

WORKSHOP RESULTS

Rangitāiki River Forum

Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki Implementation Workshop Summary results

Venue: Te Tapiri Conference Room, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa, 9 Koromiko Street, Murupara

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



Workshop Outline

Friday, 10 November 2017

Chair: Maramena Vercoe

Deputy Chair: Earl Rewi

Facilitators: Simon Stokes (Eastern Catchments Manager);
Ian Morton (Science & Strategy Manager)

The workshop is at the request of the Chair and Deputy Chair to provide understanding of our individual and collective activity in achieving the objectives of Te Ara Whanui o Rangitāiki.

What we want to achieve at this workshop

- 1. Clearly understand what we are doing to achieve objectives**
- 2. Developed indicators of success – what that looks like**
- 3. What the opportunities and barriers currently are to delivering on objectives and actions**
- 4. Clearer understanding of the growing gaps and intentions of members**
- 5. Information that supports members understanding of the alignment of their own strategy's and Te Ara Whanui o Rangitāiki – Pathways to the Rangitāiki aligns**

The workshop results and information will be collated and reported back at the next hui for the Forum in March and hui-a iwi in February 2018.

Reminder of Rangitāiki River Forum purpose

Is the protection and enhancement of the environmental, cultural, and spiritual health and wellbeing of the Rangitāiki River and its resources for the benefit of present and future generations. As set out in Ngāti Manawa Claims Settlement Act 2012 and the Ngāti Whare Claims Settlement Act 2012.

Reminder of the Rangitāiki River Forum Functions

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

- Prepare and approve the Rangitāiki River Document for eventual recognition by the Regional Policy Statement, Regional Plans and District Plans.
- Promote the integrated and coordinated management of the Rangitāiki River
- Engage with, and provide advice to:
 - Local Authorities on statutory and non-statutory processes that affect the Rangitāiki River, including under the Resource Management Act 1991.
 - Crown agencies that exercise functions in relation to the Rangitāiki River.
- Monitor the extent to which the purpose of the Rangitāiki River Forum is being achieved including the implementation and effectiveness of the Rangitāiki River Document.
- Gather information, disseminate information and hold meetings
- Take any other action that is related to achieving the purpose of the Forum.

Workshop Outline

The workshop will deliver three interactive sessions and will need some preparation by each member and alternate (and support staff). You will need to bring your copy of Te Ara Whanui o Rangitāiki – Pathways to the Rangitāiki and other supporting information if needed.

The three sessions are:

1 Understanding what each member is doing in the years 2017/18 and 2018/19 (or from 2-5years) to achieve each objective within Te Ara Whanui o Rangitāiki – Pathways of the Rangitāiki.

There are 8 objectives. It will require each member of the Forum to move around each objective and write on a post it note a heading or very brief comment of what they are doing e.g. participating in Te Hekengā Nui o te Tuna. The aim is to get a picture of what Forum members are doing so we can see an integrated picture/plan – and where the gaps are. It is exploratory. It is suggested each Forum member prepares by understanding what they are doing against each objective beforehand. 30mins.

2 Answer two key questions – ‘what does success look like and what are the indicators for us to know what we are doing is achieving the purpose of the Forum’.

The aim is to get the Forum members thinking about what success of that objective looks like and providing an example of what that might look like to them as an indicator, against each objective. This session will help craft an understanding of are we doing what is needed to achieve the success were looking for and provide answers to the question about how to we truly indicate success or not. This is a post it note interactive session. 30mins.

3 What are the current opportunities and barriers against each objective and actions that each Forum member now feels exists.

There are 8 objectives each with a set of actions. It will require each member of the Forum to move around each objective and actions and write on a post it note a heading or very brief comment of what you see as an opportunity or barrier. This could be from your own organisation/iwi perspective or from a Forum perspective e.g. lack of funding. The aim is to understand this information and evolve our programmes to suit or address. This is a post it note interactive session. 30mins.

The workshop results and information will be collated and reported back at the next hui for the Forum in March and hui-a iwi in February 2018. Ultimately it is about gaining a much clearer understanding from an integrated perspective what is occurring, how we should evolve in measuring/indicating our success in achieving the purpose of the Forum and what has changed as far as opportunities and barriers over the last 5 years.

If you have any queries regarding the above workshop matters, please contact [Simon Stokes](#) or [Maramena Vercoe](#).

Objective 1

Tuna within the Rangitaiki Catchment are protected, through measures including enhancement and restoration of their habitat and migration paths.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa	<p>Feasibility study Tuna Centre. Analysis of Matahina NEPs tuna passage. Tuna Heke – Aniwaniwa and Nova Energy.</p>	<p>Tuna feasibility study. Tuna Centre development. Mataitai on our river.</p>
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare	<p>Tuna quota not used. No commercial eeling within WTPAT Park. Conservation Management Plan. Nursery regeneration programme – waterways.</p>	
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa	<p>Pay rates. Potential rohe awa and maninga mataitai TRONA and NACFA has invited iwi to meet to discuss potential for rohe awa. NACFA will initiate facilitation of hui and provide a collation of data and administer convening of initial hui. These hui might change hands 17/18/19. Wihi Geddes and Rangitāiki Hapū coalition. Okorero mauri enhancement project (end of Reids Canal). Continue pursuing 1.1(a), 1.1(b), Objective 1.3 2017/18/19. Participate in fish passage design with TrustPower and iwi and Bill Kerrison (prioritised). Foster understanding of Kelly Hughes' fish passage invention and identify where this might be deployed. IMP chapter on tuna. Review of Rangitāiki Cultural Baseline report.</p>	<p>Ongoing cultural impacts assessment of water take and discharge consents. Ongoing making submissions to regional and district plans.</p>
Tūhoe	<p>Riparian planting/management with respective landowner.</p>	<p>Established 'Haumarū' team to monitor and inform locals and river users.</p>

Objective 1

Tuna within the Rangitaiki Catchment are protected, through measures including enhancement and restoration of their habitat and migration paths.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Hineuru	Understanding what the critical issues and fully support practices already established.	
Ngāti Tūwharetoa (BOP)		
Whakatāne District Council		
Taupō District Council	Learn and understand more about tuna and understand more about our catchment/river to ensure we supporting the RRF.	
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	??? and support Te Hekenga mai o te tuna. Subsidise fencing and riparian planting. Create and enhance tuna habitat through EEF.	Freshwater Futures Programme.
Pioneer/Nova	To use and train local iwi to trap and release tuna from Aniwaniwa.	
Te Papa Atawhai (DOC)	Within Whirinaki enforce non-commercial fishing for tuna. Advocacy for improved passage ways through RMA, statutory planning. Education in schools – water quality/passage.	Ongoing biodiversity programmes through Whirinaki – focus on predator control.
TrustPower	Rangitāiki EEF. T & T Programme – continue research into alternatives. Supporting ecological restoration (Waiohua wetland restoration).	Create tuna sanctuaries on private land. Important all members of RRF gain a first-hand knowledge of river to match up with history. Motivate public support for tuna.

Objective 2

The habitats that support indigenous species and linkages between ecosystems within the Rangitāiki River Catchment are created, protected and enhanced.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa	2.1 WDC BOPRC DOC Kani Rangi Park native revegetation. Marginal strip cleaning and replanting bridge to Evans Park. 2.1 Kahikatea Project.	2 Feasibility study tuna farming.
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare	2 Nursery regen programme, planting of streams.	
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa	See all on Objective 1 sheet. Okorero Mauri enhancement.	Ongoing cultural impacts assessments of consent activities. Subs to plans. Pay rates.
Tūhoe		
Hineuru	Know what is happening locally – headwaters work/talk to local council Taupō landowners.	
Ngāti Tūwharetoa (BOP)		
Whakatāne District Council		
Taupō District Council	Our current district plan identifies and protects significant natural areas.	Review of Taupō ??? and district plan rules 2018-25. Taupō Biodiversity Strategy 2018-21 formalisation and implementation.
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	2 Consents on behalf of and support Te Hekenga mai o te Tuna. Support volunteer groups with EEF funding.	

Objective 2

The habitats that support indigenous species and linkages between ecosystems within the Rangitāiki River Catchment are created, protected and enhanced.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Pioneer/Nova		
Te Papa Atawhai (DOC)	Co-management of Whirinaki with Ngāti Whare. Focus on whoio protection. Biodiversity management through Whirinaki. Advocate for improved habitat for indigenous species. Compliance of whitebait regulations.	
TrustPower	Environmental monitoring of dissolved oxygen. River Enhancement Fund.	Research into habitat quality. Macrophyte and invertebrate monitoring.

Objective 3

Water quality is restored in the Rangitāiki Catchment.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa	RC – Fonterra 3.2, 3.3	Training in measuring water quality and volume for our people.
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare	Freshwater Future.	
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa	Ongoing BAU. Cultural impacts assessment of water take and discharge consents.	Pay rates.
Tūhoe		
Hineuru	Identify/revive teach traditional practices.	
Ngāti Tūwharetoa (BOP)		
Whakatāne District Council		
Taupō District Council	Biodiversity Strategy. Education about disposal of solid waste.	
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Riparian planting and fencing. Objective 3: NPS – freshwater process.	
Pioneer/Nova		
Te Papa Atawhai (DOC)	Support community programmes at work – DOC Community Fund. Co-management of Whirinaki – Ngāti Whare.	
TrustPower	Rangitāiki River Enhancement Fund. Contribute to science through monitoring dissolved oxygen and bacterial monitoring.	

Objective 4

Prosperity in the Rangitāiki Catchment is enabled within the sustainable limits of the rivers and receiving environment.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa	4.8 Water plant. 4.4 Aniwaniwa Management Plan. Fonterra 4.5 Nova 4.5 Southern Generation 4.5 TrustPower	4 Commercial water bottling.
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare	4 Iwi Leader Group at Ngāti Whare. Build awareness of TAWOR. 4 Freshwater Future.	
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa	Self-imposed on farm operations - ??? into PAR of farm managers. To minimise adverse effects and to invest in plant and equip to make more effective water use.	
Tūhoe		
Hineuru	Understand what the effects are downstream to get an indication how we can assist from headwaters.	
Ngāti Tūwharetoa (BOP)		
Whakatāne District Council		
Taupō District Council	Transfer of skills/knowledge on projects i.e. LTTP.	
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Monitoring and measuring river values.	
Pioneer/Nova		

Objective 4

Prosperity in the Rangitāiki Catchment is enabled within the sustainable limits of the rivers and receiving environment.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Te Papa Atawhai (DOC)	Development of new Conservation Management Strategy.	
TrustPower	4 Involved in discussion on limit setting. Freshwater Futures and Iwi Leader Group.	

Objective 5

The relationship between communities and the Rangitāiki Catchment is recognised and encouraged.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa	5.6 Collecting stories. Recording history and mana whenua. 5.3, 5.34, 5.5 Community planting days. Kani Rangi Park – native plants. Kohanga and schools.	Rangitāiki River Festival – promote Ngati Manawa custom and practice.
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare	Formation of TRONW Iwi Leader Group. Re-connect with special places.	
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa		
Tūhoe	Matauranga a-iwi knowledge recognised.	
Hineuru	Endorse practices already established. Understand what the critical issues are.	
Ngāti Tūwharetoa (BOP)		
Whakatāne District Council	Use social media and public relations.	
Taupō District Council		
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Hands on Water youth education programme.	
Pioneer/Nova	Aniwhenua to its original name Aniwaniwa,	
Te Papa Atawhai (DOC)	Support community groups in own initiatives – DOC Community Fund.	Development of new Conservation Management Plan. Recognise Te Ara Whanui o Rangitāiki
TrustPower	5 Lower Rangitāiki recreational survey to assess use and values for communities. Use of fish passage system for education.	Revamped community awards to recognise catchment more.

Objective 6

The practice of kaitiakitanga in decision-making for managing the resources of the Rangitāiki Catchment is recognised and provided for.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa	6.4 Ngāti Manawa tikangi. 6.2 Ngāti Manawa wahi tapu. 6.1 Mataatua Declaration on Water.	6 Te Whakahono a rohe. Iwi can refuse consents with rationale.
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare	6 Formation of Iwi Leader Group. Think tank feedback. Resource consent process.	
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa		Should be – is not yet – no MOU yet.
Tūhoe	Support and establish mahinga mataitai. Participation Lake Aniwanuiwa Management Plan.	Resource consent Iwi management.
Hineuru	Identify traditional practice – rectify, revive, teach - education.	
Ngāti Tūwharetoa (BOP)		
Whakatāne District Council	Work with iwi.	
Taupō District Council	Early involvement of iwi and hapū in the review of Taupō District Plan. Notifications to iwi/hapū for resource consents.	
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Ensure resource consents adhered to. Relationship protocol. Ngāi Tūhoe Te Uru Taumatua. Resource consents protocols. Ngāti Whare. Matauranga Māori Framework.	P.C. 12
Pioneer/Nova	Restoration of Lake Aniwanuiwa.	

Objective 6

The practice of kaitiakitanga in decision-making for managing the resources of the Rangitāiki Catchment is recognised and provided for.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Te Papa Atawhai (DOC)	Co-management of Whirinaki with Ngāti Whare. Development of new Conservation Management Plan – recognise Te Ara Whanui o Rangitāiki.	Continue to improve working with iwi through “Section 4” principles.
TrustPower	6 Continued engagement with iwi to bring this into decision-making.	

Objective 7

Naturalness of the river and the landscape of the Rangitāiki Catchment is respected.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa	7.1 Retaining wilderness areas upstream of Murupara on the Rangitāiki restricted access.	Designated wilderness areas. Restricted public access conversation.
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare	7 Freshwater Future.	
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa	Establish and maintain Rangitāiki hapū coalition since 2002.	CIA's subs to plans.
Tūhoe		
Hineuru		
Ngāti Tūwharetoa (BOP)		
Whakatāne District Council	Demand TrustPower meets conditions of consents. Complete physical knowledge of total river. Public education program.	
Taupō District Council	Continue to identify, protect and enhance ??? and OLA in the upper catchment.	
Bay of Plenty Regional Council		Support wetland creation project (200 ha).
Pioneer/Nova		
Te Papa Atawhai (DOC)	Delivery of responsibilities in the Conservation Act and Reserves Act. Compliance efforts including whitebait regulations.	
TrustPower	7 Rangitāiki EEF.	

Objective 8

Access to the Rangitāiki River and its tributaries is maintained and enhanced.

	Year 2017/2018 activity	Year 2018/2019 activity
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Manawa	8.1 Murupara Bridge to Evans Park. 8.5 Kani Rangi Park, Evans Park.	Wilderness areas maintained. 8 Honour iwi right to have customs and practices observed.
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare	8 Iwi TRONW Iwi Leader Group research kōrero with whānau.	
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa		
Tūhoe		
Hineuru		
Ngāti Tūwharetoa (BOP)		
Whakatāne District Council	Develop wetland reserves with BOPRC. Educate public of RRF objectives.	
Taupō District Council		
Bay of Plenty Regional Council	Designations for Maritime Recreation facilities.	
Pioneer/Nova		
Te Papa Atawhai (DOC)		
TrustPower	8 Provisions of boat ramps. 8 Monitoring of key recreation sites for erosion and repair as required.	

Objective 1: Tuna within the Rangitāiki Catchment are protected, through measures including enhancement and restoration of their habitat and migration paths.

What does success look like?	What are the indicators to know we are getting there?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ TrustPower is arm in arm with stakeholders as opposed to at arms-length. ▪ More biodiversity more tuna. ▪ Stop commercial tuna. ▪ Number of tuna now able to sustain harvest. ▪ Cultural and recreational fishery catch is abundant. ▪ A better system for tuna ??? is installed. ▪ Full hinaki's. ▪ Question no tuna. ▪ Successful passage from Aniwaniwa to Matahina. ▪ Passage targets are exceeded. ▪ Rāhui implementation seasonal event. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All waterways fenced off, no stock access. ▪ Retired oxbows ae rehydrated and serving as elver nurseries. ▪ Long finned tuna populate our waterways. ▪ Retirement of Bill Kerrison. ▪ Some tuna. ▪ Celebration of knowledge and practice.

Objective 2: *The habitats that support indigenous species and links between ecosystems within the Rangitaiki Catchment are created, protected and enhanced.*

What does success look like?	What are the indicators to know we are getting there?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More whitebait on your plate. ▪ Taonga species thrive. ▪ Retired oxbows are rehydrated and serving as native fish nurseries and havens. ▪ Natural areas are protected and enhanced (numbers and quality). ▪ Shaded areas for eels to rest. ▪ More indigenous species in our waterways. ▪ Eco-tourism flourishing. ▪ Wallabies not in catchment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Whio found along catchment. ▪ Increase reserve areas. ▪ Controlled water take controlled water quality. ▪ The special species thrive in their natural habitats.

Objective 3: Water quality is restored in the Rangitāiki Catchment.

What does success look like?	What are the indicators to know we are getting there?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ T.L.I <3.0. ▪ An effective strategy to achieving acceptable water quality is being implemented. ▪ People drink from the river. ▪ Iwi, hapū, whānau special place along the river are thriving commitment – drink, swim. ▪ Swimmable. ▪ Special springs sustained. ▪ Drinking directly from the river. ▪ Kids swimming along catchment. ▪ Kids to swim freely. ▪ Able to safely drink water from upper catchment. ▪ Water flow level support the native creatures in rivers, streams and wetlands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No algae. ▪ Increase waka use on river R.R. ▪ No weed. ▪ Good knowledge about the water conditions available.

Objective 4: Prosperity in the Rangitāiki Catchment is enable within the sustainable limits of the rivers and receiving environments.

What does success look like?	What are the indicators to know we are getting there?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No flooding of Edgecumbe. ▪ We learned that human initiated discharges to a river is inappropriate so we stopped discharging. ▪ The river is safe from the principles of economic growth because we stopped developing when we reached the sustainability threshold. ▪ Environment has equal priority with economics in land use practice regulatory processes. ▪ NPS freshwater process. ▪ Resources shared fairly enough for everybody without greed. ▪ The environments needs are the priority. ▪ Everyone is happy, no complaints. ▪ Education of public of values. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreed water takes. ▪ More people employed in ??? business. ▪ Lake management of floods. ▪ Processes are fair and change is well managed. ▪ More public awareness.

Objective 5: The relationship between communities and the Rangitāiki Catchment is recognised and encouraged.

What does success look like?	What are the indicators to know we are getting there?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More kids bombing off bridges. ▪ The river is the be all and end all. ▪ BOPRC community group support and ???. ▪ Whānau are connected and re-tell the stories. ▪ River alive with community use and events. ▪ Everybody knows about the forum. ▪ Informed and proactive people. ▪ All schools along Rangitāiki involved in catchment. ▪ Build relationships within communities i.e. Rangitāiki School – plantings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased participation – volunteering, recreation of. ▪ Everyone participates and are active. ▪ The river is a busy place in the summer. ▪ Increased recreational usage. ▪ Events celebrating the awa in the Rangitāiki including Whirinaki. ▪ Succession planning achieved.

Objective 6: The practice of kaitiakitanga in decision-making for managing the resources of the Rangitāiki Catchment is recognised and provided for.

What does success look like?	What are the indicators to know we are getting there?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Our recommended consent conditions are routinely applied, so routinely that they become provisions in stat plans! ▪ Initially the submissions we make to stat plans are accepted in full then we are also the decision-makers. ▪ Iwi provide leadership. Happy whānau, hapū, iwi. ▪ Clear understanding of the word relationship. ▪ Playing and working together value of consensus inclusive. ▪ Iwi insist the consents are reviewed. ▪ We walk arm-in-arm as stakeholders. ▪ Whānau, hapū, iwi inventory of waahi tapu. ▪ ??? Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ True partnership between council's, iwi, communities. ▪ Engagement. ▪ Community can access and provide input to records of awa/water conditions. ▪ All tangata whenua have a voice, iwi, hapū, whānau. ▪ Database collation.

Objective 7: Naturalness of the river and the landscape of the Rangitāiki Catchment is respected.

What does success look like?	What are the indicators to know we are getting there?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No structure prevents fish passage. ▪ Refer to the word natural. ▪ Reducing number of exotic plants on landscape. ▪ Long-term planning of the flood plains – climate change. ▪ There is a change to how we work with nature. ▪ Finding workable solutions for fish passage. ▪ Rejuvenated eco-systems flora and fauna. ▪ ??? is looking at river access to Rangitāiki River ??? P/house. ▪ Will it be a river or a canal? ▪ Springs and waterfalls are protected and celebrated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structures are retrofitted so fish and swim by undisturbed. ▪ Area of weed spp. Reduced (indigenous dominance). ▪ Better numbers of fish getting to destinations. ▪ Balance. ▪ Amazing changes to environment. Attitudes of people more environmental conscious. ▪ More people visit and use the river. ▪ Sound of native bird song.

Objective 8: Access to the Rangitaiki River and its tributaries is maintained and enhanced.

What does success look like?	What are the indicators to know we are getting there?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lots of people playing/swimming. ▪ Areas on the river have good access to the water for activities as above and more. ▪ Selective riparian planting to ensure use for visitors. ▪ Lots of practical access ways along the length of the river. ▪ Families regularly visiting and enjoying recreation opportunities. ▪ Ensuring regulators have plans/rules that support this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marginal strips are cleared of pest weeds – land and water. ▪ Wilderness areas are maintained. Iwi involved in this. ▪ More people enjoying water activities. ▪ Easier access through forestry to river. ▪ Kai, recreation use of the river is thriving. ▪ Increased access points. ▪ Continued maintenance of Whirinaki track system.

Objective 1: Tuna within the Rangitāiki Catchment are protected through measures including enhancement and restoration of their habitat and migration paths.		
Strategic Action A	1.1	Develop a plan and solutions to provide access for migrating tuna in Rangitāiki waterways. This Strategic Action covers:
	1.1a	Work with hydro-generation companies and researchers on tuna access projects.
	1.1b	Analyse research and make recommendations on tuna restoration programmes.
	1.1c	Develop a plan in conjunction with river users to address tuna access up the rivers and streams to the sea.
Contributing actions:	1.2	Recognise and encourage the use of rāhui as a mechanism to support the protection of tuna.
	1.3	Advise Crown agencies to work with communities to protect, monitor, and promote a better understanding of tuna in the Rangitāiki Catchment, including potentially ceasing long-finned eel commercial take in the Rangitāiki Catchment.

OPPORTUNITIES	BARRIERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re 1.1a – iwi again expressing willingness – another opportunity. ▪ Come together to achieve a common goal. ▪ Raising awareness of everyone’s aspirations. ▪ Work and share ideas. ▪ Recommencement of commercial harvesting of tuna. ▪ Education. ▪ Raise awareness about how special tuna eels are. ▪ Data is more reliable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re 1.1a – no pre-brief given to newer staff in organisations engaging on 1.1a. ▪ Re 1.1a – Statutory organisations and private companies continuing to not understand iwi status. ▪ Misunderstanding of intentions. ▪ People and reports. ▪ Crown agencies.

Objective 2: The habitats that support indigenous species and links between ecosystems within the Rangitāiki Catchment are created, protected and enhanced.			
Contributing actions:	2.1	Implement projects in the Rangitāiki Catchment with the local community to protect and restore wetlands and habitats.	
	2.2	Encourage restoration with appropriate vegetation along waterways, where suitable.	
	2.3	Work with industries, landowners and agencies to support protection and enhancement of biodiversity in habitats in the catchment. The use of native plants is encouraged where practical.	
	2.4	Implement a coordinated programme to identify, prioritise, protect, and enhance the existing ecosystems, significant site and connections in the Rangitāiki Catchment.	
	2.5	Industries use best practice in their operation to provide for indigenous species habitat and links between ecosystems.	
	2.6	Work with industries, landowners and agencies to seek opportunities to regenerate indigenous cover in the catchment.	

OPPORTUNITIES	BARRIERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand and communicate benefits of these links and ecosystems. ▪ To work more closely with BOPRC field staff in Taupō district and iwi. ▪ Agencies co-locating – less “formal” meetings. ▪ Understand latest technology. ▪ Dedicated spawning areas – old Rangitāiki, Reids Canal. ▪ Flood plains. ▪ Education. ▪ Re-map the thinking to address taonga species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Literally – dams are barriers. ▪ Flood management vs habitat. ▪ Current land use. ▪ Biology and sheer volume/area of weeds. ▪ Short-term goals – not forward looking.

Objective 3: Water quality is restored in the Rangitāiki Catchment.		
Strategic Action B:	3.1	Develop sustainable environmental flow and Rangitāiki Catchment load limits (e.g. nutrients, sediments and bacteria) through the Freshwater National Policy Statement framework, including establishing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the current state and anticipated future state, ▪ freshwater objectives, ▪ limits for meeting freshwater objectives.
Contributing actions:	3.2	Initiate strategies for managing water, wastewater and stormwater in the district, in consultation with the community and tangata whenua, including investigations into treatment and discharge options.
	3.3	Identify, forecast and assess emerging pressures on the resources in the Rangitāiki Catchment and likely opportunities and targets for restoring water quality.

OPPORTUNITIES	BARRIERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with groups/council who have regenerated water quality in their district. ▪ Share current research. ▪ More land use change employment opportunities. However could impact on water quality long-term. ▪ Education. ▪ Can drink water. ▪ Regulation vs relationship. ▪ Information western and matauranga Maori. ▪ Keep good quality water for future generations. ▪ More advanced technology (more affordable) than ten years ago. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding for planting/fencing. ▪ Economic impacts. ▪ Progress limited resource. ▪ Conflicted values. ▪ Effective communication. ▪ 35-year consents. ▪ Allocation models F.I.F.S. ▪ Lack of knowledge from land users about how leaky soils are.

Objective 4: Prosperity in the Rangitāiki Catchment is enabled within the sustainable limits of the rivers and receiving environment.			
Contributing actions:	4.1	Work with rural industries, iwi, landowners, the community and other willing stakeholders in the Rangitāiki Catchment to articulate their aspirations for prosperity and values for freshwater through using the Freshwater National Policy Statement framework.	
	4.2	Understand the status of water allocation and efficiency of use (including irrigation).	
	4.3	Work with landowners to complement best management practice as proposed by their industries and other authorities.	
	4.4	Engage in Rangitāiki Catchment freshwater debates and issues.	
	4.5	Work with hydroelectric power companies and other commercial and industrial sectors on actions designed to achieve a healthy Rangitāiki River.	
	4.6	Put in place a programme to understand the physical resources of individual farms within the Rangitāiki Catchment and drive toward a more planned farm system and awareness approach.	
	4.7	Encourage businesses to engage in sustainable business practices and a restorative economy (moving away from a “take, waste, pollution” economy).	
	4.8	Promote opportunities that enable economic development in the Rangitāiki Catchment within sustainable limits (for example, new technologies).	

OPPORTUNITIES	BARRIERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education. ▪ Crown takes action on Wai 262 Claim. ▪ Promote stories in/of the Rangitāiki create a “brand” unique for Rangitāiki. ▪ Acknowledgement from dairy industry about impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economies. ▪ Definition of sustainability. ▪ Current employment and economies are rural primary production poverty based, instead of intellectual property based.

Objective 5: The relationship between communities and the Rangitāiki Catchment is recognised and encouraged.			
Contributing actions:	5.1	Develop and implement a Cultural Health Index (CHI) for the Rangitāiki, Whirinaki, Wheao and Horomanga rivers, which incorporates matauranga Māori methods.	
	5.2	Identify where and how rubbish is entering waterways, and then prevent it by promoting better waste/pollution management with industries and communities.	
	5.3	Support children and young people in the Rangitāiki Catchment to learn and participate in ecological regeneration and environmental sustainability.	
	5.4	Support schools in the Rangitāiki Catchment through funding environmental projects.	
	5.5	Support community-based projects that improve the Rangitāiki Catchment environment, raise environmental awareness and use the enthusiasm and skills of the local communities through funding, education and advice.	
	5.6	Monitor and report progress on protecting and enhancing the environmental, cultural and spiritual health and wellbeing of the Rangitāiki River and its resources for the benefit of present and future generations.	

OPPORTUNITIES	BARRIERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess development of apps for our kids to use in school technology age. ▪ Work with iwi and river users. ▪ Different ideas/perspectives – desired messages. ▪ Nice to be joined up. ▪ Opportunity to clarify which iwi has relationship with part of Rangitāiki River. ▪ Strengthening of relationship between all stakeholders. ▪ Sustainable solutions – long-term vision. ▪ Education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different ideas/perspectives – desired messages. ▪ It would be tragic if Rangitāiki River Forum was the only 'go to' place stat orgs use to ??? with iwi of the R. ▪ Opportunity for Council to learn about each iwi and then realise what we have commonly identified as objectives in TA whanui. ▪ Each iwi has primacy in their ??? we should support each other.

Objective 6: The practice of kaitiakitanga in decision-making for managing the resources of the Rangitāiki Catchment is recognised and provided for.

Contributing actions:	6.1	Develop protocols for recognising and exercising iwi and hapū mana including kaitiakitanga in identified resource management decision-making processes.	
	6.2	Collect an inventory of wahi tapu in the Rangitāiki Catchment.	
	6.3	Develop a protocol for accessing, holding and using the wahi tapu information.	
	6.4	Conduct a survey to collect information on tikanga associated with the rivers of the Rangitāiki Catchment.	
	6.5	Encourage the industry sector to actively inform iwi and local communities about their environmental and social performance in the Rangitāiki Catchment.	

OPPORTUNITIES	BARRIERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Iwi lead. ▪ It's everyone's awa, everyone understands the vision of Te Ara. ▪ Education. ▪ Learn off iwi about kaitiakitanga. ▪ New Te Mana Whakahoro provisions. ▪ Crown recognition and action on Wai 262 claim. ▪ To learn. ▪ Mahinga mataitai Te Mana Whakahono application. Te Mana o te Wai. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Willingness to share decision-making. ▪ Public perceptions. ▪ Changing mind-set of local, central government. ▪ NPS – FM. ▪ Wider community knowledge. ▪ Not appreciating the range of values of the river. ▪ Too many hui and more hui lack of consensus. ▪ Tangata whenua seats on planning, policy. ▪ Science can undertake matauranga Māori.

Objective 7: Naturalness of the river and the landscape of the Rangitāiki catchment is respected.			
Contributing actions:	7.1	Develop a river sustainability 100-year strategy to outline how the rivers and drainage scheme in the Rangitāiki Catchment can be sustainably managed.	
	7.2	Develop a strategy to manage flood risk.	
	7.3	Explore alternative options for riverbank management and protection on a case-by-case basis.	
	7.4	Install eco-passages where structures (like culverts) impede the lifecycle of fish in the river.	
	7.5	Survey and map the status of river and other habitats and then enhance the biodiversity where possible.	
	7.6	Progressively remove structures that impede cultural and recreational access where appropriate, and remedy or adapt structures to minimise effects.	

OPPORTUNITIES	BARRIERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change way things have done in the past. ▪ Improve strategy with lake management. ▪ Appreciate that the river is a resource to use not abuse. ▪ ??? fish pass. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ \$\$\$. ▪ Commerce and progress. ▪ Rock lined river banks. ▪ Funding priorities. ▪ Funding. ▪ Landowner resistance to allow river to flow freely

Objective 8: Access to the Rangitāiki River and its tributaries is maintained and enhanced.			
Contributing actions:	8.1	Survey and map existing access points, esplanade strip/reserves and marginal strips for recreation opportunities.	
	8.2	Identify existing and new priority public access points, linkages, as well as areas and time periods where public access should be restricted.	
	8.3	Provide and maintain safe and identifiable public access points along the margins of the rivers in the Rangitāiki Catchment, where appropriate.	
	8.4	The Whakatāne District Plan continues to manage the acquisition of the esplanade reserves/strips and access strips for public access, recreation and conservation purposes.	
	8.5	Support appropriate amenities (signage, interpretation, education and rubbish disposal).	
	8.6	Work with communities, landowners and industries to consider opportunities to create appropriate access, including vehicle, walking, bicycle and waka access to the river.	

OPPORTUNITIES	BARRIERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversified use – tourism. ▪ Discontinue degradation of banks. ▪ Tourism. ▪ Economic benefits. ▪ Stock fencing, stream plantings, farmer education, community access to waterway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public access versus private landowner has responsibility. ▪ Continued use of rip rap on banks L/R/R. ▪ Economic benefits mana of wai, could be compromised. ▪ Forestry concerns over access re safety. ▪ Lack of vision re potential opportunities.