

# Komiti Māori

## NOTICE IS GIVEN

that the first meeting of **Komiti Māori** for the 2019-2022 Triennium will be held at **Te Takinga Marae, 402 State Highway 33, Okere Falls, Mourea, Rotorua** on:

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**Tuesday, 25 February 2020 commencing at 9.30 am**

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Please note a pohiri/welcome will take place at 9.30am with the meeting to start at approximately 10.30am.

Fiona McTavish  
Chief Executive  
17 February 2020





# Komiti Māori

## Membership

<b>Chairperson</b> Notwithstanding the Komiti Māori has an appointed Chairperson, Māori Constituency Councillors may host-Chair committee meetings that are held in the rohe of their respective constituency	Cr Matemoana McDonald
<b>Deputy Chairperson</b>	Cr Toi Kai Rākau Iti
<b>Members</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Three Māori Constituency Councillors</li><li>• Four General Constituency Councillors</li></ul>	Cr Bill Clark Cr Stacey Rose Cr Paula Thompson Cr Lyall Thurston Cr Te Taru White
<b>Quorum</b>	Four members, being more than half the number of members
<b>Meeting frequency</b>	Two monthly

## Purpose

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

## Role

- Facilitate tangata whenua input into community outcomes, Council policy development and implementation work;
- Formally receive iwi/hapū management plans on behalf of Council;
- Identify and provide direction on any relevant emerging issues for the region relating to the principles of the Te Tiriti o Waitangi, legislative obligations to Māori under different statutes and programmes to build the capability of Māori;

- Monitor, advise and report (annually) on Council's responsiveness to Maori and compliance with its obligations to Māori under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Resource Management Act 1991;
- Provide direction on effective Maori engagement and on actions to enhance Māori capacity to contribute to Council's decision-making, including recommendations for Long Term Plan funding to achieve this;
- Make submissions on Māori related matters, in conjunction with other relevant Council committees where appropriate;
- Support and promote co-governance entities;
- Recommend to Council the establishment of advisory groups or other governance mechanisms, to represent sub-region or constituency areas and/or to consider specific issues;
- Recommend to Council, and/or appropriate committees, actions to achieve the committee's purpose and roles.

## **Power to Act**

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

## **Power to Recommend**

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

Komiti Māori reports directly to the Regional Council.

# Agenda

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

- 1 Opening Karakia**
- 2 Apologies**
- 3 Acceptance of Late Items**
- 4 General Business**
- 5 Declarations of Conflicts of Interests**
- 6 Previous Minutes - For Information Only**
  - 6.1 Komiti Maori Confirmed Minutes - 15 August 2019** 9
- 7 External Presentations and Associated Reports**
  - 7.1 Verbal Update from Te Takinga Marae (Fred Whata)**
  - 7.2 Formal Lodgement of He Mahere Taiao mo nga Wai o Te Arawa - Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019** 21

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - Te Tuapapa o nga Wai o Te Arawa / Te Arawa Cultural Values Framework & He Mahere Taiao mo nga Wai o Te Arawa / Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan (provided in Stellar library and on website) 27
  - 7.3 Formal Lodgement of Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngati Awa - Ngati Awa Environmental Plan 2019** 29

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngati Awa - Ngati Awa Environmental Plan (provided in Stellar library and on website) 35
  - 7.4 Update from Ministry for the Environment**

A Ministry for the Environment representative will be in attendance to provide the update.
- 8 Reports**
  - 8.1 Renewal of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Waterway Management Resource Consent** 39

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - Environmental Code of Practice for Rivers and Drainage Maintenance Activities (provided in Stellar library and on website) 45

<b>8.2</b>	<b>Komiti Maori Chair Report</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>8.3</b>	<b>Draft 2020 Komiti Maori Work Programme</b>	<b>61</b>
	APPENDIX 1 - Draft 2020 Komiti Maori Work Programme	63

## **9 Consideration of Late Items**

## **10 Open Forum**

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

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

## **11 Consideration of General Business**

## **12 Closing Karakia**

# Previous Minutes - For Information Only





# Minutes of the Komiti Māori Meeting held at Huria Marae, 1 Te Kaponga Street, Judea, Tauranga on Thursday, 15 August 2019 commencing at 9.30 AM

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## Present:

**Chairman:** Matemoana McDonald (Host-Chair)

**Deputy Chairman:** Tipene Marr

**Councillors:** Arapeta Tahana (Komiti Māori Chair), Lyall Thurston, David Love, Bill Clark

**Ex Officio:** Chairman Doug Leeder

**In Attendance:** Bay of Plenty Regional Council: Namouta Poutasi – General Manager Strategy & Science, Kataraina O'Brien – Strategic Engagement Manager, Josie Crawshaw – Environmental Scientist, Clarke Koopu – Maori Policy Team Leader, Jane Palmer – Senior Planner Climate Change, Paul Greenshields – Land Management Officer, Alex Miller – Compliance Manager – Primary Industry & Enforcement, Gina Mohi – Putaiao Matauranga, Sandy Hohepa – Maori Policy Advisor, Rawiri Bhana – Kaupapa Maori Advisor, Katerina Pihera-Ridge – Senior Advisor Treaty, Edward Sykes – Māori Policy Advisor (Fixed Term), Winiata Tahau-Anderson – Kaituitui (Strategic Engagement Coordinator), Anaru Vercoe – Pou Ngaio (Technical/Cultural), Reuben Gardiner – Senior Planner Water Policy, Rebecca Roe – Program Manager Regional Economic Development, Shari Kameta – Committee Advisor

Tangata Whenua/Externals: Tamati Tata, Buddy Mikaere - Ngai Tamarawaho, Regan Fairlie, Caine Taiapa, Kiamaiia Ellis - Manaaki Te Awanui, Riki Nelson - Kauri Track Ambassadors, Erana Brewerton, Matire Duncan – Nga Potiki, Harina Rupapera - Te Anga Raiona, Sharleen Grounds, Ben Dickson - Ministry for the Environment, Taunu Manihera, Belinda Taurua-Hill - Maven Bay of Plenty, Milton Tawa - Ngai Tamarawaho, Chris Nepia - Ngai Tamarawaho/WBOPDC, Shad Rolleston - Rolleston Advisory Services, Carlton Bidois - Ngati Ranginui

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## 1 Pohiri/Welcome

A pōhiri took place at 9.30am before the start of the meeting at 10.40am.

## 2 Karakia

Kaumatua Tamati Tata.

## 3 Apologies

Nil

## 4 Acceptance of Late Items

### Resolved

That pursuant to section 46A of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 the following items be considered at this meeting.

#### 1) Late Item 8.3 – Presentation: Kauri Track Ambassadors - Riki Nelson

The reason why the item was not on the agenda was that it was not available at the time of agenda publication. The reason why it cannot be delayed is that this is the last Komiti Māori meeting of the triennium and it is appropriate for the item to be presented at this meeting being held in the Tauranga Moana rohe.

Thurston/Tahana  
CARRIED

## 5 General Business

Nil

## 6 Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

Nil

## 7 Previous Minutes

### 7.1 Komiti Maori Minutes - 11 June 2019

#### Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Confirms the Komiti Maori Minutes - 11 June 2019 are a true and correct record.

Clark/Marr  
CARRIED

## 8 Change to Order of Business

The Host-Chair requested a change to the order of items to be received as follows:

- Agenda Item 8.2, Presentation: Te Mana o Ngāi Tamarawaho Inc
- Lodgement of Tūhoromatanui - Ngā Potiki Environmental Management Plan 2019-2019 (referred to under Agenda item 9.3, Matters of Interest - General Manager Update report)
- Agenda Item 9.1, Tauranga Moana State of the Environment Report
- Agenda Item 8.1, Presentation Manaaki Te Awanui Regan Fairlie, Caine Taiapa
- Agenda Item 9.2, Climate Change Update
- Late Item 8.3, Presentation: Kauri Track Ambassadors - Riki Nelson
- Agenda Item 11, Open Forum
- Agenda Item 9.3, Matters of Interest – General Manager Update

## Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Agrees to a change to the order of items on the agenda.

Thurston/Marr  
CARRIED

## 9 Presentations

### 9.1 Te Mana o Ngāi Tamarawaho Inc

Buddy Mikaere addressed Komiti Māori on matters of interest and concern to Ngāi Tamarawaho hapū.

#### Key points:

- Expressed ongoing concern regarding Regional Council engagement with Pare-Hauraki Iwi Collective on resource consent matters pertaining to Tauranga Moana. Mr Mikaere acknowledged Council's legislative responsibilities to engage however, considered Council should raise the matter further with Central Government.
- Sought Council support for the following aspirations of the hapū:
  - Support towards resource consent application costs associated with the upgrade of Waikareao Estuary causeway to Motuopae Island and urupa.
  - Funding and resource support for whitebait habitat restoration in the Kopurererua Valley.
  - Recent preliminary discussion had been undertaken with the Department of Conservation into the possibility of establishing a marine reserve around the bottom of Mauao and to include Moturiki and Motuotau Islands. Discussion and feedback was still to be undertaken with all Tauranga Moana iwi and community stakeholders as part of initiating the process.
  - Water reticulation and wastewater infrastructure for future housing development on Ngāti Pūkenga land.

#### In Response to Questions:

- Staff acknowledged the concerns raised regarding resource consent engagement with Pare-Hauraki Iwi Collective however, noted that the matter was complex and subject to court declaration, which Council could not further comment.
- Whitebait habitat restoration was a biodiversity priority for Council, which funding and support could be provided. Staff would follow-up with Mr Mikaere accordingly.
- Mr Shad Rolleston who was in attendance at the meeting advised that the Western Bay of Plenty Joint Agency Group was in the process of updating the Papakāinga toolkit for future delivery.

#### Members Comments:

- Concern and feedback had been expressed to Central Government on the Pare-Hauraki Deed of Settlement process.
- Council would keep a watching brief on the process being undertaken to establish a marine reserve.
- Acknowledged iwi and hapū housing development aspirations and subsequent collaboration occurring within the Urban Form and Transport Initiative forum.
- Noted prior involvement and collaboration by the three councils in regard to development of the papakāinga toolkit and queried whether the councils should revisit this matter to ensure appropriate consideration is given to infrastructure requirements.

## 9.2 **Lodgement of Tūhoromatanui - Ngā Potiki Environmental Plan 2019-2029**

*Refer Tabled Document No.1*

Matire Duncan and Erana Brewerton from Ngā Pōtiki a Tamapahore Trust presented Nga Potiki's Environmental Plan – 2019-2029 for formal lodgement, as reported under Agenda item 9.3, Matters of Interest - General Manager Update report.

### **Resolved**

**That Komiti Maori:**

- 1 Formally receives Tuhoromatanui – Nga Potiki Environmental Plan – 2019-2029.**

**Thurston/Love  
CARRIED**

## 10 **Reports**

### 10.1 **Tauranga Moana State of the Environment Report**

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation: Objective ID A3330105.*

Environmental Scientist Josie Crawshaw and Māori Policy Team Leader Clarke Koopu provided a presentation on the Tauranga Moana State of the Environment (SOE) Report.

#### Key points:

- Acknowledged kaitiaki who had contributed to the SOE Report and to Elva Conroy who had assisted kaitiaki and provided facilitation in the development process.
- The SOE Report provided a summary of the state of the environment within the four key domains and was formatted and written in simple language for general readers. A technical report was available for those who wished to access it.
- Minor amendments had been made to the SOE Report following feedback from the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee at its 25 June 2019 meeting.
- Tangata whenua perspectives within the four key domains had been incorporated into the SOE Report and were important in providing an overall understanding of the environmental issues from a Māori perspective and subsequent impacts on Māori cultural values and wellbeing through tangata whenua case studies.
- While some aspects of the environment appeared to be in a good state, other areas showed signs of degradation as a result of human activity.
- Next steps were to bring the SOE Report to life through stories, snapshot cards, videos, live data and development of indicators that would weave together Mātauranga Māori and western science.
- Kaitiaki and Council staff wished to maintain and build their working relationships to make a difference in the Tauranga Moana environment.

#### Members Comments:

- Commended the report and congratulated staff for working with tangata whenua.
- Noted the positive change that would come from working together.

### **Resolved**

**That Komiti Maori:****1 Receives the report, Tauranga Moana State of the Environment Report.**

**Tahana/Clark  
CARRIED**

**11 Presentations (Continued)****11.1 Manaaki Te Awanui: Indigenous Wānanga - Regan Fairlie**

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation: Objective ID A3330944.*

Regan Fairlie of Manaaki Te Awanui (MTA) provided a presentation on MTA's project to assist kaitiaki with communication barriers between other science knowledge based systems.

Key points:

- The project was looking for opportunities to develop meaningful tools to streamline kaitiaki responses to marine degradation and increase efficiencies in capture and dissemination.
- The tool would help bring together some of the work which was taking place in isolation around Tauranga Moana harbour.
- Guiding principles were to connect, enhance and empower kaitiaki.
- Core values were developed from kōrero and wānanga based on: whakapapa, whanaungatanga, kanohi ki te kanohi, rangatiratanga, tikanga and kawa.
- Interviews were undertaken to understand the challenges and needs of kaitiaki in regard to marine environmental management.
- An online resource centre had been designed to:
  - Showcase kaitiaki projects that had successfully used western science monitoring and geospatial information system tools.
  - Connect kaitiaki to western science tools that may enhance their work and empower their management decisions.
  - Enable kaitiaki to administer the site.
- The project was currently developing tikanga (protocols) to safeguard sensitive information of iwi and hapū that was uploaded and shared online.

Members Comments:

- Congratulated and commended Manaaki Te Awanui for their work and contribution.

**12 Reports (Continued)****12.1 Climate Change Update**

*Refer PowerPoint Presentation: Objective ID A3330567.*

Senior Planner Climate Change Jane Palmer provided the report and presentation on current climate change activity at a national, regional and local level.

Key points:

- Rises in temperature and predicted sea level rise were accelerating highlighting the need to take deliberate action now.
- Regional Council had declared a climate change emergency in June 2019.
- Outlined Council activity and key actions of Council's Climate Change Action Plan.

- Engaging with Māori on climate change considerations was an action that Council wished to undertake to discuss, particularly: how climate change may affect tangata whenua, build understanding, look at incorporating Mātauranga Māori; and to promote climate change considerations within Iwi Management Plans.

In Response to Questions:

- Sea level rise projection scenarios were from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), whose guidance was released by the Ministry for the Environment in 2017.
- IPCC were constantly updating their science research using a number of measures and scenarios to incorporate present activity and mitigations being undertaken.
- Carbon dioxide was incorporated into Council's Action Plan.
- Climate Change Bill included biogenetic methane.
- The lag between reduction and emissions and highlighted by the IPCC, would continue for years to come, requiring the need for both reduction and adaptation.
- CEMARS certification provided an independent assessment of an organisation's carbon footprint and provided recommendations on reduction targets at a cost of \$20K per annum.
- Other councils in the region were considering CEMARS accreditation.
- Other less expensive carbon footprint calculators and tools were available, and if requested could be made available.

Members Comments:

- Needed to ensure data projections were updated on an annual basis.

Comments from Floor:

- Highlighted the need for more dairy conversions into trees and reduction of carbon emissions within the Tauranga Moana area, in particular from the Port of Tauranga and Mount Maunganui industrial area which impacted on the Taupō Volcanic Zone.
- Congratulated Council for declaring a climate change emergency.
- Considered iwi and hapū would be negatively represented within climate change statistics, therefore hoped that Council would continue to take necessary actions.

## Resolved

**That Komiti Maori:**

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

**Tahana/Thurston  
CARRIED**

## 13 Presentations (Continued)

### 13.1 Kauri Track Ambassadors - Riki Nelson

*Refer Video Clip: Objective ID A3335316.*

Ngati Te Wai Environmental Representative and Kauri Track Ambassador Lead Riki Nelson provided a presentation on the Kauri Track Ambassador Programme being undertaken in the northern Kaimai ranges.

Key points:

- The Kauri Ambassador programme was a Department of Conservation and tangata whenua initiative that was based in Katikati comprising representatives from the three local hapū.

- Northern Kaimai range was the southern-most area in the country where kauri species existed and had not yet been infected by kauri dieback.
- Increases in visitors from northern kauri dieback affected areas posed a high risk of potential vectors infecting the northern Kaimai range.
- The highest vector risk for kauri was human contact.
- Programme aims were to raise public awareness of kauri dieback and advocate good hygiene practice for those entering kauri forests.
- Highlighted the deep connection for local hapū whakapapa with the kauri.
- The July 2019 opening of the kauri mural at Katikati symbolised the kauri's unique biodiversity and its importance to tangata whenua and local community.
- Mr Nelson acknowledged Carlton Bidois who had led the process of establishing the Kauri Ambassador group.
- Mr Bidois was in attendance and emphasized the importance to safeguard the northern Kaimai range against kauri dieback. He noted that:
  - Ministry for Primary Industry's budget for kauri dieback had been slashed.
  - Kauri was the primary generator for forest species and ecosystem.
  - Currently there was no western science cure to aid against kauri dieback. Work was occurring with Scion to seedbank and test for resistant strains.
  - Considered more emphasis and advocacy for Government to fund was needed.

In Response to Questions:

- Highest vector (spores) transmissions originated from shoes and deposits into the ground from a distance of up to 20 metres.
- The origin of the phytophthora pathogen had not been identified.
- Māori rongoa (traditional medicine) provided a healing treatment for kauri dieback using whalebone and whale oil which had been tested by western science.

## 14 Open Forum

### 14.1 Harina Rupapera – Presentation on Youth Wānanga Initiative

Hariana Rupapera provided background on her upbringing in Kaupapa Māori, her current undertaking of a Masters in Ancient Indigenous knowledge and her aspiration to give back to her people through the sharing of knowledge. Ms Ruapera gave a presentation on a youth initiative wānanga that she ran on 22-24 January 2019 for rangatahi, which focused on connecting with their environment through whakapapa (genealogy), kōrero tukuiho and matauranga (knowledge handed down).

Key Presentation points:

- The wānanga was attended by 18 rangatahi aged between 14-17 years and supported by local Te Arawa pūkenga (experts and skilled practitioners).
- Wānanga principles were based on Te Ao Māori value systems: whakapono (belief, faith and trust), manaakitanga (enhancement of all things), whanaungatanga (relationships) and whakapeto ngoi (effort in all you do).
- Wānanga learnings comprised Matauranga Māori knowledge and perspectives regarding: ocean and stream health, natural food sources (mahinga kai), food sovereignty, pest management, biosecurity, awareness of waste efficiency and reduction (pare kore).
- Included field visits to Maketū, Mokoia Island and Whakarewarewa.
- Acknowledged the support and funding provided by pūkenga o Te Arawa who had shared their time and expertise, and funding grant provided by the Regional Council Hapai Ora Fund.

In Response to Questions:

- Overall costs of the Wānanga had not been quantified, as pūkenga (specialist experts) had provided their time and expertise without cost however, cost analysis could be assessed.
- Future wānanga were planned and would focus on tupuna waka (ancestral canoes), Motiti Island and ancient pakanga (battles) that took place relevant to waiata (song).

## 15 Reports (Continued)

### 15.1 Matters of Interest - General Manager Update

General Manager Strategy and Science Namouta Poutasi provided the report.

#### Key points:

- Council had adopted its 2019/20 Annual Plan and budget which included: a one-year free-trial for school buses and discounted fares for Super Gold card holders at certain travel times and development of a climate change action plan.
- Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority had released its 2019-2029 draft Action Plan, which was available for comment until September, with the final action plan to be launched at the end of the year.
- Tauranga Moana On-Site Effluent Treatment (OSET) Marae Pilot Project was continuing work on associated challenges for marae that have septic tanks.
- The He Korowai Matauranga framework implementation plan was near completion.
- Noted the introduction and appointment of two new roles within Council: Putaiao Maturanga (Gina Mohi) and Kaitohutohu Taiao Matua (Micah Butt) that had been approved through Council's Long Term Plan as a commitment to integrating and supporting the imbedding of Matauranga Maori work across Council.
- Council would be hosting three regional wānanga in Rotorua, Tauranga and Whakatane on 26, 27 and 28 August to seek feedback from tangata whenua on how to enhance Council's work with tangata whenua. Invitations were available at the meeting and would be circulated to tangata whenua stakeholders.

## Resolved

### That Komiti Maori:

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

Marr/Thurston  
CARRIED

It is noted that the Tuhoromatanui – Ngā Potiki Environmental Plan – 2019-2029 was received and lodged earlier in the meeting.

## 16 Closing Remarks

On behalf of the Komiti, the Host-Chair paid tribute to Councillor Arapeta Tahana who would be standing down from Council at the end of the triennium. Acknowledgment was made to his exemplary contribution on Council in the past six years.

## 17 Karakia Whakakapi/Closing Prayer

Provided by Chris Nepia.



**The meeting closed at 1.24 pm.**

CONFIRMED: 29 August 2019

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Cr Matemoana McDonald, Host-Chair  
Komiti Māori

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Fiona McTavish, Chief Executive



# External Presentations and Associated Reports





**Report To:** Komiti Māori

**Meeting Date:** 25 February 2020

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

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## **Formal Lodgement of He Mahere Taiao mō ngā Wai o Te Arawa - Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019**

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### **Executive Summary**

Komiti Māori under its delegated authority has the mandate to formally receive iwi/hapū resource management plans. These plans are developed and approved by iwi/hapū and identify tangata whenua interests in resource management which can inform Council decision-making.

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) require Councils to take into account any relevant planning document lodged and recognised by an iwi authority. Iwi/Hapū resource management plans provide a mechanism in which tangata whenua interests can be considered within Council decision-making.

The development of iwi/hapū management plan is supported in Council Long Term Plan. An annual budget of \$70,000 is available for iwi and hapū groups.

At Komiti Māori, Te Arawa Lakes Trust will be formally lodging He Mahere Taiao mō ngā Wai o Te Arawa - Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019.

This Environmental Plan is intended to provide advice, guidance and support to Councils, Crown entities and our community partners so that they can be part of ensuring our Settlement is enduring. In the first instance, this Plan applies to the 14 Lakes subject to the Lakes Settlement Act 2006 ('Settlement Act'). This includes the Lakebeds and associated waters.

Te Arawa hapū and iwi want to have greater impact and influence in the management and restoration of the Te Arawa Lakes, as Lakebed owner and hunga tiaki.

Te Arawa hapū and iwi want to have greater involvement in decision making and influence more effectively Council and central government plans, projects, strategies as well as relationships in relation to Te Arawa Lakes.

This Plan will be reviewed every five years to ensure that the Plan content is relevant and is making a tangible difference for Te Arawa Lakes and our people.

Iwi representatives will be present at this meeting today.

## Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 **Receives the report, Formal Lodgement of He Mahere Taiao mō ngā Wai o Te Arawa - Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019;**
- 2 **Formally receives He Mahere Taiao mō ngā Wai o Te Arawa - Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019.**

### 1 Te Arawa

The Te Arawa people of the Bay of Plenty are the offspring of Pūhaorangi, a celestial being who descended from the heavens to sleep with the beautiful maiden Te Kuraimonoa.

The migration to Te Ika-a-Māui over 20 generations ago was instigated by war over scarcity of resources and land.

Houmaitawhiti, one of Atuatua's six sons, had a son, Tamatekapua. Tamatekapua took up the challenge laid down by his father: to seek a peaceful new home in a land far to the south.

Over 30 Ngāti Ohomairangi tribe members accompanied Tamatekapua and the tohunga, Ngatoroirangi, in the double-hulled canoe originally named Ngā rākau rua a Atuatua (the two trunks of Atuatua) in memory of their father.

During the voyage they had a perilous encounter with the great ocean creature, Te Parata, who almost swallowed them. However, one story goes that they were delivered from the jaws of certain death by a great hammerhead shark, and the people renamed the canoe and themselves Te Arawa in its honour.

On entering the Kaituna estuary beside Ōkūrei, the bow of the Te Arawa canoe was tethered to a large rock, Tokaparore, and to an anchor rock called Tūterangiharuru, which held her fast in the current of the Kaituna River.

Te Arawa multiplied and spread across the geothermal zone of the central North Island, occupying lands in a continuous line from coast to volcanic mountain interior. This area became identified with Te Arawa, and is affirmed on marae with the proverb:

Mai Maketū ki Tongariro

Ko Te Arawa te waka

Ko Te Arawa māngai-nui ūpoko tū-takitaki

### 2 Te Arawa Lakes Trust

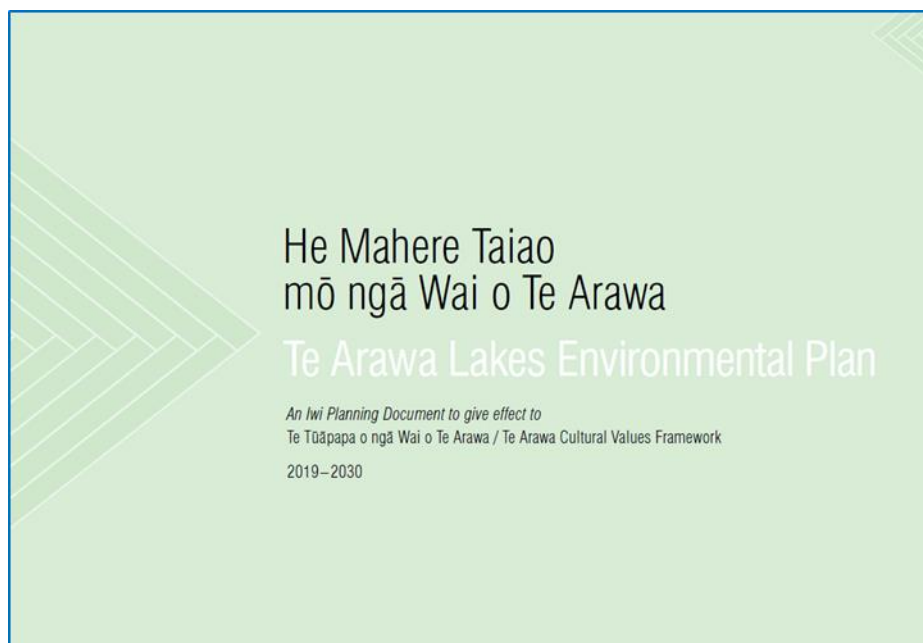
Te Arawa Lakes Trust (TALT) was established to represent the interests of Te Arawa hapū and iwi members in relation to the Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006.

The Te Arawa lakes include Ngahewa, Ngapouri/Opouri, Ōkāreka, Ōkaro/Ngakaro, Ōkātina, Rerewhakaaitu, Rotoiti, Rotoehu, Rotomā, Rotomahana, Rotorua,

Tarawera, Tikitapu and Tutaeinanga. Three of the lakes – Ngahewa, Ngapouri/Opouri and Tutaeinanga are located in the Waikato Regional Council area.

Regional Council works closely with TALT on a range of resource management kaupapa including lake structures and the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme.

### 3 Te Mahere Taiao mō ngā Wai o Te Arawa – Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019-2030



This Environmental Plan is intended to provide advice, guidance and support to Councils, Crown entities and our community partners so that they can be part of ensuring our Settlement is enduring. In the first instance, this Plan applies to the 14 Lakes subject to the Lakes Settlement Act 2006 (Settlement Act). This includes the Lakebeds and associated waters.

Te Arawa hapū and iwi want to have greater impact and influence in the management and restoration of the Te Arawa Lakes, as Lakebed owner and hunga tiaki.

Te Arawa hapū and iwi want to have greater involvement in decision making and influence more effectively Council and central government plans, projects, strategies as well as relationships in relation to Te Arawa Lakes.

He Mahere Taiao mō ngā Wai o Te Arawa - Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019 gives direction to any party who needs to consult or engage with TALT.

This Plan will be reviewed every five years to ensure that the Plan content is relevant and is making a tangible difference for Te Arawa Lakes and our people.

#### 3.1 Key Strengths of the Plan

This is an excellent plan that represents the evolution of iwi management plans with specific focus on targeting specific audiences as well as clarifying direction through the use of unambiguous policy statements.

The plan gets the level of detail right but, most importantly; it provides unambiguous direction to crucial stakeholders to secure iwi influence over development within their iwi rohe.

The stakeholders specifically targeted are local and national government agencies, national, regional and local plans and development projects.

The plan articulates the values of the TALT; one can discern the values within the plan quite easily. The plan provides great focus on preservation and restoration whilst providing the flexibility that iwi social and economic development also requires. The policy statements within the plan provide the real direction to external stakeholders.

The policy statements that set direction provide excellent opportunities to operationalise TALT policy particularly in informing consent conditions on activities within their rohe.

## **4 Statutory Mandate**

Specific provisions under the Resource Management Plan 1991 (RMA), require Councils to take iwi/hapū management plans into account:

- Under Section 35A (1)(b) a local authority must keep and maintain a record of planning documents recognised by each iwi authority and lodged with the local authority.
- Under Section 61 (2A)(a) when preparing or changing a regional policy statement, Council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority.
- Under Section 66 (2A)(a) when preparing or changing regional plans, Council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority.
- Under Section 74(2A) when preparing or changing a district plan, Council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority.
- Under Section 104 (1)(c) when considering an application for resource consent, the consenting authority must have regard to any other matter the consent authority considers relevant. The content of iwi/hapū plans is considered under this section.

## **5 Next Steps**

Staff are in the process of coordinating sessions with plan authors. This is likely to occur between March and April 2020.

## **6 Implications to Māori**

Iwi/Hapū management plans are a valuable planning mechanism to facilitate knowledge transfer. They provide a framework to articulate values and aspirations and are a repository for identifying specific natural resource issues and sites of significance.



These plans can inform Council decision-making. They provide staff with specific information such as identifying tangata whenua areas of interest, preferred methods of engagement, assisting in the development and/or reviews of regional plans and policies and are a conduit to build and enhance relationships.

For the wider community, these plans increase understanding and help to build community awareness. They help resource consent applicants to identify relevant matters for assessments of environmental effects.

Staff have developed a guideline “Taking account of Iwi Planning Documents”, to provide clarity for staff on how to take these plans into account. Staff should refer to when preparing or changing a plan, developing policy or considering a resource consent application. Iwi/Hapū planning documents are a portal into the aspirations of the Iwi/hapū.

## **7 Budget Implications**

### **7.1 Current Year Budget**

The development of iwi/hapū management plans is supported in Councils Long Term Plan. An annual budget of \$70,000 is available for iwi and hapū groups.

\$28,500 was allocated from Māori Policy’s Iwi/Hapū Management Plan budget to support the development of He Mahere Taiao mō ngā Wai o Te Arawa - Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019.

### **7.2 Future Budget Implications**

The Plan clearly identifies key projects TALT wish to continue or begin in the next 10 year period. As such financial support maybe required to implement some of the projects as identified inside He Mahere Taiao mō ngā Wai o Te Arawa - Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019.

## **8 Community Outcomes**

This item directly contributes to the A Healthy Environment, Freshwater for Life and A Vibrant Region Community Outcome in the Council’s Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Rawiri Bhana  
**Maori Policy Advisor**

**for Strategic Engagement Manager**

**17 February 2020**



**SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - Te Tuapapa o nga Wai o  
Te Arawa / Te Arawa Cultural Values Framework & He  
Mahere Taiao mo nga Wai o Te Arawa / Te Arawa  
Lakes Environmental Plan  
(provided in Stellar library and on website)**





**Report To:** Komiti Māori  
**Meeting Date:** 25 February 2020  
**Report From:** Kataraina O'Brien, Strategic Engagement Manager

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## **Formal Lodgement of Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngāti Awa - Ngāti Awa Environmental Plan 2019**

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### **Executive Summary**

Komiti Māori under its delegated authority has the mandate to formally receive iwi/hapū resource management plans. These plans are developed and approved by iwi/hapū and identify tangata whenua interests in resource management which can inform Council decision-making.

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) require Councils to take into account any relevant planning document lodged and recognised by an iwi authority. Iwi/Hapū resource management plans provide a mechanism in which tangata whenua interests can be considered within Council decision-making.

The development of iwi/hapū management plan is supported in Council Long Term Plan. An annual budget of \$70,000 is available for iwi and hapū groups.

At Komiti Māori Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa will be formally lodging Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngāti Awa – Ngāti Awa Environmental Plan.

This plan is intended to provide clarity about the means by which our relationships with our culture and traditions associated with our ancestral lands, water, air, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga are to be provided for. This plan will have a 10 year lifespan. However, many of the outcomes and policies within the Plan will be enduring (e.g. our stance on freshwater or air).

The plan will be reviewed one year after its adoption and will be part of a monitoring programme. The monitoring programme will focus on effectiveness, and changes that may arise over time.

Iwi representatives will be present at this meeting today.

### **Recommendations**

**That Komiti Māori:**

- 1 Receives the report, Formal Lodgement of Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngāti Awa - Ngāti Awa Environmental Plan 2019;**

## **2 Formally receives Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngati Awa - Ngati Awa Environmental Plan 2019.**

### **1 Ngāti Awa**

Ngāti Awa trace their origins from a number of early ancestors, including those who lived in Aotearoa prior to Māori occupation and later from those who travelled from Hawaiki on the Mātaatua waka.

Pūtauaki is the ancestral mountain of Ngāti Awa. The four rivers of Tarawera, Rangitāiki, Orini and Whakatāne as also central to iwi identity. Over time Ngāti Awa held mana whenua in the rohe bounded by Pongakawa in the west, Ōhiwa in the east, inland to Matahina, Maungawhakamana, P`okuhu, and back to Pongakawa.

The islands of Motiti, Rūrima, Moutohorā, Whakaari and Te Paepae o Aotea are also recognised as being important ancestral lands associated with Ngāti Awa.

Ngati Awa values their traditional and ancestral relationships and guiding principles with their rohe and the ability to participate, prepare, plan and implement their best management practices for the sustainability of their resources. The responsibility of Ngāti Awa as kaitiaki extends across the Ngāti Awa rohe.

### **2 Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa**

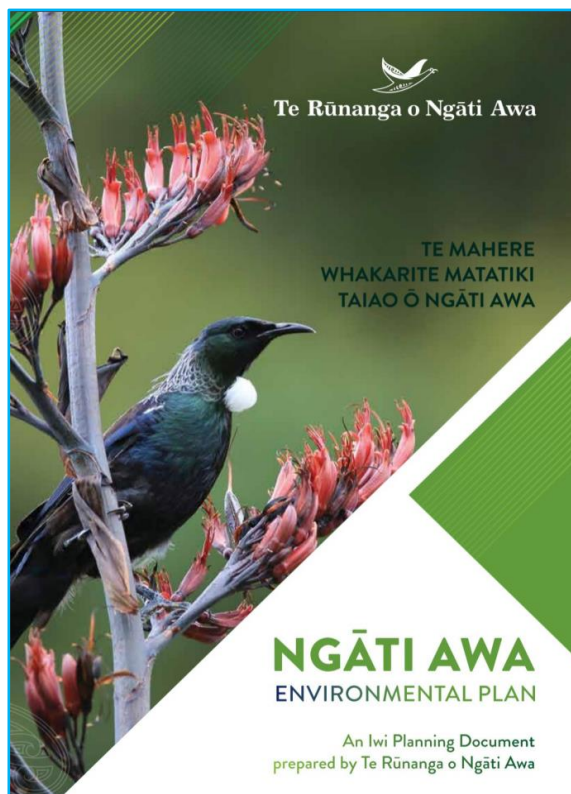
Te Rūnanga of Ngāti Awa is the mandated entity that manages the collective affairs of the members of Ngāti Awa in accordance with the Charter. The role of the Rūnanga is to work for and on behalf of Ngāti Awa members, to:

- i) provide serves to empower and strengthen Ngāti Awa whanau;
- ii) ensure the sustainable management of collectively held assets to meet the needs of current and future generations.

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa Act 2005 and the Charter describes the structure of the Rūnanga and various entities including:

- i) The office of Te Rūnanga of Ngāti Awa; and
- ii) Te Kahu Kaumātua o Ngāti Awa;
- iii) Ngāti Awa Community Development Trust;
- iv) Ngāti Awa Research and Archives Trust;
- v) Ngāti Awa Group Holdings Limited; and
- vi) Ngāti Awa Asset Holdings Limited.

### 3 Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngāti Awa - Ngāti Awa Environmental Plan 2019



The plan is intended to provide clarity about the means by which our relationships with our culture and traditions associated with our ancestral lands, water, air, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga are to be provided for.

The plan will have a 10 year lifespan. However, many of the outcomes and policies within the Plan will be enduring (e.g. our stance on freshwater or air). The plan will be reviewed one year after its adoption and will be part of a monitoring programme. The monitoring programme will focus on effectiveness, and changes that may arise over time.

Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngāti Awa – Ngāti Awa Environmental Plan 2019 gives direction to any party who needs to consult or engage with matters relevant to the iwi and/or hapū.

#### 3.1 Ko Ngāti Awa Te Toki – Our Vision

In 2008, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa engaged with Ngāti Awa whanui to identify iwi aspirations looking ahead towards the year 2050. Without exception, Ngāti Awa of all ages share the view that the survival and revitalisation of our identity and culture into the future is paramount. There are four fundamental values as follows:

- Mauriora (resources)
- Toiora (health and wellbeing)
- Turangawaewae (culture and identity)

- Tu Pakari (leadership and unity)

## **4 Statutory Mandate**

Specific provisions under the Resource Management Plan 1991 (RMA), require Councils to take iwi/hapū management plans into account:

- Under Section 35A (1)(b) a local authority must keep and maintain a record of planning documents recognised by each iwi authority and lodged with the local authority.
- Under Section 61 (2A)(a) when preparing or changing a regional policy statement, Council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority.
- Under Section 66 (2A)(a) when preparing or changing regional plans, Council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority.
- Under Section 74(2A) when preparing or changing a district plan, Council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority.
- Under Section 104 (1)(c) when considering an application for resource consent, the consenting authority must have regard to any other matter the consent authority considers relevant. The content of iwi/hapū plans is considered under this section.

## **5 Next Steps**

Staff are in the process of coordinating sessions with plan authors. This is likely to occur between March and April 2020.

## **6 Implication to Māori**

Legal effect under the Resource Management Plan 1991 (RMA) as noted above.

Iwi/Hapū management plans are a valuable planning mechanism to facilitate knowledge transfer. They provide a framework to articulate values and aspirations and are a repository for identifying specific natural resource issues and sites of significance.

These plans can inform Council decision-making. They provide staff with specific information such as identifying tangata whenua areas of interest, preferred methods of engagement, assisting in the development and/or reviews of regional plans and policies and are a conduit to build and enhance relationships.

For the wider community, these plans increase understanding and help to build community awareness. They help resource consent applicants to identify relevant matters for assessments of environmental effects.

Staff have developed a guideline “Taking account of Iwi Planning Documents”, to provide clarity for staff on how to take these plans into account. Staff should refer to when preparing or changing a plan, developing policy or considering a resource



consent application. Iwi/Hapū planning documents are a portal into the aspirations of the Iwi/hapū.

## **7 Budget Implications**

### **7.1 Current Year Budget**

The development of iwi/hapū management plans is supported in Councils Long Term Plan. An annual budget of \$70,000 is available for iwi and hapū groups.

\$30,000 was allocated from Māori Policy's Iwi/Hapū Management Plan budget to support the development of Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngati Awa - Ngati Awa Environmental Plan 2019.

### **7.2 Future Budget Implications**

The Plan clearly identifies key projects Ngāti Awa wish to continue or begin in the next 10 year period. As such financial support maybe required to implement some of the projects or objectives identified inside Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngati Awa - Ngāti Awa Environmental Plan 2019.

## **8 Community Outcomes**

This item/project directly contributes to the A Healthy Environment/Freshwater and A Vibrant Region Community Outcome in the Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Sandy Hohepa  
**Maori Policy Advisor**

**for Strategic Engagement Manager**

**17 February 2020**



**SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - Te Mahere Whakarite  
Matatiki Taiao o Ngati Awa - Ngati Awa Environmental  
Plan (provided in Stellar library and on website)**



# Reports





**Report To:** Komiti Māori

**Meeting Date:** 25 February 2020

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

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## **Renewal of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Waterway Management Resource Consent**

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### **Executive Summary**

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council's resource consent for small scale river works (64684) expired recently and an application (RM18-0211) seeking to replace this expired resource consent has been lodged. It was intended that this application should be publicly notified to ensure interested parties have an opportunity to participate in the consent process.

Broadly, the consent application seeks permission to conduct waterway management activities in the beds of waterways and on adjacent riparian margins. The area being applied for is the Bay of Plenty region, including two sections of the coastal marine area (eg. to re-open minor stream mouths if they become blocked).

The rationale for this consent is that it enables the management of waterways in alignment with Council's statutory responsibilities, at low cost to a landowner, and this work is often subsidised by the Regional Council.

BOPRC has held consent 64684 to enable small scale repair activities since November 1997. The consent assists landowners in protecting their property and assets. The consent has also been used on occasion by council staff when conducting environmental enhancement or restoration works.

Staff are exploring the inclusion of possible new consent conditions to recognise the importance of ensuring involvement of tangata whenua in waterway management, particularly for larger scale projects that may be undertaken under the proposed consent.

### **Recommendations**

**That Komiti Māori:**

- 1 Receives the report "Renewal of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Waterway Management Resource Consent";**
- 2 Notes that consent notification is likely to occur in May 2020.**

## 1 Introduction

A resource consent application seeking to renew expired consent number 64684 has been lodged.

The purpose of this consent is to enable the management of waterways in alignment with Council's statutory responsibilities (outside of river scheme maintenance areas) and to assist landowners. The activities provided for by this consent include:

- (a) Minor riparian earthworks to repair the banks of watercourses.
- (b) Removal of debris, sand and shingle from the coastal marine area, particularly where stream water flows have been impeded.
- (c) Diversion of coastal water, if required to realign stream mouths.
- (d) Placement and use of erosion protection structures in the banks and beds of watercourses.
- (e) Removal of accumulations of sediment and/or debris, to prevent flooding or localised erosion.
- (f) Introduction of plants onto stream banks or removal of vegetation from the beds of watercourses.
- (g) Diversion of watercourses to re-instate original channels.

Use of the new consent will most commonly occur when Council is approached by concerned landowners in regards to damage to their property from a waterway. Over the past five years, consent 64684 was used on average 12 times per year.

Under section 124 of the Resource Management Act, staff can continue to operate under the expired consent until the outcome of the new application is determined.

## 2 Consenting approach

### 2.1 A region-wide consent

The broad geographic coverage of this consent is a practical method of ensuring that small scale erosion control works can be carried out across the region in an efficient manner. If a landowner had to apply for their own *ad hoc* consent, the consenting costs might exceed the cost of the riverbank repairs. The Environmental Code of Practice for Rivers and Drainage Maintenance Activities will mitigate site-specific environmental effects through the development of management plans for each project undertaken. These management plans include consultation with tangata whenua. Examples can be provided of the type of jobs delivered using this arrangement.

### 2.2 Benefits of a region-wide consenting approach

Some of the benefits we have observed of this regional consent approach are:

- *Responsiveness*: It enables the landowner to act quickly - reducing further damage and cost. The consent also authorises environmental enhancement (eg restoration planting) works which would otherwise need separate consents - which might be a cost/timing barrier.



- *Efficiency (time and cost):* One consent is far more cost efficient for both landowners and the consenting authority than individual consents.
- *Best Practice:* Works are supervised by rivers and drainage staff or experienced land management officers – and are delivered according to appropriate environmental best practice.

## 2.3 Climate Change

Generally accepted climate change predictions are that extreme weather events will become more common and extreme. This will result in more frequent stream bank erosion events, with increased damage to property and costs for repair.

Holding this consent will allow BOPRC to respond to requests from landowners at an early stage when risks are emerging, minimising damage and cost (and reducing sediment entering streams from damaged banks). This is likely to become more important as the impacts of climate change progress.

## 3 Implications for Māori

### 3.1 Alignment with Māori values in freshwater

Staff have reviewed relevant hapū/iwi management plans as well as statutory Treaty plans for the Rangitāiki and Kaituna Rivers. Taking into account the content of these plans, the following are some examples of how the activities approved under this application will align with Māori freshwater values:

#### ***Mauri and water quality:***

- The Rivers & Drainage Environmental Code of Practice ensures respect and care for waterways and avoids, remedies or mitigates adverse effects.
- This consent will contribute to improving water quality in localised areas by reducing sedimentation and erosion. This will be achieved by enabling works to stabilise banks and restore riparian growth.
- Riparian planting conducted under this consent will help to filter run-off from surrounding farmland.
- Any complementary fencing of waterways will encourage riparian growth and avoid pollutants entering waterways.

#### ***Wāhi tapu:***

- Tangata whenua will have the opportunity to identify wāhi tapu through the management plan process. Activities can then avoid impacts on significant sties.

#### ***Mahinga kai:***

- Tangata whenua will have an opportunity to identify mahinga kai through the management plan process. Activities can then avoid, remedy or mitigate effects on these areas.
- Activities are conducted under this consent to improve habitat for fish, tuna and wildlife including the creation of īnanga spawning areas through re-profiling stream verges and the creation of streamside channels and ponds.

- Riparian plantings will provide habitat for wildlife on riparian margins and in-stream through the provision of shade, root masses (for tuna), and debris. Invertebrates can become more common through the provision of riparian habitat – which will provide a food source for birds and fish.
- Any structures established under this consent will be required to allow for fish passage.

### **3.2 Pre-notification consultation approach with tangata whenua**

Known and relevant tangata whenua entities will be advised of this kaupapa following the Komiti Māori hui on 25 February 2020 and invited to engage with staff prior to public notification.

Staff will also utilise the following existing collaboration forums to engage:

- Ōhiwa Harbour Implementation Forum
- Rangitāiki River Forum
- Te Maru o Kaituna
- Tauranga Moana Advisory Group
- Ōpōtiki Coast Community Board
- Ōpōtiki hapū

### **3.3 Benefits to Māori**

#### **Cost and time**

As indicated above - this consent will benefit Māori landowners and trusts, in that protection of their land and property is made more easily attainable in a cost and time sense. Council's Grants policy allows for a subsidy of up to 25% per cent of the total cost. There is also the saving of a resource consent application fee, annual monitoring costs and consultant fees.

Landowners receive the benefit of the immediacy of work delivery (in not having to wait for the processing of a resource consent application).

Many examples exist where staff have assisted Māori landowners and trusts under consent 64684 over the past 22 years. Some on numerous occasions over multiple years.

#### **Input into management plans**

The management plan process will involve engagement with tangata whenua who live in the vicinity of any proposed works that may occur under the new consent. This will provide tangata whenua the opportunity to express their views via contributing to the management plan for the works.

### **3.4 Proposed additional consent conditions to improve the integration of Māori views in management plans**

Staff are proposing consent conditions to strengthen tangata whenua input and participation. Together these additional conditions will:

- Improve opportunities for tangata whenua involvement in management plans for small scale river works.
- Add a higher level of transparency to tangata whenua about how their views have been adopted.
- Improve relationships with tangata whenua and local landowners around river management.

#### 4 Pre-notification consultation approach with the community

BOPRC staff will instigate engagement with key stakeholders in alignment with the communications and engagement strategy for this project. An invitation for discussion to those parties identified in the strategy will be issued following the Komiti Māori hui on 25 February 2020. Existing engagement fora such as river scheme advisory groups, community boards and ward forums will be contacted to seek their interest in communication. Facebook, newspaper media and e-newsletter platforms will be utilised to create awareness of the pending notification process and encourage community input.

#### 5 Budget implications

##### 5.1 Current year budget

This work fits within the current year's allocated budget.

##### 5.2 Future budget implications

In the past, BOPRC has spent up to \$100,000 on works under consent 64684. This is the forecasted spend for each year in the current Long Term Plan. The consent application costs will also accrue against this same budget.

##### 5.3 Summary of financial implications

Financial Impact (Non-inflated Numbers)										
	2020/21 (\$000)	2021/22 (\$000)	2022/23 (\$000)	2023/24 (\$000)	2024/25 (\$000)	2025/26 (\$000)	2026/27 (\$000)	2027/28 (\$000)	2028/29 (\$000)	2029/30 (\$000)
Revenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Operating Expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

#### 6 Community outcomes

**Vision – Thriving together – mō te taiao, mō ngā tāngata.**

This consent will have the dual value of enabling BOPRC to undertake our statutory functions in a collaborative way that cares for the environment, and assisting landowners with protecting their property.

##### Community Outcomes:

- *A Healthy Environment*
- *Freshwater for Life*

- *Safe and Resilient Communities*
- *A Vibrant Region*

Protecting property and keeping people safe from the effects of stream bank erosion are a key driver for this application. Benefits to water quality and the environment can be attained if this consent is granted, by reducing sedimentation from erosion and enabling riparian planting used in bank stabilisation works and other stream bank enhancement work undertaken by our land management teams.

## **7 Next steps**

Approximate timeframes:

- February 2020 – Invitation for discussion sent to tangata whenua and key stakeholders.
- March/April 2020 – Engagement with tangata whenua and key stakeholders.
- May 2020 – Application publicly notified – invitation for formal submissions.
- June 2020 – Hearings.
- July 2020 – Decisions made for consent replacement.

Hemi Barsdell  
**Asset Management Specialist**

**for General Manager, Integrated Catchments**

**14 February 2020**

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENT - Environmental Code of  
Practice for Rivers and Drainage Maintenance  
Activities (provided in Stellar library and on website)**





Receives Only – No Decisions

**Report To:** Komiti Māori

**Meeting Date:** 25 February 2020

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

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## Komiti Maori Chair Report

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### Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide Komiti Māori members with a snapshot of current matters of interest from the Chair. The report includes:

- A brief summary introducing Te Tākinga Marae (Hohowai).
- Tangata Whenua Presentation: Fred Whata – Principle of Rotorua Primary.
- An update around the Rotorua Geothermal System.
- An update around the Rotorua Air Quality.
- An update around the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme.
- An update around the Climate Change Action Plan.
- An update on the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management.
- A snapshot from the Ministry for the Environmental update.
- Ngā whakataunga Tiriti | Treaty settlement update.
- An update around some of the Plan Changes that staff are currently working through.
- An update around Iwi/Hapū Environmental Management Plans.
- The He Toka Tu Moana Scholarship is open for applications and closes 17 April 2020.
- Update around He Korowai Mātauranga Māori Framework Action Plan.
- Ngā take pamai Māori | Implications for Māori.

### Recommendations

**That Komiti Māori:**

## 1 Receives the report, Komiti Maori Chair Report.

### 1 Kaupapa Tuatahi: Te Tākinga Marae (Hohowai)

Komiti Māori since 2006 has been rotating meetings throughout the Bay of Plenty region at nearly 50 different Marae. This was an opportunity for tangata whenua to directly engage, kanohi ki te kanohi (face to face) approach which is the most effective and appropriate way to interact with Māori. It also allows staff to experience tikanga, Te Reo and Te Ao Māori, which provides an excellent platform to build cultural understanding for staff and members of the public.

Today, the Iwi of Ngāti Pīkiao welcome you to Te Tākinga Marae.

Tamakiri was the father of Pīkiao (the second), who bore a son Te Tākinga. Te Tākinga had three wives Hinekiri, Hineui and Hineora. The whareniui at Te Tākinga Marae, situated in Mourea by the Ōhau channel, bears the name of this ancestor and the dining room is named after his third wife, Hineora. This union bore the six children Te Rangikaheke, Tutaki, Parua, Ruamoko, Kiore and Hikaawarua. Te Tākinga also had sons to Hinekiri (Manene and Mango) and Hineui (Te Awanui).

Te Tākinga marae is located in Mourea on the eastern shores of Lake Rotorua. The primary hapū is Ngāti Te Tākinga of Ngāti Pīkiao.

Ko Matawhauruate Maunga  
Ko Rotoiti-i-kitea-ai-e-Ihenga i Ariki ai a Kahu te Moana  
Ko Ōhau te Awa  
Ko Te Arawa te Waka  
Ko Ngāti Pīkiao te Iwi  
Ko Ngāti Te Tākinga, ko Ngāti Hineora Ngā Hapū  
Ko Te Tākinga te Whare Tupuna  
Ko Hineora te Wharekai  
Ko Hohowai te Marae

Komiti Māori members feel very privileged to hold its meeting on Marae across the region. They recognise the rich cultural landscape we have here throughout the region.





## **2 Kaupapa Tuarua: Tangata Whenua Presentation**

### **2.1 Fred Whata – Principal Rotorua Primary**

Fred Whata is the Chairman of Te Taakinga Marae and will raise the points below on behalf of his Marae and will also give a verbal presentation on the following items;

- Ōhau diversion wall and its effects.
- Erosion within Okawa Bay.
- Motutawa Urupa and its upkeep.
- Lack of facilities and upkeep in and around the Marae, including the state of the road (SH33), play area and tennis court.
- Trees along the Ōhau.
- Toilets/OSET system.

## **3 Kaupapa Tuatoru: Rotorua Geothermal System**

A review of the Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan and the geothermal provisions of the Natural Resources Plan is underway. The current focus is the Rotorua Geothermal System and Komiti Māori have previously endorsed broad principles of engagement with Maori. This engagement commenced in 2018, including three hui in May and September 2018, and follow up hui with several iwi and land trusts. The Ahi Kaa Roa Roopu was established as a result, and they meet monthly during 2019.

Feedback received from these processes, as well as research and monitoring, was used to develop an issues and options discussion document Reviewing Management of the Rotorua Geothermal System released in August 2019 (found here on this link - <https://www.boprc.govt.nz/environment/geothermal>).

Engagement was successful with approximately 130 people participating in the process. Staff have analysed the feedback received, and this work was the subject of a report to the Strategy and Policy Committee on 18 February 2020. Key themes included prioritising customary uses, embedding Mātauranga Māori in management and monitoring, Governance issues, consent processes, and the need for more science certainty.

The next step is to use this feedback to inform the development of a draft Rotorua System Management Plan and a Draft Regional Plan. Staff will provide a comprehensive update at a future Komiti Māori.

## **4 Kaupapa Tuawha: Rotorua Air Quality**

The Rotorua urban area (“the Airshed”) has a wintertime air pollution problem, mainly caused by smoke from home heating fires. In winter the Airshed exceeds the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality. When the Standards are exceeded the health of the community is impacted, particularly the young, the elderly and those with respiratory illnesses.

To improve the health of the community the Regional Council and Rotorua Lakes Council introduced the Rotorua Air Quality Control Bylaw in 2010, specifically for the

Airshed. The Bylaw contains regulations that controls: what appliances can be installed; the removal of non-compliant burners before properties are sold; and the phasing out of high emitter solid fuel burners i.e. indoor open fires. The Bylaw was reviewed in 2017.

In 2018 the Regional Council notified Proposed Plan Change 13 (Air Quality) to the Regional Natural Resources Plan. This plan has been through its RMA planning process and contains Airshed specific rules that are now operative. Non-compliant solid fuel burners can no longer be used. This rule came into effect on 31 January 2020. The rules are supported by Council funded incentive schemes. Property owners can put the supply and installation cost of replacement heating onto their rates and pay it off over ten years. Some Community Service Cardholders receive free replacement heating.

## 5 Kaupapa Tuarima: Rotorua Lakes Programme

The Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Programme (the Programme) is administered through a partnership between Te Arawa Lakes Trust (TALT), Rotorua Lakes Council (RLC) and Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC).

The Programme encompasses 12 Te Arawa lakes; four of these lakes are known as priority lakes and receive funding from the Ministry for the Environment, as per the Deed of Funding Agreement between the Crown, Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) and Rotorua Lakes Council (RLC).

### **The priorities for the Rotorua Lakes Programme are:**

#### *Deed funded activities:*

- Investigate and pursue options to achieve the remaining nitrogen to achieve a 50 t total engineering reduction.
- Continue to implement land use change in the Lake Rotorua catchment.
- Re-consenting of Phosphorous Locking on Lakes Rotorua and Rotoehu.
- Continue weed harvesting as required.
- Sewerage reticulation for Lakes Rotoiti and Rotomā.

#### *Non deed funded activities:*

- Catfish incursion management.
- Rotorua Wastewater Treatment Plant – Alternative Disposal Site.
- Management of Rotorua Urban Stormwater.
- Iwi Engagement Forums.
- Rotoehu Sewerage Reticulation.
- Continue implementation of the Tarawera Lakes restoration plans.
- Assessment of the taonga species in Lake Ōkātina.

## 6 Kaupapa Tuaono: Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP)

The Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) outlines the first set of initiatives that Regional Council will undertake in response to the challenge of climate change. tangata whenua involvement will be key in the delivery of a number of the actions included in the CCAP, particularly those under the focus areas 'The work we do' and 'Working with our communities'. The nature of this involvement will depend on the individual actions and, where relevant, will be developed as part of the delivery plan by

the team responsible for the specific action. Similarly, matauranga Māori will be a consideration in the development of the delivery plan for each action. Alongside the CCAP, we are also keen to engage with iwi/hapū as opportunities arise and note the increased focus on climate change in iwi planning documents being lodged with Council; the recent Te Arawa Lakes Trust iwi planning document, He Mahere Taiao, contains a number of climate change references.

Progress on the Climate Change Action Plan to date has involved the establishment of five internal working groups to progress work on the CCAP priority actions. Key steps undertaken so far include:

- Completing the initial baseline data for the Toitū “Carbonreduce” (formally “CEMARS”) certification in December 2019.
- Finalising our emissions reduction and management plan through the Toitū Carbonreduce accreditation programme that will outline the further steps we need to take to meet our carbon reduction target.
- Establishing an engagement plan to engage with our TAs around the updated climate change impacts for the region from NIWA and revisions to our coastal hazards and climate change guidance report. Following this step, we will be a looking at how we communicate and engage tangata whenua and the wider community with this information to help support actions and decision-making within their communities.
- Finalising research (report due 14 February 2020) into climate change adaptation work being undertaken by government agencies, LGNZ, science organisations, commercial bodies and local authorities. This is essential to ensure BOPRC led adaptation is focused in the right areas.
- Developing a series of BOP regional risk assessment workshops.

***At a national level:***

- Staff provided a submission on the Government’s proposed changes to the Emissions Trading Scheme through the Climate Change Response (Emissions Trading Reform) Amendment Bill.
- Staff also provided input on the draft National Climate Change Risk Assessment interim report, which identified 49 priority risks that will feed into the second stage of the risk assessment. These will be narrowed down to between five and ten key risks which will form the basis of the National Adaptation Plan.

## **7 Kaupapa Tuawhetu: National Landscape**

### **7.1 Stage 2 Report on the National Freshwater and Geothermal Resources claim**

The long awaited report on WAI 2358 was released by the Waitangi Tribunal in August 2019. This report dealt specifically with freshwater and set out a number of recommendations which generally stated:

- RMA sections 33 and 36B to remove disincentives and procedural barriers.

- Section 6(e) should be amended to incorporate the principles espoused under Te Mana o Te Wai.
- Establish a national co-governance body that would monitor the extent to which Treaty principles have been incorporated into the development of policy. This entity would review the performance of councils and make binding recommendations.
- Tangata whenua should be appropriately resourced to participate in the management of freshwater.
- The first in first serve allocation methodology should be phased out and replaced with one that incorporates partnership with Māori.

The timing of the comprehensive review of the RMA, the release of the draft NPSFM (freshwater) and NES, combined with WAI 2358 may see some comprehensive changes to legislation. It is not expected that amendments to the RMA will occur before the national elections this year, however the governments intentions for freshwater should be signalled when the NPS-FM is gazetted mid-year.

## 7.2 NPS-FM draft policy

The next iteration of the NPS-FM was released for public feedback in September 2019. It proposes several new provisions that are intended to enhance Māori participation in Freshwater Management. Principal among them are:

- Two options for compulsory Māori Values and the requirement to work with tangata whenua to design appropriate attributes.
- A new objective and policies to support Te Mana o Te Wai.
- A vision statement for Te Mana o Te Wai to be incorporated into regional policy statements and based on local interpretation.

These proposed changes will elevate the status of Māori participation in the implementation process. Staff are now working on a draft Māori Relationship and Engagement Strategy for freshwater is cognisant of the timeframe for notification of a draft plan, and which aims to have more focus engagement tools to support council and tangata whenua. It is anticipated the strategy will be approved by May prior to gazettal of the NPS in June/July 2020.

## 8 Kaupapa Tuawaru: National Policy Statement Freshwater Management Update

### 8.1 Government's Action for Healthy Waterways

The public submission period for Government's proposed Action for Healthy Waterways policy package closed on 31 October 2019. Bay of Plenty Regional Council contributed to the Regional Sector-Local Government NZ submission, as well making a submission directly, along with a joint statement with the district councils of the region. Council also supported preparation of submissions made by Te Maru O Kaituna, Rangitāiki River Forum and Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group.

An independent advisory panel is considering submissions and will provide advice to Government in February. Ministry for the Environment (MfE) officials are also developing recommendations. Cabinet decisions are expected in April, and the National Policy Statement for Freshwater 2020 (NPSFM), National Environmental Standard for Freshwater 2020 (NESF), and s.360 regulation for stock exclusion will be gazetted in July 2020.

## 8.2 Preparing for implementation

The draft Action for Healthy Waterway package signals an increase in the scope of work required to fully implement the NPSFM, and a substantial decrease in the timeframe to get this done (notification of plan changes by the end of 2023 instead of end of 2030). Given the large number and scope of submissions lodged, we expect the draft policy package will change substantially before gazettal. We know our current freshwater planning work programme (and possibly budget) will need to change, and preliminary planning is underway, this cannot be confirmed until cabinet makes decisions. We will report to the Strategy and Policy Committee with an update in May, and a work programme for approval in August. In the meantime, our current work programme continues (see updates below).

The draft NPSFM released in 2019 sets substantial new direction around interpretation of Te Mana o Te Wai and the inclusion of Māori Values frameworks in to regional plans. This will require significant resourcing for both Council staff and iwi. The Regional Sector is encouraging central government to contribute to this. Some initial informal conversations may be held with iwi over the coming months to explore how to progress this work together.

## 9 Kaupapa Tuaiwa: Ministry for the Environment Update

### 9.1 Freshwater Policy

In late 2019 the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) held information sessions across New Zealand these sessions helped the community find out about the [Actions for healthy waterways](#) proposals consultation also provided the opportunity for all New Zealanders to get answers direct from senior Ministry staff about the freshwater package. In parallel to the public and primary sector information sessions, the ministry also undertook targeted consultation with iwi / Māori throughout New Zealand. Due to the scale and scope of the freshwater reform package, the submission period was extended to six weeks rather than the standard four week period. The submission period closed on the 31<sup>st</sup> of October, and the Ministry received around 17,500 submissions on the Action for healthy waterways proposals. Once decisions have been reached, the summary of submissions and individual submissions will be made public on the Ministry [freshwater consultation page](#).

Kahui Wai Māori was one of the advisory groups that provided advice to the Government on the proposals. Its mandate has recently been extended into 2020, and it will continue to provide advice around the final policies to be implemented, with a focus on Te Mana o Te Wai and Māori values. MfE will also be working with Kahui Wai Māori and other iwi/Māori representatives over the coming months to plan and collaborate on implementing the proposed new regulations. An Independent Advisory Panel will review the submissions and is expected to provide recommendations to ministers in early 2020 on the content and specific wording of the proposed new freshwater regulations. Along with the Ministry for Primary Industries, MfE will also provide advice to ministers, who are expected to make decisions on the final content of

proposed new regulations in the first half of 2020, to have the regulations in force by mid-2020.

## 9.2 **Transforming the resource management system: opportunities for change**

The Government is undertaking a comprehensive review of the resource management system with a focus on the Resource Management Act (RMA). This is an opportunity to design a system that delivers better outcomes for the environment, people and the economy. To be successful, we need to develop a resource management system that responds to our distinct environmental, social, cultural and economic context, including:

- New Zealand's physical characteristics and unique biodiversity
- the Treaty partnership and the relationship between iwi/Māori and the Crown
- the significant ways we all value and connect with the environment

The Resource Management Review Panel who is leading the review has recently released an Issues and Options paper and will be engaging with iwi/Māori around Aotearoa New Zealand throughout February, seeking feedback on their paper. They will be in Tauranga on 10 February along with Ministry for the Environment officials, to discuss the four topics included in this update. Ministry officials will also be meeting with iwi/Māori in Rotorua on 26 February. Please contact [sharleen.grounds@mfe.govt.nz](mailto:sharleen.grounds@mfe.govt.nz) for more information on these hui.

## 9.3 **Taking action on climate change - National Climate Change Risk Assessment for Aotearoa**

Climate change is already having a real impact on iwi/Māori and Te Ao Māori and will continue to do so for generations to come. MfE has begun work on the first National Climate Change Risk Assessment and plans to complete this work by mid-2020. The first national climate change risk assessment will provide an overview of how New Zealand may be affected by climate change. The Government will use it to prioritise action to reduce risks or take advantage of opportunities through a national adaptation plan.

The first stage of the assessment looks at the broad range of hazards, risks and opportunities that Aotearoa faces from climate change and identifies priority risks to be assessed in more detail in the next phase. The assessment will also identify gaps in the current evidence base. The Ministry recently held hui with iwi/Māori during the first phase of the assessment and further engagement in February is planned for phase two.

## 9.4 **Helping protect native plants and birds – a proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity**

MfE and the Department of Conservation (DOC) has developed a proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity (NPSIB) which sets out a range of regulated measures that require councils to take a more proactive role in protecting biodiversity.

An NPSIB would fill a significant gap in the way we manage our biodiversity. It would provide national direction and guidance to local councils on how to improve biodiversity management across the country.

The proposed NPSIB applies across public and private land, including terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands. It would especially impact the management of biodiversity

on private land where many of our threatened species, habitats, and ecosystems are found.

Consultation was undertaken on a proposed National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity that requires councils to work closely with tangata whenua, landowners and communities to identify and look after significant indigenous biodiversity. The draft policy statement proposes a solution of working together to ensure our unique flora and fauna can thrive on Māori, public and private land.

Public consultation on the strategy closed on 22 September 2019; submissions analysis and development of draft Biodiversity Strategy is now underway. Ideas will continue to be tested with reference groups, and by mid-2020 it is hoped the Biodiversity Strategy is finalised and approved by Cabinet.

## **10 Kaupapa Tekau: Ngā whakataunga Tiriti | Treaty settlement update**

This section provides an interim update on recent developments in regional Treaty settlements.

### **10.1 Hauraki overlapping claims report**

In Dec 2019, the Waitangi Tribunal released its report on the proposed Pare Hauraki Settlement. It found the Crown acted inconsistently with the principles of the Treaty by failing to undertake a sufficient overlapping claims process concerning redress offered to Hauraki as part of their settlement.

In summary it recommends the Crown:

- Halt the legislation giving effect to the Pare Hauraki Collective Settlement Deed and individual Hauraki iwi settlement deeds, until a proper overlapping claims process is complete.
- When undertaking overlapping engagement processes during settlement negotiations, fully commits to and facilitates consultation, information sharing, and the use of tikanga-based resolution processes.
- Amends its current Treaty settlement policies, processes, and practices.

Importantly the inquiry was not about assessing the extent / legitimacy of individual claimant group interests in Tauranga Moana. This remains a matter for the Crown to navigate as it seeks to find a way forward.

More generally, the report also reiterated the need for more robust policy in terms of differentiating Crown acknowledgments of iwi interest's vs tangata whenua assertions of mana whenua. Our Council and local government generally, have oft expressed a level of unease in having to adjudicate tangata whenua interests in the course of fulfilling our RMA functions. We therefore welcome national level guidance on this matter which we hope the Crown will deliver as part of its response.

### **10.2 Te Whānau a Apanui (East Coast Bay of Plenty)**

The Crown and Te Whānau a Apanui signed an Agreement in Principle in June 2019 and are currently negotiating a Deed of Settlement, anticipated mid-late 2020.

The proposed settlement includes an environmental management framework which may include changes to a range of local government functions and the operation of these, within the Te Whānau-a-Apanui rohe.

Council staff have attended several negotiation meetings and provided practical guidance on environmental management proposals.

### 10.3 Ngāti Rangitahi (Matatā)

A Deed of Settlement was due to be initialled on 19 Dec 2019, but was postponed unexpectedly. A new date has yet to be set down, but is anticipated within the first quarter of the year.

The settlement provides for the establishment of the Tarawera River Strategy Group, as a co-governance forum. As currently proposed there are 4 iwi seats (Ngāti Rangitahi, Ngāti Makino, Ngāti Awa, Tūwharetoa (BoP)) and 4 council seats (Kawerau, Rotorua, Whakatane, Toi Moana). Discussions between the Crown and other iwi with interest in the area, remain ongoing.

On current timeframes, we anticipate the establishment phase for the Tarawera Forum being brought online in the second quarter of 2021.

### 10.4 Whakatōhea (Ōpōtiki)

The Crown and Whakatōhea signed an Agreement in Principle in August 2017. A subsequent Tribunal inquiry and its report in April 2018 led to an interim halt in negotiations.

Negotiations resumed in October 2019. Concurrent with this, the Waitangi Tribunal has announced a district inquiry into historic claims in the north-eastern Bay of Plenty area. Uniquely therefore, Whakatōhea will participate in both direct negotiations with the Crown, alongside a Waitangi Tribunal inquiry process. Timeframes for both remain uncertain, and we expect a further 12 months at least, before any significant outcomes eventuate from direct negotiations. The inquiry process will be ongoing over several years.

The current settlement offer includes options for enhancing the existing Ōhiwa Harbour Implementation Forum, including expansion into a co-governance or other statutory arrangement. Whilst initial discussions have been held with Forum members, negotiations remain ongoing.

## 11 Kaupapa tekau ma tahi: Plan Change Updates

### 11.1 Te Maru o Kaituna – Proposed Plan Change 5

A report to the 18 February 2020 Strategy and Policy Committee meeting is seeking approval of initial draft policy framework for draft Proposed Change 5 (Kaituna River) to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement to enable staff to commence consultation with external stakeholders, namely Te Maru o Kaituna. The report also seeks approval of the proposed project process and timeframes set out in the project plan and communications and engagement plan.

### 11.2 Region-wide Water Quantity – Proposed Plan Change 9



Proposed Plan Change 9 Appeals Subcommittee met on 5 February, considered the feedback from the appellants and s274 parties and provided staff with direction for the mediation process going forward. The Court-assisted mediations will be held on 12 and 13 February 2020.

### 11.3 Lake Rotorua Nutrient Management - Proposed Plan Change 10

On 9 August 2019, the Environment Court released its (Stage 1) decision in favour of Council's Rotorua Nutrient Management Plan Change 10 nitrogen allocation method. The decision directs regional council to provide further evidence on matters listed.

Appeal parties attended Court assisted mediation on 19+20 November 2019, resulting in agreement resolving a number of appeal points between the parties and identified next steps to address remaining issues. The key remaining matter relates to resolving the Environment Court's direction to consider the provision of an allocation to Treaty Settlement Land. A progress report was provided to the Court on 10 February 2020, which included draft consent order documents for agreed matters, a joint statement of remaining issues and a proposed timetable for hearing. The Environment Court is expected to consider the report and set down dates for the second stage hearing.

### 11.4 Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui and Rangitāiki Water Management Areas – Pre-draft Plan Change 12.

#### **Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui Community Group workshop – Groundwater**

A workshop was held with Kaituna and Pongakawa-Waitahanui Community Groups on 20 November 2019, focussed on the findings of MODFLOW Groundwater Modelling. The Group discussed the same water allocation scenarios that were discussed at the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee (RDD) workshop in October 2019. Meeting notes are available [at this link](#).

#### **Next steps**

Notwithstanding that the new NPSFM 2020 will result in programme changes after July 2020, Water Policy and Science teams continue to advance work towards developing draft Plan Change 12, as we anticipate this will still be relevant and necessary. This includes:

- Exploring opportunities to improve allocation efficiency across the region, including consideration of consented unused water. A workshop was held on 18 November 2019 with industry leaders and consent holder representatives from across the region to discuss opportunities and potential solutions.
- Making final refinements to the SOURCE surface water catchment models are being made.
- Assessing surface water quantity limit setting options. Several technical issues are being resolved with NIWA. Once progressed, options will be discussed at a Strategy and Policy workshop and with Rangitāiki and Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui Community Groups and tangata whenua.
- Exploring management options for both water quality and quantity management.
- Drafting issues and options discussion documents, which will be discussed at a Strategy and Policy workshop, before wider community engagement.

## 12 Kaupapa tekau ma rua: Iwi/Hapū Management Plan Update

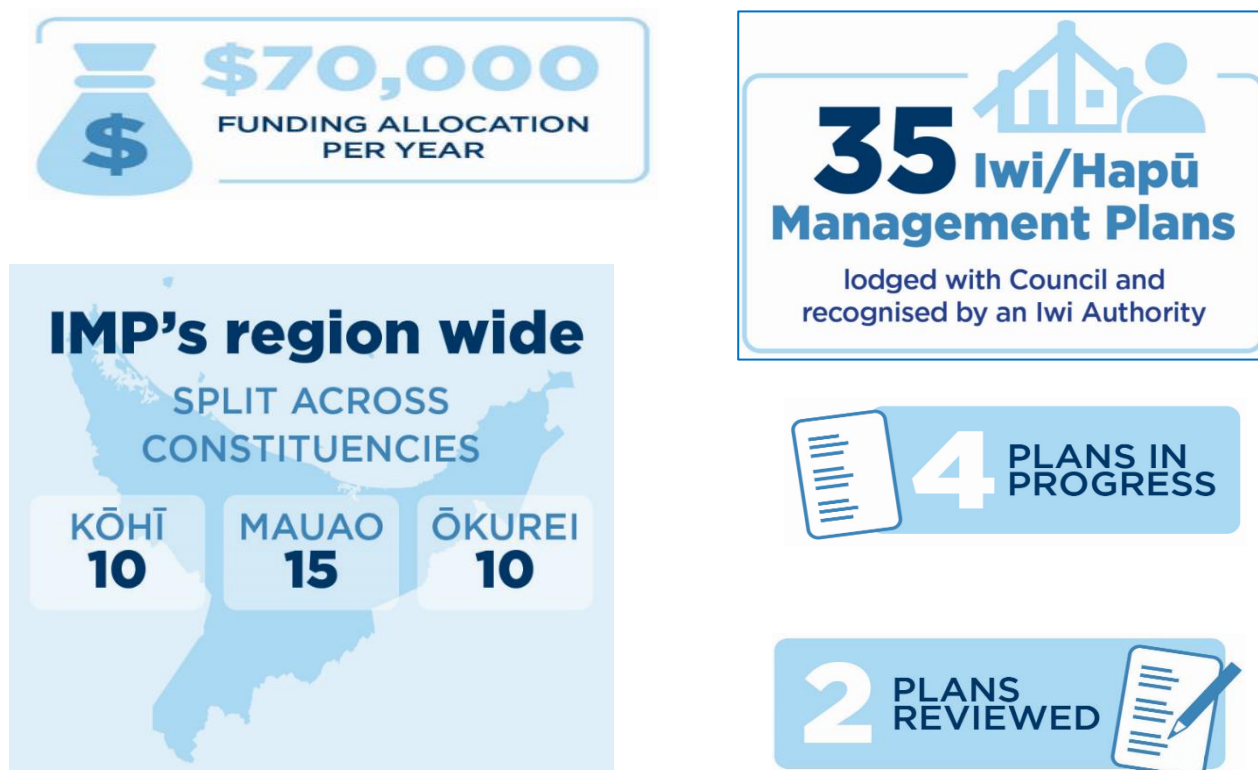
At this Komiti Māori meeting there will be two new Iwi Environmental Management Plans being lodged:

- Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngāti Awa – Ngāti Awa Environmental Plan 2019.
- He Mahere Taiao mô ngā Wai o Te Arawa – Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019.

The development of Iwi and Hapū management plans (IMP) are supported in the Ten Year Plan to help build the capacity of Māori within the Bay of Plenty. An annual fund of \$70,000 is allocated to support new or reviewed plans. The plans inform Council decision-making and assist our work. Primary users within Council include staff in Māori Policy, Consents and Planning and Policy to identify tangata whenua areas of interest, resource management issues and preferred methods of engagement. The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) sets out provisions for councils to take into account the content of iwi and hapū resource management plans or any planning document lodged and recognised by an iwi authority.

Staff will be promoting the fund through various communications channels, with a particular focus on updating out of date plans.

The following infographics provide a snapshot of Iwi Management Plans up to the end of 2019 calendar year.



### **13 Kaupapa tekau ma toru: He Toka Tu Moana Scholarship**

He Toka Tu Moana Scholarship is now open for applications for 2020. Our application close date is 17 April 2020 with notification to successful recipients being around the 22 May 2020.

This scholarship is worth \$2,500.00, and will be awarded to four recipients. The recipients will formally be invited to our Komiti Māori meeting in June, which is expected to be held in the Kohi constituency and there they will be presented with a certificate and formally acknowledged on the mahi they are undertaking on behalf of our Taiao.

The purpose of this scholarship is to assist tauira by providing financial support for education, activities, research and other projects that aligns and focuses on Te Taiao, whether it be raising environmental awareness and understanding and/or focusing on environmental education and katiakitanga.

### **14 Kaupapa tekau ma wha: He Korowai Mātaraunga Action Plan Update**

He Korowai Mātaraunga Plan (Action Plan) is still being developed and will be fully operational within the coming months, however, a number of key actions that support the intentions of the Plan have progressed. This includes the establishment of the Pūtaiao Mātaraunga (Mātaraunga Māori Scientist) role within the Science Team, the completion of Mātaraunga Māori Training for five staff, a Māori Partnerships, Relationships and Engagement Workshop with Councillors and the provision of financial support for the development of two Iwi Management Plans; Ngāti Awa and Te Arawa Lakes Trust.

### **15 Kaupapa tekau ma rima: Ngā Take Pamai Māori – Implications for Māori**

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council 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.

Proposed changes to the National Policy Statement for Freshwater, the Waitangi Tribunal recommendations on WAI 2358 (freshwater), as well as its recommendations on the Crown's process for overlapping claims, will influence how the government will address Māori participation in local government decision making. Key drivers for Māori continue to be ownership of water and access to it for Māori owned land, direct involvement in decision making, removal of barriers that would enable RMA section 33 and 36 provisions to be implemented, and recognition of Mātaraunga Māori in the policy development process.

Significant Treaty settlement negotiations with Te Whanau a Apanui that has a focus on freshwater management signals a major step forward in recognising iwi rights and

interests. This settlement could influence other pending settlements with respect to freshwater. With respect to other settlements pending, iwi have high expectations that Council will enable the exercise of Kaitiakitanga and appropriately recognise matters pertaining to them under Part 2 of the RMA.

Council's response to this definitive change in the Māori landscape will be critical, particularly with respect to supporting and building Māori capability and capacity. Māori are positioning their organisations to actively participate in economic development and growth alongside active participation in environmental matters. How Council responds to Māori will influence future relationships.

## **16 Kaupapa tekau ma ono: Budget Implications**

### **Current Year Budget**

Funding for Iwi Management Plans are provided for through the Māori Engagement budget. This allocation is \$70,000 per annum.

## **17 Kaupapa tekau ma whetu: Community Outcomes**

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

Sandy Hohepa  
**Maori Policy Advisor**

**for Strategic Engagement Manager**

**17 February 2020**



**Report To:** Komiti Māori  
**Meeting Date:** 25 February 2020  
**Report From:** Namouta Poutasi, General Manager, Strategy & Science

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## **Draft 2020 Komiti Maori Work Programme**

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### **Executive Summary**

This reports seeks approval of the draft 2020 Komiti Maori work programme (attached).

Komiti Maori has been operational since 2006. It is a roving committee that holds its meetings at marae across the region.

The current members of Komiti Maori consist of Maori and general constituent councillors, namely: Matemoana McDonald (Chair), Toi Iti, Te Taru White, Stacey Rose, Paula Thompson, Lyall Thurston, Bill Clark and Doug Leeder as ex-officio.

### **Recommendations**

**That Komiti Māori:**

- 1 Receives the report, Draft 2020 Komiti Maori Work Programme;**
- 2 Approves the Draft 2020 Komiti Maori Work Programme;**

### **1 2020 Komiti Maori Work Programme**

In 2020 Komiti Maori will hold several hui on marae across the region. Committee meetings are rotated between the three Maori constituent rohe being Mauao (Tauranga and Western BOP), Okurei (Rotorua) and Kohi (Eastern BOP).

The Draft 2020 Work Programme assists in planning and projecting agenda items and presentations.

Key features of the work programme included:

- a) Introducing standing items to ensure that significant issues for the region and the nation are kept on the radar.
- b) Enabling opportunities to hear directly from:

- Marae hau kainga (marae community)
  - Pukenga, kaumatua and kaitiaki
  - Crown officials
  - Subject matter experts (internal and external)
  - Rangatahi and toiohi (youth)
- c) Agenda items and reports will focus on issues of importance to the rohe where the meetings are held;
- d) Agenda items will include decisions on matters that are within the mandate of Komiti Maori;
- e) The inclusion of Maori Implications in each agenda report;
- f) Formally receiving hapu and Iwi resource management plans;
- g) The 29<sup>th</sup> October Komiti Maori hui will be used to hold a mini matauranga maori symposium

The work programme will be reviewed from time to time and amended accordingly.

## **Maori Implications**

Under section 81 of the Local Government Act, councils must foster establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Maori to contribute to decision making processes. Komiti Maori is a key mechanism for this to occur. Holding meetings on marae enables the hau kainga to speak directly to Councillors about matters of concern or interest to them. Council standing orders are flexible to Tikanga and Te Reo Maori is respected.

Komiti Maori recognises the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, particularly the duty to consult, tribal autonomy and active protection. The draft work programme seeks to raise awareness and provide direction to ensure appropriate implementation of the Treaty principles.

Kataraina O'Brien  
**Strategic Engagement Manager**

**for General Manager, Strategy & Science**

**17 February 2020**

# **APPENDIX 1**

## **Draft 2020 Komiti Maori Work Programme**





# Draft Komiti Māori Work Programme 2020

**Standing Items:** National Policies (Fresh Water, Urban Development etc), Local Government, State of the Nation, Treaty Settlements, Māori Participation and Engagement, Māori Economic Development, Climate Change, Formal Lodgement of Iwi Management Plans, Plan change updates, environmental scanning etc;

**Māori Themes and Concepts:** Te Ao Māori, Tikanga and Te Reo, Te Taiao, Atua Māori, Kaitiakitanga, Matauranga Māori, Maramataka;

**Presenters/Guest Speakers:** Government Officials; Pūkenga, Iwi, Hapū, Kaitiaki Groups, Taiohi, Rangatahi, International Speakers, Subject Matter Experts; Iwi Plan Authors;



<b>Meeting</b> <b>25<sup>th</sup> February</b> <b>Okurei</b> Te Takinga Marae	<b>Meeting</b> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> April</b> <b>Mauao</b> Marae TBC	<b>Meeting</b> <b>14<sup>th</sup> May</b> <b>Kōhī</b> Marae TBC	<b>Meeting</b> <b>25<sup>th</sup> June</b> <b>Ōkurei</b> Marae TBC	<b>Meeting</b> <b>6<sup>th</sup> August</b> <b>Mauao</b> Marae TBC	<b>Meeting</b> <b>17<sup>th</sup> September</b> <b>Kōhī</b> Marae TBC	<b>Mini Symposium</b> <b>29<sup>th</sup> October</b> <b>Ōkurei</b> Marae TBC	<b>Maori</b> <b>17<sup>th</sup> December</b> <b>Kohi</b>
<p><b>Reports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Receive TALT IMP</li> <li>Receive Ngāti Awa IMP</li> <li>Approve KM work programme</li> <li>Region-wide Waterways Consent</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hau Kainga</li> <li>MFE</li> <li>Summer Students</li> </ul> <p><b>Updates for Chair Report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State of the Nation</li> <li>Treaty</li> <li>Fresh Water</li> <li>Climate Change</li> <li>Plan changes</li> <li>Geothermal</li> </ul>	<p><b>Reports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AP/TYP Māori engagement</li> <li>Update on Māori Relationship and Engagement Strategy (Freshwater/NPSFM)</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hau Kainga</li> <li>MBIE PGF</li> <li>Kai Rawa Māori Economic Dev</li> </ul> <p><b>Update for Chairs Report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marae OSET</li> <li>HKM</li> <li>Freshwater</li> <li>Climate Change</li> <li>State of the Nation</li> <li>Awanuiarangi MOU</li> </ul>	<p><b>Reports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>KM Communications and Engagement Plan</li> <li>Science Plan</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hau Kainga</li> <li>Min Local Govt?</li> <li>MFE</li> <li>Students</li> </ul> <p>Update for Chairs Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fresh water</li> <li>Climate change</li> <li>State of the Nation</li> <li>Treaty Update?</li> <li>Plan Changes</li> </ul>	<p><b>Reports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Māori Responsiveness Framework</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Matariki Presentation from Dr Rangi Mataamua</li> <li>Toka Tumona Scholarships recipients</li> </ul> <p><b>Update for Chairs report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freshwater</li> <li>Climate Change</li> <li>State of the Nation</li> <li>LGA Wellbeing's</li> <li>Plan changes</li> <li>Youth Jam Fresh Water</li> </ul>	<p><b>Reports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NPSFM – update on Implementation of Māori Relationship and Engagement Strategy (NPSFM)</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jacinta Ruru</li> <li>Rangatihi/Taiohi</li> <li>MFE Freshwater update on NPSFM</li> <li>Kahui Wai Maori</li> </ul> <p><b>Update for Chairs Report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Freshwater</li> <li>Climate Change</li> <li>Plan changes</li> <li>EEF Video</li> </ul>	<p><b>Reports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>River relationship protocols</li> <li>Enviro Hubs</li> <li>?</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hau Kainga</li> <li>Rereata Makiha (Maramataka)</li> <li>Rangatahi/Taiohi</li> </ul> <p><b>Update for Chairs Report</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Treaty Update</li> <li>Fresh Water</li> <li>Climate change</li> <li>State of the Nation</li> <li>Relationship Protocols</li> </ul>	<p><b>Matauranga Māori Mini Symposium</b></p> <p><b>Presentations from:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Matauranga Māori Specialis</li> <li>Local practitioners</li> <li>Staff</li> </ul> <p>Symposium to provide a platform to hear from practitioners, staff and experts on MM projects.</p>	<p><b>Reports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2021 direction and work plan</li> <li>Year end KM highlights</li> </ul> <p><b>Relationships</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet with Co-Governance members?</li> <li>Field Trip?</li> <li>Xmas lunch wrap up with key hapū/iwi</li> </ul> <p><b>Presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet the Summer students</li> </ul>

