while investigating the effects of climate change as part of the future viability of the river schemes and is exploring other alternatives to the current structural infrastructure solution.

3 National Update

The lead Government agency for climate change is the Ministry for the Environment. This Ministry provides advice and support to the Minister for Climate Change. This Minister has the responsibility to develop Central Government's climate change policy. Other Ministries also work on climate change related issues, such as MPI (through Te Uru Rākau) with responsibility for the One Billion Trees Programme and MBIE leading on the Provincial Growth Fund. There has been significant activity in the climate change space and recent developments include:

- The **Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill** was released in May 2019 and is currently being considered by Select Committee (the Environment Committee). This is a key piece of legislation which aims to provide a framework by which New Zealand can develop and implement clear and stable climate change policies. These will contribute to the global effort under the Paris Agreement to limit the global average temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Public submissions on the Bill closed on 16 July.
- BOPRC made a submission in support of the Bill but highlighting the need for greater role for and direction to local government. For example, national adaptation risk assessments and plans are required but there is no input specified from local government. This is in line with opinions expressed by others in local government, including SOLGM and LGNZ.
- **New Zealand's Emissions Trading Scheme (NZETS)** is currently under review. This is the key policy tool for reducing emissions and meeting national emission reduction targets. The first tranche of decisions on the improvements was made in December 2018, with the second tranche released in May 2019. These decisions will also result in a bill to amend the Climate Change Response Act 2002, expected to be introduced to Parliament in the second half of 2019.
- The **Interim Climate Change Commission** released two reports on 16 July 2019:
 - **"Action on agricultural emissions"** which recommends a series of actions the Government should take to reduce emissions of the agricultural greenhouse gases, methane and nitrous oxide. This includes the proposal to bring agriculture into the NZETS from 2025 under a 95 per cent discount rate, which means farmers will only meet the cost of 5 per cent of their emissions.
 - **"Accelerated Electrification"** which proposes a series of actions the Government can take to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, using renewable electricity to reduce transport and process heat emissions. A

key recommendation is to prioritise accelerated electrification of transport and process heat over the goal of achieving 100% renewable electricity by 2035, whilst ensuring low income and rural communities have affordable electricity and low-emission transport options.

- As of 15 July 2019, Te Uru Rākau (Forestry New Zealand) reported that 110 million trees have been planted so far under the **One Billion Trees Programme**, with only 12% of these being native species.

4 Climate emergency declaration

The movement to declare a climate emergency³ has been gaining momentum since it was launched in Australia in May 2016, with 799 jurisdictions across 17 countries having declared a climate emergency to date. This includes the UK, Irish and Welsh parliaments alongside councils from around the world, including those of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the UK and the USA. The main intent of these declarations is to signal to the community that local and national governments recognise the importance and urgency of addressing climate change.

BOPRC declared a climate emergency, along with a commitment to working with the community on transitioning to a low carbon future and adapting to our changed climate, at the Council meeting on 27 June. BOPRC is one of 12 New Zealand councils who have declared a climate emergency (Auckland, Canterbury, Christchurch, Dunedin, Hawkes Bay, Hutt City, Kāpiti Coast, Nelson, Porirua, Queenstown and Wellington). Whilst the declaration demonstrates Council has recognised climate change as a serious issue for this region, it is important to ensure this is backed up by concrete action, as laid out in Council's Climate Change Action Plan.

5 Climate Change Action Plan

The Council's Climate Change Action Plan was adopted on 25 June 2019 and brings together the various streams of work connected with climate change across Council and focuses them into a coordinated and coherent approach. Development of the plan was a cross-Council effort, with a wide range of input provided from the breadth of Council functions, and delivery of the plan will require a similar collaborative approach.

The Action Plan lays out a range of actions and pathways structured around four focus areas (Table 1). These include mitigation and adaptation initiatives within the organisation and across the services we provide, as well as exploring the wider role that Council could play in supporting the community. A specific focus will be on incorporating climate change considerations into Council decision making, which was highlighted by the community as a priority through submissions on the Annual Plan 2019/20. The Action Plan also incorporates input from the students who took part in the Taiohi-Taiao Youth Jam took place on 21-23 May in Rotorua, focusing on the kaupapa of climate change.

³ <https://climateemergencydeclaration.org/>

Table 1 Climate Change Action Plan Focus Areas

	Mitigation	Adaptation	Engagement & awareness
Focus 1 - Our house in order (internal)	✓		
Focus 2 - Decision making (internal)	✓	✓	
Focus 3 - The work we do (internal/external)	✓	✓	✓
Focus 4 - Working with our communities (external)	✓	✓	✓

Each focus area contains a number of actions and pathways: actions are known projects or discrete initiatives while pathways are more exploratory in nature and involve investigating or researching to identify future appropriate actions. These are organised under the 12 overarching goals of the action plan:

1. Understand our carbon footprint so we can take action
2. Increase our carbon efficiency
3. Low carbon purchasing and procurement
4. Zero waste within the organisation
5. Reduce emissions from corporate travel
6. Staff are low carbon champions (at home, at work and in the community)
7. Ensure robust climate change information and science is available for decisions
8. Council documents and decisions are assessed in terms of climate change impacts
9. Actively contribute to national and regional direction on climate change
10. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the region
11. Prepare for and adapt to climate change impacts
12. Build an aware, engaged and resilient community

As part of the 'house in order' focus area, the action plan identifies an internal emissions target, in line with the national position outlined in the recent Carbon Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Bill:

To reduce our organisational greenhouse gases (except biogenic methane) to net zero by 2050, as a minimum

An additional \$200,000 of additional funding for climate change was approved through the 2019/20 Annual Plan process. This will support the delivery of priority actions for 2019/20 which include: initiating the CEMARS (Certified Emissions Measurement and Reduction Scheme) accreditation process (internal emissions reductions), developing a framework for a climate change fund, holding a regional Climate Change Forum and creating a regional climate change information hub (website). Staff are currently working on an implementation plan for the Action Plan.

Other work currently underway includes:

- Undertaking a joint study on coastal hazards for Tauranga Harbour, partnering with TCC and WBOPDC. This work includes modelling erosion and inundation over the long term and includes the effects of climate change on sea level rise.

- Working collaboratively with local councils to produce natural hazard exposure and risk mapping that considers long term views, which includes climate change.
- Commissioning Tonkin and Taylor to conduct a survey of a sample of regional businesses and organisations to provide an overview of climate change initiatives and actions across the sectors, with a particular focus on emissions reductions.
- NIWA is preparing an update to the 2011 climate change assessment for the Bay of Plenty, with the final report due at the end of September 2019.
- Emergency Management Bay of Plenty is coordinating a Climate Change Risk Assessment for the Bay of Plenty Lifeline Utilities Group.
- Bay of Connections has recently undergone a significant review of its strategy and framework, and has identified the low carbon economy alongside Māori economy and infrastructure as key focus areas.

6 Implications for Māori

Climate change is of interest to Māori as it is to the whole community. Māori have particular interests around the impacts of climate change on land and land use – and in climate change adaptation where coastal areas are subject to sea level rise and weather event erosion. Climate change is beginning to be identified specifically in iwi management plans with the inclusion of natural hazards as a key topic. In addition to iwi management plans, the Rangitaiki River Forum and Te Maru o Kaituna have produced two river documents that have the potential to support mitigation of climate change effects, such as flooding. Collaboration with the co-governance entities in both catchments provides further opportunities to address matters of concern to iwi and hapū.

It is likely that Council's climate change activities will begin to interface more with Māori, particularly when there is an enhanced focus by central government on Māori participation in decision making. Recognition of mātauranga Māori is prevalent in National Policy Statements and in direction around fresh water management. Staff have been discussing the linkages between He Korowai Mātauranga and embedding climate change into council decision making. There is recognition of the opportunities to widen Council's understanding of the Te Ao Māori view on climate change and of the important contribution tangata whenua can make in Council's climate change initiatives.

7 Community Outcomes

This item/project directly contributes to the A Healthy Environment and Safe and Resilient Communities Community Outcomes in the Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Jane Palmer

Senior Planner Climate Change

for Environmental Strategy Manager

5 August 2019

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 15 August 2019

Report From: Namouta Poutasi, General Manager, Strategy & Science

Matters of Interest - General Manager Update

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide Komiti Maori members with a snapshot of current matters of interest. Some of the kaupapa include:

- Tangata Whenua Presentations:
 - Manaaki Te Awawanui – Caine Taiapa
 - Te Mana o Ngāi Tamarawaho Inc
- Annual Plan 2019/20 summary.
- Te Maru o Kaituna update on the development of the Action Plan.
- Onsite Effluent Treatment Plan: Marae project update.
- He Korowai Mātauranga Implementation Plan update.
- Council / Tangata Whenua Relationship Hui update.

Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Matters of Interest - General Manager Update;**
- 2 Formally receives Tūhoromanui – Ngā Potiki Environmental Management Plan – 2019-2019.**

1 Kaupapa Tuatahi: Huria Marae

Ngāi Tamarāwaho are a Ngāti Ranginui hapū and their marae stands at Hūria (Judea) near central Tauranga. They are direct descendants of high born Ngāti Ranginui ancestors including Te Kaponga, Kinonui and Kinomoerua. Their whareniui is Tamatea-pōkai-whenua, famous explorer and captain of the Takitimu waka which landed at the base of Mauao many generations ago. Their Wharekai is Iwipupu rāua ko Ihuparapara and acknowledges the two wives of Tamatea-pōkai-whenua. Ihuparapara is the mother of Ranginui (eponymous ancestor of Ngāti Ranginui) and Iwipupu is the mother of Kahungunu (eponymous ancestor of Ngāti Kahungunu).

The traditional rohe of Ngāi Tamarāwaho includes Tauriko, Central Tauranga (Te Papa), the battle sites of Pukehinahina (Gate Pa) and Te Ranga, and extends out to Te Taumata and Pūwhenua. They have very close whakapapa connections to other hapū of Tauranga Moana including Ngāti Tapu in Matapihi, Ngāi Te Ahi in Hairini and Ngāti Ruahine in Waimapu. The original name for the area where the marae now sits is Orangipani.



Photo 1: Huria Marae

2 Kaupapa Tuarua: Tangata Whenua Presentations

2.1 Manaaki Te Awanui – Caine Taiapa

Caine Taiapa is the manager of Manaaki Te Awanui (MTA). Caine and his team place emphasis on iwi/hapu/whanau capacity building as a necessary step towards empowering kaitiakitanga and tino rangatiratanga of Te Awanui and its resources. Manaaki Te Awanui therefore works alongside tangata whenua to support and develop meaningful research projects and tools that will help the environmental aspirations of hapu and iwi of Tauranga Moana. Manaaki Te Awanui is a forging voice for Māori research in a world dominated by western science.

“Māori knowledge and culture is extremely valuable – it’s ancient, born of the land and waters of Aotearoa. There’s a long way to go but MTA has taken huge steps towards establishing Māori environmental research practice and that’s an exciting space to be in.” *Waiaria Rameka 2017 (MTA Staff member)*

The biggest challenge for Manaaki Te Awanui is to create connections between man and the environment. This is not just a Tauranga issue, this is a global issue but is becoming prevalent in Tauranga, where the growth is exponential, decisions are being made without considering of the heart of the land. Caine will present an update to Komiti Māori on the mahi they have been doing here in Tauranga.

2.2 Te Mana o Ngāi Tamarawaho Inc

Te Mana o Ngāi Tamarawaho Incorporated Society is the governance body of the Hapu. Komiti Māori have the pleasure of hearing from the governance group about the current changes they are going through. It is an exciting time for the committee. Through change come opportunities to strengthen the current relationship with council to enhance and protect the rohe of Ngāi Tamarawaho. The Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana has a long standing relationship with the hapū working on the Te Ranga Reserve and the Motuaopa Urupa. We look forward to hearing from the committee members of Te Mana o Ngāi Tamarawaho on the 15th August.

3 Kaupapa Tuatoru: Komiti Māori Post Meeting Actions

At the last Komiti Māori hui held at Wairuru Marae on 11 June 2019, actions arose and required post-meeting follow up. Refer to Appendix 1 for the Post Meeting Actions table which gives an update of previous actions.

Key matters raised at the hui were:

- Water monitoring;
- National Policy Statement on Freshwater;
- Pest animal and weed control; and
- Resource consents and water-takes.

4 Kaupapa Tuawha: Lodgement of Tūhoromatanui – Ngā Potiki Environmental Management Plan – 2019-2019

Ngā Potiki representatives will be presenting their Environmental Management Plan to Komiti Maori. The plan was funded with support from Toi Moana. Ngā Potiki plan to workshop with relevant Council staff in the near future, on how to give effect to their plan.

5 Kaupapa Tuarima: Annual Plan 2019/20 Summary

Council has concluded its Annual Plan process and made the following key decisions:

Climate Change

Through the development of an action plan, there will be a focus on actions which will:

- Reduce councils own carbon footprint.
- Incorporate climate change considerations in decision-making processes.
- Consider services we provide (flood protection, adaptation, electric buses etc).
- Collaborating with communities to build resilience and work collectively on climate change solutions.
- Establishing a climate change fund.

Regional Safety and Rescue Services

We will work with key partners, stakeholders, local and city councils and safety and rescue providers to explore implementation opportunities to centralise funding through Councils next Annual and/or Long Term Plan process.

Transport - Commuter and Tertiary Trial

We received extensive public support and agreed to funding for the introduction of new tertiary and commuter services in 2020 for a one year trial.

Transport - Fare-Free for Tauranga School Students and Super Gold Holders

We received extensive public support and agreed to a one year trial to operate free transport for Tauranga School students and for super gold travel holders to get extended hours for free fares.

Annual Plan 2019/20 Summary

In December last year Council decided to consult on its Annual Plan 2019/20 and on 7 March 2019, Council adopted the consultation document 'What do you think' for the Annual Plan 2019/20. The consultation document set out four questions where input from the community was sought. These questions related to Climate Change, funding of Regional Safety and Rescue Services and Passenger transport services.

Consultation and Community Engagement

The Annual Plan consultation period ran from 18 March - 6 May 2019 and a total of 317 submissions were received (including a small number of late submissions), both the councillors and staff spoke to over 600 people at the consultation events.

Note: this compares to 240 submissions received for the Long Term Plan 2018-2028 in early 2018.

Information Sharing Events

12 information sharing events were held across the region, including; Waihī Beach, Ōmokoroa, Tauranga (CBD, Welcome Bay, Brookfield and Pāpāmoa), Te Puke, Kawerau, Ōhope, Ōpōtiki, and Rotorua (Kairua Park, Rotorua Lakes Council meeting).

'Have your Say' Events

Four 'Have your Say' events were held in the final week of consultation in Tauranga, Rotorua and Whakatāne. These events provided an opportunity for members of the community to present their views in person to Councillors. These events were held in place of hearings.

Iwi Engagement

In addition to the engagement events above, two e-panui newsletters were sent to iwi contacts (April 2nd and 23rd) to over 470 subscribers, updates on the Annual Plan 2019/20 were provided through co-governance forums and a letter to Ngāi Tūhoe. Updates were also provided at other various meetings throughout the region.

Engagement with iwi and hapū on the Annual Plan consultation focused on existing networks and communication tools. The e-panui sent on April 2nd and 23rd to over 470 subscribers included invitations to participate in the Annual Plan process. Each message was opened by more than 200 recipients.

6 Kaupapa Tuaono: Te Maru o Kaituna Action Plan update

6.1 Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority

Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority (TMoK) is a co-governance partnership made up of iwi representatives from Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust, Te Kapu Ō Waitaha, Te Pumautanga o Te Arawa Trust, Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust, Ngāti Whakaue, and council representatives from the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana, Rotorua Lakes Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council. It is a permanent joint committee of the four councils.

6.2 Kaituna, He Taonga Tuku Iho – A Treasure Handed Down

TMoK prepared and approved [Kaituna, he taonga tuku iho - a treasure handed down](#) – the Kaituna River Document which came into effect on 1 August 2018. It guides the

management of the Kaituna River and its tributaries into the future. The river document is a statement of partnership and co-governance which builds on community energy and commitment that was previously given to the Kaituna River and Ōngātoto/Maketū Estuary Strategy. It covers the Kaituna River and its tributaries within the Kaituna co-governance framework area shown in the figure below. It starts at the top of the Kaituna River and includes the Kaituna, Mangorewa and Paraiti rivers and more than 24 tributary streams. The river document contains a Vision, Objectives and Desired outcomes for the Kaituna River and its' tributaries.



Diagram 1: Kaituna River Catchment

6.3 Kaituna Action Plan 2019-2029

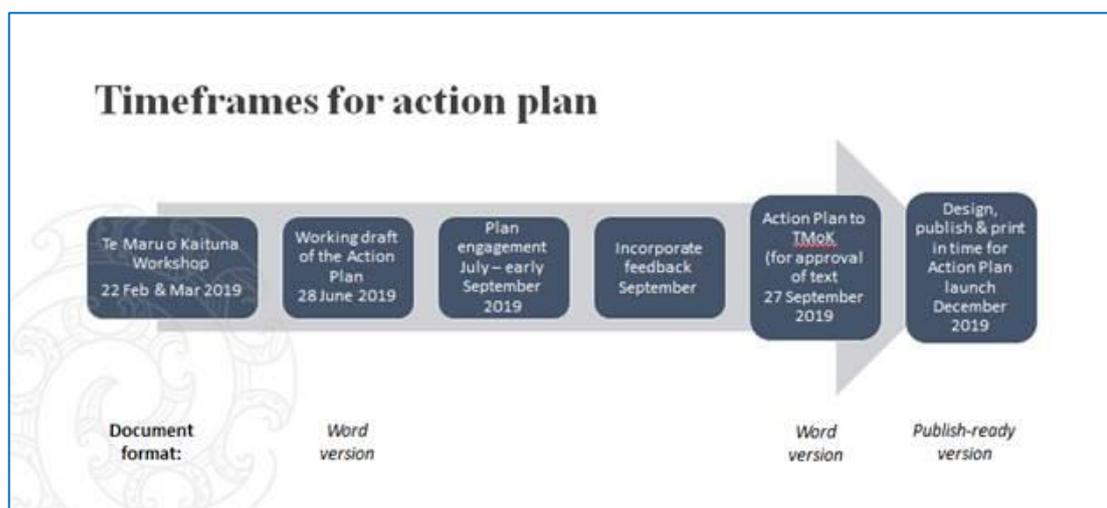
TMoK signalled their intention to develop an Action Plan in the river document and are working on that now. The Action Plan will provide the blueprint for local government, iwi, hapū and the wider community including existing river users and others to collaborate and partner together in achieving the common vision, objectives and desired outcomes for the Kaituna River. Its purpose is to give life to and implement the river document by prioritising collective actions to restore, enhance and protect the Kaituna. The draft name '*Te Tini a Tuna*' – *Kaituna Action Plan 2019 -2029*. The draft theme for the Action Plan is of a tuna /eel and its structure includes three parts:

Tahi - *Te Upoko o te Tuna / Overview*; the head of the plan

Rua - *Te Puku o te Tuna / Our Actions*; the guts of the plan, and

Toru - *Te Taharapa a te Tuna / Implementing and Monitoring of the Plan*; the tail of the plan.

Targeted engagement during July – September is underway which will refine the core set of priority actions. Planning for a *ki uta* and a *ki tai* session is underway. The goal is for the content of the Action Plan to be ready for TMoK to consider approving at their next committee hui set down for the 27 September 2019, to allow design, publishing and printing in time for TMoK to launch it at the end of the year Kaituna River event.



More information about TMoK, the river document and action plan is available [here](#). If you would like to be involved or understand more about the Action Plan or the Kaituna River Document, please email info@kaituna.org.nz or call Jo Watts on 0800 884 880.

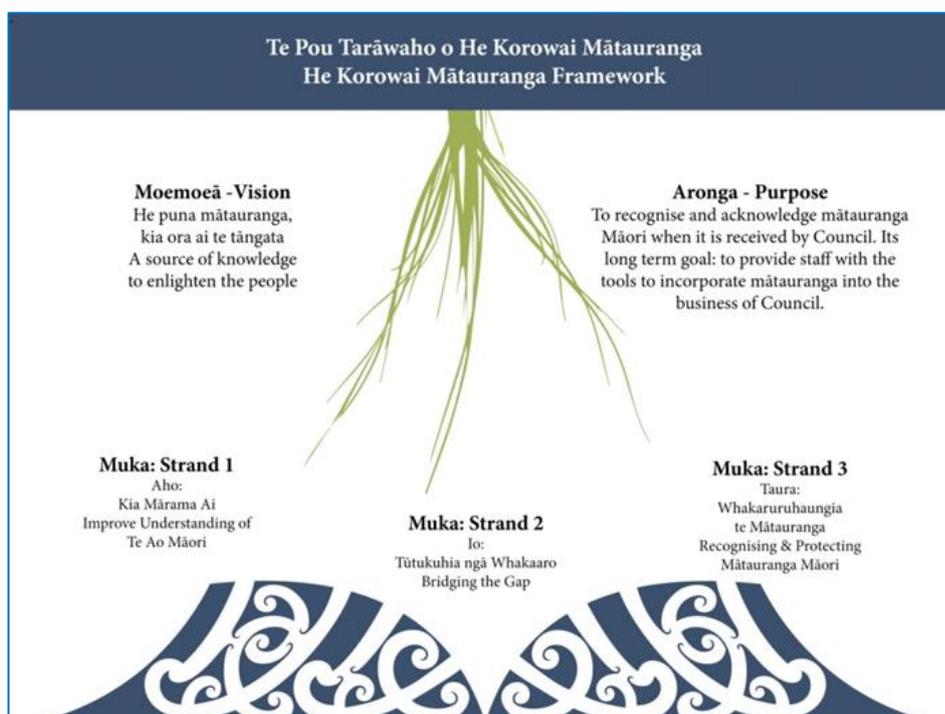
7 Kaupapa Tuawhitu: Onsite Effluent Treatment Update

Due to the location of many marae in the region, wastewater is often treated using onsite-effluent treatment (OSET) systems, such as septic tanks; in many cases, these systems and disposal methods may be old and unable to adequately treat wastewater. The Tauranga Moana Marae OSET project was undertaken to understand the challenges which marae face in regards to managing OSET systems, and identify opportunities to facilitate and/or support marae to have safe and effective waste water treatment systems. This project involved visiting 14 marae in the Tauranga Moana area, and was undertaken by Trisha Simonson, an engineering geologist based in Waikato, and Frances Teinakore-Curtis, a Ph.D student from Ngāti Pikiao.

The project report was presented to the Regional Direction and Delivery (RDD) committee meeting on 10 April; this has been done so in confidence, respecting the sensitivity of the information which marae trustees provided to the contractors in trust. RDD asked for a number of actions to be taken, which are now being progressed with assistance from the contractors as phase 2 of the project. When the phase 2 work is completed it will be reported and updated at a future RDD meeting.

8 Kaupapa Tuawaru: He Korowai Mātauranga Update

In 2015 Komiti Māori recommended that a Mātauranga Māori framework be developed to enhance Council's responsiveness to Māori. The 2015-25 Long Term Plan agreed the framework would respond to how Council would receive and utilise information provided by Māori. He Korowai Mātauranga [HKM] is an internal tool to enhance staff understanding of mātauranga Maori (Māori knowledge) and provide guidance on ways to implement and give effect to mātauranga Maori. Through the 2018 LTP process, Council agreed to fund \$20,000 in years 2 and 3 to support the rollout of implementation plan.



8.1 Growing awareness of He Korowai Mātauranga

Since the last update to Komiti Maori, socialisation of the HKM Framework has occurred with several well attended socialisation sessions with staff held across all offices during April of this year. The Leadership Team’s recent roadshow indicated to staff the significant role that HKM has and will have in the organisation which has been reiterated through various internal communications and short workshops facilitated by staff.

Current status of He Korowai Mātauranga Draft Implementation Plan

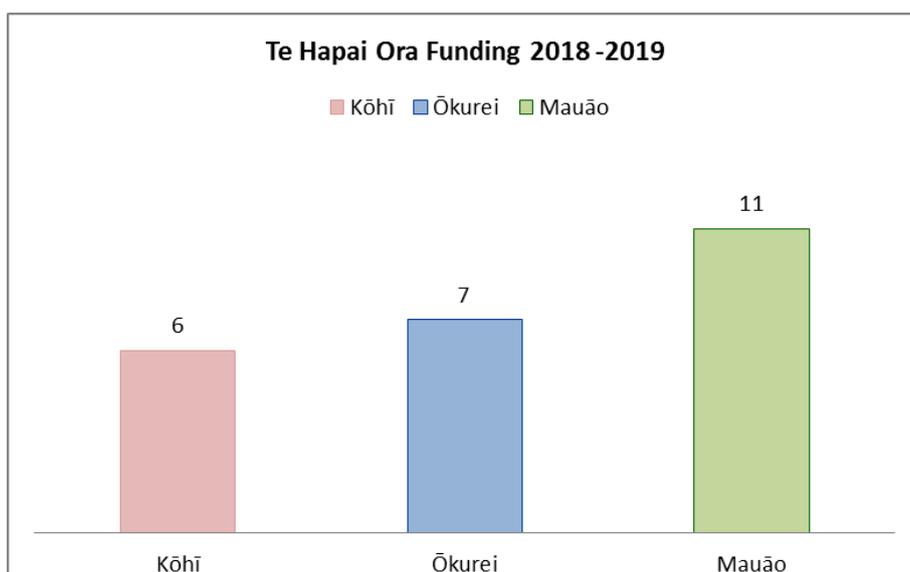
Due to competing work priorities the timeframe for completion has been extended. The Draft Plan will be presented to the Toi Moana Leadership Team (LT) for feedback within the next few weeks. Next steps will be confirmed following LT endorsement.

9 Kaupapa Tuaiwa: Funding Update

9.1 Te Hāpai Ora Regional Community Outcomes Fund

Te Hapai Ora – Regional Community Outcomes Fund has an annual Sponsorship Fund of \$31,000 that is administered by the Group Manager Strategy & Science. Applicants can apply for up to \$2,000 and must show how their project/event/kaupapa positively contributes to our regional community outcomes.

At the end of the 2018-2019 funding year, 27 community applications were received with 24 being successful and three applications declined due to ineligibility. The graph below shows the spread of funding across the region.



The 2019-2020 funding year began on 1 July 2019. We have received three applications so far and will continue to update Komiti Māori as the year progresses.

9.2 Environmental Enhancement Fund (EEF)

The Environmental Enhancement Fund (EEF) was fully allocated to 14 projects across the region in the 2018/2019 financial year.

Seven approved projects are based in the Mauao constituency, four in Kōhī and two projects in Ōkurei. Projects ranged from Predator Free traps for Tauranga, to energy conservation projects at Trident High School and Inspired Kindergartens, to animal pest control for trappers in Hamurana and the Eastside community of Rotorua.

The EEF opened on 1 July 2019 and \$300,000 is available to any community group undertaking environmental enhancement projects on public land or land with public access.

10 Kaupapa Tekau: Tangata Whenua & Council Relationship Hui

Toi Moana Bay of Plenty Regional Council will be hosting a series of Hui in late August seeking views from tangata whenua on enhancing the way we work together.

Tania Wati (CEO for Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd) is the keynote speaker. She will present on some of the challenges and opportunities Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd is faced with as an independent RMA service to six Papa Tipu Rūnanga in Te Waipounamu:

“Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd is a charitable resource and environmental management advisory company established in 2007 to assist and improve the recognition and protection of tāngata whenua values in their takiwā.”

More information on Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd and Tania Wati can be found [Here](#).

The Hui are scheduled to take place in Rotorua, Whakatāne and Rotorua on the following dates and locations:

- 26 August, Tangatarua Marae, Toi Ohomai Campus, Rotorua
- 27 August, Te Mānuka Tutahi Marae, Whakatāne
- 28 August, Huria Marae, Tauranga

If you have not received a formal invitation and would like to attend either of the hui please RSVP by direct email to Winiata.Anderson@boprc.govt.nz (Kaituitui – Strategic Engagement Coordinator) or phone 027 218 6944.

11 Kaupapa Tekau ma Tahī: Staff Updates

Two exciting new roles were approved through the Council's Long Term Plan (2018-2028) process. The positions will provide technical and cultural advice to teams across council and work in alignment with the Māori Policy team.

11.1 Gina Mohi - Pūtaiao Mātauranga



Gina is Te Whānau a Apanui, NgaiTai, Te Whakatōhea and Te Arawa affiliation. Gina has worked predominantly on behalf of Ngāti Rangiwewehi in the field of resource management and environmental planning for over 15 years, and specialises in Māori resource management matters.

Gina holds a Master of Science degree in Resource Management and Environmental Planning. With seven years as a Commissioner, she brings into the organisation her experience and learnings as a Māori Commissioner. Gina has been an advocate for hapū-based mātauranga-driven solutions to achieve sustainable use and development of our precious taonga-tuku-iho, and in the newly developed Pūtaiao Mātauranga role within the Science and Strategy Group. Her primary focus is to support and advise her colleagues within the Science & Strategy Team; and bridge understanding and relationships between the Science team and Tangata Whenua.

11.2 Micah Butt – Kaitohutohu Taiao Matua



Micah is Te Arawa, Nga Puhi, Kai Tahu and Clan Paterson, and born and grew up in Glenfield, Tamaki Makarau and moved to Tauranga five years ago with her partner and two children. She studied at Auckland University and upon gaining her degree began working as a Consents Officer at Auckland Regional Council in 2005. She moved into the Coastal Consents Team in 2006 and specialised in coastal consent planning for a number of years.

Micah joined Moana as a Consents Officer in March 2018 having come from Tauranga City Council (TCC) where she worked in the Parks Team as the Natural Environment Specialist, managing dune restoration projects along TCC coastal reserve land and other restoration sites. She is in the role of Resource Management Maori Advisor in the Environmental Strategy Team.

11.3 Pou Ngaio - Secondment to Ministry for the Environment

Nathan Capper has worked for Toi Moana Bay of Plenty Regional Council for six years. He has a background in Marine Science and Environmental Management. He currently holds a position within the Māori Policy team as the Pou Ngaio' (Technical/Cultural RMA specialist) and has recently returned from a six month secondment to the Ministry for the Environment (MfE).

In November 2018 Nathan was endorsed by Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana and selected by MfE to participate in the next phase of work on Freshwater, by way of a secondment to the Freshwater task force.

Nathan's role allowed him to work alongside others from across the country and MfE staff on designing the next generation national policies and regulations for freshwater. The fresh water task force at MfE is comprised of approximately 40 full time staff. It has been established to help the government navigate the changes needed to improve New Zealand's fresh water resources.



Photo 2: Nathan Capper (far right) and staff from MfE.

Key outcomes of the secondment included:

- Improved collaboration between the Crown Māori Relations, Agency and MfE
- Enhancing community participation in freshwater issues (with a special focus on Māori)
- Greater policy robustness to ensure they are workable and will make a difference to the goals of the fresh water package
- Improved collaborative relationships with the Ministry and Councils
- Greater understanding of implementation challenges to all stakeholders
- Supporting Ministry staff to understand potential impacts of policy on Councils, Iwi and community
- Supporting improved communications strategy's to the community
- Ongoing relationship growth between agencies to ensure the spirit of service is nurtured
- Providing on the ground practice advice by facilitating information exchange between agencies
- Promoting early collaboration for policy testing
- Supported MFE staff to understand iwi rights and interest with regard to the RMA and policy impacts

The fresh water task force are now undertaking a more detailed analysis of the total package to be release for public submission in late August early September.

Once consultation is complete the ministry has asked some of the co-locators to return for a period of time to help the teams navigate submissions, work through next steps and provide implementation knowledge needed to ensure policy makes a difference. The opportunity to be part of this nationally significant work has been challenging, humbling and a significant professional growth period for Nathan. He would encourage this type of policy construction in collaboration with key stakeholders to continue and appreciates the support given by the leadership team during this period.

One significant take home message is that Toi Moana - Bay of Plenty Regional Council leads in many areas of local government and we should all be very proud of that fact.

12 Kaupapa Tekau ma Rua: Local Authority Triennial Elections 2019

Throughout Aotearoa local authority triennial elections will take place on **Saturday 12 October 2019**. These are held once every three years. The election results are declared the following week by public notice. Below is a table of keys dates.

Key Dates for Local Authority Elections 2019

16 August 2019	Nominations close at 12 noon. Rolls close. After this date, anyone who is entitled to vote and who is not enrolled as an elector, or whose details are incorrectly recorded on the roll, will have to cast a 'special vote'.
21 August 2019	Election date and candidates' names publicised by electoral officers.
20-25 September 2019	Voting documents delivered to households. Electors can post the documents back to electoral officers as soon as they have voted.
12 October 2019	Polling day. The voting documents must be at the council before voting closes at 12 noon. Preliminary results (i.e. once all 'ordinary' votes are counted) will be available as soon as possible afterwards.
17-23 October 2019	Official results (including all valid ordinary and special votes) declared.

Enrolments and Candidate Nominations

A candidate must be nominated by two registered electors enrolled in the electoral district and a nomination cannot be withdrawn after noon on the nomination day.

- Go to www.elections.org.nz to enrol on line;
- Visit your nearest Post Shop;
- Call 0800 36 76 56;
- or text your address to 3676 and enrolment forms will be sent to you;
- Registrations close 16 August 2019 at 12 noon.

13 Kaupapa Tekau ma Toru: Ngā Take Pamai Māori – Implications for Māori

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana has statutory obligations to Māori under the Resource Management Act 1991 and the Local Government Act 2002. These obligations require Council to recognise the cultural, economic, environment and social interests of Māori particularly with respect to their lands, and associations with water bodies.

The Regional Policy Statement also sets out a number of policies and objectives that obligate Council to ensure that where the activities of all Councils undertaken in the

Bay of Plenty's natural environment have or may have an impact on the interests of Māori, do not compromise the directive intent of those policies and objectives.

The two recent appointments of Māori specialist roles enhances internal capability in support our obligations to Māori at an operational level.

Komiti Māori provides a direct route for Māori to contribute to Councils decision-making processes. The constituent Māori Councillors were established through discrete legislation in 2001 and Komiti Māori has been in place since 2006.

The forthcoming Local Authority election presents an opportunity to nominate and/or vote for preferred candidates. Māori can vote through the general roll process if they are enrolled on the general roll. Those on the Māori roll can vote for the Māori Constituent seats, which will play an important role as mangai for Māori.

14 Budget Implications

Current Year Budget

Funding for Te Hāpai Ora and the Environmental Enhancement Fund are provided for through the Māori Engagement budget.

15 Community Outcomes

Matters in this report directly contribute to "A Vibrant Region" Community Outcome in the Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Namouta Poutasi
General Manager, Strategy & Science

5 August 2019

APPENDIX 1

Komiti Maori Actions August 2019 FINAL

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Komiti Māori – Post Meeting Actions

No	Issue or report item	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/ Comments
ACTIONS FROM KOMITI MĀORI HELD ON 11 June 2019 – Wairuru Marae Waihou Bay						
Code	Issue	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/comments
1	Water monitoring	Willy Te Aho	<p>Currently there is limited continuous monitoring and little/no information on groundwater. Also noted that there is no water monitoring of waterways.</p> <p>Confirm monitoring sites and how these are related.</p>	Glenn Ellery (EDS)	In progress	EDS currently do regular flow monitoring of rivers in the East Cape area, usually once per month for major rivers and less frequently for smaller streams. This involves measuring the volume of water along with a test of water quality.
2	NPSFM	Willy Te Aho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss with Water Policy on how the hapū can be involved in delivering the NPS (local limits) Want to see progress on setting limits prior to 2025 prior to the next Komiti Māori meeting in 2024 	Reuben G (Water Policy)	In progress	Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana is currently expecting consultation on the proposed changes to the guidance is expected to be available towards the end of August 2019. Water Policy will be happy to meet with the Raukokore community regarding freshwater management in their community once we've received the clarity described above. In light of these changes, Water Policy will continue to monitor and address through the WMA processes as further information comes to hand. Engagement with tangata whenua is an essential component in the planning process and work is now underway to look at options to enable enhanced participation in the

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Komiti Māori – Post Meeting Actions

No	Issue or report item	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/ Comments
						<p>process.</p> <p>Council staff are also working with Māori appellants with respect to Plan Change 9. Informal mediation has been completed and officers are now considering options for remedy. These will be presented to Councillors shortly for their consideration and decisions</p>
3	Pest animal and weed control	Ora Barlow	<p>Tim Senior to continue supporting in this space.</p> <p>Funding opportunities from within the Regional Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EEF - BMP - RMP - AP 	Tim S / Eddie Sykes	In progress	The Raukūmara will require collaboration and significant investment by DOC, Ngā Whenua Rāhui, GDC, BOPRC, Te Whānau a Apanui and landowners. Ngā Whenua Rāhui in particular are already working with a number of large land blocks to control pests. BOPRC are already doing work in controlling goats and wild ginger problem but a much bigger effort is required.
4	Monitoring	Ora Barlow	Regional Council assist and support Hapū to monitor the waterways and lands.	Clarke K (Māori Policy)	In progress	Toi Moana staff met with Hikarukutai Hapū on 25 June to talk around key topic of gravel extractions and works conducted by council staff. Staff will inform the hapū reps of all activities. Staff to meet with the hapū in August to discuss a river forum where hapū and council plan together to monitor the river and

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Komiti Māori – Post Meeting Actions

No	Issue or report item	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/ Comments
						enhance the kaitiakitanga of the local Hapu.
5	Water takes / resource consents		Consents to meet up with Willy around the water takes and resource consents within the Hapū.	Jacob Steen (Consents)	In progress	In progress with Consents meeting up with the Hapū.

ACTIONS FROM KOMITI MĀORI HELD ON 9 April 2019 – Tapuaekura Rākeiao Marae Rotorua

Code	Issue	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/comments
1	Urupa at Tapuaekura Marae	Makere Herbet	BOPRC Land Management Officer has been assigned and is making suitable time to meet with Tom Herbet. The LMO will also make an assessment whether an engineer is also required. This issue is currently being worked through.	Rawiri Bhana	COMPLETED	Staff conducted a site visit on 8 July and advice and a report with recommendations were presented to the Marae committee for consideration. Report is available on request.

ACTIONS FROM KOMITI MĀORI HELD ON 4 December 2018

Code	Issue	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/comments
6	He Korowai Matauranga	Cr Tahana	Implementation Plan - Roadmap to be presented to Komiti Maori for approval.	Katerina Pihera-Ridge	In progress	Present the Draft Implementation Plan to Komiti Māori and Regional Direction and Delivery Committees when applicable.
2	Ngati Tura / Ngati Te Ngakau	Te Poari Newton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of ecoli readings in the Ngongotaha and Waiteti streams had been 	Katerina Pihera-Ridge and Pauline Fraser	COMPLETED	Relative information has been supplied and further advice is available on request.

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Komiti Māori – Post Meeting Actions

No	Issue or report item	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/ Comments
			<p>reported at a recent catchment meeting, which has raised concern for tangata whenua. Mr Newton noted that tangata whenua had not been informed of the results and wished to be informed of such matters in future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a communication breakdown where Ngati Tura/Te Ngakau and Ngati Whakaue had not been notified of Resource Consents 68220 and 67343 regarding disposal of contaminated waste at Kahikatea/Waikuta wetlands and at the top of Paradise Valley Springs, which Mr Newton requested to be addressed. 			

ACTIONS FROM KOMITI MĀORI HELD ON 9 October 2018

Code	Issue	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/comments
3	<p>Treetops Ltd</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possible dam breach BOPRC boundary clarification 	Eru George	BOPRC consents team identified the consents were historically issued by WRC but should sit with BOPRC. This issue is currently being worked through.	Terry Long Reuben Fraser (BOPRC)	COMPLETED	Meetings have transpired between the relevant parties.

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Komiti Māori – Post Meeting Actions

No	Issue or report item	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/ Comments
4	<p><u>Ngāpuna Air Pollution Update</u></p> <p>Members of the Compliance and Māori Policy teams met with iwi members from Ngāpuna in Rotorua on 22/06/2019 to discuss the community’s on-going environmental concerns. One iwi leader described the meeting as an ‘historic occasion’ having all the iwi/hapū groupings and marae (Ngāti Hurungaterangi, Ngāti Hinemihi, Ngāti Kahu, Ngāti Taetou, Ngāti Tumatawera and Ngāti Wahiao) of Ngāpuna in attendance for the first time in one hui discussing similar concerns and all wanting the same outcome.</p> <p>Our staff left with a better understanding of what information the community would like to receive and the on-going and likely future environmental issues. This was a massive leap forward in terms of strengthening trust and relationships with the community. We are now looking forward to following through with the iwi, hapū, marae and people of Ngāpuna and working towards next steps.</p> <p>Next steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creating an easy to understand primary document that covers responsibilities of council; • identifying consenting issues; • maps of Ngāpuna; • organise RMA 101 workshop; and • support in an EEF application. <p>Bay of Plenty Regional Council Toi Moana will look at working with the multiple iwi, hapū and marae of Ngāpuna to help create a Ngāpuna Community Iwi/Hapū Management Plan, one that is representative of all the hapū, iwi and marae of Ngāpuna.</p>					

Code Key

0	Incomplete
6	In progress
4	Complete
10	Total

