

Komiti Māori

NOTICE IS GIVEN

that the next meeting of **Komiti Māori** will be held at **Te Rereatukāhia Marae, 50 Rereatukāhia Pā Road, Katikati** on:

Tuesday, 30 June 2020 commencing at 9:15 am

Please note: A pōwhiri will take place at 9:15 am followed by morning tea, with the meeting to commence at approximately 10:00 am.

Under Covid-19 Alert Level 1, the pōwhiri will close with a karakia, instead of a harirū/hongi. ~~This hui will be recorded and made available to the public on the Bay of Plenty Regional Council – Toi Moana website and YouTube channel.~~ This meeting will no longer be recorded due to technical difficulties.

Fiona McTavish
Chief Executive
22 June 2020



Komiti Māori

Membership

Chairperson 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
Deputy Chairperson	Cr Toi Kai Rākau Iti
Members <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Three Māori Constituency Councillors• Four General Constituency Councillors	Cr Bill Clark Cr Stacey Rose Cr Paula Thompson Cr Lyall Thurston Cr Te Taru White
Ex Officio	Chairman Doug Leeder
Quorum	Four members, being more than half the number of members
Meeting frequency	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

1 Karakia Whakapuare/Opening Prayer

2 Apologies

3 Acceptance of Late Items

4 Declarations of Conflicts of Interests

5 Previous Minutes

5.1 Komiti Māori Minutes - 25 February 2020

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6 Tangata Whenua Presentations

6.1 Te Rereatukahia Marae, Tuapiro Marae and Ōtāwhiwhi Marae

Cariann Snow, Riki Nelson and Shaan Kingi to present this item.

6.2 Whareroa Marae - Air Quality Issues

Joel Ngatuere to present this item.

6.3 Ngā Tohu – Reclaiming and Preserving Indigenous Knowledge

Caine Taiapa to present this item.

6.4 He Manukura - Partnership with Tangata Whenua

Elva Conroy and Irene Walker to present this item.

6.5 Pou Taiao Limited - Cultural Monitoring

Riki Nelson, Julie Shepherd and Carlton Bidois to present this item.

6.6 Toi Kai Rawa - Advancing the Prosperity of Maori across the Bay of Plenty

Awhina Ngatuere and Horipo Karaitiana to present this item.

7 Reports

7.1 Draft Komiti Māori Communications and Engagement Plan

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APPENDIX 1 - Komiti Maori Communication Plan 2020

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7.2	Te Hononga: Maori Relationship and Engagement Plan for the National Policy Statement for Fresh Water Management 2020	33
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8	Consideration of Late Items	
9	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.	
10	Karakia Whakakapi/Closing Prayer	

Previous Minutes

Minutes of the Komiti Māori Meeting held at Te Takinga Marae, 402 State Highway 33, Ōkere Falls, Mourea, Rotorua on Tuesday, 25 February 2020 commencing at 9.30 am

Present:

Chairperson: Councillor Te Taru White (Host-Chair)

Deputy Chairperson: Councillor Toi Kai Rākau Iti

Councillors: Matemoana McDonald (Chair), Lyall Thurston, Stacey Rose

In Attendance: Bay of Plenty Regional Council: Namouta Poutasi – General Manager Strategy & Science, Kataraina O'Brien – Strategic Engagement Manager, Fiona McTavish – Chief Executive, Chris Ingle – General Manager Integrated Catchments, Hemi Barsdell – Asset Management Specialist; Sandy Hohepa, Rawiri Bhana, Katerina Pihera-Ridge – Maori Policy Advisors; Laverne Mason – Rotorua Catchments Manager, Micah Butt – Senior Maori RMA Advisor, Nathan Capper – Pou Ngaio (Technical/Cultural), Nathan Te Pairi – Planner, Reuben Gardiner – Senior Planner (Water Policy), Lisa Tauroa – Internal Services Officer, Holly Watene – Marketing & Communications Advisor, Michelle Hingston – Kaituitui, Strategic Engagement Coordinator, Shari Kameta – Committee Advisor

Tangata Whenua/Externals: Fred Whata – Te Takinga Marae, Nicki Douglas - Environmental Manager, Te Arawa Lakes Trust; Te Runanga o Ngāti Awa: Te Kei Merito – Kaumatua, Tuwhakairiora O'Brien – Deputy Chair, Leonie Simpson – Chief Executive, Jamie Wardlaw – Consents Planner, Natasha George; Tim Fergusson – Harrison Grierson, Geoff Rice – Tapuika, Renee Kiriona, Ngāti Pikiao: Kēpa Morgan, Colleen Skerrett, Meria Rapana, Taati Williams, Maru Tapsell, Te Ariki Morehu, Daniel Phillips, Harete Phillips (Taheke), Rakapurua Tamati, George Tumata, Tepora Ashmore, Adrienne Whitehouse, Ellen Tamati (Te Takinga); Muriwai Ihakara – Ngāti Makino; Jude Pani – Te Tatau o Te Arawa, Tomairangi Fox – Ngāti Tuwharetoa ki Kawerau, Aroha Kopae – Ngai te Rangi/Ngati Awa; Hugh Sayers, Vivian Hatupene – Motiti Rohe Moana Trust, Taro Haimona – Motiti, Deliah Balle - Te Arawa Lakes Trust, George Raerino – Ngāti Tuwharetoa ki Kawerau, Nepia Ranapia – Ngai Te Hapū, Umuhaere Matehaere Ngai Te Hapu/Patuwai, Harina Rinaha Rupapera – Te Arawa, Te Atarangi Sayers – Uri o Arawa/Mataatua, Carmellita Winiato - Ngāti Whakaue, Blanehe Kiriona – Ngati Whakaue/Uenukukopako, Ngapera Peete - Paruaharanui

Apologies: Crs Paula Thompson, Bill Clark; Chairman Leeder; Members of the public: Raina Meha, Elva Conroy – Te Arawa Lakes Trust

1 Pōwhiri/Welcome

A pōwhiri took place at 9.30am before the start of the meeting at 10.33 am.

2 Opening Karakia

Provided by Muriwai Ihakara.

3 Welcome

Host-Chair Councillor Te Taru White welcomed all attendees to the meeting. He expressed the Committee's thanks to the Te Takinga Marae for hosting the hui, acknowledged former councillors Arapeta Tahana and Tīpene Marr and introduced current Komiti Māori councillors, including Komiti Māori Chair Matemoana McDonald.

4 Apologies

Resolved

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Accepts the apologies from Crs Paula Thompson and Bill Clark, Chairman Leeder and members of the public: Raina Meha and Elva Conroy tendered at the meeting.

Thurston/Rose
CARRIED

5 Acceptance of Late Items

Nil

6 General Business

The following matters were raised for discussion in the Open Forum:

1. Harina Rupapera - Youth Initiative Te Arawa Toa
2. Renee Kiriona – Sand mining issues at Te Tuna o Kaituna; and campaign for personal rights for Te Rotorua-nui-a-Kahumatamomoe
3. Te Ariki Morehu – Cycle tracks at Mourea
4. Maru Tapsell – Te Maru o Kaituna
5. Mary and Jim Stanton – Roding at Mourea
6. Kepa Morgan – Withdrawal of Plan Change 9 – Region-wide Water Quantity

7 Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

Nil

8 Previous Minutes – For Information Only

8.1 Komiti Māori Minutes - 15 August 2019

Resolved

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the Komiti Māori Minutes of 15 August 2019.

McDonald/Thurston
CARRIED

9 External Presentations and Associated Reports

9.1 Verbal Update from Te Takinga Marae

Fred Whata provided a verbal update on current issues for Te Takinga Marae.

Key Points

Mr Whata requested investigation, funding and support from the Regional Council for the possible following facilities and services at Mourea:

- Municipal water supply for the Mourea-Ōkere Falls community. Mr Whata noted this had been a long-term desire of the community.
- The community's tennis courts and playground were in disrepair and had not been maintained or upgraded like other parks and recreational areas within the Rotorua township.
- Bank erosion at the bridge on State Highway 33 at Mourea had resulted from stormwater runoff and needed drainage repair and maintenance. Subsequent drainage issues from the bank erosion had impacted on drainage issues at the tennis courts and playground.
- Compostable toilets for general public use adjacent to Te Takinga Marae, noting that the marae hosted a number of community events on a weekly basis.

Host-Chair Cr Te Taru White **declared an interest** in the matters raised as a resident of the local community.

Key Points – Members

- Noted that Rotorua Lakes Council were responsible for municipal water supply and parks and reserves.

Actions for Staff Follow-up

- Assist Mr Whata with liaison with Rotorua Lakes Council regarding municipal water supply and community facility requests.
- Investigate bank erosion issues impacting the State Highway 33 bridge at Mourea.

9.2 Formal Lodgement of He Mahere Taiao mo nga Wai o Te Arawa - Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019

Refer Supporting Document: Objective ID A3459731 [Web link](#), PowerPoint Presentation: Objective ID A3487589 [Web link](#)

Te Arawa Lakes Trust (TALT) Environmental Manager Nicki Douglas presented 'He Mahere Taiao mō ngā Wai o Te Arawa - Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2019' (He Mahere Taiao) for formal lodgement.

Key Points

- Acknowledged TALT, the project team and in particular Delia Balle and Elva Conroy, Raina Meha (Komiti Taiao Chair); Iwi/hapū members that had provided support and guidance in the plan's development; and to Council for its funding assistance to develop the plan and support of Harina Rupapera's rangatahi programme.
- Since the lodgement of Te Tūāpapa o ngā Wai o Te Arawa in 2015, TALT were engaging more broadly across their rohe on the restoration of Te Arawa Lakes.
- He Mahere Taiao framework focused on Te Wai Māori and the relationship between land and water, using a holistic approach and Te Arawa values and principles.
- He Mahere Taiao outlined areas of mahi and aspirations, for some of which TALT had secured funding and resourcing, while other areas of mahi were open for funding and engagement with external partners.
- Acknowledged the strong partnership and relationship held with Council and other Crown agencies and the desire to strengthen those relationships further.
- He Mahere Taiao did not replace the role of iwi/hapū engagement/management plans, but articulated where engagement should be undertaken with TALT and iwi/hapū.
- TALT was now in a position to provide leadership and support on the delivery of activities set out within He Mahere Taiao.
- TALT supported the enhancement of engagement with iwi and hapū from Council and other agencies.

In Response to Questions:

- He Mahere Taiao included policy around commercial activity and lake structures where consent requirements would require completion of cultural, environmental and mapping assessments, which would have to meet appropriate conditions.

Key Points – Members

- Commended the mahi and evolution of the document and framework, and the leadership and engagement undertaken by TALT to move Iwi and hapū forward.
- Wished TALT well in the implementation of its environmental plan.

Resolved

That Komiti Māori:

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

**Iti/McDonald
CARRIED**

9.3 Formal Lodgement of Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngati Awa - Ngati Awa Environmental Plan 2019

Refer Supporting Document: Objective ID A3459686 [Web link](#)

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa Chief Executive Officer Leonie Simpson was accompanied by kaumatua Te Kei Merito, Deputy Chairman Tuwhakairiora O'Brien, Manager Taiao Michal Akurangi and Consents Planner Jamie Wardlaw to present 'Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngāti Awa - Ngāti Awa Environmental Plan 2019' (Plan) for formal lodgement.

Key Points

- The Plan was developed to provide future generations of Ngāti Awa the ability to retain and sustain mātauranga knowledge held by koroua and kuia, and to guide effective processes of councils and other Government agencies.
- Ngāti Awa's expectations was for Council to be a Te Tiriti o Te Waitangi-led Council; to be cognisant of the capacity of Iwi; and to invest time and support to co-design and navigate work with Ngāti Awa.

Key Points – Members

- Acknowledged the challenge and expectations put forward and supported Council's commitment to review and reset its processes of transitioning to partnering and co-designing with Iwi.

Comments from the Floor

- Questioned whether the Plan should be received by Council while overlapping interests of Motiti Island that pertained to Ngāti Mākino, Ngāti Pīkiao, Te Patuwai and Ngāi Te Hapū were currently pending a High Court decision, anticipated in July 2020.

In Response to Questions

- Council was obliged under the Resource Management Act to accept the lodgement of all iwi and hapū management plans and did not have authority to decline, question, seek amendment or question the kōrero of an Iwi or hapu, or to determine mana whenua rights in regard to any overlapping interests.

Comment from the Floor

- Acknowledged Council's response and its requirement to adhere to legislative processes, however noted that it was another example of where the principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi were not upheld by government.

Resolved

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Formal Lodgement of Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngati Awa - Ngati Awa Environmental Plan 2019;**
- 2 Formally receives Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngati Awa - Ngati Awa Environmental Plan 2019.**

**Iti/Rose
CARRIED**

9.4 Update from Ministry for the Environment

The Chair advised that the item had been withdrawn from the agenda as Ministry for the Environment representatives were unable to attend the meeting.

10 Reports

10.1 Renewal of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council Waterway Management Resource Consent

Refer PowerPoint Presentation: Objective ID A3444764 [Web Link](#)

Asset Management Specialist Hemi Barsdell, accompanied by Harrison and Grierson Consultant Tim Ferguson, presented the item.

Key Points

- Consent RM18-0211 would cover the urgent repair of bank erosion, realignment and clearing of debris and clearance and maintenance of waterways and stream mouths.
- The consent would assist landowners in a cost effective manner using best practice.
- The previous consent had expired in 2018, with Council currently operating under s124 of the Resource Management Act while the new consent was sought.
- The consent did not permit gravel extraction, as rules for this were covered under the Regional River Gravel Management Plan.

12:32 pm – Cr Rose **withdrew** from the meeting.

- Outlined areas where the consent would be used with permission of the landowner. In most instances, the landowner would have requested the work.
- An independent hearing panel would be appointed as the consent decision-makers.
- Recommended increased pre-notification consultation with tangata whenua and co-governance forums.
- Sought feedback from Komiti Māori regarding the engagement process with tangata whenua. Mr Barsdell was mindful of tailoring the consultation to target specific conditions of relevance to respective Iwi, hapū and tangata whenua.

Key Points – Members

- Noted the rationale of cost-efficiencies of the consent.
- Further work needed to consider co-designing engagement with tangata whenua.
- Communication and language would be important.
- Considered a mechanism within the consent process was needed to ensure Iwi, hapū and tangata whenua had the opportunity to highlight any gaps before work commenced.

12:46 pm – Cr Rose **entered** the meeting.

Comments from the Floor

- Sought consideration of erosion threats to waahi tapu and for consent holders to have cultural monitors on site that were qualified in the identification of waahi tapu.
- Emergency preventative work on productive land was raised for consideration.

Resolved

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.**
- 3 Notes the comments made regarding consultation.**

**Thurston/Iti
CARRIED**

10.2 Komiti Māori Chair Report

Komiti Māori Chair Cr Matemoana McDonald summarised points from the report.

Key Points

- Council was still working through its climate change work.
- The National Policy Statement for Indigenous Biodiversity was an important issue for Council and would have an impact on Māori-owned land, which was another issue for Council to look at co-design engagement with Iwi.
- Information outlined in the report on Plan Change 9 (Region-wide Water Quantity) (PC9) was now out of date following the decision made by Council's Strategy and Policy Committee on 18 February 2020 to withdraw PC9.

Comments from the Floor:

- Indigenous biodiversity and degradation of productive land was a concern and a function of Council that hadn't been performed well, as referenced in last year's Court of Appeal findings.
- Te Tiriti o Waitangi should be recognised as a separate document to The Treaty.

Resolved

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the Komiti Māori Chair Report.**

**McDonald/Thurston
CARRIED**

10.3 Draft 2020 Komiti Māori Work Programme

Strategic Engagement Manager Kataraina O'Brien presented the item.

Key Points

- The indicative work programme helped guide the kaupapa for Komiti Māori meetings that would be amended from time to time to keep it current and update to date on any emerging issues.
- Komiti Māori wished to hear more from rangatahi and tangata whenua at their hui on marae to provide more interaction for councillors.

Resolved

That Komiti Māori:

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

**Rose/McDonald
CARRIED**

Minute Note: Due to an unexpected meeting conflict, the next Komiti Māori hui has been rescheduled to Wednesday 22 April 2020.

11 Open Forum

11.1 Harina Rupapera – Te Arawa Taiohi Toa

Harina Rupapera provided a presentation and brief kōrero on the Te Arawa Taiohi Toa rangatahi programme.

Key Points

- Understanding of Te Reo Māori and Te Ao Māori was of high importance to honour tūpuna (ancestors) and encouraged everyone to strive to learn more.
- Outlined the programme's principles (kawa), overarching aims (whaingaroa), learning environment (Ako Taiao) and teaching and mentoring pathways (Ara Whanake), based on the principle of supporting and contributing back to Iwi/hapū.
- Thanked Te Arawa Lakes Trust and Regional Council – Toi Moana for their funding and support of the programme in 2018.
- Sought a letter of support from Council towards a funding application to the Whenua Rāhui fund for the programme.

11.2 Renee Kiriona

11.2.1 Sand Mining at Te Tumu

Key Points

- Raised issue with sand mining operations taking place at Te Tumu Kaituna 14 land block at Pāpāmoa.
- Since the landowners had agreed to contour mining (surface scraping) 30 years ago, the operation had been up-scaled to a large quarry operation at the start of construction of the Tauranga Eastern Link.
- Regional Council and Tauranga City Council had approved the non-notified consent application, with no consultation undertaken with residents.
- Images illustrating the destruction of the whenua were online on the 'Save Tumu Kaituna' Facebook.
- Noted a disconnect existed between land trustees and shareholders.
- Had been in communication with Chief Executive Fiona McTavish, but considered further action and improvement was needed regarding: notification of all sand mining consent applications; performing more regular monitoring inspections; and using Council surveyors and consultants to verify the operation was appropriate.

11.2.2 Te Rotorua-nui-a-Kahumatamomoe

Key Points

- Ngāti Huna Kopako were calling for legislation for the lake to have personal rights.
- The lake was under threat of 20m treated sewage discharge for next 30 years.
- Wished to make Regional Council aware of the campaign.

1.20pm – Cr Thurston **withdrew** from the meeting.

11.3 Te Ariki Morehu - Cycle track at Mourea

Key Points

- Raised concern regarding the safety risks of cyclists exiting Maniatutu Road onto State Highway 33.

Actions for Staff Follow-up

- Staff to assist in the engagement with Rotorua Lakes Council regarding this issue.

11.4 Maru Tapsell – Te Maru o KaitunaKey Points

- Raised concern regarding Waitaha's exclusion from Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority (TMOK) membership and planning considerations which Waitaha had kaitiakitanga over under their Treaty Settlement that may require litigation if not taken into account.

Key Points - Members

- Noted that under the Tapuika Treaty Settlement Act, agreement had to be reached between Tapuika regarding Waitaha's seat on TMOK.
- It was hoped this matter could be raised at the TMOK meeting on Friday 28 February and resolved.

Comments from Floor

- Noted the matter was an internal issue that needed to be resolved by Waitaha and Tapuika.

11.5 Mary and Jim Stanton – Roothing at MoureaKey Points

- Ngāti Te Takinga hapū were the kaitiaki of Motutawa urupa.
- The number of burials at the urupa had multiplied. The hapū had a strategic plan for this, but needed funding for roading improvements, and sought assistance from the Regional Council.
- Raised concern regarding road safety issues along State Highway 33 and providing a safe cycleway from Mourea to Ōkere Falls for school students and the local community, which support from the NZ Transport Agency had not been forthcoming.

Actions for Staff Follow-up

- Submit a letter of support to Rotorua Lakes Council and the NZ Transport Agency to advocate engagement and support with Te Takinga Marae hapū representatives on the matters raised.

11.6 Kepa Morgan – Withdrawal of Plan Change 9 (Region-wide Water Quantity)Key Points

- Noted disappointment at Council's decision to withdraw Plan Change 9, where iwi had contributed to the submission and appeals process to reach a positive outcome.
- Considered Council's engagement had been flawed, resulting in not being able to deliver on its obligations.
- Auditor-General's recent findings reported on regional councils' lack of performance in freshwater management under the Resource Management Act.
- Relationships had to be right and policy consistent with Iwi freshwater management values.
- Emphasized the urgency to progress the matter prior to the NPSFM implementation timeframes.

Key Points – Members

- Noted the important issue raised.

- NPS-FM would be released in June 2020 for implementation in 2023.
- Acknowledged the need to reset the relationship between Council and iwi.

12 **Consideration of General Business**

Nil

13 **Closing Karakia**

Provided by Muriwai Ihakara.

The meeting closed at 1:43 pm.

Confirmed

Cr Te Taru White
Host-Chairperson

Date

Reports

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 30 June 2020

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

Draft Komiti Māori Communications and Engagement Plan

Executive Summary

Komiti Māori has been operating since 2006 and its form and function continually evolves. Meetings are held on Marae across the region to enable Māori participation in decision making processes and to recognise the value of Marae communities, tikanga, te reo and te ao Maori.

Engaging with Māori is important. Under the committee's terms of reference members have delegation to provide direction on effective Māori engagement and on actions to enhance Māori capacity to contribute to Council's decision-making.

Staff have prepared a Draft Communication and Engagement Plan for Komiti Māori which aims to enhance opportunities to engage with Māori (hapu, iwi, tangata whenua), increase participation and/or interest in Komiti Māori meetings and enable an appropriate space in which Māori can provide their views and input into Council business.

Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Draft Komiti Māori Communications and Engagement Plan;**
- 2 Adopts a suitable Māori Name for the Komiti Māori Communications and Engagement Plan;**
- 3 Delegates to the Komiti Māori Chair authority to make minor editorial changes and corrections to the Komiti Māori Communications and Engagement Plan before publishing.**

1 Background: Marae and Komiti Māori

Komiti Māori has been in existence since 2006. The majority of its meetings are held on marae across the Bay of Plenty region. The value of taking Council meetings out to marae communities includes:

- Recognising the unique cultural value of each marae including respective Tikanga, Te Reo and Te Ao Māori practices;
- Enabling a space where Māori feel empowered to contribute to discussions in a culturally appropriate manner;
- Opportunity for Councillors to hear directly from key Iwi leaders, practitioners, kaitikai and ahi kaa, and build on these relationships.
- An effective way of consulting and engaging with Māori on Council business.

Over 50 marae meetings have been held to date. Komiti Māori recognises this privilege and is humbled by the manaakitanga and aroha they receive at each meeting. In addition, the candid nature of discussions is always appreciated.

2 Māori Engagement and Communication

COVID-19 has highlighted the integral role of Māori in supporting communities through a pandemic disaster. We recognise the importance of maintaining relationships with Māori and acknowledge that engagement and communication is a key mechanism to inform, involve and connect with Maori.

Māori want to know who they are engaging with, what the person or group represents, the extent of their decision making and the role they play, the value of having a relationship with that person or group, and how responsive they are to tangata whenua interests and concerns.

Komiti Māori Engagement and Communication Plan

The plan has a “two-pronged” purpose, to address the questions posed by tangata whenua about Komiti Maori, and second to enhance the profile of the Komiti by maximising the communication and engagement tools it has available

This draft Plan (appendix 1) aims to raise the visibility and profile of Komiti Māori and increase attendance rates with a focus on tangata whenua, and the wider community.

To achieve this the following objectives form the foundation of the plan:

- Tailored communications to increase the understanding of the role of Komiti Māori and its relevance to Maori;
- Targeted advertising/promotion to enhance attendance across Te Moana-a-Toi.
- Encourage Māori to present at Komiti Maori, promoting direct engagement.
- Encourage Māori input and feedback on relevant kaupapa Māori matters.
- Facilitate Māori input into community outcomes, policy development and other activities of Council.
- Provide opportunities for Councillors to hear directly from key Iwi leaders, practitioners, kaitiaki and ahi kaa, and build on these relationships.

To achieve these objectives, the Komiti must be able to promote what its role and function is in Council, and provide opportunities to its audience to present their issues

and clarify their interests in relation to the relevant Council activities and in regard to their associations with Te Taiao.

Māori would benefit from understanding the processes operating in Council that lead towards decision making, and what opportunities they may have in participating in those processes. It is this imperative that underpins the purpose of the Communication Plan.

Modes of Communication and Engagement

The Komiti has available a number of communication and engagement tools, many of which they currently in use. There are other tools however that if used appropriately would further increase the Komiti profiles and yield greater participation by tangata whenua across the region. The draft plan specifies all of those tools as well as those that have been tested during the COVID-19 event and those.

Some of which include:

- **Utilising technology** – COVID-19 has presented opportunities to maximise the use of communication technology. Physical attendance at hui, whilst having the advantage of social interaction with Councillors, may not be convenient for people to travel distances to attend hui. As part of promoting the profile of Komiti Māori, ZOOM, Skype and other similar software tools are to be explored as a means of reaching out to tangata whenua and the wider community.
- **Social media** – will be our greatest promotional tool with dedicated promotional posts, mixed with informational posts aimed to educate our audience on what Komiti Māori is and how it applies to them (purpose). Social content would include: images taken at Komiti Maori, potential live streaming of “presentations” and the possible creation of a dedicated Facebook Group. Komiti Māori Councillors can be included as administrators of the group; helping to facilitate discussions and grow membership numbers.
- **Radio** – to communicate what Komiti Māori is and what potential benefits it can bring to listeners. Target iwi stations across our rohe and build relationships with them. Promoting potential Councillor Guest spots (2 monthly) where they can respond to audience questions and further promote Komiti Māori. The same content/format can also be replicated in social media.
- **Promoting presentations/engagement** – inviting Maori to present on key kaupapa or projects (kaitiaki, ahi kaa, practitioners or Iwi leaders) and extending invites to guest speakers or keynotes such as subject matter experts (e.g. Matauranga Maori, Maori Economy, Taiao etc.) or relevant government officials (such as the Minister for Local Government or the Minister for Maori Development).
- **Komiti Māori Engagement** - provide direction on effective Māori engagement and on actions to enhance Māori capacity to contribute to Council’s decision-making. This can include Komiti Māori leading engagement on specific kaupapa Māori.

Guidance and Input Sought

Councillor Toi Iti provided advice on the proposed content of the Communications and Engagement Plan. At this meeting we are seeking further input into the Plan from members including the potential to adopt a Māori name for the plan.

Following direction from the Komiti, staff will amend as required and present the final version to the Chair, or delegated members of the Komiti authorised to approve.

3 Implications for Māori

Māori are actively seeking ways in which they can participate in the decision making processes of Council. This draft plan endeavours to provide enhanced opportunities for Māori to participate in the business of Komiti Māori. COVID-19 has highlighted the opportunity to create online discussions via communication tools such as Skype and Zoom. Other additional tools are presented in the plan for the Komiti to consider. Creating these avenues will increase attendance of Māori across the region and enable them to present issues that may not have been previously presented to the Komiti. Technology eliminates the need to travel, especially for those communities that have to travel great distances.

4 Budget Implications

Future Budget Implications

There are no present or future financial implications as costs will be met within existing budgets of relevant teams.

5 Community Outcomes

This item/project directly contributes to the “A Healthy Environment”, “Safe and Resilient Communities” and “A Vibrant Region” Community Outcomes in the Council’s Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Kataraina O'Brien
Kaiwhakaruru Maori Partnerships & Relationships

Angela Foster
Communications Manager

for General Manager, Strategy & Science

22 June 2020

APPENDIX 1

Komiti Maori Communication Plan 2020



Komiti Maori Communication and Engagement Plan 2020

Komiti Māori Communication and Engagement Plan 2020

TE ARONGA: PURPOSE

Komiti Māori provides direction and guidance on council's obligations to Māori concerning: the development of authentic partnerships with tangata whenua, strategic direction, emerging issues, legal requirements, and effective engagement.

Komiti Māori is committed to providing a plan that broadly sets out the approaches for how it will communicate and what the focus of those communications will be. Integral to these approaches will be to ensure the komiti reaches tangata whenua effectively and with the information that will connect them with the business of Council that may affect their interests.

This plan sets out those activities that incorporates the communications and marketing tools Council has at its disposal.

HOAKETANGA: OBJECTIVES

The draft *Communication and Engagement Plan* aims to raise the visibility and profile of Komiti Māori and increase hui attendance rates with a particular focus on tangata whenua.

To achieve this, the following objectives are proposed:

- Targeted advertising to increase the number of tangata whenua, and the wider community attending Komiti Māori (either in person or via video livestream) across Te Moana-a-Toi.
- Encourage Māori to provide presentations to Komiti Māori concerning their matters of interest.
- Encourage Māori to provide feedback and make submissions.
- Facilitate Māori input into community outcomes, policy development and other activities of Council.
- Formally receive Iwi/Hapū Management Plans on behalf of Council.

TE WHAKARĀPOPOTO O TE HINONGA: SUMMARY OF KOMITI MĀORI COMMUNICATIONS

To increase tangata whenua and community attendance and interaction the komiti will need to build awareness and understanding of the following:

- The role and function of Komiti Māori within Council.
- The way in which Komiti Māori works with tangata whenua.
- The implications for tangata whenua and the wider community and how they may participate.
- The value of engaging in this forum for Māori.

Underpinning these imperatives in understanding the role of the komiti, is the principal of mahi-tahi or working together. Collaboration and forming relationships with Māori communities will increasingly influence the environment in which Council as a whole will work with Māori.

TAPUTAPU WHAKAWHITIWHITI: PROMOTIONAL TOOLS

The tools proposed to promote the profile of Komiti Māori are listed in this section, many of which are currently in use. The COVID-19 event has however accentuated the use of technology and communication software, and is proposed here to further promote enhanced interaction with tangata whenua.

- **Newspaper** – paid advertising and free media coverage. Media releases, despite the effort that goes into them, can get limited exposure. In contrast journalist led profile/pieces, gain greater and more organic reach through larger print representation and social media exposure. The aim is to maximise our overall print capacity and promote “purpose” alongside Public Notice adverts promoting hui dates.
- **Utilising technology** – COVID-19 has presented opportunities to maximise the use of communication technology. Physical attendance at hui, whilst having the advantage of social interaction with Councillors, may not be convenient for people to travel distances to attend hui. As part of promoting the profile of Komiti Māori, ZOOM, Skype and other similar software tools are to be explored as a means of reaching out to tangata whenua and the wider community.
- **Letters to targeted audiences** – dedicated communication efforts that require an up to date database: lake users, residents’ group, and possibly land trusts and incorporations.
- **Website** – currently our Komiti Māori webpage is a near static, non-engaging platform. Our plan is to change that to:
 - Highlight “hot topics” discussed at Komiti Māori.
 - Showcase successful “case studies”.
 - Be a go-to source of information for questions around Māori participation and mahi tahi.
- **E-panui** – sent monthly to our existing subscriber list. Grow and promote the KM e-panui via social media and ‘other sources’ (staff referral, at hui sign-ups etc). Subscriber rates are currently around 450. Success measurements for this are explored below.
- **Kanohi kitea, including presentations to existing meetings** – Embracing engagement allows us to extend our connection to community and Maori, whereby presentations can be shared (where appropriate and with approval) in forums outside of Komiti Māori.

- **Increased transparency** – introduce (via Terms of Reference and overall organisational Policy and Procedure) the added role of ‘visibility’ or ‘transparency’ to Komiti Māori.
Achieved by recording each hui and uploading the raw footage to the website. The intention of the video content is not promotion, but a digital, transparent record of the day. This is currently being worked through.
- **Social media** – dedicated promotional posts, mixed with informational posts aimed to educate our audience on what Komiti Māori is and how it may serve as a conduit to receive information.
- **Distribution of maps and submission forms through regional council office, local council and other agencies** – submission forms (and accompanying data formats like maps) are a key success measure for ‘*engagement by tangata whenua in the submission process.*’ Information sources like web, social media, print and radio should promote downloads of the form and or physical collection points.

Ensure copies of all required forms are taken to Komiti Māori and other hui (where applicable) and available for people to take home.

- **Radio** – to communicate what Komiti Māori is and what potential benefits it can bring to listeners. Target iwi stations across the rohe and build relationships with them. Promoting potential Councillor guest spots (2 monthly) where they can respond to audience questions and further promote Komiti Māori. The same content/format can also be replicated in social media.
- **Internal** – use the Daily Email to share upcoming hui information and promote the purpose of Komiti Māori to council staff. Komiti Māori is also a great opportunity for staff who have never been to a Marae to experience a pōhiri and hapū manaakitanga/hospitality. Ensure also that the Communication and Engagement teams are aware of Komiti Māori kaupapa.

NGĀ KARERE MATUA: KEY MESSAGES

Komiti Māori has a role in facilitating tangata whenua input into community outcomes, council policy development and implementation work, by formally receiving iwi/hapū management plans on behalf of council.

It provides direction on any relevant emerging issues for tangata whenua and has a pivotal role in providing direction to staff on how Council engages with Māori.

Komiti Māori has a role to support building Māori capacity particularly in Council activities that would impact on matters of significance to Māori.

Komiti Māori has the role of recommending to council the establishment of advisory groups or other governance mechanisms, to represent sub-region or constituency areas and/or to consider specific issues.

HUNGA MĀTAKITAKI: AUDIENCE

Primary contacts	Secondary Stakeholders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Māori entities and individuals. • Rangatahi Māori • Regional community and ratepayers. • Bay of Plenty Treaty Co-Governance Forums. • Toi Moana Councillors, Leadership Team, staff and contractors. • Government Agencies. • Territorial Authorities. • Interest Groups. 	<p>Media:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NZME (The Daily Post, BOP Times and NZ Herald Focus), The Beacon, Sun Live and Stuff • Radio: Tumeke FM, 1XX, Moana AM, Te Arawa FM, The Hits and RNZ's Te Ahi Kaa and Te Manu Korihi • TV: Te Ao News, Te Karere, Marae, Māori TV <p>Social media influencers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Te ao Māori, taiao, mātauranga and mōhiotanga focused.

TŪRARU ME TE HAUMARU: RISKS AND MITIGATIONS

Risk 1	Social media hijacking – off topic hijack of posts. Prominent in pest management posts and anti 1080 groups/individuals trolling content.
Mitigation	Key messaging needs to be robust – each post should have key messaging and or FAQs in the background to respond to post comments and bring discussions back on track.
Risk 2	Misinformation of process – what KM can and cannot achieve. Roopu/ hapū/ individuals dissatisfied with internal iwi processes, bringing focus to and requiring fixes we cannot achieve.
Mitigation	Have a range of communication tools on hand to address what we can and cannot do (aligned to purpose): infographics, video, run polls, get feedback, discussion forums etc.
Risk 3	Overload of information – readers may become disinterested and dis-engage or unsubscribe.
Mitigation	Ensure information is focused, relevant, timely and not too long. Keep items short, sharp and succinct.

NGĀ AROTURUKI: MEASUREMENTS

Success can be measured in the following ways –

- Increased iwi and hapū attendance and engagement at rohe specific hui

- Website content updated 2 monthly to reflect hui schedule - highlights from each hui to be added
- e-panui is produced monthly and a minimum 40% open rate is achieved
- Subscribers to the e-panui grow 20% each year
- A cross section of the community made submissions, including targeted communities and key stakeholders.
Measurement of this includes: physical estimate of forms provided, and actual download numbers - comparing the number of 'potential submissions' to actual submissions. An additional gap analysis would serve to provide clarity on the comparative information.
- 'After event evaluation'. Survey attendees following each Komiti Māori hui. Seeking feedback on presentations and usefulness of the forum format.
- Our communications and engagement channels created awareness in the local community. Measurement tools include:
 - *Social media and website analytics*
 - *Surveys/feedback forms* - annual surveys to gather feedback
 - *E panui open rates.*

PŪTEA: BUDGET

Costs to deliver this plan will be met through existing budgets.

TE WAITOHU: BRANDING

All branding to align with BOPRC protocol and the look and feel of content reflects our various rohe.

Te reo is also an integral part of fashioning the image of the komiti. Using the language in all aspects of communication will be essential.



Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 30 June 2020

Report From: Kataraina O'Brien, Kaiwhakaruru Maori Partnerships & Relationships

Te Hononga: Maori Relationship and Engagement Plan for the National Policy Statement for Fresh Water Management 2020

Executive Summary

On 28 May 2020, the Government released further details on the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM 2020). Until this version is gazetted the NPSFM 2017 will remain in force. Staff provided advice to this Committee last year on the draft NPSFM 2020, noting that following submissions it was subject to change. Staff can now confirm the following:

- Introduction of a set of principles and a hierarchy of obligations with respect to applying Te Mana o Te Wai.
- Regional councils must include an objective in their regional policy statements that gives effect to Te Mana o Te Wai.
- Preparation of long term vision statement concerning Te Mana o Te Wai that is to be inserted into Regional Policy Statements and which reflects the local context. Regional Councils must also report on the progress towards the long-term vision.
- Introduction of a new compulsory Māori value, Mahinga Kai that will require a collaborative or partnership approach to identify the values and the associated attributes to monitor those values. The new value will be included in the National Objective Framework (NOF).

Each of these components of the NPSFM will augment the role of Māori in the implementation of the policy through a plan change. Staff advise that it is now prudent to initiate early discussions with Māori using Te Hononga as the platform for determining how Māori would like to participate. To achieve this, a collaborative or partnership approach is recommended with Maori. Identification of values and co-design of the attributes inherently means a sharing of mātauranga Māori by Kaitiaki with Council, the ownership of which remains with Kaitiaki.

At its workshop on 28 May 2020 Komiti Māori received Te Hononga for its comments and direction. The Komiti raised a number of matters concerning clarifying what “partnership” may look like, scope, budget and the importance of being clear with Māori regarding the framework we are working within. Te Hononga was presented to the Strategy and Policy Committee on 18 June 2020, where the plan was approved.

This paper summarises the approaches to engagement options proposed in *Te Hononga* that will set the platform for early discussions with Māori. This is essentially the aim of *Te Hononga*, to identify the optimal partnership approaches that will work for Māori, and that are achievable within the constraints set by the NPSFM 2020.

Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, *Te Hononga: Maori Relationship and Engagement Plan for the NPSFM 2020*.**

1 The NPSFM 2020 & Te Hononga

1.1 Confirmation of Key Kaupapa Māori related provisions

On 28 May 2020 The Minister for Environment presented the Government's "Action for Healthy Waterways" package. With respect to the NPSFM 2020, staff can now confirm that the key policy provisions in the NPSFM with respect to kaupapa Māori are:

- Introduction of a hierarchy of obligations with respect to the application of Te Mana o Te Wai. The hierarchy set the first priority as the "health and well-being of waterbodies and freshwater ecosystems"; second, "the essential needs of the people"; and third, "the ability of people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural well-being, now and in the future".
- Regional councils must include an objective in their regional policy statements that gives effect to Te Mana o Te Wai.
- A vision statement with respect to Te Mana o Te Wai is to be inserted into Regional Policy Statements and which reflects the local context.
- Introduction of a new Māori value, Mahinga Kai that will require a collaborative or partnership approach with Maori to identify values and associated attributes to monitor those values.

Staff expect that the amended NPSFM will be gazetted shortly, but have already undertaken a substantial amount of work in preparation for any changes to the national policy. *At the time of writing, no further update has been received from the Ministry for the Environment on when the NPSFM 2020 will be gazetted.* It is within this context that *Te Hononga* has been prepared.

- 1.2 Te Hononga: Summary of Options** (as presented to the Strategy and Policy Committee on 18 June 2020)

Te Hononga (appendix 1) presents several options to enable collaborative options of working alongside tangata whenua as summarised below). The workshop provides Councillors opportunity to make comment and provide direction on the appropriateness, feasibility and general principles underpinning the approach presented in *Te Hononga*. Each option can be combined with others, or, as a singular approach to engagement. This will be confirmed once discussions with tangata whenua advance.

The general concept and associated actions relating to each of the following options are set out in the appendices of *Te Hononga*.

Kaitiaki Reference Groups (specialist practitioners)

These include practitioners and iwi technical groups or individuals who can provide advice on the application of Mātauranga Māori and offer solutions on how it may be applied in the planning and policy framework.

Taiao Hubs

These groups may have a membership of staff and tangata whenua that could be deployed at a regional or sub-regional level. Similar to the Kaitiaki Reference Groups, in this case staff work with tangata whenua.

Collectives

There are iwi who have close whakapapa associations and share similar issues that may choose to collaborate as a collective.

Sub-Regional Hui

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

Options proposed by tangata whenua

The majority of tangata whenua groups may expect face to face meetings with council staff. The practicalities of achieving this are constrained by the proposed notification timeframe and size of the work program. However, the opportunity must be given to tangata whenua to express preferred alternative options for engagement.

Consultants

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

Co-governance and Komiti Māori

Komiti Māori has large regional networks and long held associations with tangata whenua. Tasked with providing direction on the engagement approach, this committee provides an additional strategic lens at local and regional levels. Te Maru o Kaituna (TMoK), the Rangitāiki River Forum (RRF), and the Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes Strategy Group are statutory entities established via Treaty settlement legislation. Staff will seek guidance from these entities within the auspices of their authority.

1.3 Legal Opinion

Each of the issues raised by Councillors, at the Komiti Māori Workshop of 28 May 2020, save the preparation of an update tool and section 77, have been considered during the preparation of *Te Hononga*. A Legal Review of *Te Hononga* undertaken by Tompkins & Wake noted in summary the following:

- *Te Hononga* provides a sound platform “for Council to satisfy its statutory obligations under the RMA (and where relevant under the LGA)” and to give effect to the NPSFM.

- Once the NPSFM is gazetted, staff must ensure that the options presented in Te Hononga will need to be assessed against any obligations pursuant to Maori participation under the RMA. Staff undertook this assessment against Part 2 and Schedule 1 of the RMA during the preparation of Te Hononga, noting also any Mana Whakahono a Rohe agreements, and any relevant legislation that requires Maori participation and or decision making. This included Treaty settlement legislation).
- Minor changes were made as to consistency of language and insertion of additional legal and statutory references.
- The Ministry for the Environment website has produced content to guide how consultation may be conducted and makes specific reference to the Court of Appeal decision in *Wellington International Airport v Air New Zealand*. The decision effectively clarifies the intention “to consult”. The legal opinion was of the view that *the Engagement Plan, through its partnership model, will provide for a robust framework for early engagement and meaningful consultation. Accordingly, the Engagement Plan will be a valuable tool for meeting Council’s consultation obligations required to give effect to the NPS-FM.*

Noting the legal opinion and the matters raised by Councillors, staff consider that the engagement options presented in Te Hononga satisfy the relevant requirements for consultation with Maori under the RMA and LGA.

Councillors may seek a copy of the legal review through the Chief Executive Officer.

1.4 Kaupapa Maori Workstream

Noting the announcement on the *Healthy Waterways* package, staff had anticipated that those policy provisions relating to kaupapa Maori would not significantly change. The government presented two compulsory Maori value options in its September 2019 discussion document. It is now confirmed that *Mahinga Kai* will be inserted into the National Objectives Framework.

Early project planning has provided for the scope of work to be discussed with Māori. Generally, the scope includes:

- Developing appropriate frameworks.
- Setting freshwater objectives based on values.
- Setting measureable water quality objectives and limits, and manage according to national attributes
- Setting water quality limits.
- Implementing Mātauranga Maori.

A review of the Healthy Waterways package, and gazetting of the NPSFM will support further the preparation of the scope of work required to give effect to the policy.

Staff with the requisite skills and experience have been appointed to the kaupapa Maori workstream and an interim appointment has also been made to the Project Lead Team.

1.5 Commentary

The options are subject to discussions with Maori and in this regard may change to suit local conditions. The success of Te Hononga is based on having early discussions with Maori to ascertain the optimal approaches that will pragmatically satisfy the interests of Maori and the statutory obligations placed on Council.

The scope of options post discussions will be refined along with confirmed budgets and resourcing to support implementation and then presented to Komiti Maori for its direction. Subsequently, the Strategy and Policy Committee will consider staff recommendations and make its decision.

1.6 Overview of timeframes for implementation

Scheduling of phases for implementation have been presented in Te Hononga, noting that with the shift of the notification timeframe from 2023 to 2024, adjustments to the implementation programme have had to be made.

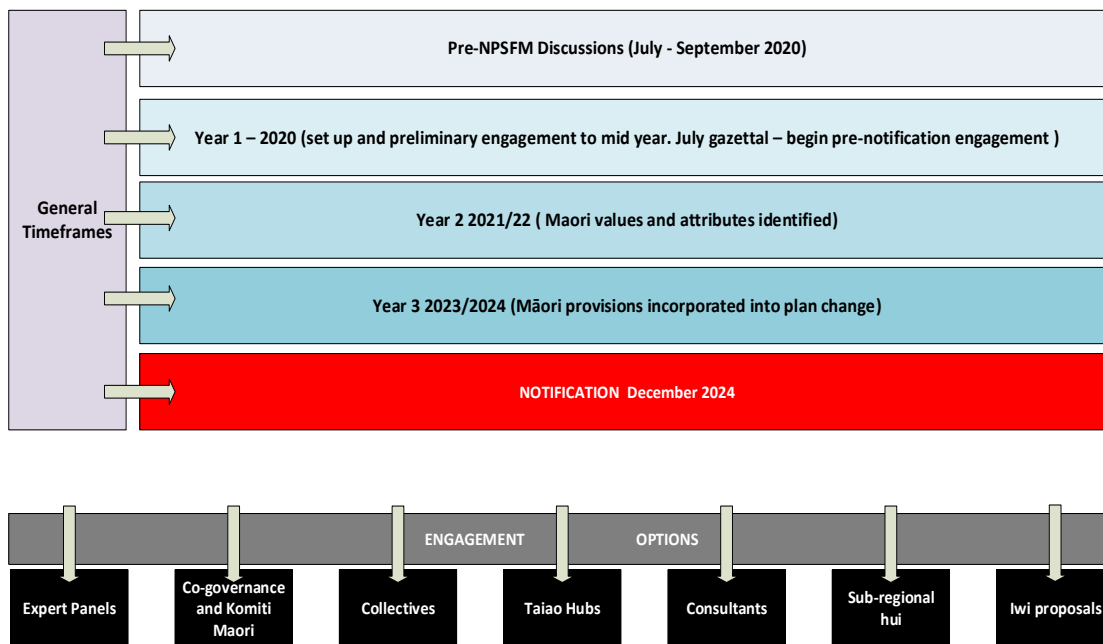


Diagram 1: Shows the General Timeframes for Implementation.

2 Komiti Māori Workshop 28 May 2020

On 28 May 2020 Komiti Māori held a workshop to discuss and provide direction on Te Hononga. Councillors raised several items for discussion:

Partnership: Staff are to ensure that engagement is authentic and that establishing partnerships must have the support of Māori. Clear provision of scope concerning co-design with Māori should be assessed against section 77 (below).

Include Section 77 of the Local Government Act 2002 in Te Hononga: This section sets out the parameters to achieve informed decision making particularly. This applies to the options respect to assessing options for engagement with Maori and under Te Hononga. Sections 78 and 79 also apply. Once discussions with Māori have been completed the options analysis as per section 77 will be undertaken and reported to Council.

Clarity around deliverables: The deliverables are provided for under the proposed kaupapa Māori workstream in Te Hononga. These will form an important part of the discussions with Māori. Staff will report back once early discussions have been completed.

Sub-regional/regional approach: There are a wide range of Māori organisations representing particular interests. These include land and whānau trusts, post settlement entities, incorporations, and hapū/iwi governance entities. Ensuring that any of the Te Hononga options are inclusive of all these entities will also be the subject of discussions with Māori.

Staff will report back to Komiti Māori and the Strategy and Policy committee on the scope of those options and recommendations concerning the scale of engagement.

Funding: staff will have more clarity on funding arrangements and their intended purpose in relation to the engagement options once discussions with Maori have been undertaken. Staff have presented indicative costs in this paper.

Preparation of tool to update Councillors: Councillors would like to have a report on the progress of discussions with Māori on the engagement options. If possible this would also include any other matters that requires Council's attention. The Kaupapa Māori work-stream team has now identified this as one of its deliverables.

NOTE: Any changes to Te Hononga following the meeting of the Strategy and Policy Committee have not been inserted here.

3 Implications for Māori

Te Hononga represents Council's intention to work in partnership with Māori and build relationships that have positive outcomes across all areas of the Council's business. The amended NPS-FM enhances the opportunity for Māori and Council to co-design freshwater attributes associated with the new compulsory "Mahinga Kai" value and to develop policy based on the new provisions relating to Te Mana o Te Wai.

The engagement options presented in Te Hononga are subject to change based on discussions with Māori and which reflect the local conditions. Council will need to consider the statutory requirements, particularly the timeframe to notify a plan by December 2024, when making any decision in relation to engagement/collaboration.

Increased participation also brings with it additional costs which have yet to be fully assessed. Once staff have had discussions with Māori, this aspect of implementation will be addressed in the report back to Council.

4 Budget Implications

Indicative Budgets

Staff are working on budgets to support the *NPSFM Implementation and Regional Natural Resources Plan (RNRP) Review work programme* as a whole, including the Kaupapa Māori mahi. The costs set out below are subject to change once the whole work programme has been confirmed and discussions with Maori have been completed.

While estimates are still indicative, we anticipate that iwi engagement costs up to \$500,000 can be accommodated within the current budgets for 2020/2021. This would be achieved through existing budgets, and by reassigning budget that was tagged for other purposes which would not progress in 2020/2021 under the new programme.

These would include hearing and legal costs, expert fees, modelling costs, and community group costs (given a different approach will be needed).

This will be confirmed after working up the NPSFM Implementation and RNRP Review programme as a whole. The longer term budget may need to be revised for the upcoming LTP process.

5 Community Outcomes

This item/project directly contributes to the “A Healthy Environment/Freshwater for Life” community outcome in the Council’s Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Anaru Vercoe
Strategic Engagement Manager

for Kaiwhakaruru Maori Partnerships & Relationships

21 June 2020

APPENDIX 1

Te Hononga: Draft Regional Maori Engagement Plan for Implementing the NPSFM 2020

Te Hononga

‘The Confluence’

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

30 June Komiti Maori

(Draft only)

Authorship and Approval

	Status quo	Date
Author/s	Anaru Vercoe	6 May 2020
Final review	Nicki Green, Reuben Gardiner	21 May 2020
Approved by	Namouta Poutasi	21 May 2020

Version control and history

Version	Description	Reviewers	Date
0.1-0.4	Internal review versions	Stephen Lamb, Julie Bevan, James Low, Nicola Green, Gina Mohi, Ella Tennent, Reuben Fraser, Reuben Gardiner, Micah Butt, Katrina Knill, Kerry Gosling, Stephanie Macdonald, Kataraina O'Brien, Katerina PThera- Ridge, Nathan Capper.	March 2020
1.0	For Leadership Team 20 March 2020	Anaru Vercoe , Nicki Green, Julie Bevan, Reuben Gardiner	March 2020
2.0	For Leadership Team 28 April 2020 meeting	Anaru Vercoe , Nicki Green, Julie Bevan, Reuben Gardiner	April 2020
2.1	For General Manager approval	Anaru Vercoe , Nicki Green, Reuben Gardiner	April 2020
3.0	For Komiti Māori Workshop	Namouta Poutasi	May 2020
3.1	For General Manager Approval (Strategy and Policy Committee)	Namouta Poutasi	June 2020

DRAFT

Executive summary

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

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

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

Purpose – Why *Te Hononga* was prepared

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

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

Objectives – What needs to be delivered?

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

The fundamental principles of the *Te Hononga* are:

- Understanding the iwi context.
- Introducing a focussed partnership discussion, shifting away from “involvement”.
- Recognising the relationship that tangata whenua have with freshwater bodies.
- Recognising iwi expectations and working within the guidelines set by the NPSFM and the statutory framework under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).
- Working together to fashion a win-win engagement approach.
- Establishing protocols for the use of mātauranga Māori.
- Reviewing and understanding what iwi have already told us and ensuring this information and any new information received is stored in a way that is easily searchable, accessible and annotated with conditions of use.

It is likely that iwi and hapū will have an interest in many RNRP topics, and also in the planning provisions which will be developed for Water Management Areas (e.g., for water quality and quantity). In addition, there are several policies in the NPSFM (current and new draft versions) specifically relating to Māori values and interests, which require the involvement of iwi and hapū. The latter will include the following, to be confirmed once the NPSFM 2020 is gazetted:

Setting freshwater objectives based on values

- 1 Gain an understanding of the nature and location of cultural uses and values. Where we can identify where uses are relative to takes and discharges different management scenarios can be tested to see how they affect these values.

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

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

Setting water quantity limits

- 4 Investigate how water flows in rivers and streams (and potentially water levels in aquifers) are linked to cultural concerns.
- 5 Consider alternatives for water allocation, particularly for Māori land. This is dependent on potential government direction on water allocation.

Mātauranga Maori monitoring

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

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

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

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

Covid 19 and the social and economic impacts of constraints under the current and recent alert levels will impact on the readiness and capacity of both council and iwi. Current restrictions may also influence the protocols and tikanga that iwi and hapū usually apply to engagement, particularly engaging and interacting with iwi leaders and kaumātua/kuia. Council is cognisant of these potential impacts and will apply the necessary flexibility, agility and resources to support meaningful and safe engagement utilising technology and other innovative methods. In summary the proposed engagement options for discussion with iwi are:

Kaitiaki Reference Groups (specialist practitioners)

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

based on Te Ao Māori. Advice would be subsequently considered through the policy, planning and regulatory framework.

Taiao Hubs

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

Collectives

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

Sub-Regional Hui

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

Options proposed by tangata whenua

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

Consultants

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

Co-governance and Komiti Māori

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

Two key phases are proposed:

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

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

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

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Part 1: Introduction

1.1 National Policy Direction for Freshwater

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

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

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

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

1.2 Purpose – Why Te Hononga was prepared

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

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

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

To date Council has undertaken approximately 128 hui and engagements with 22 iwi and hapū and 5 co-governance/iwi collective bodies through the Bay of Plenty. In

¹ See He Korowai Mātauranga for specific details.

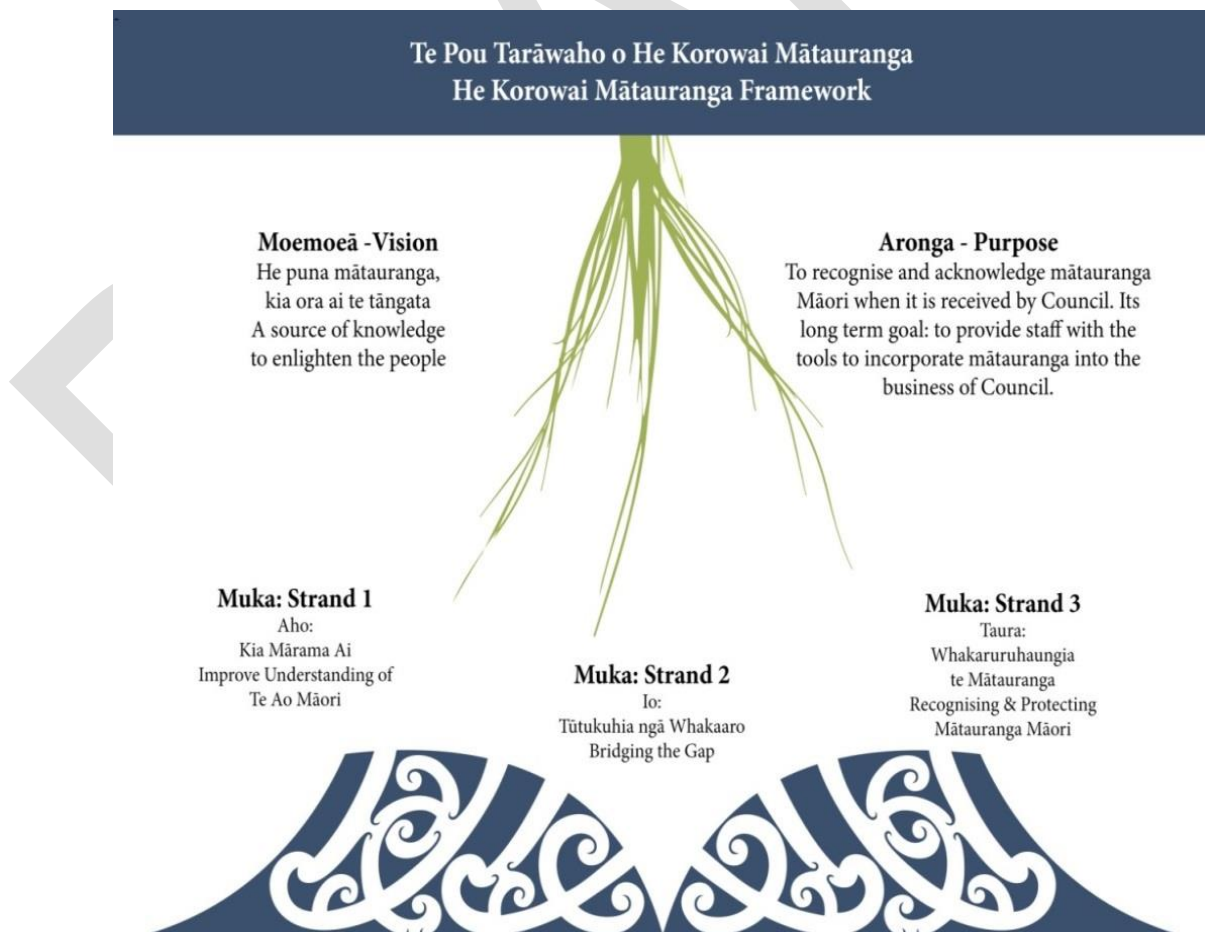
In addition Council has reviewed approximately 28 iwi/hapū management plans and over 100 submissions on go-governance arrangements to identify the key issues, aspirations, themes and best practice relating to tangata whenua values and interests in the management of fresh water. *Te Hononga* has been informed by these engagements and reviews in progressing the way both Māori and Council work together.

Meaning of Te Hononga

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

1.3 He Korowai Mātauranga

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



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

2.1 NPSFM Implementation and RNRP Review Work Programme

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

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

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

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

2.2 Principles

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

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

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

2.3 Kaupapa Māori

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

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

Developing appropriate “frameworks”

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

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

Setting freshwater objectives based on values

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

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

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

Setting water quantity limits

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

Mātauranga Māori monitoring

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

Outputs

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

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

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

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

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

3.1 Engagement Options

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

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

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

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

There were 52 responses to the survey which generally covered:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kaitiaki Reference Groups (specialist practitioners)

These include practitioners and iwi technical groups or individuals who can provide advice on the application of mātauranga Māori and offer solutions on how it may be applied in the planning and policy framework. These groups would offer independent advice providing the opportunity for tangata whenua to produce work solely based on Te Ao Māori. Advice would be subsequently considered through the policy, planning and regulatory framework. Iwi/hapū nominate and mandate practitioners – these could be formed at a sub-regional level (3 Māori constituencies) and supported by a staff member. The principle challenge with this type of arrangement is nomination (process) for kaitiaki.

Taiao Hubs

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

Collectives

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

Sub-Regional Hui

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

Options proposed by tangata whenua

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

Consultants/contracted services

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

Co-governance and Komiti Māori

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

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

Opportunities

The benefits directly relate to the availability of staff and other resources as well as a reliance on the structure of the project. By identifying what the needs of iwi, groups of iwi are, the appropriate option/s can be applied and ascertain how best to deploy

resources. For example, those iwi that are more familiar with the iterations of the NPSFM could receive focussed engagement through the use of consultants, Taiao Hubs (similar to what is proposed to address the Wai Māori Kaupapa), or expert panels.

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

Risks and Mitigations

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

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

Other risks include:

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

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

3.2 Implementation

This work will have dedicated staff resourcing to progress discussions, establish engagement methods, and progress work. While cost estimates are indicative, it is expected that iwi engagement costs up to \$500,000 can be accommodated within the current budgets for 2020/2021. This would be achieved by reallocating staff and resources to this priority area. Noting some costs would not progress in 2020/2021 under the new programme, such as hearing and legal costs, expert fees, modelling costs, and community group costs (given a different approach will be needed), as outlined below. This will be confirmed after working up the NPSFM Implementation and RNRP Review programme as a whole. The longer term budget may need to be revised for the upcoming LTP process.

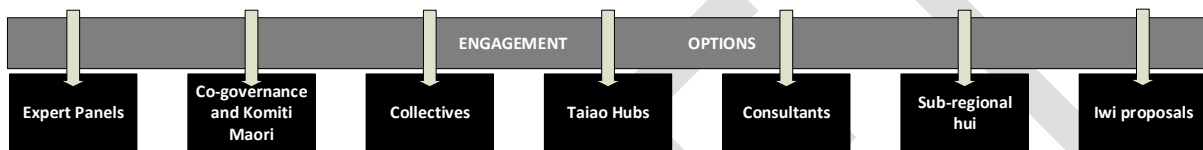
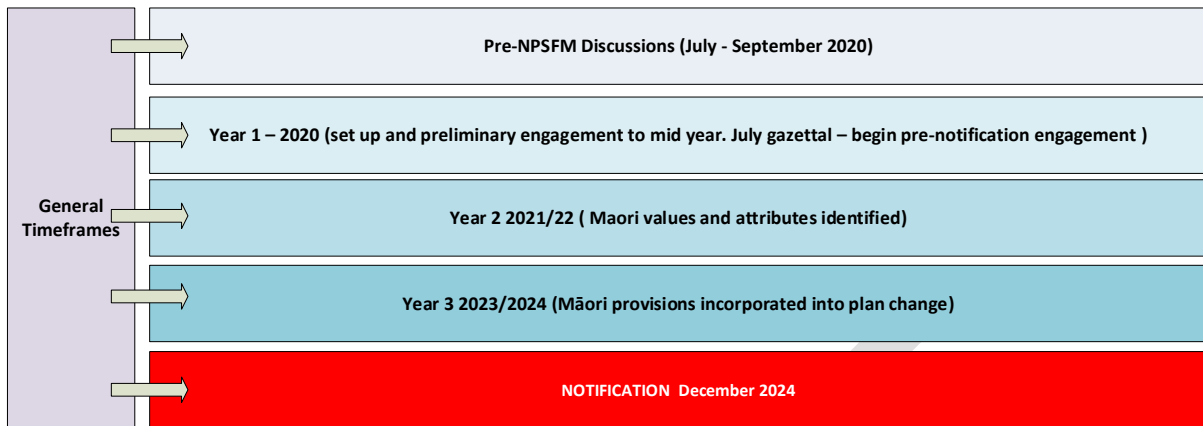
Engagement Option	Indicative cost per year	Source of funds 2020/2021
Regional Hui	\$4000	Redistribution of budget from : - Existing budgets - legal advice, hearings commissioners and expert fees. - catchment modelling expenses - community group engagement fees and associated costs (venue hire and catering)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

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

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

⁴ Staff costs have not been included.

O



view of timeframes

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

Table 1: Actions to progress phases 1 and 2

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

Set Up the selected Engagement Options

This involves:

- Maintain the relationship established under phase 1 and early establishment of groups on the advice of tangata whenua
- Establishing the structures, appointments and agreements needed to implement the options
- Providing/agreeing a clear scope of the work required and direction setting as per the NPSFM
- Confirm and/or seek funding to support options
- Support of tangata whenua capability building
- Establish reliable processes to ensure mandated representation is achieved
- Establish lines of communication, reporting, frequency of meetings etc
- Establish briefs and contracts
- Skill, expertise and experience on the part of the practitioner

Table 2: Outline of sub-regional considerations that may inform engagement approaches with iwi

	Commentary	Actions/Procees
Regional characteristics and approach	<p>Having an understanding of the local nuances of the region is essential. These are summarised below, however, they do not represent all of the issues dealt with by Māori. The descriptions are a guide only and will change depending on local circumstances.</p> <p>Some Rangitāiki and the Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui tangata whenua have had early discussions about NPSFM implementation. In some respects as well, Ōkurei iwi that have overlapping interests in Kaituna catchment (Ngāti Whakaue, Ngāti Rangiwewehi, Tapuika, and Ngāti Pikiāo) are across the policy provisions under the current NPSFM.</p> <p>Those iwi who were PC9 appellants have a comprehensive understanding of the water quantity propositions presented under PC9. This group, which includes some of the Tauranga Moana iwi have a good understanding of government’s freshwater package.</p> <p>The remaining Ōkurei iwi will require a ground up approach, or more intensive engagement during the early stages, i.e., they have had limited or no involvement with Council freshwater management processes or government’s freshwater policy proposals.</p> <p>It is therefore prudent to tailor regional engagement according to the exposure or “relative understanding” that iwi have had to the planning and policy activities of Council. Understanding the various freshwater issues and where the pressures are significant will also be essential.</p> <p>Treaty Settlements: Of particular note, Te Whānau a Apanui are finalising discussions on what is to be included in a deed of settlement – the current proposal is for water management areas having some form of collaboration arrangement with council. A form of limited authority may also be introduced along with a rohe document that will require changes to the RPS and relevant regional plans.</p> <p>In terms of timing, it is not likely that the Whakatōhea settlement will be ready by the time the NPSFM has been gazetted. This settlement considers the formalisation of the Ōhiwa Harbour Advisory Group as a statutory entity and may have a document similar to the RRF and Te Maru o Kaituna.</p> <p>Ngāti Rangitihī is close to signing a Deed of Settlement that will include a co-governance entity over the Tarawera River. The bill or enabling legislation is also in the early stages of drafting. The iwi have</p>	<p>It is recommended that when undertaking a regional approach the following are taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Approximately 2/3rds of the region’s iwi are familiar with BOPRC’s freshwater policy and planning activities.</i> - <i>The Eastern Bay requires greater or more intense engagement.</i> - <i>Treaty settlement negotiations in the Eastern Bay have an element of freshwater management within the proposed settlement packages.</i> - <i>Information gathered from PC9, PC12 and PC10 and RPS engagements will provide a solid foundation for a more streamlined engagement approach.</i> <p>Recommended actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Tailor engagement options to suit</i> - <i>Identify sub-regional characteristics – noting the commentary in this document</i>

not been involved in PC12 due mainly to the settlement process. Similar in some respects to the RRF and Te Maru o Kaituna, the new entity will be tasked with developing a document that must be recognised and provided for in the RPS.

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

Eastern Bay of Plenty /Kōhī

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

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

Rangitāiki Water Management Area

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

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

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

Recommended actions for this sub-region are:

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

Ōkurei

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

Mauao

Ōkurei

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

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

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

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

Mauao

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

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

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

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

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

Part 4: Conclusion

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

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

Appendix 1

Commentary on the Draft NPSFM (2019 consultation version) – Key kaupapa Māori related provisions

NPSFM – key kaupapa Māori related provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Appendix 2

Actions to progress each engagement option

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

General actions for all engagement options may include:

- Arrange sub-regional hui on freshwater (3 constituencies) – to discuss options on engagement (all options). This may be used as a supplement to engagement.
- Arrange internal discussions on Taiao Hubs with impacted team managers if tangata whenua identify this as a suitable option.
- Initiate specific informal discussions with tangata whenua groups. Secure mandate for representatives (for all options).whenua (July - September 2020).
- Support set up of options.
- Establish a register of contacts.
- Preparation of mātauranga Māori protocols.
- Identify funding options, including external sources.
- Assign staff to initiate and manage the 'set' up process.
- Preparation of business case to the Leadership Team.
- Preparation of reports to Komiti Māori and Strategy and Policy Committee.

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

Actions for Option 1 – Expert/kaitiaki panels or groups

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

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

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

Actions for Option 3 – Collectives

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

Actions for Option 4 – Regional Hui

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

Actions for Option 5 – Options proposed by tangata whenua

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

Actions for Option 6 – Contractors/consultants

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

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

Komiti Māori

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

Co-governance

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



Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 30 June 2020

Report From: Kataraina O'Brien, Kaiwhakaruru Maori Partnerships & Relationships

Māori Responsiveness to Covid-19

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to highlight the Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) Māori responsiveness during the COVID-19 State of National Emergency.

The COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting State of National Emergency declaration on 25 March 2020 was made by the Minister of Civil Defence, Hon Peeni Henare in consultation with the Prime Minister Rt Hon Jacinda Ardern, and following advice from the Director of CDEM.

The Bay of Plenty CDEM structure is unique in that its geographical area encompasses Local Authorities that they undertake autonomously their civil defence emergency processes. The current structure has the CDEM overseeing operations via the GECC (Group Emergency Coordination Centre). GECC co-ordinates with the EOC (Emergency Operation Centres) responsible for the Western Bay, Rotorua, Kawerau, Whakatane and Opotiki.

There is a high number of Iwi, Hapū and Māori the Bay of Plenty region who worked with CDEM and who in many instances self-activated their resources and people in response to COVID-19. A large number of requests for support were received by Māori organisations which required additional staff resources to manage responses. Subsequently staff from Bay of Plenty Regional Council were seconded to support CDEM Iwi Liaison Manager.

Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Māori Responsiveness to Covid-19.**

1 Background

At the time of the Prime Minister's announcement to move to Alert Level 4 there was one Kaiārahi Māori CDEM available to respond to Iwi Māori requests to address the high level of requests BOPRC allocated staff to some of whom remained in those

positions for 14 weeks. The CDEM Iwi Liaison function team were then able to operate a 4 staff Iwi response team rostered on a 4 day, 2 staff on/off rotation.

The CDEM Iwi Liaison function worked closely with a number of teams in CDEM particularly the Welfare and Iwi Liaisons teams from the 5 EOC. They also coordinated efforts with their Iwi Liaison counterparts in Te Puni Kokiri, the NZ Police, Fire and Emergency NZ and the District Health Boards. The CDEM Iwi Liaison Function worked either directly or indirectly with Iwi, hāpu, Māori organisations as well which included the New Zealand Māori Wardens, Iwi Māori collectives.

The operational framework that determined the response to Iwi Māori was the National Action Plan 3 (NAP3) authorised by the All of Government (AoG) Controller and adopted by CDEM. The specific provisions in the NAP3 relating to responding to Iwi Māori are as follows:

Iwi/Māori Partnership

- *The All of Government (AoG) commitment to working in partnership with Māori has been recognised as a key component of the COVID-19 national response. Under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Crown and Māori are partners where Māori guide our response to achieve Māori aspirations.*
- *Māori are recognised as a priority group in the national response to COVID-19. Therefore, the AoG response actions will contribute to the overall safety and wellbeing of the Māori people by strengthening coordination across priorities identified by Māori during the pandemic.*

2 CDEM Māori Responsiveness Planning

In response to COVID-19 Iwi Māori had already self-activated their resources and in many cases operationalised planning in advance of the NAP3 coming into force. Across the region Iwi Māori were proactive in undertaking needs assessments, mobilising their people whether as volunteers or paid staff to support marae, kaumātua and kuia as well as the wider Māori community.

The data collected early in lockdown by Iwi informed the planning and response actions they undertook. In many respects the Iwi response was ahead of GECC Māori response operations across the region and worked closely with organisations such as the Salvation Army and Food Banks. Information was subsequently passed onto affiliated hapū and Marae.

The diagram below illustrates data collected during Covid-19 from the Te Arawa Covid Hub. Needs assessments were conducted by whānau within Te Arawa and the information then populated into statistics.



Diagram 1: Example of Iwi data collection. Courtesy of Te Arawa COVID Hub

Some Māori roopu utilised their own resources while others collaborated with local and central government agencies such as CDEM, Ministry for Social Development (MSD) and Ministry of Health (MoH).

To ensure the best possible assistance was given to Māori, CDEM through the Iwi Liaison function worked on a proactive plan to engage with Maori. Aspects of the plan included:

- Bringing on BOPRC staff members and utilising their personal network contacts within Iwi Māori.
- Daily information gathering from Māori Policy and Community Engagement teams to help identify specific areas of need.
- Engaging on a weekly and sometimes daily basis with Iwi Māori forums when invited. Examples of these are Te Arawa COVID Hub, Whakaue Ora, Eastern BOP Iwi Chair's weekly hui (Whakatohea, Te Whānau a Apanui, ODC).
- Coordinating a multi-agency Iwi Liaison roopu consisting of CDEM, Lakes DHB, BOPDHB, Te Puni Kokiri, Toi Te Ora, and EOC Iwi Liaisons.
- Direct relationship with the Regional TPK Manager and TPK staff from throughout the Waiariki rohe.

The CDEM Iwi Liaison function then actively supported requests for assistance from Māori or where more appropriate, Māori to the relevant support agency.

3 CDEM Māori Responsiveness

CDEM established protocols in regards to Iwi requests, where in the first instance they were to be dealt with at an EOC (Western Bay, Rotorua, Kawerau, Whakatane or Opotiki) level. Individuals who identified as Māori were able to be directly supported through the AWHINA 0800 number system.

Requests from Iwi Māori included but were not limited to:

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (gloves, masks, hand sanitiser, gowns, eye wear etc.);
- Signage (Rāhui, Restricted Entry, Local Residents Only etc.);
- Portaloos, portacabins, lighting towers;
- Firewood, blankets and heating solutions;
- Sanitary /Hygiene and cleaning packs;
- Food and household packs;
- Pet food packs;
- Marae Preparedness plans;
- Emergency housing; and
- Job loss / loss of income support.

Early into the COVID-19 response CDEM recognised that Iwi wanted to work with those individuals they had a relationship with first and foremost, whether that was in CDEM or at EOC level. It was decided that through the Iwi Liaison function and Welfare teams that in certain circumstances they would deal directly with and process Iwi Māori their requests.

The teams responded to the following Māori organisations:

- Mauao Constituency
- Ngāti Ranginui
- Ngāti Ruahine Charitable Trust
- Waimapu Marae
- NZ Māori Wardens
- Maketu Health & Social Services / Maketu Village
- Te Arawa Whānau Ora
- Ngā Kakano Foundation

Okurei Constituency

- Te Arawa COVID Hub
- Ngāti Rangiteaorere
- Ngāti Rangiwewehi
- Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara
- Whakaue Ora
- Ohinemutu Village
- Whakarewarewa Village
- Te Arawa Whānau Ora

Kohi Constituency

- Tūhoe
- Ngāti Manawa
- Ngāti Whare
- Te Runanga o Ngāti Awa

- Te Whānau a Apanui
- Te Waimana Kaaku
- Ngāi Taiwhakaea
- Kaingaroa Village
- NZ Māori Wardens
- Ngāti Awa Social and Health Services

Below are photos of the Community checkpoints that were implemented and manned by Te Whānau a Apanui Iwi members and local Policeman during Covid-19 pandemic.



Photo 1: Te Whānau a Apanui and local Police manning the Checkpoint.



Photo 2: Police at Hāwai on the East Coast showing support.

4 CDEM Māori Responsiveness Issues

Due to the impact of COVID-19 Alert Level 4 the activation of all CDEM units including local authority EOC at a national level, issues regarding communications, decision making, financial responsibility between CDEM and the EOC required focussed operational management.

Needs Assessments were carried out by CDEM that were used to evaluate the goods and services that people were entitled to access. Through the Māori statement in the NAP3 the Iwi Liaison function of the BOP CDEM continually advocated that Māori and only Māori could identify their priorities concerning Māori safety and wellbeing.

Iwi indicated that they were not party to CDEM decision making during Alert Levels 3 and 4, and that in crisis like COVID-19 Iwi leaders should be at the decision making table. This was brought especially to the attention of CDEM by those Iwi who had been a part of the Rena clean up, Eastern Bay Floods and Whakaari disaster. In response to this CDEM will be working on a strategy to enhance relationships with Maori.

As part of the CDEM response the GIS team in conjunction with the Iwi Liaison function created a mapping system. The CDEM Māori Liaison function requested specifically if a separate layer could be created that highlighted the requests coming into the CDEM from Iwi, Māori roopu, and individuals. Requests from Māori were processed and added to the Geoview map.

5 Implications for Māori

COVID-19 raises a number of matters for future planning. Iwi Māori clearly desire a partnership role with CDEM. It is critical that Council and CDEM work together with Iwi Māori on developing more responsive mechanisms within CDEM, as well providing support to Iwi Māori in building their capacity to respond to major crises. With respect to building relationships, generally the Māori representative's Council will seeking engagement with on distinct Council activities are the same people who were involved in the COVID-19 Māori response. How Council and CDEM responded to Māori in this crisis will be reflected in other partnership opportunities that present themselves.

6 Budget Implications

Current Year Budget

There was a substantial amount of internal resource committed to supporting the CDEM. Teams across Council fully supported the resource effort required and staff time was covered via existing budgets.

7 Community Outcomes

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

Rawiri Bhana
Maori Policy Advisor

Stace Tahere
Kaiarahi Māori (Senior Advisor, Māori Planning)

for Kaiwhakaruru Maori Partnerships & Relationships

22 June 2020



Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 30 June 2020

Report From: Kataraina O'Brien, Kaiwhakaruru Maori Partnerships & Relationships

Komiti Māori Chair Report

Executive Summary

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

1. Tangata Whenua Presentations:
 - *Te Rere o Tukahia, Tuapiro, Ōtāwhiwhi Marae*
 - *Whareroa Marae Air Quality Issues*
 - *Ngā Tohu – Reclaiming and preserving indigenous knowledge*
 - *He Manukura – Partnership with Tangata Whenua*
 - *Pou Taiao Limited – Cultural Monitoring*
 - *Toi Kai Rawa – Advancing the prosperity of Māori across the Bay of Plenty*
2. Environmental Scholarships : Toka Tumoana
3. He Manukura – Urban Form and Transport Initiative Project Update.
4. An update on the Marine Pest Pathway Plan.
5. An update on the Climate Change Action Plan
6. An update on Tauranga Moana Marae OSET Project.
7. Long Term Plan 2021-2031 Pre-Engagement.
8. An update from the Ministry for the Environment.
9. Deloitte/TPK report Post Covid-19.
10. Te Kura Huna – Groundwater Video – The Hidden Treasure Video

Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Komiti Maori Chair Report.

1 Kaupapa Tuatahi: Te Rereatukahia Marae

Komiti Māori since 2006 has been rotating meetings throughout the Bay of Plenty region at nearly 50 different Marae. This is an opportunity for Māori to directly engage kanohi ki te kanohi (face to face) approach which is the most effective and appropriate way to interact with Maori. 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 Ngai Te Rangi welcome Komiti Māori and staff to Te Rereatukahia Marae.

Te Rereatukahia Marae is located in Katikati, north of Tauranga, and its principal hapū is Ngāi Tamawhariua of Ngāi Te Rangi iwi. The Marae consists of the whareniui Tamawhariua and the wharekai Whakahinga.

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 Presentations

2.1 Te Rere o Tukahia, Tuapiro, Ōtāwhiwhi Marae

Hapū presenters Cariann Snow, Riki Nelson and Shaan Kingi will present on:

- The challenges on consenting and RMA matters.
- Experiences and learnings of COVID 19 for the hapū and whānau.
-

2.2 Whareroa Marae – Joel Ngatuere

Whareroa Marae is a key venue for hapū activities, events and gatherings. However, over time, some industrial activities in close proximity to the marae have impacted on air quality. Komiti Māori will hear from Joe Ngatuere, mangai for Whareroa Marae.

2.3 Ngā Tohu – Reclaiming and preserving indigenous knowledge

Caine Taiapa is the Manager of Manaaki Te Awanui (MTA). MTA are a leading Māori Environmental Research group based in Tauranga Moana. Caine will be presenting on Ngā Tohu – reclaiming and preserving indigenous knowledge.

2.4 He Manukura

Ngā rōpū - Manukura, Matariki and Whakamarumarū have collaborated to provide technical and cultural perspective to the Urban Form and Transport Initiative (UFTI) programme.

2.5 Pou Taiao Limited – Cultural Monitoring

Pressure on Iwi Māori to deliver advice and kōrero on matters in the RMA space is significant and increasing. Pou Taiao Limited is a company formed by kaitiaki practitioners who have been active participants in the Māori Resource Management space to help develop their people as an asset to their Iwi and Hapū to populate current and future roles.

To address cultural technical training requirements, Pou Taiao proposes to develop and deliver Cultural Monitor training which will equip iwi and hapū to engage and respond more effectively. Pou Taiao has an intent to provide training that is appropriate for iwi, hapū and other agencies. Pou Taiao believes that the Treaty Partnerships will be strengthened and enhanced by this direction.

Riki Nelson, Julie Shepherd and Carlton Bidois will be presenting to Komiti Māori.

2.6 Toi Kai Rawa – Advancing the prosperity of Māori across the Bay of Plenty – Awhina Ngatuere

Māori Economy is both significant and fundamental to achieving sustainability region wide. Awhina Ngatuere will be sharing how Toi Kai Rawa will assist with advancement and prosperity of Māori across the Bay of Plenty.

3 Kaupapa Tuatoru : Toka Tumoana Environmental Scholarships

Under the Toi Moana Toka Tumoana Environmental Scholarship initiative, an annual budget of \$10,000 is made available for students from the Bay of Plenty who are undertaking environmentally related study, training or research.

We received 35 applications all of a high calibre. Ten students were selected and will each receive \$1,000 towards their study costs. We wish them well in their studies.

4 Kaupapa Tuawha: He Manukura – Urban Form and Transport Initiative Project Update

The Urban Form and Transport Initiative (UFTI) programme of work is nearing completion, with the UFTI final report and recommendations due to be delivered to the SmartGrowth Leadership Group at the end of June.

This final report will form part of a Programme Business Case that will be put forward for consideration for transport investments by Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council. It will also be included in the SmartGrowth partnership's Joint Spatial Plan for the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region.

Over the next few weeks the UFTI team will be publishing its final suite of technical reports that are feeding into the development of the final preferred programme. These include two reports from He Manukura that examine growth management from the perspective of mana whenua in the Western Bay.

Tangata whenua perspectives on Growth Management report summarises what iwi and hapū management plans have told us in the past about tangata whenua perspectives on urban form and transport. Mā te Whiritahi - Cultural Overlay report provides a path forward for developing an iwi spatial plan that would bring SmartGrowth's partnership with tangata whenua to life through the new joint spatial plan. These reports will help us understand the key principles that we must apply to future work and the importance of mana whenua as partners in the future planning of Tauranga Moana.

The UFTI implementation principles focus on elements of urban design and urban planning of critical importance to achieving the benefits of the optimal UFTI programme. They are high-level and aspirational outcome statements to guide the implementation of the optimal UFTI programme through the upcoming SmartGrowth joint spatial plan.

The following two draft implementation principles from He Manukura work specific to Māori will be included in the final UFTI report (subject to stakeholder consultation).

- Tangata whenua / Tauranga Moana: Tangata Whenua cultural narratives and profile are a vibrant and valued part of living in the Western Bay of Plenty, articulating a deeper sense of place and enhancing the mauri of Tauranga Moana.
- Recognising environmental constraints: Protect wāhi toitū (places to remain undisturbed) from development in perpetuity, whilst in wāhi toiora (places to take care of and protect) change or development occurs with the greatest care.

More detail on the principles and the content from He Manukura will be presented at the meeting.

Please refer to the Appendix 1 and 2 attached – one is the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's role in urban growth management and the second is the relationship of UFTI to urban growth planning in western bay sub-region.

5 Kaupapa Tuarima: Marine Pest Pathway Plan Update

The Top of the North (TON) Biosecurity Partnership is a collaboration between Waikato, Northland, Bay of Plenty, Gisborne and Hawkes Bay Regional Councils, Auckland Council, Biosecurity New Zealand and the Department of Conservation. The Partnership has been considering how best to manage the inter-regional spread of marine pests. This work has included seeking communities' feedback, marine pest issues and options via a discussion document in 2019.

Most marine pests are predominantly introduced to New Zealand waters by 'hitchhiking' on incoming vessels from overseas and can be subsequently spread through domestic vessel movements. These marine pest 'pathways' are typically hull biofouling (the build-up of marine organisms on hulls) and the discharge of ballast and bilge water. Scientific evidence to date indicates that biofouling on vessels is the most common and highest risk pathway for the spread of marine pests.

For vessels coming from overseas, there are new national rules in place to manage the risk of marine pests being introduced to New Zealand (under the Craft Risk Management Standards managed by Biosecurity New Zealand). However, there are no equivalent national rules that apply to domestic vessel movements. It is estimated that the four main TON regions are home to approximately 50% of New Zealand's domestic 'fleet'. This, in combination with the wide variety of relatively benign habitats available, means the wider TON area is particularly vulnerable to marine pest incursions.

On the 14th May Council approved Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) to work with TON Partnership to develop a formal proposal for an inter-regional marine pest pathway plan under the Biosecurity Act 1993, to manage the spread of marine pests in a consistent manner across the Northland, Auckland, Waikato and Bay of Plenty regions. The report to Council recommended that staff and project partners be authorised to undertake targeted engagement with Māori, and other stakeholders, to further develop the proposal and preferred option(s). The results of this consultation would be reported to Council at a later date.

Gaining a good level of support amongst Māori for an increased level of action and agency co-ordination to prevent the spread of marine pests is key to the development of the plan. Any guidance from Komiti Māori regarding how best to engage with Bay of Plenty Iwi on this kaupapa would be appreciated.

6 Kaupapa Tūono: Te Mahere Mahi mo Te Huringa Ahuarangi Climate Change Action Plan

Council's Climate Change Action Plan was adopted in June 2019. Work has commenced on 18 out of the 23 actions identified in the Action Plan, with a particular focus on the 'house in order' actions. Work has also progressed on five of the 19 Action Plan pathways. It was expected that work on the pathways would be slower as these point to areas for further research and development to identify actions for future iterations of the Action Plan.

The COVID-19 response has highlighted opportunities to further reduce our organisational emissions. As part of the COVID-19 regional recovery work, the development of a sustainable procurement policy is being considered through the Annual Plan 2020/21 deliberations. This will be a key mechanism to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reductions in our region.

Work is progressing on a project looking at how climate change is currently incorporated into decision-making across Council, with a view to developing a light touch framework to facilitate integration of climate change considerations into all Council plans, policies, projects and decisions. Councils across New Zealand are grappling with similar issues and we are keeping connected through various networks to share knowledge and best practice.

In terms of regional emission reductions, the focus has been on supporting Bay of Connections (BOC) in exploring what a low emissions economy could look like for the region. At the Strategy & Policy Committee workshop on Tuesday 18 February 2020, the Committee endorsed the approach put forward by BOC to develop a Regional Transitions Plan which included a focus on a low carbon economy. The COVID-19 situation has resulted a slight shift in emphasis, with BOC now looking to develop a Regional Recovery Strategy. This strategy will build on the thinking underlying the Regional Transitions Plan, with a continued focus on region-wide issues which includes a low carbon economy. Detailed work on the design of the proposed Regional Recovery Strategy is expected to be completed by September 2020.

In the adaptation space, staff have kept well connected to the National Climate Change Risk Assessment process and with other regional councils who have already undertaken or are looking to initiate a local risk assessment. Building on this knowledge base and experience of others will put BOPRC in a good position to develop a robust and fit for purpose regional adaptation approach. A specific update on the Council's Climate Change Adaptation Plan (Action 11.1 of the Action Plan) is also provided in this report.

7 Kaupapa Tuawhitu: Tauranga Moana Marae OSET Project Update

Following the direction of the Regional Direction and Delivery Committee on 10 April 2019, the project team have further engaged with Marae trustees, as well as representatives from Ngāi te Rangī and Ngāti Ranginui, District Council staff, and Te Puna Kokiri.

Generally speaking, there is a view from all other agencies that this project will benefit from working collaboratively to resolve wastewater issues on Marae around the Tauranga Moana catchment.

8 Kaupapa Tuawaru: Pre-Engagement on Councils Long Term Plan 2021-2031

The long term plan sets our direction as a council and establishes the work we will deliver to the community over the next 10 years, as well as setting out how that work will be funded, such as the setting of rates. At the time of writing, planning is underway for early or pre-engagement on the Long Term Plan 2021-2031. Staff will draw on feedback already received from recent engagement.

Our next LTP 2021-2031 will become operative on 1 July 2021 and we are planning to carry out early or pre-engagement on the LTP in July and August 2020. We will draw on feedback already received from recent engagement and align with current engagement processes to help streamline our engagement. Opportunities for community to help council set priorities will be promoted through our usual channels such as the ePanui, website, advertising, events and direct invitation.

This pre-engagement will inform our draft LTP, which is then due to undergo formal consultation in early 2021.

9 Kaupapa Tuaiwa: Ministry for the Environment Update

9.1 COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track consenting) Bill

The COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track consenting) Bill is a new bill that aims to give government temporary powers to fast track eligible development and infrastructure projects under the Resource Management Act (1991). This will enable projects that are well developed to start as soon as possible to boost growth and support the transition to a low-emissions, sustainable and resilient economy. The new process will provide more certainty for applicants and more jobs in the community. The Bill is on track to be introduced into parliament in mid-June. Read more about this new Bill at <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/bill-to-fast-track-projects>.

9.2 Resource Management Amendment Bill

The Resource Management Amendment Bill is on its 2nd reading in parliament. This Bill aims to make changes to the RMA which would reduce complexity, increase certainty, and reinstate public participation opportunities. It also aims to improve freshwater management and outcomes. You can read more about this bill at <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rma/improving-our-resource-management-system>.

9.3 Comprehensive Review of the Resource Management System (RMA Review)

The Resource Management Review Panel, led by former High Court Judge Hon. Tony Randerson QC, is now expecting to deliver their final report to the Minister for the Environment for consideration by the end of June. It has been slightly delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Panel released an Issues and Options paper in November 2019 with the written and verbal feedback received helping inform the review. A series of regional hui in February 2020 also provided valuable input helping shape the Panel's thinking. The final report will make recommendations for a reformed environmental management system and include some indicative legislative drafting for key sections of the RMA. Cabinet is responsible for making all decisions on how to progress review findings.

We will provide further updates on MfE's website as to when and how you can access the report along with a series of shorter summary documents. For any further information, please email rmreview@mfe.govt.nz. You can read more about the Review at <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/rmreview>.

10 Kaupapa Tekau: Deloitte/TPK Report Covid-19

The summary below is based on a report entitled 'Preparing to Recover' and provides actions points on how Māori Land Entities can prepare to recover from COVID-19, the preliminary views on the current economic impact of COVID-19 on the land based sectors, and a discussion on how different the COVID-19 recession is to the Global Financial Crisis, including a discussion on fiscal stimulus policy. Key highlights from this report are;

- Stimulus encouraged from a move to alert level 2 and the start back of many of economic drivers.
- A number of key rebound economic indicators in report are relevant for Māori land entities.
- The Global financial crisis has been analysed as a comparable benchmark but our recovery from COVID-19 will potentially take longer than that outlined in GFC- The key difference being is that the Government' willingness to provide fiscal stimulus support and targeted support for Māori Land Entities.

The next and final report 'Prepare to Thrive' will provide insight to support Māori Land Entities as they look to the future and what is possible past the impacts of COVID-19.

Please find Appendix 3 - the Government budget announcement.

11 Kaupapa Tekau ma tahi: Te Kura Huna – Groundwater Video – The Hidden Treasure

The Government announced the Action for healthy waterways package aimed at cleaning up our rivers, lakes, streams and wetlands, and has committed more than \$700 million to help farmers, Iwi/Māori, Local Government, and communities implement the reform measures.

The new National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management (NPSFM) and the National Environmental Standards (NES), require and encourage more engagement between tangata whenua and councils and require more protection of Māori values, strengthening Te Mana o Te Wai and improving ecosystem health and water quality.

To support discussions Bay of Plenty Regional Council (BOPRC) Toi Moana staff are pleased to share with you the completed Te Kura Huna a Mātauranga based Groundwater video. Here is the link to the video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RXQPKPUnesI&feature=youtu.be>.

The key objectives for the development of this video resource is to support raising awareness about how groundwater, aquifers and the hydrological cycle work. The video explores how Toi Moana and the community contribute to the management of groundwater, highlighting how the hydrological cycle works from a western science perspective and Mātauranga Māori world view and grow awareness in preparation for the upcoming National Policy Statement for Freshwater (NPSFW) programme. The video has received significant positive feedback and the project would not have been possible without the input from key staff from Toi Moana Māori Policy, Science, Planning, Communications staff and our Contractor's Rosemary Rangitaurira from Clear Communications and Leon Thomas owner of Digital Elements.

12 Kaupapa tekau ma rua: Komiti Māori Post Meeting Actions

At the last Komiti Māori hui held at Te Takinga Marae on 25 February 2020, actions arose and required post-meeting follow up. Refer to Appendix 4 for the Post Meeting Actions table which gives an update of previous actions.

13 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 Mātauranga Māori in the policy development process.

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.

14 Budget Implications

Current Year Budget

There are no budget implications.

15 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

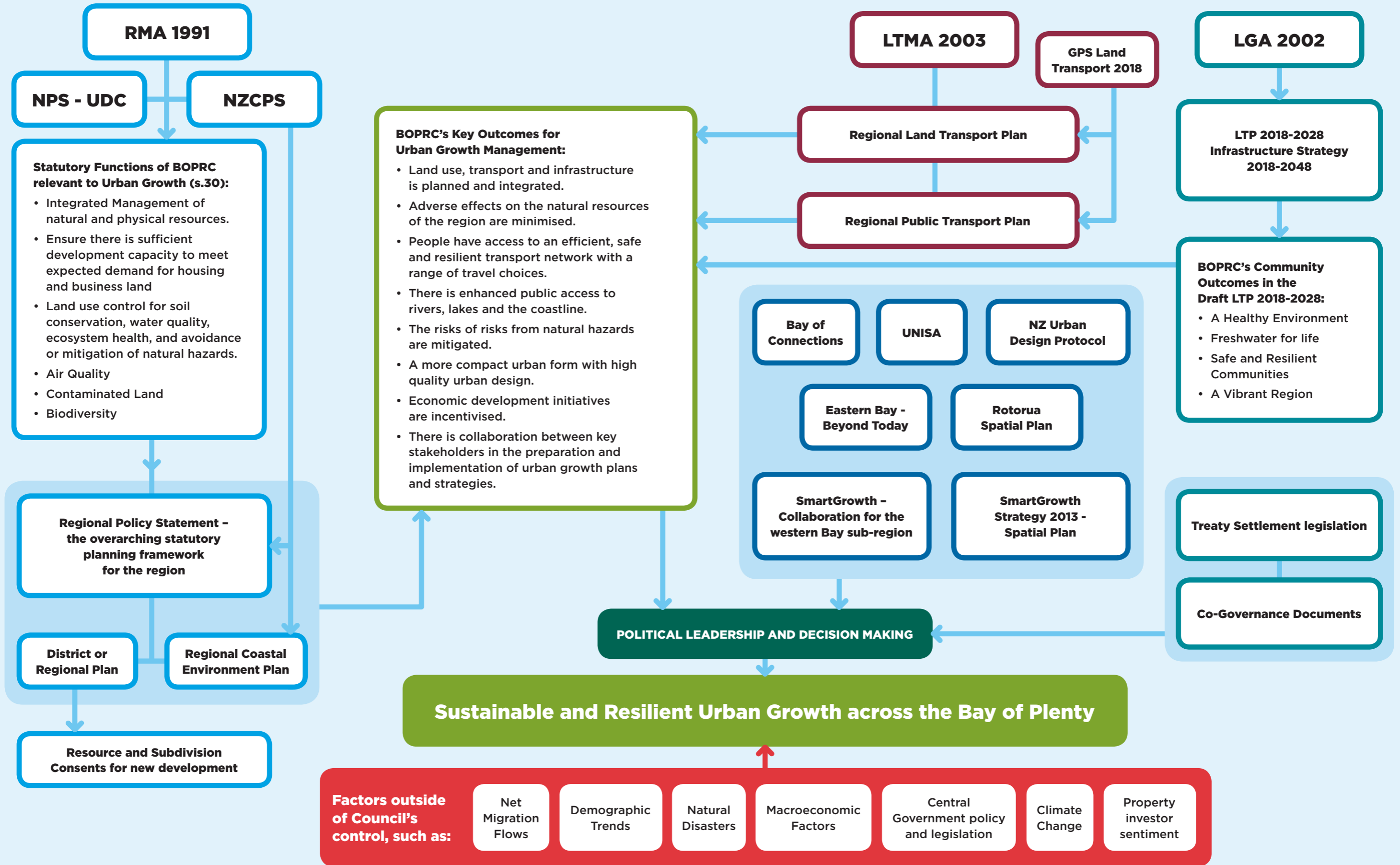
for Kaiwhakaruru Maori Partnerships & Relationships

22 June 2020

APPENDIX 1

BOPRC role in Urban Growth - Infographic

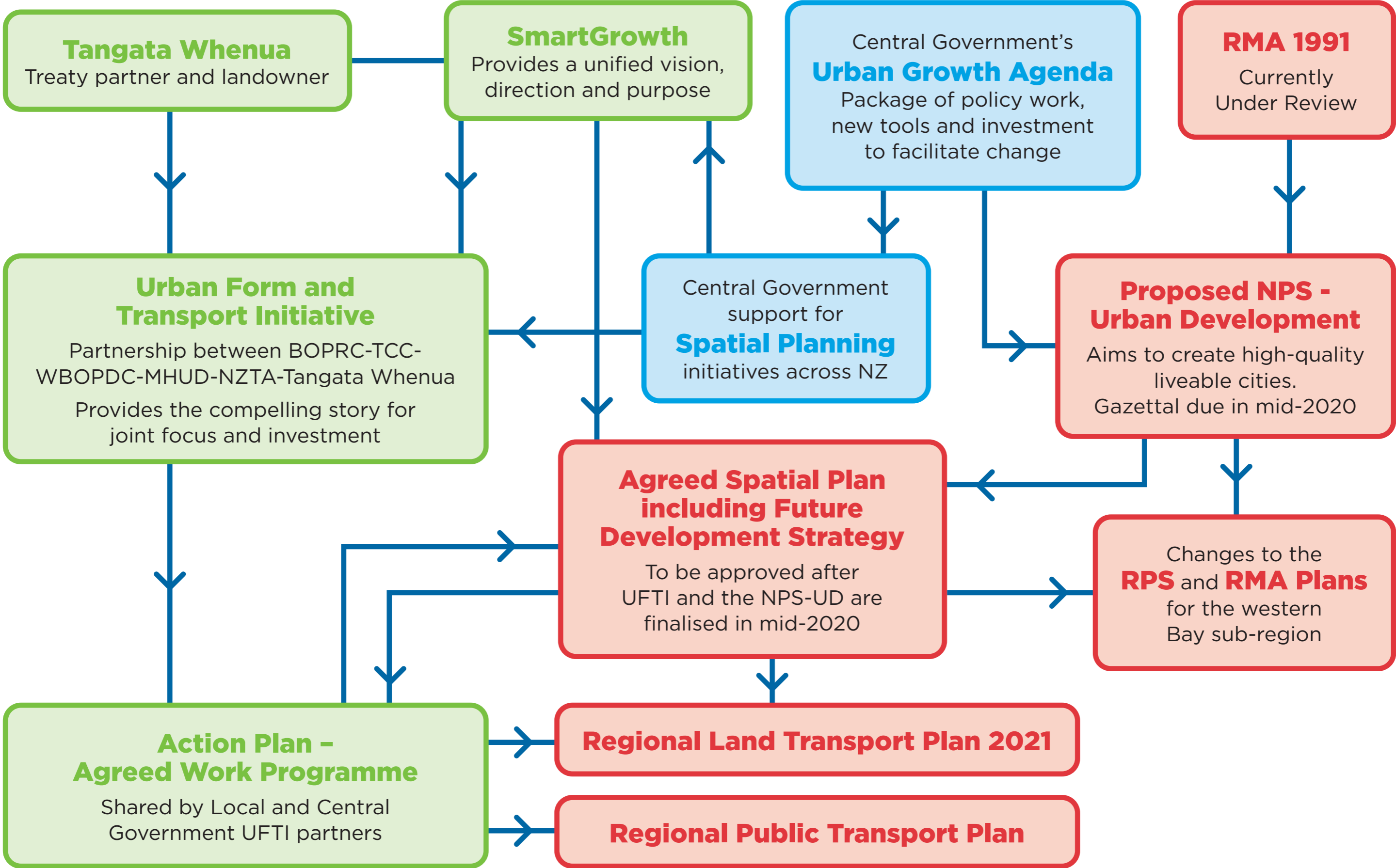
BOPRC's Role in Urban Growth Management



APPENDIX 2

UFTI infographic

Relationship of UFTI to urban growth planning in western Bay Sub-region



APPENDIX 3

Government Budget Announcement

Government Budget Announcement- Outcome for Māori

The Governments budget was a big win for Māori and below is a breakdown of what has been made available across the board;

Education	Increase or Decrease in Funding	Budget for 2020/2021
Te Kotahitanga Programme	No change	\$13,250
National Māori Organisations and Iwi Authorities	Increase of \$9.5 million	\$16,853
Māori language in education	Increase in curriculum resources	\$1,910
Māori learner support and whanau support; integration of Te Reo Māori into students learning (Ministerial announcement not listed in Budget 2020)	Increase	\$50,000
Support to Kōhanga Reo	Increase	\$50,000
Tertiary Education		
Māori Trade Training \$10 mil within the budget plus \$40 mil stated in a Ministerial announcement not listed in Budget 2020	Increase	\$50,000
Māori Education Trust	No change	\$109
Wānanga	No change	\$170,596
Wānanga Student achievement Component	No change	\$128,640
Wānanga Research Capability Fund	No change	\$6,000
Wānanga Tertiary sector/ Industry Collaboration Projects	No change	\$821
Wānanga Access to Tertiary Education	No change	\$1,475
Labour Market		
He Poutama Rangatahi (\$13,25 million within the budget awaiting post budget	No Change	\$14,000

announcement for increase for this programme)		
Children		
Improving outcomes for Māori children and young people with the Oranga Tamariki (Increase from 2019/20 is circa \$800,000)	No change	\$5,388
Arts, culture and heritage		
Te Matatini	No change	\$1,948
Housing and Urban development		
He kūkū ki te Kainga- Increasing Māori housing supply. This appropriation is limited to increasing the Housing supply provided by Māori service providers	Increase	\$14,000
He Taupua- Increasing Māori Housing provider capability. The appropriation is limited to increasing the capacity of Māori Housing providers to contribute to homelessness prevention	Increase	\$3,000
Social Development		
Expansion of Kāinga Whānau Ora (support for Māori providers of transitional housing services)	No change	\$2,292
Sexual Violence Services- Developing kaupapa Māori Services for Victims/Survivors, Perpetrators and their Whānau	No change	\$1,295
Māori pathway: Improving Outcomes for Māori and their whānau in the corrections system and supporting their reintegration back into communities	No change	\$720
Health		
He Kaupapa hāpai kaimahi hauora Māori; He Ara Pupuri	No change	\$2,500

mahi kia āhei Ngā putanga hauora tōtika Māori health workforce development		
He toko I te Ao Auahatanga Hauora Māori; He Tahua Hauora Māori Auaha ki te whakapiki I Ngā Hua Hauora Māori (Māori Health Innovation Fund)	No change	\$750
National Māori Health Services- This appropriation is limited to the provision, purchase, and support of health and disability services that are either for Māori or by Māori. Purchase of provider serves(Note: the previous Budget for 2019/20 was set as 6.8 mill, but due to the COVID-19 response was increased to circa 20 mill	Increase	\$9,328
Corrections		
Māori pathway- Improving outcomes for Māori and their whānau in the corrections system and supporting their reintegration back into Communities- Part A	Increase	\$2,500
Māori Pathway: Improving outcomes for Māori and their whānau in the corrections system and supporting their reintegration into communities Part B	New	\$1,506
Hōkai Rangi (Māori strategy, incl. operational and capital funding)	New	\$8,200
Te Ira Tangata under the framework of Te Ira Oranga	No change	\$739
Courts		
Oranga Pāpori, Oranga Ōhanga mā te whenua Māori Social and Economic Development through whenua Māori	No change	\$4,887

Māori Land Court and Māori Land Information (Departmental)	No change	\$32,730
Māori Land Court Special Aid Fund	NEW	\$1,327
Māori Land Court Judges Salaries and allowance	No change	\$6,007
Waitangi Tribunal Services (Departmental)	No change	\$11,807
Māori Crown Relation: Te Arawhiti		
He Tautoko I Ngā Hononga Māori me te Karauna: Te Arawhiti Supporting the Māori Crown Relations: Te Arawhiti Portfolio	Increase	\$8,500
Ko ngā Kaupapa Matua: He Tautoko, he whakanui I ngā Hui whakahirahira ngā kaupapa matua: Supporting and celebrating Te Ao Māori significant events	No change	\$1,000
Conservation		
Mātauranga Māori Fund (to make grants to support initiatives to protect traditional Māori knowledge relating to indigenous biodiversity)	No change	\$837
Ngā whenua Rāhui (services to protect indigenous ecosystems on Māori Land)	No change	\$8,820
South Island Landless Natives Act (services to protect indigenous ecosystems in Māori ownership on South Island Landless Natives Act land)	No change	\$4,000
Environment		
Environmental training programmes including Te Aho Tū Roa (which encourages	No change	\$1,900

Māori participation in environmental matters)		
Internal Affairs		
He Whakarākai whanaungatanga ki waenga I Te Mana ā- Rohe me te Iwi/Māori kit e Kāpai Rangapū Enhancing Relationships Between Local Government and Iwi/Māori to Improve partnerships	No change	\$1,500
Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board- Access to Lake Taupō	No change	\$1,500
Business Science & Innovation		
Māori Development: Māori innovation fund	NO change	\$1,000
Vision Mātauranga capability fund	No change	\$6,070
He poutama Rangatahi - continue to reduce the rates of Māori rangatahi who are not in employment, education and training	No change	\$13,275
Agriculture, Biosecurity, Fisheries and Food Safety		
Fisheries: Aquaculture Settlements	No change	\$16
Land Information		
Treaty Settlement Land bank: Ensuring the Crown provides Warm, Dry and Safe Homes and We meet our Treaty Obligations	No change	\$5,430
Purchase preparation of Assets for possible use in Future Treaty of Waitangi Settlements MCA	No change	\$13,556

For more information, please contact Kataraina O'Brien, Strategic Engagement Manager on kataraina.o'brien@boprc.govt.nz

APPENDIX 4

Komiti Maori Actions Feb 2020

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Komiti Māori – Post Meeting Actions

No	Issue or report item	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/ Comments
ACTIONS FROM KOMITI MĀORI HELD ON 25 February 2020 – Te Takinga Marae Okurei						
Code	Issue	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/comments
1	Compost toilet	Fred Whata	Wanting funding support to look at installing a compost toilet on the reserve by the Marae.	Eddie S	27 February	More conversations need to be had around this project.
2	Cycle Track	Te Ariki Morehu	Extending the cycle track for safety of students cycling to school.	Eddie S	27 February	There could be a possibility it will fall under EEF but a discussion with the community needs to be had around a project.
3	Letter of support	Harina Rupapera	A letter of support to attach to the application for funding to Nga Whenua Rahui.	Katerina PR	27 February COMPLETED	Letter of support has been sent to Harina Rupapera.
4	Sand mining	Renee Kiriona	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-notified consents – no consultation with residents and anti-mining owners. 2. Don't like our compliance process especially giving 1 month notification. 3. Surveyor paid by Fulton Hogan and needs to be independent. 	Alex M	27 February COMPLETED	Te Tumu Kaituna 14 Trustees are aware of these issues raised by Miss Kiriona.
5	Sand mining	Renee Kiriona	Not inspecting regularly and 3 years without inspection.	Alex M	27 February	
6	Ohau Channel	Colleen Skerett	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who is responsible for cleaning up awa – Ohau Channel? 2. What can be done to reduce flooding of houses by Ohau Channel? 	Graeme OR	27 February COMPLETED	taumaru@gmail.com 0274623985 07 3620136 Ngati Pikiāo Environmental Society Tomai Fox – 0272845123

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Komiti Māori – Post Meeting Actions

No	Issue or report item	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/ Comments
						There is an ongoing collaboration between multiple groups with these ongoing issues. BOPRC will continue to work around the management of lake levels and a subsequent Cultural Management Plan between Iwi (Ngāti Pikiao) and Council and other agencies)
7	Geothermal question	Colleen Skerett	More information on geothermal Ahi Kaa Group in Rotorua and if once can be established in Kawerau.	Penny Doorman	27 February COMPLETED	The Rotorua Ahi Kaa Roa was established for engagement with tangata whenua/mana whenua on the development of the Rotorua SMP and the Rotorua Geothermal Regional Plan Review. When the plan review focusses on Kawerau, staff work with tangata whenua to determine the most appropriate model for engagement. The form of this will depend on the specific issues and unique context of Kawerau and needs of tangata whenua.

Code Key

	Incomplete
3	In progress
4	Complete
7	Total