

Komiti Māori

NOTICE IS GIVEN

that the next meeting of **Komiti Māori** will be held at **Hei Marae, 147 Manoeka Road, Te Puke** on:

Wednesday, 22 August 2018 commencing at 9.30 am

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

Fiona McTavish
Chief Executive
15 August 2018



Komiti Māori

Terms of Reference

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

Delegated Function

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

Membership

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

Quorum

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

Co-Chairs to preside at meetings

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

Term of the Committee

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

Meeting frequency

Two-monthly.

Specific Responsibilities and Delegated Authority

The Komiti Māori is delegated the power of authority to:

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

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

Note:

The Komiti Māori reports directly to the Regional Council.

Membership

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

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

Agenda

1 Opening Karakia

2 Host Chair to preside

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

3 Apologies

4 Acceptance of Late Items

5 General Business

6 Confidential Business to be Transferred into the Open

7 Declarations of Conflicts of Interests

8 Previous Minutes

8.1 Komiti Maori Minutes - 19 June 2018

9

9 Presentations

9.1 Presentation from Waitaha-A-Hei (Tangata Whenua)

9.2 Combined presentation from Waitaha-A-Hei and Kaituna Catchments Team

10	Reports	
10.1	Toi Moana Long Term Plan (Te Mahere Wā-Roa) 2018- 2028: Decisions relating to Māori Outcomes	19
10.2	General Manager Update Report	27
	APPENDIX 1 - The Kaituna River Document Summary	37
	APPENDIX 2 - Komiti Maori Actions for 21 June 2018	47
10.3	Update on Marae OSET Project	51
10.4	Urban Growth and Development in the Western Bay of Plenty Implications for Tangata Whenua	55
10.5	Iwi Perception Survey Results	57
	APPENDIX 1 - 2018 Iwi Perception Survey Results Analysis	63
11	Consideration of General Business	
12	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.	
13	Closing Karakia	

Previous Minutes

Minutes of the Komiti Māori Meeting held at Tōrere nui ā Rua Marae, 2218 State Highway 35, Tōrere on Tuesday, 19 June 2018 commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Present:

Chairman: Cr T Marr (Deputy Chair)

Councillors: A Tahana (Komiti Māori Chair), W Clark, M McDonald

Ex Officio: Chairman D Leeder

In Attendance: Bay of Plenty Regional Council: N Poutasi (General Manager Strategy & Science Acting), K O'Brien (Strategic Engagement Manager), N Ridler (Community Engagement Advisor), K Gosling (Community Engagement Team Leader), A Vercoe (Maori Policy Team Leader), S Hohepa, R Bhana, R Gardiner, (Māori Policy Advisors), M Stensness, N Capper (Pou Ngaio (Cultural/Technical Advisors)), C Koopu, H Simpson (Senior Advisors, Treaty), T Senior (Land Management Officer), K Boreham (Marketing and Communications Advisor), E Sykes (Community Engagement EEF Coordinator), L Tauroa (Internal Services Officer), M Pansegrouw, S Kameta (Committee Advisors)

External Presenters: R Tukaki (REDTIDE - Toitōi Manawa), B MacLennan, C Lee (Toi EDA), M Heitia (REKA Trust)

Tangata whenua and members of the public: B Maxwell, B Hickman, A Davis, T Herewini, M Jones, (Ngāi Tai), R Paora (Te Ehutu, Te Kaha), Ngāi Tai Iwi Authority: D Peters (Chairman), T Hillier (Chief Executive), K Tapuke (Administrator); S McKay (Whakatane District Council), N Heitia (Department of Conservation), S Heitia (REKA Trust), D Lee (Tamati Coffey MP Waiariki Electorate Office), H Collier, P van Kampen (Paerata Ahu Whenua Trust)

Apologies: Crs L Thurston, D Love

1 Pōhiri/Welcome

A pōhiri took place at 9.30 am before the start of the meeting at 10:40 am.

2 Opening Karakia

Provided by Kaumatua Mr Bill Maxwell.

3 Apologies

Resolved

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 **Accepts the apologies of Councillors: Lyall Thurston and David Love and member of the public Carla Prior tendered at the meeting.**

Tahana/Leeder
CARRIED

4 Acceptance of Late Items and General Business

Nil

5 Declaration of conflicts of interest

Nil

6 Previous Minutes**6.1 Komiti Māori Minutes - 24 April 2018****Resolved****That Komiti Māori:**

- 1 **Confirms the Komiti Māori Minutes of 24 April 2018, as a true and correct record.**

Clark/Tahana
CARRIED

7 Order of Business

The Chair advised that Item 9.2, Presentation from Mr Ray Tukaki would be taken next to accommodate his early departure.

8 Presentations**8.1 Ray Tukaki: REDTIDE Indigenous Climate Action Summit**

Refer Movie Clips Objective IDs A2899410 and A2890519.

REDTIDE Action Climate Summit Director Mr Ray Tukaki reported on the major success of the REDTIDE Indigenous Climate Action Summit that was held at Te Kaha on 1-6 May 2018. Two video clips were played from the Youth Summit and Day 2 of the Rangatahi Roopu Group.

Key points:

- 375 participants attended including whānau rangatahi (youth), pakeke (adults) and manuhiri (visitors);
- A two-day wananga held for rangatahi included topics on: maramataka (Māori lunar calendar), civil defence, water testing and ecology, spoken word and GIS mapping;
- Adult workshops ran over four days included a range of topics with over 50 speakers from around Aotearoa and overseas.
- A number of strategic work streams had eventuated following the Summit, including the REDTIDE Rangatahi Roopu launched at Te Whānau-a-Apanui.

- Ongoing focus was occurring on community engagement and hapū needs.
- Climate change was seen as the greatest threat facing humanity, which was an opportunity for all to create a more sustainable world, if communities acted now.

Mr Tukaki thanked the Regional Council for providing funding and support for the Summit, with acknowledgement made to REDTIDE sponsors, partners and supporters.

In Response to Questions:

- REDTIDE Rangatahi Roopu were meeting on a weekly basis and currently undergoing pest control training that was linked to NZQA certification.
- A range of other opportunities were being explored to involve more rangatahi and pakeke to grow and strengthen skills in a range of areas. Mr Tukaki advised communication was occurring with the Regional Council on supporting initiatives.

Mr Tukaki and the REDTIDE organisers were congratulated on the Summit's success and opportunities they were providing to rangatahi and their communities. Councillors expressed their interest for Regional Council to support REDTIDE and mana whenua initiatives within the taiao (environment) and on the ground.

8.2 **Ngāi Tai Iwi Authority and Tōrere nui ā Rua Marae: Activity Update**

A verbal report was provided by kaumatua and Ngāi Tai Iwi Authority Chief Executive Tracey Hillier and Chairman David Peters on matters of interest to Ngāi Tai Iwi.

Matters of Interest:

- Rising sea level impacts on Tōrere Marae, the community and neighbouring communities was of significant concern:
 - Ngāi Tai Iwi Authority had submitted to Regional Council's Long Term Plan raising the issue of global warming and foreshore and seabed impacts;
 - Current impacts were evident on the community's water table and services;
 - Questions were raised on what Regional Council proposed to do to address climate change impacts and whether funding could be provided to assist with coastal planting as a natural barrier.
- Changes in stormwater run-off requirements and how this would be addressed in the community was queried.
- Ngāi Tai Iwi Authority wished to be involved and consulted on resource consent applications within their rohe, particularly matters relating to forestry, waterways, wilding pines and other projects and issues that were occurring.
- Ngāi Tai Iwi Authority wished to strengthen its relationship with Regional Council's Māori Policy team and Komiti Māori going forward.

In response to Questions:

- Acting General Manager Strategy & Science Namouta Poutasi advised a number of submissions to Regional Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) had sought consideration of climate change effects and that the adoption of the LTP on 28 June 2018 would provide direction on next steps.
- Environmental Enhancement Fund Coordinator Eddie Sykes would follow-up with Ngāi Tai Iwi Authority's Chief Executive Tracey Hillier regarding funding assistance for coastal planting.
- Strategy Engagement Manager Kataraina O'Brien acknowledged and welcomed Ngāi Tai Iwi Authority's desire to strengthen relationships; and advised that Nathan Capper (Pou Ngāio - Technical/Cultural Advisor) would follow-up with Ngāi Tai Iwi Authority on resource consent matters and opportunities for resource management training.

8.3 Taiohi Taiao: Youth Jam 2018

Refer PowerPoint Presentation and Video Clip Objective ID A2899293, A2899288.

Community Engagement Advisor Natalie Ridler gave a presentation on the Taiohi Taiao Youth Jam event held at Ōhope Beach in mid-May 2018. She advised the annual event was run for Year 13 students from across the Bay of Plenty region, with every event held at different locations and focused on different themes.

Key points:

- This year's event focused on emergency preparedness and community resilience, with key objectives to: train youth as civil defence ambassadors, increase knowledge of natural hazards within the rohe, explore the 4R's of emergency response; and to network and have fun with other students within their rohe.
- 16 out of 28 secondary schools had participated in the event, including students from Te Maru special needs unit from Western Heights High School.
- Regional Council input had included collaboration between Emergency Management Bay of Plenty and the Community Engagement team with input from the Ministry for Primary Industries around animal welfare, NZ Fire Service and the Minister of Civil Defence.
- Key highlights were: whanaungatanga, high volume of enthusiasm, positivity and output demonstrated by students and their commitment to take action plans back into their schools and whanau.

In response to Questions:

- Year 13 rangatahi from Bay of Plenty schools were invited to attend, but not all had participated.
- Due to the success and interest generated, Regional Council were looking to run civil defence preparedness training as an annual event for rangatahi.
- CDEM staff welcomed the opportunity to talk to schools and marae that wanted to hold wananga, as an added option.

8.4 Mate Heitia (Chair, REKA Trust): Māra Kai

Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID zA218290.

REKA Trust Chair Mrs Mate Heitia gave a presentation on REKA Trust's initiatives to implement food sovereignty strategies to reconnect whānau and hapū with their lands to rebuild wellbeing, revitalise traditional values and support economic opportunities.

Key points:

- The Trust was created in 2008 in response to death rates within whanau from diabetes, cancer and heart disease being linked to poor nutrition;
- Marae-based wananga were launched in 2009 at Rangataua Marae and Tuteao Marae to teach whanau and hapū about food sovereignty strategies: building raised mara, permaculture techniques, sustainable and healthy living practices;
- Wānanga were extended to other pan-tribal marae, Te Kura o Te Paroa, Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Te Oriini, regeneration of mara in Edgecumbe and supporting Whanau Awhina Womens' Refuge, kuia and kaumatua;
- REKA Trust had engaged with Te Whare Wananga o Awanuiārangi and had aspirations to: implement further initiatives within REKAKura, develop a hapū resource management plan, along with eco-tourism and papakāinga initiatives;
- REKA Projects were based on research undertaken with the NZ Health Council and utilising Bay of Connections Māori asset values;
- Funding was being sought from Te Ahu Whenua Trust and Regional Council's Community Initiative Funding to support the Trust's projects;

- Mrs Heitia thanked the Regional Council for their past support and welcomed the opportunity to share their template with others.

Councillors thanked Mrs Heitia for her presentation and acknowledged REKA Trust's philosophies, initiatives and aspirations.

8.5 **Toi EDA: Workforce Development Programme**

Refer PowerPoint Presentation Objective ID A2897541.

Project Manager Barbara MacLennan and Coordinator Cindy Lee gave a presentation on Toi EDA's Workforce Development programme and its focus to foster growth and employment in the Eastern Bay of Plenty.

Key points:

- Substantial economic growth was anticipated in the Eastern Bay of Plenty over the next 10 years within the sectors of: forestry and wood products, aquaculture, kiwifruit and manuka and honey;
- A high level of inter-generational unemployment and disengagement from the workforce made it a challenge for rangatahi and whanau to enter the workforce;
- Toi EDA was taking a place-based approach on multiple initiatives to support cross-sector efforts and mana whenua and community-led development to enable pathways to grow the workforce;
- The LinkUp and License-to-Work programmes were outlined and had been developed to inspire and support rangatahi to become work ready;
- Keen to work with community networks that were interested in participating;
- Toi EDA's quarterly update was provided in the meeting agenda and outlined what was on offer, including details of how to contact Toi EDA for further information.

In response to Questions:

- Toi EDA were building on their statistical information and evaluation and monitoring programme and were working in partnership with agencies to support long-term employment gains for Māori;
- Noted a number of driver licensing programmes operated in the Eastern Bay of Plenty and recognised the need to link up and provide additional resource for programmes on the ground.
- Welcomed the opportunity to engage with the Tōrere community and confirmed Toi EDA was interested in supporting all ages.

Councillors commended Toi-EDA for their work and place-based approach, instead of using one-size fits all.

9 **Report**

9.1 **General Manager Update**

Acting General Manager Strategy & Science Namouta Poutasi provided highlights from the report.

Key points:

- Acknowledged the presentations received by external presenters;
- Noted actions underway in response to air quality issues at Ngāpuna in Rotorua, which had been raised at the previous Komiti Māori meeting by Mr Chris Staite;
- Recognised the efforts of Ngāi Tai Iwi Authority and other Iwi who had lodged a submission to Council's Long Term Plan (LTP) in regard to climate change issues and building Māori capacity and capability;

- Pou Ngāio (Technical/Cultural Advisor) Nathan Capper gave an overview of facilitated RMA workshops that the Regional Council had held for tangata whenua. Iwi that were interested in the workshops could contact Mr Capper.

In response to Questions:

- The use of digital media to deliver RMA workshops was noted for consideration;
- Making geospatial data held by Regional Council accessible to Iwi and tangata whenua had been progressed, however further work was needed to provide the data in a more cohesive format;
- A question was raised from the floor about how Mātauranga Māori contributions were being acknowledged. Response was provided that this was still a work in progress that needed to be improved.

Resolved

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 **Receives the report, General Manager Update.**

**Tahana/McDonald
CARRIED**

10 Open Forum

The following matters were raised in the Open Forum:

- Inward sea movements and tidal surge impacts on the Torere community were raised as a concern. It was acknowledged that climate change issues were a significant concern that was being discussed and considered at a national level and locally by councils.
- Funding assistance for eradication of privet and other invasive plants was queried, with concerns raised on the health impacts on the community. Land Management Officer Tim Senior advised he would liaise with Regional Council's Biosecurity team to arrange a meeting with the marae and community.
- Advice was provided that an activity update from Tōrere Marae would be provided for information following the meeting.

11 Closing Karakia

Provided by Kaumatua Mr Bill Maxwell.

The meeting closed at 12:35 pm.

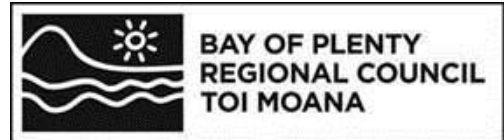
Confirmed

Chairperson

Date

Presentations

Reports



Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 22 August 2018

Report From: Kataraina O'Brien, Strategic Engagement Manager

Toi Moana Long Term Plan (Te Mahere Wā-Roa) 2018- 2028: Decisions relating to Māori Outcomes

Executive Summary

On 22 May 2018 the Regional Council met to deliberate on recommendations regarding the Long Term Plan 2018 to 2028 (LTP). Approximately 40 submissions were received from Iwi/Hapū and Māori organisations which broadly focussed on:

- The importance of effective Māori engagement and participation in Council processes particularly relating to the Resource Management Act 1991.
- The challenges to Maori to participate effectively in statutory processes due to limited resources.
- The role and status of tangata whenua and their relationship to the environment.
- The need for Council to build internal staff competency and capability concerning Te Ao Māori (Māori world view).

There was also strong support through submissions to retain or enhance existing provisions for Māori that included:

- Iwi Management Plan funding
- The Summer student programme
- The Environmental Enhancement Fund
- Hapai Ora Fund (Regional Community Fund)
- Toka Tūmoana Scholarship
- Māori Hearing Commissioners training grants (Making Good Decisions)

This report provides a summary of the decisions relating to Māori participation and Community Funding through the deliberations process for the LTP 2018 to 2028.

The report also seeks advice from Komiti Māori members on options for the implementation of LTP decisions.

Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Long Term Plan 2018 to 2028 (LTP): Decisions relating to Māori Outcomes;**
- 2 Requests that staff prepare a 2019 budget on the approved funding (\$3,000 per agreement) for Mana Whakahono a Rohe and report back to the Komiti;**
- 3 Notes the LTP funding approved to implement He Korowai Mātauranga (Mātauranga Māori Framework) in years 2-3 (\$40,000) and requests that staff develop and present a draft implementation plan to the December 2018 Komiti Māori hui;**
- 4 Requests that staff explore the establishment and Terms of Reference of a Māori Advisory/Reference Group to oversee the implementation and monitoring of He Korowai Mātauranga;**
- 5 Requests that staff prepare a proposal for endorsement by Toi Moana Māori Councillors and Komiti Māori on options to hold regional wānanga/hui;**
- 6 Requests that staff will report to a future Komiti Māori hui on the scope and proposed content for a Toi Moana Māori Responsiveness Report.**

1 Long Term Plan and Māori Participation

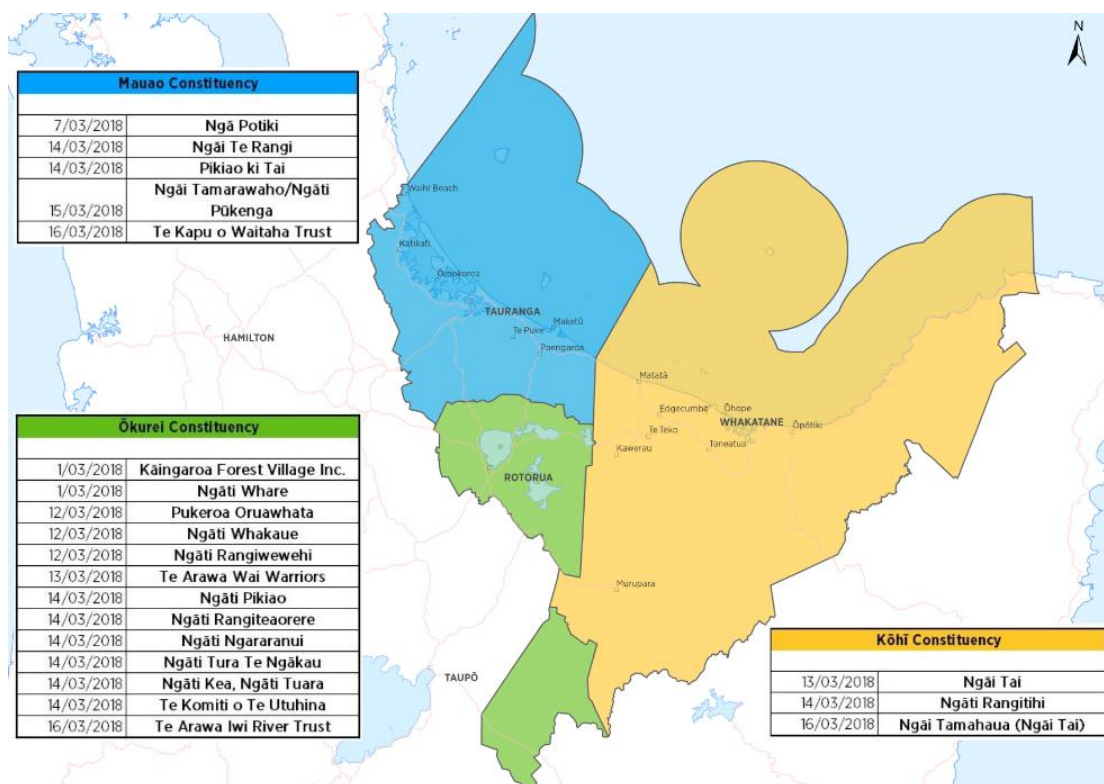
Our region has New Zealand's largest number of iwi entities and the second largest Māori population. This provides the region and its communities with a rich and vibrant cultural dynamic.

As partners to the Treaty of Waitangi, Māori have particular constitutional rights and interests which are expressed not only in law but also in the way they engage at a national and regional level through their culture, language and mātauranga (Māori knowledge).

Empowering Treaty legislation has elevated the role of Iwi in decision-making processes of Council particularly through co-governance forums. Acts of Parliament continually evolve to ensure Māori visibility and participation such as the Local Government and Resource Management Act. It is through the Local Government Act that Māori are provided an opportunity to participate in Councils Long Term Plan process.

The Council met on 22 May 2018 to deliberate on staff recommendations concerning funding of activities for the next 3 years in the LTP 2018 to 2028.

A number of engagement hui (refer map below) were organised across the region with forty submissions received from Māori organisations that were generally focussed on: enhancing engagement with Māori; effective Māori participation in statutory processes; the role of tangata whenua and their relationship to the environment; and the need to build staff competency, capacity and capability with respect to Te Ao Māori.



Submissions on enhanced and continued funding support were also received focussing on:

- Iwi Management Plan funding
- The Summer student programme
- The Environmental Enhancement Fund
- Hapai Ora Fund (Regional Community Fund)
- Toka Tūmoana Scholarship
- Māori Hearing Commissioners training grants (Making Better Decisions)

2 Long Term Plan Decisions

With respect to decisions on Maori Participation the Council resolved:

- Approved \$40,000 in years 2-3 of the LTP 2018 to 2028 budget to support the implementation of He Korowai Mātauranga (Mātauranga Māori Framework).
- Approved \$27,000 in years 2 & 3 of the LTP 2018 to 2028 budget to facilitate collaborative outcomes of wananga with Māori across the region. Funding to be sourced from the Community Initiatives Fund (CIF).
- Approved the formation of a Māori Advisory Group to oversee the implementation of He Korowai Mātauranga .
- To amend the Terms of Reference for Komiti Maori to give them delegated authority to request an annual or 6 monthly report on Council’s responsiveness to Maori.

- Approved budget to recruit two additional Māori focused positions for: a) a Scientist to support Mātauranga Māori and the NPSFM and; b) a Māori Resource Management Specialist.
- Support the development of Iwi Participation Agreements (Mana Whakahono a Rohe) by approving \$3000.00 per agreement to assist Iwi. Costs to be met within existing budgets.
- Acknowledges that Māori representation in Civil Defence Emergency Management continue to be a focus for the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group. Noting that submissions to the LTP 2018 to 2028 will feed into the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Service delivery review for a revised operating model. Consideration of a dedicated Māori resource in the Emergency Management team will be included along with other recommendations from the review once it is completed.
- Approved \$100,000 towards the purchase of Tahataharoa, and notes that contributions towards the restoration of Tahataharoa may be considered from existing budgets where work aligns with Council objectives.
- Existing funding for Iwi Management Plans, Toka Tūmoana, Hapai Ora, the Summer Student Programme and Māori Commissioner Training will continue.



**Mana
Whakahono**



**Capacity &
Capability**



**Mātauranga
Māori**

3 Community Funding Initiatives

Council allocated a budget of \$500,000 per annum through the Long Term Plan 2018 - 2028 for community funding.

This is allocated annually to the Environmental Enhancement Fund (EEF – \$300,000) and the Community Initiatives Fund (CIF – \$200,000).

With respect to decisions on Community Funding (excl EEF) the Council resolved:

- Approved \$100,000 towards the purchase of Tahataharoa.
- To fund \$26,667 for 2019/20 and 2020/21 for outcomes of wananga which support and promote enhanced engagement and participation with Council.
- To grant funding to EM28 Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Te Rangi Iwi Trust of \$19,000 per year for the period 2018/19-2020/21.
- To grant funding to Envirohub BOP (Tauranga Environment Centre Charitable Trust) of \$70,000 per year for the period 2018/19-2020/21.

- To grant funding to OL145 Sustainable Business Network \$32,000 for period 2018/19 and \$12,000 per year for period 2018/19-2020/21.
- To grant funding to Environmental Education for Resource Sustainability Trust (EERST - Water4Schools project) of \$12,380 for period 2018/19-2020/21.
- To grant funding to Discovery Through Nature Ltd. of \$15,000 for period 2018/19 and \$20,000 per year for the period 2018/19-2020/21.
- To grant funding to Bay Conservation Alliance of \$20,000 per year for the period 2018/19-2020/21.
- To grant funding to OL178/EM93 Rotorua X Charitable Trust of \$2,333 for each year for the period 2018/19-2020/21.
- To grant funding to Surf Lifesaving New Zealand (Eastern Region) of \$30,000 per year for the period 2018/19-2020/21.

4 Next Steps: Implementing LTP Outcomes

With respect to implementing the LTP, the Komiti is asked to consider each approach in the table below, noting the recommendations in this report, and advise on whether they are suitable or require amending.

Decision	Approach/Recommendations
<p>Outcome One: Approved \$40,000 in years 2 – 3 of the LTP 2018 to 2028 budget to support the implementation of He Korowai Mātauranga (Mātauranga Māori Framework).</p>	<p>Māori Policy is currently leading the development of a draft He Korowai Mātauranga (HKM) implementation plan. Relevant teams across the organisation will be invited to provide input and advice on implementation methods. The following is being planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HKM framework (not the implementation of it) will be socialised with the wider organisation; • A draft implementation plan will be prepared and presented to the Leadership Team. Following approval, consultation with the wider organisation will be undertaken. • Liaising with targeted mātauranga Māori practitioners to seek their advice on appropriate methods to receive and respect mātauranga. • Developing a draft implementation plan with a proposed budget and timeline for roll out in 2019. <p>Recommendation: <i>Following approval from the Leadership Team, the implementation plan will be finalised and supported with a budget to record methods to operationalise He Korowai Mātauranga. The draft is to be presented at the December 2018 Komiti Māori hui for endorsement/approval.</i></p>
<p>Outcome Two: Approved the establishment of a Māori Advisory Group</p>	<p>Staff seek advice on the establishment and role of the advisory group.</p> <p>Recommendation: <i>Establish a Māori Advisory Group constituted of Māori Councillors and senior staff to oversee the implementation of He Korowai Mātauranga</i></p>

<p>Outcome Three: Approved \$27,000 in years 2 & 3 of the LTP 2018 to 2028 budget to facilitate collaborative outcomes of wānanga with Māori across the region. Funding to be sourced from the Community Initiatives Fund.</p>	<p>Staff seek advice from the Komiti on how best to prepare for and implement the regional wānanga. The underlying purpose of the wānanga is to facilitate discussions on LTP submission points of concern to Māori.</p> <p>Recommendation: Requests that staff prepare a proposal on the preparation for and arrangement of regional wānanga.</p>
<p>Outcome Four: To amend the Terms of Reference for Komiti Maori to give them delegated authority to request an annual or 6 monthly report on Council's responsiveness to Maori.</p>	<p>The Regional Council resolved to amend the Terms of Reference for Komiti Māori to that an annual report on Māori responsiveness is presented to the Komiti.</p> <p>The scope of an annual report has yet to be determined. Staff suggest that the following are examples that could be incorporated into the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total budget allocated to support Māori capacity • Expenditure on projects contributing to environmental outcomes that support Māori values and interests • Collate and present the number of engagement activities undertaken with Māori • The number of Cultural Impact Assessments (CIA) undertaken • Council's actions in implementing statutory provisions under: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mana Whakahono a Rohe ○ NPS-FM ○ Resource Management Act 1991 related issues including obligations related to consents and planning requirements ○ Any other statutory obligations Council has to Māori • The number of iwi requesting funds for Iwi Management Plans, and the number of iwi management plans submitted. • Number and type of relationship agreements (MOU's, protocols, Mana Whakahono a Rohe). <p>Recommendation: Requests that staff will consult with Komiti Māori on the scope and content of the annual Māori Responsiveness Report, and present refined options to the Komiti at its next meeting.</p>
<p>Outcome Five: Support the development of Iwi Participation Agreements (Mana Whakahono a Rohe) by approving \$3000.00 per agreement to assist Iwi. Costs to be met within existing budgets.</p>	<p>The Regional Council has committed \$3,000 per iwi towards the development of formal Mana Whakahono a Rohe agreements. Council recognises the importance of these new arrangements and the benefits coming from them:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity on how iwi would like to be engaged • Their role in monitoring the environment and how this may contribute to Council's monitoring function • How iwi would like to participate in decision making

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of costs as a result of working arrangements with iwi. <p>Recommendation: Staff will prepare a 2019 budget on Mana Whakahono a Rohe for the Komiti's approval and consideration.</p>
<p>Outcome Six: Decision to grant funding to Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Te Rangi Iwi Trust of \$19,000 per year for the period 2018/19-2020/21.</p>	<p>Ngāi Te Rangi has a number of initiatives associated with managing natural resources. Of note is their aspiration to support the next generation of leadership. The Community Engagement Team will use the standard CIF agreement template that will identify the Trust's obligations.</p>

5 Implications for Māori

The majority of outcomes are supported from existing budgets with the exception of He Korowai Mātauranga. However, this LTP represents an enhanced focus on Council's intention to respond more effectively to Māori with funding re-allocated to support both internal and external capability building.

New FTEs dedicated to integrating Mātauranga Māori into the framework of Council business recognises the shift articulated at central government through National Policy Statements and amendments to key legislation. It also recognises Council's commitment to building staff capability and capacity in responding to Māori.

The support for He Korowai Mātauranga elevates the opportunities for staff to become more conversant with Te Ao Māori and complement the way in which standard information is collated and presented in Council.

Māori participation in Resource Management decision making has been a particular focus for central government with the introduction of a suite of targeted changes to the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). In particular the new Iwi Participation/Mana Whakahono a Rohe provisions recognise the importance of the role iwi/hapū play in the planning and regulatory activities of local government.

In this regard, Council has committed \$3,000 per agreement to support iwi in completing agreements. Māori Policy projects three invitations per year will be received from iwi, and notes that a number of them are observing the progress of the Tapuika, Ngāti Rangiwewehi, and Rangiteaorere Mana Whakahono a Rohe.

Council has also recognised the value and importance of staying connected to its communities resolving to commit \$500,000 to a range of projects and activities many of which have a benefit to Māori communities.

6 Council's Accountability Framework

6.1 Community Outcomes

This project/proposal directly contributes to the Healthy Environment, Freshwater for Life and a Vibrant Region Community Outcome/s in the council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

6.2 Long Term Plan Alignment

This work is planned under the Maori Policy and Community Engagement Activities in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Current Budget Implications

This work is being undertaken within the current budget for the Māori Policy and Community Engagement Activities in the Annual Plan 2018/19 or Year 1 of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Future Budget Implications

Future work on Māori Policy and Community Engagement is provided for in Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Eddie Sykes

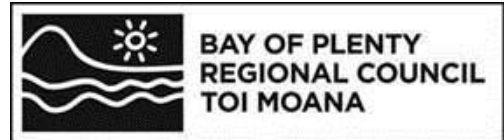
Community Engagement Advisor

Anaru Vercoe

Maori Policy Team Leader

for Strategic Engagement Manager

14 August 2018



Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 22 August 2018

Report From: Kataraina O'Brien, Strategic Engagement Manager

General Manager Update Report

Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to update the Komiti on matters of interest. The report includes:

- An introduction to the host venue, Hei Marae
- Komiti Maori Post Meeting Actions (follow up on key actions from previous Komiti Maori hui)
- Te Maru o Kaituna Update
- Rangitāiki River Forum Update to the Regional Policy Statement
- Kaituna Catchment Update
- Update on Treaty of Waitangi Claims in the Bay
- More Bus Services for the Western Bay
- Water Policy Update
- Regional Community Outcomes Fund 2017/2018 Update
- Civil Defence Emergency Management

Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, General Manager Update Report;**

1 Hei Marae

Ko Otawa te Maunga
Ko Te Raparapa-a-hoe te Awa
Ko Hei te Tipuna
Ko Takakopiri te Tangata
Ko Waitaha te Iwi
Ko Te Arawa te waka

Hei Marae is a Marae of the Waitaha tribe. The Marae is located at “Manoeka”, on the remnants of the 1,000acre land grant made by the Crown in the aftermath of the Raupatu in Te Puke and Tauranga. Manoeka is the literal translation of “1000 Acres”.

Their urupā is located at Otaraninia, No 1 Road Te Puke on the western banks of the Waiari Stream and is part of the 500acre Crown land grant made at the same time.

The Wharenuī is called “Hei” and the Wharekai is Ngataiwhakaki. Within the last 10 years the iwi has undertaken a redevelopment of the Marae heavily investing in the refurbishing both the Wharenuī (hei) and the Wharekai (Ngataiwhakaki). Hei Marae is the centre point of Waitaha a Hei activity and is the focal point for the people. Although a Te Arawa Iwi

2 Komiti Māori Post Meeting Actions

At the last Komiti Maori hui held at Tōrere nui ā Rua Marae in Tōrere on 19 June 2018, actions were raised and required a post-meeting follow up. Refer appendix for post meeting action table which will give an update of previous meeting actions.

3 Te Maru o Kaituna Update

On Friday 22 June at Moko Marae the Kaituna River Document, Kaituna He Taonga Tuku Iho – a treasure handed down was approved, launched and celebrated by Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority. The finalisation and approval of the document represents a historic full circle since the signing of the Tapuika Deed of Settlement in 2012 and the enacting of the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act in 2014.



The day saw representatives from the five iwi and four councils that constitute Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority sign and present the document back to the iwi and the community. The Chairman of Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority Dean Flavell presented a brief history of the document’s journey and thanked everyone who supported its development, including those that made submissions, and organised the launch. The document integrated the analogy of the river that informed its structure and emphasised that the Kaituna was central to its purpose to tell a story.

Te Maru o Kaituna and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council will now consider progressing the river document through the planning process where the Objectives and desired outcomes will eventually be recognised and provide for in the Regional Policy Statement. Te Maru o Kaituna will also consider the preparation of the action plan that will complement the document and drive many of the initiatives set out under the desired outcomes.

Kaituna He Taonga Tuku Iho is now in effect so Councils must have regard to the plan when processing resource consent applications, annual and regional plans.

Attached is a document summary showcasing Kaituna He Taonga Tuku Iho.

4 Kaituna Catchments Update

4.1 Kaituna River re-diversion and Maketu Estuary enhancement project

Following the start of construction works celebration held at Tukotahi Marae on 12th June work to set up a construction depot is now underway in the paddock beside Tukotahi Marae.

Ford Road end and the Ford Road boat ramp are now closed to the public. The road will re-open by 20th December 2018 however the boat ramp will remain closed until project completion in June 2020. Alternative access is available at the Bell Road boat ramp.

Site set-up earthworks uncovered a historic site known as Otaiparia which includes kūmara storage pits, fire hearths and hangi stones. Cultural monitors and archaeologists have been on site, recording the find and supervising the earthworks to prevent damage.

A quarterly meeting to update the community about re-diversion works was held on 1st August.

4.2 Papahikahawai Island Restoration project

Community planting days have been held at Papahikahawai Island in the Maketū estuary coordinated by Te Runanga o Ngati Whakaue ki Maketū and regional council.

This was the third year of a planting programme that will add a total of 50,000 native trees and shrubs to the island. More than 8,000 square metres of 'instant saltmarsh' was also created on the island last month by transplanting sea rush plants from the future Te Paika wetland.

4.3 Landowner engagement in the Paraiti, Mangorewa and Puanene sub-catchments

Land Management staff have been meeting one-on-one with landowners in the Paraiti, Mangorewa and Puanene sub-catchments to discuss concerns and options for improving water quality in the Kaituna River and its tributaries. The meetings have been prompted by water quality monitoring that found elevated levels of nutrient, sediment and bacteria in parts of the Kaituna Catchment.

Staff have been contacting the contributing landowners, sharing the results with them, and offering practical advice and funding support through Council's Riparian Management Programme to help them reduce run-off impacts from their properties through methods that can include fencing, planting, stock crossing upgrades, treatment wetlands and detention dams.

4.4 Te Pourepo o Kaituna Wetland Creation Project progress

Wetland creation works to create open water and ephemeral wetland habitat was completed earlier this year following sand extraction to supply material for Kaituna Re-diversion project. Further sand extraction currently underway and will see another approximately 10,000 cubic metres removed and rehabilitated through re-contouring the area and replanting with native wetland vegetation species.

This is the beginning of the Te Pourepo o Kaituna wetland restoration project. Year 1 of the LTP focuses on concept planning with key stakeholders, consultation and technical investigations to support a resource consent application in mid-2019. A total \$4.5m over 5 years has been approved in the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan to deliver the significant ecosystem benefits sought by this project.

4.5 Te Whakarauoratanga o Te Rae o Pāpāmoa – NEW project (Pāpāmoa Hills Revitalisation Project)

The pine forest previously surrounding the carpark and summit track at Pāpāmoa Hills Cultural Regional Park was logged in early 2017. The visual impact was expectedly

significant and the Te Whakarauoratanga o Te Rae o Pāpāmoa / Pāpāmoa Hills Revitalisation Project aims to restore natural and cultural values of the area.

Stage 1 of the revitalisation project is nearly complete and focused firstly on reinstating walking tracks destroyed during the logging operation in order to safely reopen the park to the public and secondly re-planting the logged area. Over 60,000 native trees and shrubs have been planted over the past two winter seasons, successful planting days were held with the wider community and classes from local Pāpāmoa and Te Puke schools helped with the replanting efforts. Tāne's Tree Trust have established native woodlots demonstration sites that will continue to be monitored and promoted as an option for landuse on private land. Stage 1 also successfully sought to acquire land to complete the upgrades associated with Stage 2.

Stage 2 aims to address the issues associated with the competing use of the Poplar Lane road end with quarry trucks, sustainably manage increasing trends in visitation and deliver on significant tangata whenua aspirations to tell the cultural history to park visitors.

Pāpāmoa Hills Revitalisation Project has been approved through the 2018-2028 Long Term Plan. The project will start with concept planning and tangata whenua engagement in LTP Year 1, design and consenting in Year 2 and construction in Year 3.

5 Rangitāiki River Forum Update – First Treaty Co-Governance change to the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement

Appeals lodged against Council's decisions on Proposed Change 3 (Rangitāiki River) to the Regional Policy Statement have now been resolved, following Environment Court mediation on Friday 29 June 2018. The Environment Court approved consent order documents on 27 July 2018 enabling Regional Council to complete the process of embedding the Rangitāiki River document – Te Ara Whānui o Rangitāiki into the Regional Policy Statement. A report will be prepared for the September Regional Council meeting seeking Proposed Change 3 be made part of the operative Regional Policy Statement in October 2018.

This will conclude the first Treaty Co-governance change to the Regional Policy Statement arising from the Ngāti Manawa and Ngāti Whare Treaty Settlement Acts 2012 and is a significant milestone to celebrate with our Rangitāiki River Forum members. With Kaituna, he taonga tuku iho – a treasure handed down (the Kaituna River Document) coming into effect this August, Regional Council and Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority now have the challenge of progressing the second RPS Treaty Co-governance change for the Kaituna River Catchment.

6 Update on Treaty of Waitangi Claims in the Bay of Plenty

Te Moana a Toi (Bay of Plenty) has a number of iwi with active Treaty claims at various stages of the settlement process. Recent developments are highlighted below.

5.1 Whakatōhea - Agreement in Principle (and Urgency Hearing)

The Crown and Whakatōhea (Ōpōtiki) signed an Agreement in Principle on 18th August 2017, with a view to the settlement being finalised over the next 12 to 18 months.

Subsequently an urgent application to the Waitangi Tribunal was lodged on behalf of several claimants and hapū, challenging the mandate of the Whakatōhea negotiators to

represent their interests. On 17th April 2018 the Tribunal released its report and recommended a temporary halt in negotiations to enable all of Whakatōhea to be given a chance to vote on how to proceed.

As part of the settlement offer, the Crown proposes to explore options for enhancing the existing Ōhiwa Harbour Implementation Forum. It is likely this will remain on the table, although further development of this proposal may be impacted by present delays.

5.2 **Pare Hauraki – Collective Redress Deed (Deed of Settlement)**

The Crown and Pare Hauraki Collective (12 iwi) signed a Collective Redress Deed (Deed of Settlement) on 2nd August 2018.

Redress in relation to Pare Hauraki interests in the Tauranga Moana region have been ring-fenced and will be separately determined at a future point by iwi of Hauraki, Tauranga and the Crown. The outcome of this process may impact the Tauranga Moana Framework (Harbour co-governance) established as part of earlier Tauranga iwi settlement/s.

5.3 **Ngāti Hinerangi**

The Crown and Ngāti Hinerangi (Kaimai ranges / Tauranga) signed an Agreement in Principle in 2015, which includes statutory acknowledgment over areas within the Tauranga coastal harbour.

It is understood the Crown and Ngāti Hinerangi are working towards a Deed of Settlement within the current year.

5.4 **Te Whānau a Apanui**

The Crown has recognised the mandate of Te Whānau a Apanui (East Coast BoP) negotiators and signed Terms of Negotiation on 7th September 2017. The Crown and Te Whānau a Apanui are now working towards an agreement in principle (or similar).

Council staff have attended several negotiation meetings with Te Whānau a Apanui, the Crown, and other key parties, providing advice on local government role and functions.

5.5 **Ngāti Rangitahi**

The Crown recognised the Ngāti Rangitahi (Matatā) Deed of Mandate in 2015 and entered initial negotiations. It is understood negotiations have been reinvigorated and are geared towards an Agreement in Principle within the current year.

Council staff recently attended a meeting with Ngāti Rangitahi and the Crown, and have provided guidance on local government role and functions where requested.

7 **More Bus Services for the Western Bay**

From December 2018 a new bus network will be introduced across the Western Bay. This will see the number of service operating between Te Puke and Tauranga increase from 5 to 15 each weekday. Thirteen of these services will also operate through Te Puke providing an hourly, internal service between the CBD and the south of Te Puke including past Te Puke Primary, Intermediate, and Secondary Schools between 7am and 7pm. In order to provide this level of service customer may need to transfer to a different bus at Bayfair to access the Windermere campus, Pāpāmoa Plaza, Tauranga

CBD and other destinations. All Te Puke services will be operated by wheelchair accessible buses and will provide free on-board Wi-Fi.

No changes are planned for the Whakatāne-Tauranga service which currently provides access between Maketū, Paengaroa, and Pukehina Beach to Te Puke and Tauranga two days per week. The changes to the Western Bay network provide flexibility that will allow enhance service to these areas at a later date.

8 Water Policy Update

8.1 Overview – Implementing the National Policy Statement for Freshwater

Current water policy work has been focusing on improving how fresh water is managed by setting catchment-specific objectives, limits and methods for both surface and groundwater, considering and recognising Te Mana o te Wai in Water Management Areas. This is the second step in the process to implement the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management in these WMAs, following the proposed region-wide Water Quantity Plan Change (PC9), currently being considered by a Hearing Panel.

Toi Moana is to work with iwi and hapū in the development of these Plan Changes.

8.2 Updates on Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui WMA and the Rangitāiki WMA (Plan Change 12)

Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui and Rangitāiki WMAs in the problem solving phase

Community and iwi engagement to date in these areas has enhanced Council's understanding of the value people place on the fresh water resource and the range of views held by different sectors of the community. The project is now entering a problem solving phase, as shown in Table 1.

Period	2015 - 2017 Awareness raising/ discovery		2017-2018 Problem solving		Late 2018 – 2019 Solution building	
Phase	Phase 1 Data gathering, awareness raising, forming community groups	Phase 2 Discussions with community groups, draft Freshwater Management Units, baseline science	Phase 3 (we are here) Using model project nutrient movement, causes confirmed, exploring solutions	Phase 4 Solutions short-listed, consulting, detailed analysis, plan drafting, solution building	Phase 5 Draft plan and analysis released for all stakeholders' consideration.	Phase 6 Proposed for formal submissions (Schedule 1 process)
Policy content			Pre-draft - WE ARE HERE		Draft	Proposed

Engaging iwi and tangata whenua	Hui-a-iwi tuatahi – <i>Freshwater values</i>	Hui-a-iwi tuarua - Freshwater current states Hui-a-iwi tuatoru – Tangata whenua interests Rūnanga CEO advice/discussion	Confirm water bodies and location special to tangata whenua. Estimated implications on freshwater	<i>(Seeking iwi authority guidance)</i>	Consult on the written draft (<i>seeking advice</i>)	Proposal opens for written submissions, hearing and deliberation.
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8.3 Current steps in working with iwi in Kaituna-Pongakawa-Waitahanui and Rangitāiki

The current engagement focuses on further identifying (exploring and refining) tangata whenua values and interests related to fresh water (and freshwater ecology), and sharing the science findings on freshwater. We have engaged with a number of hapū/iwi to date.

In preparation staff have:

- Collated, mapped and reviewed a number of Cultural Impact Assessments (CIAs) lodged with Toi Moana; to further inform Council’s understanding of tangata whenua values, associations and knowledge.
- Reviewed iwi and hapū management plans
- Reviewed recent submissions into council processes to gather current information on iwi and hapū concerns.

Steps include engaging the iwi authorities to:

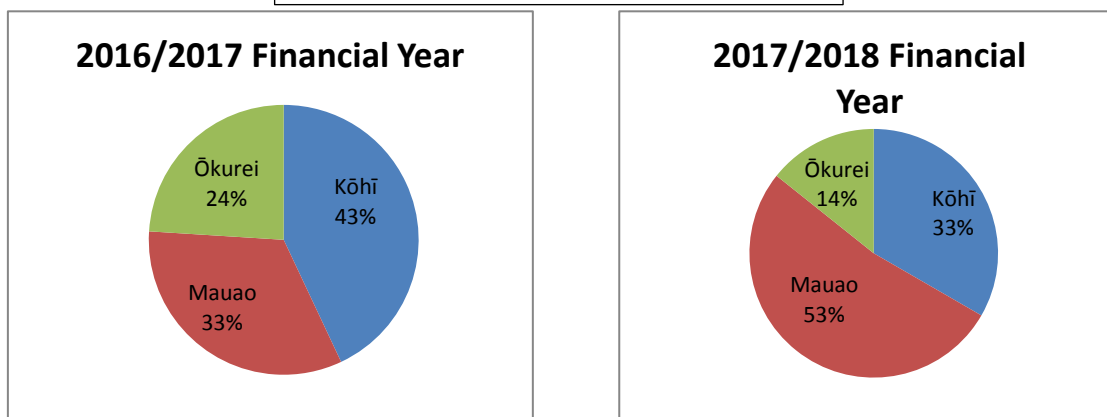
- Check the right information about tangata whenua values and interests had been collated
- Ask about the water conditions that might best support those values (eg, minimum flows or water levels, or measures of water quality).
- Explore modelling results (water quality forecasts under different scenarios).
- Water Policy is currently considering the next steps in Iwi Engagement following previous work with iwi/hapū.

9 Regional Community Outcomes Fund 2017/2018 Update

Te Hapai Ora Fund – Regional Community Outcomes Fund has an annual Sponsorship Fund of \$31,000 which is administered by the Strategic Engagement Manager on behalf of the General Manager Strategy and Science. This fund is a positive way for Council to contribute to activities that align with regional community outcomes. The 2017/18 budget was fully expended. Of the 34 applications received, 21 were approved. Funding was spread across the three Māori constituencies (3 Ōkurei, 11 Mauao, 7 Kōhī).

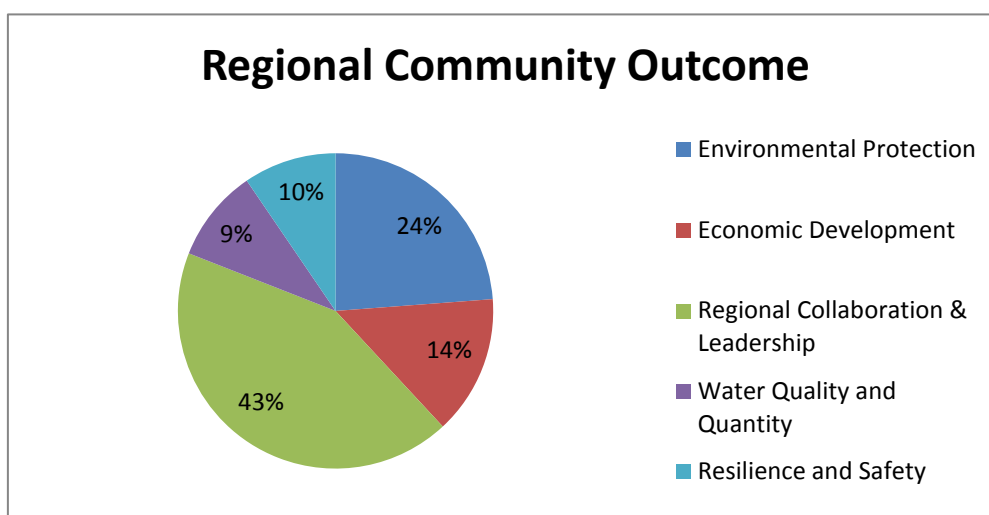
The two graphs below show percentage details of where funding was distributed throughout the region for the past two financial years.

Distribution of funding across the region



The graph below illustrates the percentage distribution of funding based on the Bay of Plenty Regional Councils Regional Community Outcomes.

Community outcomes alignment across the region



10 Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group

The Bay of Plenty CDEM Group has won two international awards for the **Marae Emergency Preparedness Project**. The project a partnership between the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group and the Ministry of Maori Development was submitted to the International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) 2018 Awards in the category '*Partners in Preparedness*'.

11 Implications for Māori

Māori interests and recognition of them are continuing to have a rising profile, and they are clearly represented in the matters presented in this report.

Of particular note for the Komiti are the following items:

- **Kaituna, he taonga tuku iho:** The approval and notification of Kaituna, he taonga tuku iho – a treasure handed down (the Kaituna River document) signals a new phase of collaboration between iwi and the wider community. Iwi interest proliferate the document emphasising the association between tangata whenua and the environment. The next step encompasses amending the Regional Policy Statement (RPS) to recognise and provide for the vision, objectives and desired outcomes stated in the document. It will also require aligning Plan Change 12 (Implementation of the National Policy Statement on Freshwater Management) with the amended RPS to ensure that the aspirations of the document have an overarching effect on these planning instruments.
- **Public Transport:** Many Māori communities rely on a regular and efficient bus service, especially youth, and Kaumatua. Ongoing changes to the way in which council manages the service will invariably have a direct effect on Māori.
- **Treaty Settlements:** Settlements have reshaped the social, cultural, environmental and economic terrain. This continues as negotiations continue with iwi. Of particular note is the signing of the Deed of Settlement between the Crown and the Pare-Hauraki Collective. Matters arising have captured media attention and presented a number of challenges for Council. Staff will continue to analyse implications on current relationships as well as the new responsibilities it will have as a result of the signing.
- **Funding:** This was a principle theme that came through submissions on the Long Term Plan 2018 – 2028. The number of applications submitted in the 2017/18 financial year represents the extent to which groups are actively involved in community initiatives
- **Change 3 (Rangitāiki River):** Council has a number of plan changes underway, all requiring involvement with tangata whenua. Of note the Environment Court approved the consent order for Change 3 which effectively embeds the Rangitāiki River Document into the RPS. Consent applicants, and councils are now required to ensure that activities undertaken in the catchment will need to adhere to the rules and methods that have their roots in the river document.
- **Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management:** Māori representation in Civil Defence Emergency Management continue to be a focus for the Bay of Plenty Civil Defence Emergency Management Group. Consideration of a dedicated Māori resource in the Emergency Management team will be included along with other recommendations from the review once it is completed.

Council will continue to monitor those issues that are likely to have implications for Māori. It is likely that as new Treaty settlements come to hand, and as the profile of Kaitiaki/tangata whenua continues to rise, Council's relationships with tangata whenua will need to change.

12 Council's Accountability Framework

This project/proposal directly contributes to the Regional Community Outcome/s in the council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Current Budget

Māori Policy activities noted in this report are provided for through the Māori Policy budget.

Future Budget Implications

There are no future budget implications.

Sandy Hohepa
Maori Policy Advisor

for Strategic Engagement Manager

14 August 2018

APPENDIX 1

The Kaituna River Document Summary



**KAITUNA
HE
TAONGA
TUKU
IHO** A TREASURE
HANDLED DOWN

**THE KAITUNA RIVER
DOCUMENT SUMMARY**

E ORA ANA TE MAURI O TE KAITUNA, E TIAKINA ANA HOKI MŌ NGĀ WHAKATUPURANGA Ō NĀIANEI, Ō MURI NEI HOKI.

**The Kaituna River is
in a healthy state and
protected for current
and future generations.**

What is this about?

Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority has prepared and approved *Kaituna, he taonga tuku iho - a treasure handed down* which guides the management of the Kaituna River and its tributaries into the future. It is a statement of partnership and co-governance and builds on community energy and commitment that was previously given to the Kaituna River and Ōngātoto/Maketū Estuary Strategy.

It represents the culmination of input from the Kaituna community and is a signpost for local government, iwi and the wider community, including existing river users and other stakeholders, to collaborate in achieving our collective vision, objectives and outcomes. The document balances competing environmental, social, cultural, recreational and economic interests while ensuring the mauri (life force) of the river is maintained, which requires collective action and support.

This summary highlights the vision, objectives and desired outcomes to promote the restoration, protection and enhancement of the Kaituna River and its tributaries.

What area does the document influence?

The river document covers the Kaituna River and its tributaries within the Kaituna co-governance framework area, which is shown on pages 5 – 7. The area starts at the top of the Kaituna River and includes the Kaituna, Mangorewa and Paraiti rivers and more than 24 tributary streams.

Who is Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority?

Te Maru o Kaituna River Authority (TMoK) is the co-governance partnership set by the Tapuika Claims Settlement Act 2014.

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

Our purpose is to promote the restoration, protection, and enhancement of the environmental, cultural and spiritual health and well-being of the Kaituna River and its tributaries.

NGĀ WHĀINGA – OUR OBJECTIVES

Ngā Piriringa me ngā Herenga Iwi Relationships with the River

Objective 1

The traditional and contemporary relationships that iwi and hapū have with the Kaituna River are provided for, recognised and protected.

Objective 2

Iwi-led projects which restore, protect and/or enhance the Kaituna River, are actively encouraged, promoted and supported by Te Maru o Kaituna through its Action Plan.

Desired Outcomes

- a Access for tangata whenua to the Kaituna River and identified sites of significance are provided for.
- b Pou and other appropriate markers are erected adjacent to the Kaituna River where considered appropriate by iwi, to indicate sites of special significance.
- c Priority restoration, protection and enhancement projects are identified by Te Maru o Kaituna in their Action Plan.
- d Te Maru o Kaituna members promote and take into account priority projects in their long-term and annual plan processes.
- e Information on the environmental state of the Kaituna River is regularly exchanged between iwi and relevant agencies.
- f Appropriate sites along the Kaituna River are identified and set aside for taunga waka (traditional waka landing places).
- g Iwi and hapū associations with the Kaituna River are strengthened through recognition of iwi/hapū management plans in the management of land use, access to the river and protection of cultural heritage.

Te Mauri me te Rēto o te Wai Water Quality and Quantity

Objective 3

Water quality and the mauri of the water in the Kaituna River are restored to a healthy state and meet agreed standards.

Objective 4

There is sufficient water quantity in the Kaituna River to:

- a Support the mauri of rivers and streams.
- b Protect tangata whenua values.
- c Protect ecological values.
- d Protect recreational values.

Objective 5

Water from the Kaituna River is sustainably allocated and efficiently used to provide for the social, economic and cultural well-being of iwi, hapū and communities, now and for future generations.

Desired Outcomes

- a Limits for contaminants in the Kaituna River are established to ensure the water:
 - i Is clean and safe for swimming in locations where people wish to swim, with specific locations identified and recommended by Te Maru o Kaituna.
 - ii Provides safe drinking water sources.
 - iii Is suitable to sustain plentiful kai awa (food sourced from the river) and kai moana (food sourced from the sea) within the Maketū Estuary which is safe to eat. Tuna (eels) are of particular importance; and
 - iv Is suitable for cultural ceremonies.
- b Mātauranga Māori (Māori knowledge) is acknowledged and used as a credible tool alongside science, to support the objectives of *The Kaituna River Document*.
- c Abstraction of groundwater from aquifers is sustainably managed to:
 - i Protect puna (spring) flows.
 - ii Meet the relevant objectives in *The Kaituna River Document*.



Mahinga Whenua Land Use

Objective 6

The environmental well-being of the Kaituna River is enhanced through improved land management practices.

Desired Outcomes

- a An appropriate mix of rules, incentives and industry leadership is used to improve land management practices.
- b Rural land management is improved over time by adopting best practice techniques, taking advantage of technological and information advances and through more efficient use of inputs such as fertiliser, stock or crop quantity and/or outputs such as discharge quality and quantity limits.
- c Consented activities for agriculture, forestry, horticulture, industry, urban development, including the disposal of stormwater and wastewater are managed so that the ecological and cultural health of the Kaituna River is maintained or improved.
- d Kaitiakitanga (guardianship) and rangatiratanga (autonomy, authority, and ownership) are integrated into the management of land use, access to the river and protection of cultural heritage in specific locations in the catchment.

Te Oranga o Te Pūnaha-hauropi Ecosystem Health

Objective 7

Ecosystem health, habitats that support indigenous vegetation and species, and wetlands within the Kaituna River are restored, protected and enhanced.

Desired Outcomes

- a Identify, maintain and improve ecosystems that support and sustain indigenous flora and fauna.
- b Explore opportunities to create, increase and enhance the extent and quality of wetlands in the lower Kaituna catchment.
- c Promote the removal of pests.
- d Priority restoration, protection and enhancement projects are identified by Te Maru o Kaituna in their Action Plan.
- e Te Maru o Kaituna members promote and take into account priority projects in their long-term and annual plan processes.

Ngā Herenga o Te Maru o Kaituna Te Maru o Kaituna in Collaboration with Iwi and the Community

Objective 8

Te Maru o Kaituna in collaboration with iwi and the wider community enable environmental, economic, social, educational and cultural aspirations for the restoration, protection and enhancement of the Kaituna River.






Desired Outcomes

- a Environmental education programmes are promoted by Te Maru o Kaituna.
- b Economic development opportunities for iwi and hapū which respect the cultural associations they have with the Kaituna River; promote greater understanding of those associations; and restore, protect or enhance the well-being of the Kaituna River.
- c Support collaborative relationships that foster and enable sustainable industry and business practices to actively enhance the Kaituna River.
- d Recreational activities along the Kaituna River do not compromise safety or priorities of Te Maru o Kaituna for the restoration, protection and enhancement of the Kaituna River.







What area does the document cover?

Legend

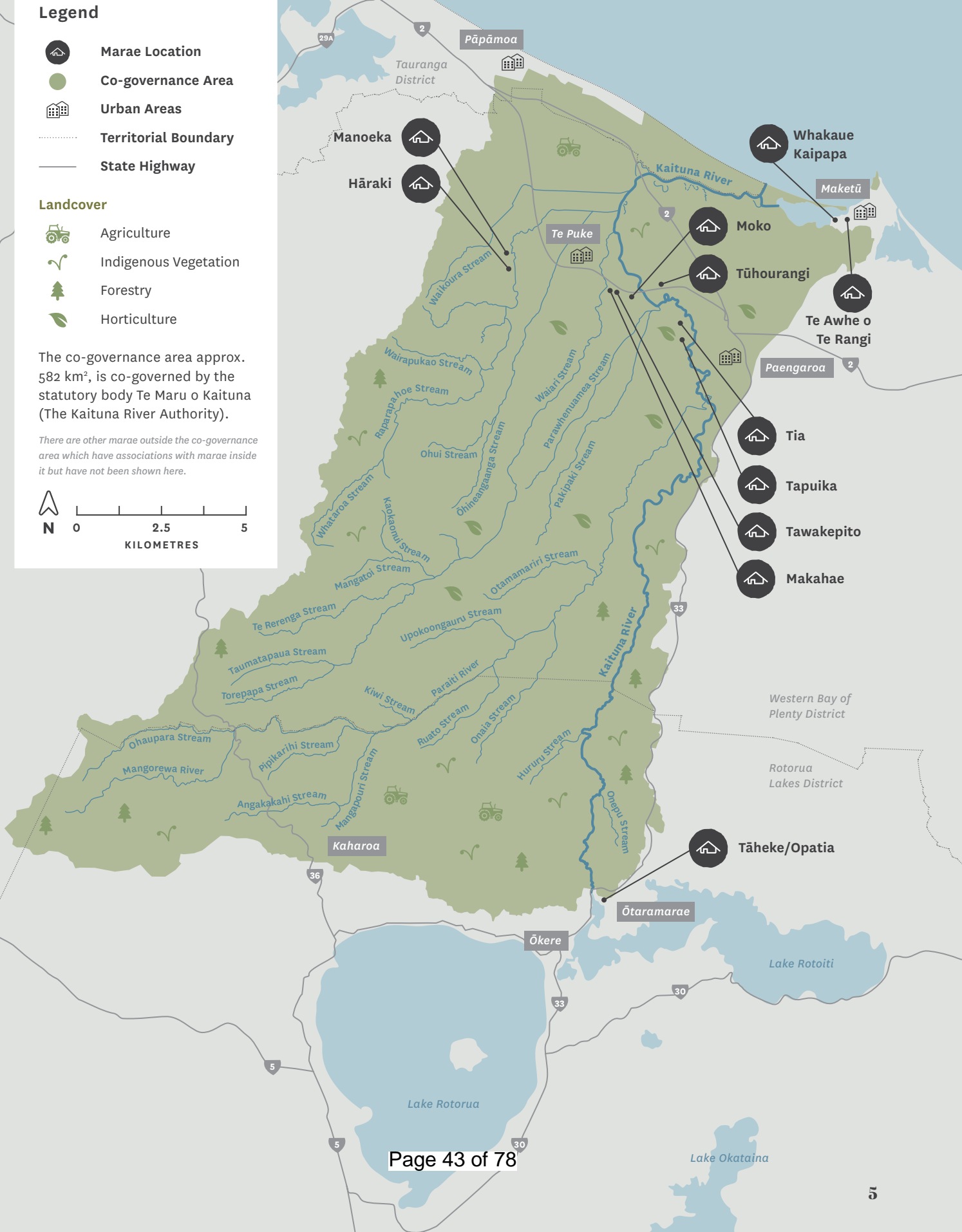
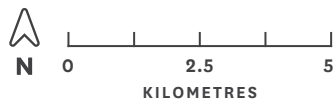
-  Marae Location
-  Co-governance Area
-  Urban Areas
-  Territorial Boundary
-  State Highway

Landcover

-  Agriculture
-  Indigenous Vegetation
-  Forestry
-  Horticulture

The co-governance area approx. 582 km², is co-governed by the statutory body Te Maru o Kaituna (The Kaituna River Authority).

There are other marae outside the co-governance area which have associations with marae inside it but have not been shown here.



Increasing residential population adjoining the existing urban areas of Pāpāmoa East, Te Puke and Paengaroa

Coast Care programme to support restoration of the dune environment BOPRC, TCC and WBOPDC

Maketū Wildlife Management Reserve and Papahikahawai Island

10km cycle/walking path connection from Paengaroa to Bell Road near Pāpāmoa

Maketū Ōngātoro Wetland Society (MOWS) community conservation group programme

Kaituna Wetlands and further wetland creation – investigation of future lower Kaituna sub-Regional Park

Land zoned for industrial and residential growth around Te Puke

Kaituna River re- diversion and Te Awa o Ngātoroirangi / Maketū Estuary Enhancement Project

Tramping tracks link Pāpāmoa Hills to Ōtānewainuku summit via Ōtawa Scenic Reserve

Proposed Rangioru Business Park

Ōtānewainuku Scenic Reserve – virgin forest that is a habitat for Kiwi and Kōkako

SmartGrowth Eastern corridor with transport links to the Eastern Bay and Rotorua






Ōtānewainuku Kiwi Trust community based conservation and pest control

TECT All Terrain Park - 1650ha of land currently comprising forestry and native bush

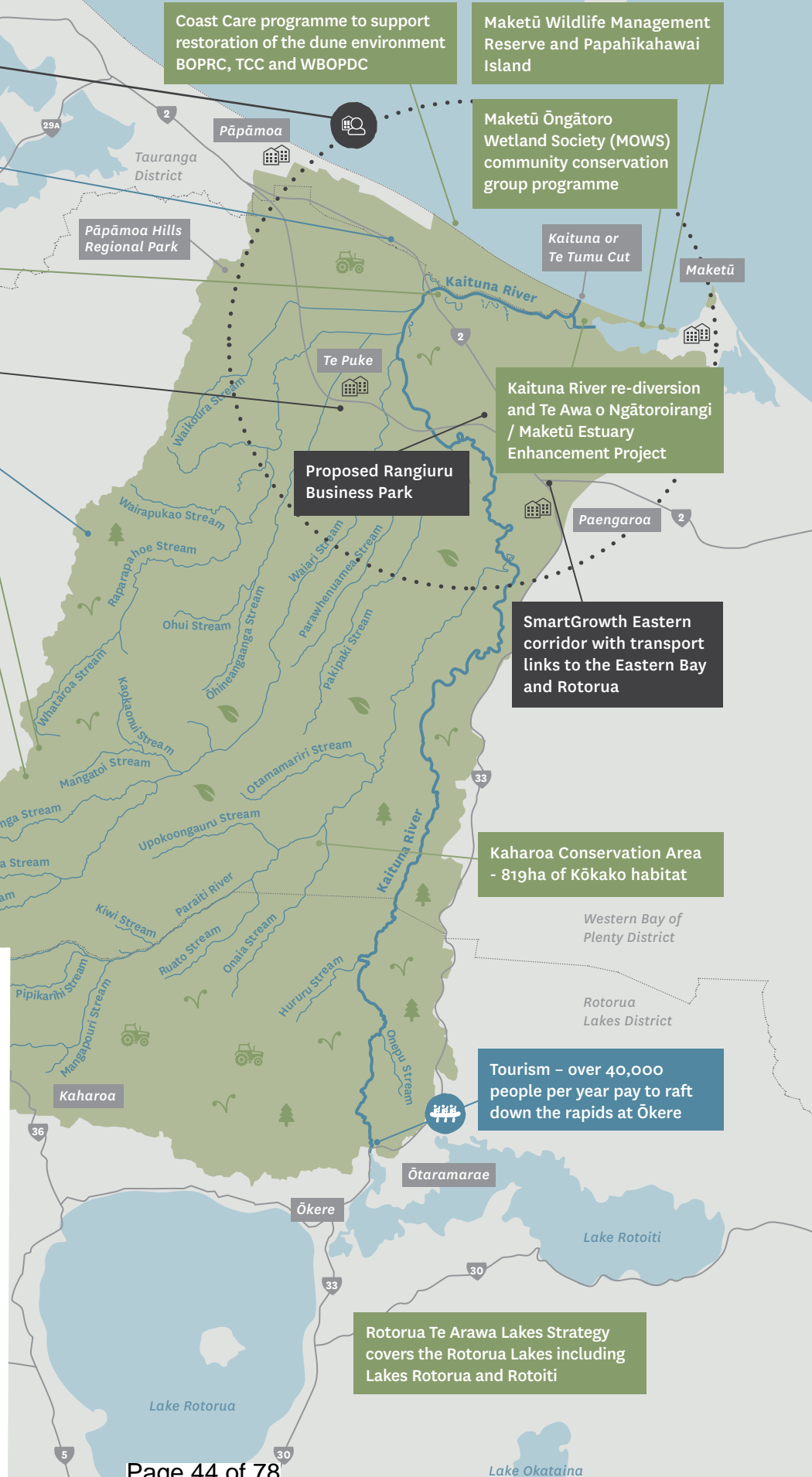
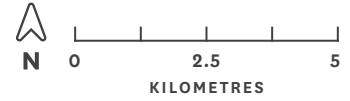
Kaharoa Conservation Area - 819ha of Kōkako habitat

What is being done in and around the river?

Legend




-  Urban Growth Area
-  Agriculture
-  Forestry
-  Horticulture
-  Indigenous Vegetation

Information shown is intended as a guide only and is subject to change. See relevant iwi management plans, Treaty Settlement legislation, and council and other agency websites for further information. The co-governance area is defined by legislation.

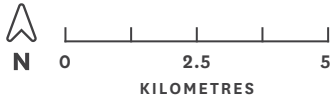


What makes our river a treasure

Legend

-  Swimming spots
-  Habitats for significant indigenous species
-  Geothermal resources

Information shown is intended as a guide only and is subject to change. See iwi management plans, Treaty Settlement legislation, council and other agency websites for further information. The co-governance area is defined by legislation.



Ōtānewainuku, 640m – highest point in the Kaituna catchment and a Maunga of great significance to several iwi, including Tapuika, Waitaha and Ngāti Rangiwewehi

The Kaituna is known by local iwi and hapū as the Ōkere River in the upper reaches

The Kaituna River is lake fed by Lakes Rotorua and Rotoiti, which are outside the co-governance area

Original mouth of the Owairakei Stream

Wetlands throughout lower Kaituna pre-1950s

Flax Mills operating in early 1900s

Landing place of Te Arawa waka

Cultural use of streams for rituals and baptisms

Traditional bathing in geothermal water southwest of Maketū

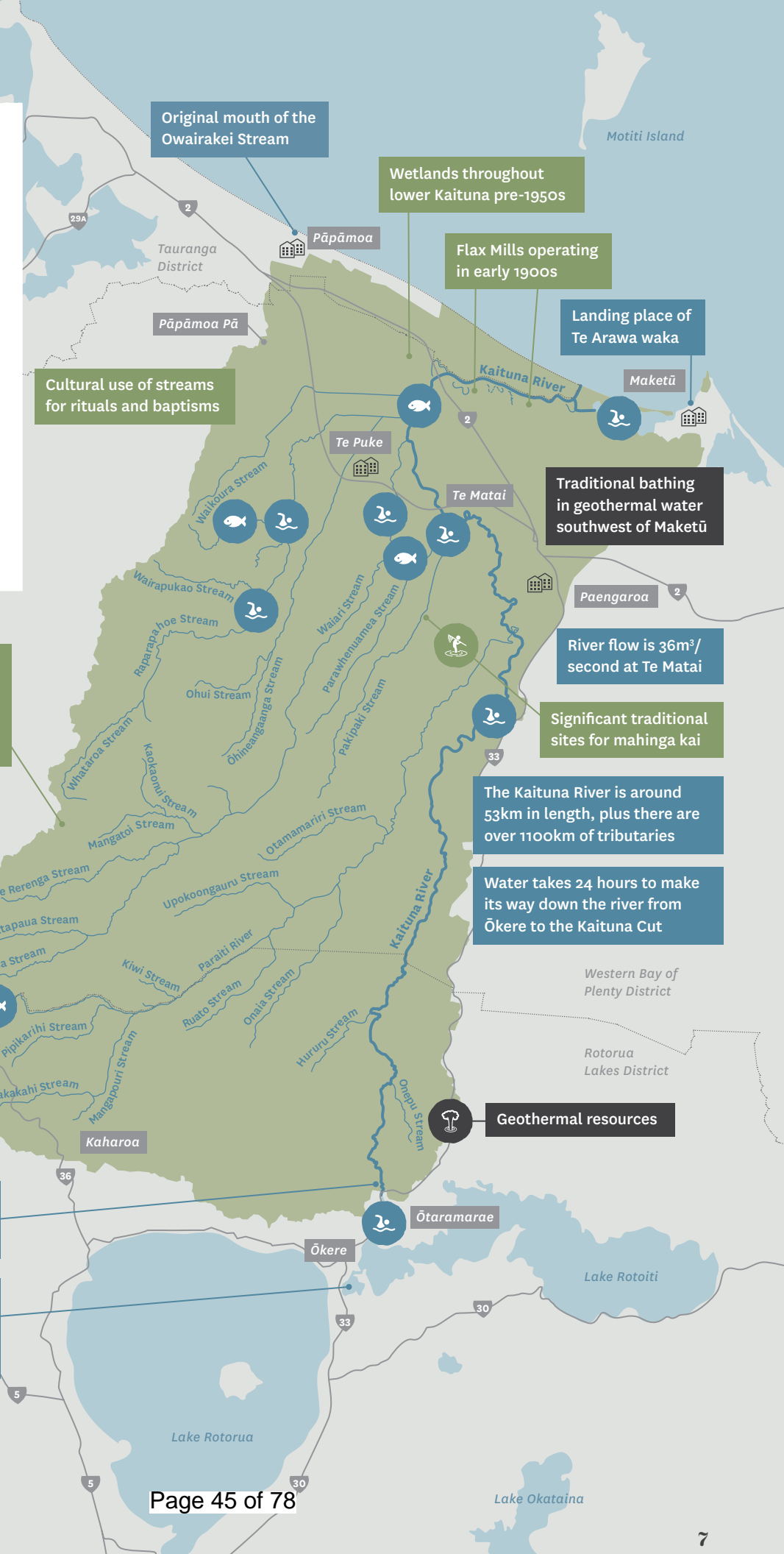
River flow is 36m³/second at Te Matai

Significant traditional sites for mahinga kai

The Kaituna River is around 53km in length, plus there are over 1100km of tributaries

Water takes 24 hours to make its way down the river from Ōkere to the Kaituna Cut

Geothermal resources





What does it mean for me?

If you live in the Kaituna River catchment, *The Kaituna River Document* will have an impact on you.

In the future, council planning documents will recognise and provide for the vision, objectives and desired outcomes of the river document, which could mean changing the way we do things to take better care of our river. It is likely that the document will result in changes to the Regional Policy Statement and regional/district plans. Any future changes to rules in these plans, which may directly affect the way you use your land, will follow a separate consultation process under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Until this occurs, councils will have regard to the vision, objectives and desired outcome, where relevant, when making decisions on resource consents.

Councils must also take them into account where relevant to decisions they make under the Local Government Act 2002. There are parts of *Kaituna, he taonga tuku iho - a treasure handed down* that can be implemented quickly through an action plan.

How do I get involved in the action plan?

Local authorities and community groups are investing a significant amount of time, effort and money over the coming 10 years to help care for land, water and wildlife in the Kaituna/Maketū catchment.

There is more work for us all to do. Te Maru o Kaituna is developing an action plan for local government, iwi, hapū and the wider community including existing river users and others to collaborate and partner together in achieving our common vision, objectives and desired outcomes. It will prioritise our collective actions to restore, enhance and protect the Kaituna. We are keen for you to be involved.

For more information about *The Kaituna River Document* and to view the full document please visit www.kaituna.org.nz

If you are keen to be involved or understand more, email info@kaituna.org.nz or call Anaru Vercoe or Jo Watts on 0800 884 880

APPENDIX 2

Komiti Maori Actions for 21 June 2018

Bay of Plenty Regional Council Komiti Māori – Post Meeting Actions from 21 June 2018

No	Issue or report item	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/ Comments
ACTIONS FROM KOMITI MĀORI HELD ON 21 June 2018						
No.	Issue	Raised by	Action	Referred to	Date referred and due by	Progress/comments
1.	Wananga		Ngāi Tai Marae requested a Civil Defence and Emergency Management wananga.	Emergency Management Team	Update before next KM hui.	Meagan Edhouse, Emergency Management Advisor has made contact with contact provided (Kayreen) as well as the Iwi Authority and is awaiting a response. Meagan has also included the CDEM Local Controller from Ōpōtiki District Council in these arrangements.
3.	RMA Workshops	Cr AT	Requested to progress digital media options for RMA workshops.	Nathan Capper	Update before next KM hui.	Contact made on day with Ngāi Tai about potential options for RMA training. Awaiting confirmation of when they want to progress.
5.	Privet	Ngāi Tai	Need to send information around privet and give some advice on how to maintain its removal.	Tim Senior	Update before next KM hui.	Brenda to arrange a hui with all to talk about the privet issue and get back to Tim around the date.
ACTIONS FROM KOMITI MĀORI HELD ON 27 February 2018						
1.	Presentation on Bio-fuel initiative	GM Science and Strategy	Staff to make contact with Mr Tuhi Ruawai (Ngai Tuhoe) to arrange a meeting to ascertain what support Council can provide (if any), in the future.	Relevant staff	Contact details: phone 021 0239 1299 or email taua.group@protonmail.com	Yet to be actioned.
ACTIONS FROM KOMITI MĀORI HELD ON 23 August 2017						
1.	Convene a hui/kōrero with relevant hapū/iwi to consider options to pull or combine RMA technical/cultural expertise in Tauranga Moana.	Cr McDonald	Māori Policy staff to seek advice with the Māori Councillors.	Māori Policy	TBC	Action for Long Term Plan 2018-2028 Years 2-3.

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 22 August 2018

Report From: Alex Miller, Compliance Manager - Primary Industry & Enforcement

Update on Marae OSET Project

Executive Summary

On-site effluent treatment (OSET) systems are for treating human wastewater on a property. These include septic tanks and aerated wastewater treatment systems (AWTS). Under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) the Bay of Plenty Regional Council is responsible for the management of discharges from OSET systems to ensure discharges do not contaminate the environment. Under the current On-site Effluent Treatment Regional Plan, Marae that are not connected to sewage reticulation need a resource consent for their OSET system discharge.

There are more than 160 marae in the Bay of Plenty region. Marae are a key conduit for hapu/iwi and community collaboration where events that are held on marae will rely on efficient effluent systems to accommodate multiple groups over short and longer periods. Council is keen to gather information on Marae effluent (also referred to as waste water) systems to understand if the systems are able to support present and future Marae activities.

Staff have initiated a pilot project in the Tauranga Moana catchment to gather information on Marae OSET systems. A verbal update will be given at the meeting. The project does not affect Marae that are connected to sewage reticulation, or that have resource consents for OSET systems.

The information and learnings from the Tauranga Moana pilot project will be used to develop a methodology and strategy for extending the project to the rest of the region.

Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Update on Marae OSET Project.**
- 2 Provides advice around extending the Marae OSET pilot project to the rest of the Bay of Plenty region.**

1 Purpose of report

To provide an update on the Marae OSET (on-site effluent treatment) pilot project in Tauranga Moana catchment, and the next steps for improving our understanding of Marae OSET systems throughout the Bay of Plenty region.

2 Marae On-site Effluent Treatment Systems

Marae are an important part of a local community where a range of events are regularly held. They may also be used at times of civil emergency. This means that their on-site effluent treatment system (OSET) needs to be robust and be able to operate well, even under high loads.

At a Marae there is more kitchen wastewater (containing food wastes and fats) and whare paku waste, and less dilution by laundry or bath/shower wastewater. This means the wastewater has a stronger concentration of contaminants than household wastewater. A Marae OSET system needs to be designed and managed for these types of conditions.

There are a range of options for upgrading wastewater systems, however these can be expensive, and for many Marae they may be financially beyond reach. Iwi, hapū and whānau may have aspirations for the future use and capacity of their respective Marae that may be stifled by an inadequate OSET system.

We know that some Marae are connected to reticulated sewage schemes, and others have resource consents with upgraded OSET systems. We also assume there are Marae which, although they do not have resource consent, have well-functioning OSET systems. However, we also expect that there will be some Marae with old OSET systems that are a risk to the environment and people's health.

3 Marae OSET Project

Overall, the knowledge about the risk to the environment from Marae OSET systems in the Bay of Plenty is low. This problem has been previously raised, with the view that a project should be started to improve that knowledge, and provide a good basis for assisting Marae on this matter.

The key point of a project is to understand whether or not Marae in the Bay of Plenty have issues relating to their wastewater, and, if it's appropriate, looking at ways in which Toi Moana can help. The end goal of a Marae OSET project is to protect the environment, protect peoples' health, and to keep Marae fit for purpose.

The first phase of the project was a desktop study of the information available to BOPRC. While this was a useful exercise, it was limited in terms of understanding the actual circumstances at individual Marae. In order to fully understand the risks associated with Marae around the region, it is necessary that BOPRC contacts and visits each Marae to gather on-site information. Marae connected to reticulated sewage schemes or that have a resource consent would not be visited.

4 Tauranga Moana Pilot Project

Tauranga Moana catchment is being used as a pilot project to help refine the methodology for a wider Marae OSET project, and develop a potential strategy to roll-out the project across the rest of the Bay of Plenty Region. Information on Marae water supply is also being collected as part of the pilot project. Tauranga Moana catchment was chosen because information was needed for initial work on the Tauranga Moana Water Management Area (particularly around Marae water supply), and funding was available from the Tauranga Moana Programme.

BOPRC have engaged two specialists to help with this mahi – Trisha Simonson (Ormiston Associates) and Frances Teinakore-Curtis (Ngāti Pikiao). Frances is working towards a PhD on community involvement in wastewater decisions. She has previously been supported by BOPRC in her studies.

A verbal update on the pilot project will be given at the meeting.

5 What happens next?

Once the Tauranga Moana pilot project has been completed, the information and learnings will be used to develop a methodology and strategy for extending the project to the rest of the region.

A report on the pilot project, and strategy will be made to BOPRC's Regional Direction and Delivery Committee and Komiti Māori. A report on the findings of the pilot project will also be made to the Tauranga Moana Advisory Group. Those reports will respect the sensitivity of Marae OSET information that has been gathered, and will include general observations and not the specific details associated with individual Marae. There is currently no budget for extending the project to the rest of the Bay of Plenty region. Additional budget would need to be sought through BOPRC's annual plan process.

6 Implications for Māori

Marae are central to the cultural identity and well-being of tangata whenua. They are places which hold the traditions and whakapapa of the iwi, hapū and whānau. In this regard the Marae OSET project seeks to understand the issues facing Marae that will inform future planning and compliance requirements. The Marae OSET project has implications for all Marae that are not otherwise connected to sewage reticulation, or do not have a resource consent for their OSET system discharge.

The objective is for Marae OSET systems to comply with the regulations for OSET discharges, and to have Marae operate safely. The regulations are to protect the environment, protect people's health, but also to ensure that these iconic places, central to Māori cultural identity, can support the plethora of events that occur there. Wastewater from OSET discharges can enter streams, rivers, lakes and groundwater if not managed properly. People's health can be affected where wastewater ponds on the ground surface, or wastewater gets into drinking water supplies or waterways where people swim.

BOPRC understands that many Marae may not be in a position to upgrade their systems or meet the regulations associated with them. During the project it is critical that staff consider solutions that will support Marae complying with those regulations. However, staff can't guarantee that BOPRC will provide funding for OSET upgrades as there is no budget for the project in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

7 Council's Accountability Framework

7.1 Community Outcomes

This project directly contributes to the 'A healthy environment' Community Outcome in the council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

7.2 Long Term Plan Alignment

The Tauranga Moana pilot project has been responsive to information needs. Further work on a Marae OSET project has not been planned under the Resource Regulation and Monitoring in the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Current Budget Implications

This work is being undertaken within the current budgets for the Resource Regulation and Monitoring, and Integrated Catchment Management Activities in Year 1 of the Long Term Plan 2018-2028.

Future Budget Implications

Future work on a Marae OSET project is outside Council's Long Term Plan 2018-2028. Additional funding would need to be sought through BOPRC's annual plan process. This is best informed by a strategy (including costs) to developed after the Tauranga Moana pilot project has been completed.

Ruth Feist

Team Leader - Integrated Planning

for Compliance Manager - Primary Industry & Enforcemen

14 August 2018



Receives Only – No Decisions

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 22 August 2018

Report From: Kataraina O'Brien, Strategic Engagement Manager

Urban Growth and Development in the Western Bay of Plenty Implications for Tangata Whenua

Executive Summary

Mr Shad Rolleston SmartGrowth Tu Pakari Advisor will present to Komiti Māori some challenges and opportunities for iwi and hapu in Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty.

The presentation will cover the growth challenge, including Māori demographics, and highlight particular issues and opportunities for the use of Māori land.

Maori have a role in urban growth and can wear multiple hats including tangata whenua, kaitiaki or potential development partners and/or investors. The Mangatawa subdivision development at Pāpāmoa, as well as papakainga housing on multi-owned Māori land in the western Bay of Plenty are examples of tangata whenua housing initiatives.

Recommendations

That Komiti Māori:

1 Receives the report, Tangata Whenua Perspective on Urban Growth in the Western Bay of Plenty;

1 Presentation from the SmartGrowth Tu Pakari Advisor

Mr Rolleston's presentation will cover growth challenges, including Māori demographics, and highlight particular issues and opportunities for use of Māori land.

A similar presentation was recently given to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Regional Direction and Delivery Committee (27 June 2018)

1.1 SmartGrowth Future Development Strategy

Mr Rolleston is on the project team for the Future Development Strategy, an urban growth strategy for the western bay sub-region (the SmartGrowth area). This strategy will set the scene for the next 30 years of urban growth as the councils grapple with how to provide capacity for over 43,000 new dwellings over that timeframe.

The Future Development Strategy is a statutory requirement of Central Government (through the National Policy Statement on Urban Development Capacity), and is required to be produced by the end of this year for assessment by government officials. It is a high-level document that will be implemented by Councils and other key stakeholders through their medium and long-term planning. The proposed strategy for the SmartGrowth area will be publicly notified later this year and the consultation process will seek feedback on:

- (i) the compact city approach to be delivered through the draft Tauranga Urban Strategy.
- (ii) which areas should be investigated for future greenfield areas that may be required in the long term.

There will be opportunities for tangata whenua to provide feedback on the Proposed Future Development Strategy, in particular through existing council and SmartGrowth forums and collectives.

2 Implications for Maori

The presentation by Mr Rolleston is for information and to update the Komiti. The Future Development Strategy presents an opportunity for Māori to provide input to how and where residential and business growth is accommodated in the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region.

Adam Fort
Senior Planner

for Strategic Engagement Manager

12 August 2018

Report To: Komiti Māori

Meeting Date: 22 August 2018

Report From: David Phizacklea, Regional Integrated Planning Manager

Iwi Perception Survey Results

Executive Summary

This report presents the results of the second iwi perception survey. The survey contributes to monitoring and evaluating the iwi resource management objectives, policies and methods of the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement. It also provides information on iwi/hapu experiences with Council resource consent processes. Findings from the first iwi perception survey were reported to Komiti Maori in June 2016.

The 2018 survey had 26 respondents, an increase from 2016. Areas of improvement from the first survey include perceptions relating to consultation and development of multiple owned Māori land. Contrastingly, there has been a decline in perceptions relating to progress achieving kaitiakitanga and giving effect to iwi/hapū resource management plans.

Survey results to highlight include:

- 80% of respondents think the mauri of natural resources in their rohe has degraded in the past 5 years.
- 74% of respondents agreed that Council provides opportunities for iwi, hapū or kaitiaki involvement in resource management decision making processes. That compares to 60% in the 2016 survey.
- 65% of respondents felt Council considers and responds to kaitiaki advice (same as 2016). In contrast 75% of respondents do not feel cultural advice is reflected in Council's decisions.
- 44% of respondents think their iwi, hapū or organisation almost always experiences consistent, positive engagement with Council. 33% answered sometimes to this question, with 17% saying once in a while, or rarely.

The results of the survey will assist Council in fulfilling its policy and plan monitoring obligations under the Resource Management Act. The next survey will be in 2020.

Recommendations

That the Komiti Māori:

- 1 Receives the report, Iwi Perception Survey Results;**

- 2 **Agrees to making the survey results publicly available on Council’s website.**
- 3 **Notes the survey results contribute to monitoring the efficiency and effectiveness of iwi resource management provisions of the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement and review of iwi/hapū experiences with Regional Council’s resource consent processes.**

1 Purpose

To present the results of the 2018 iwi perception survey.

2 Background

The Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement (RPS) requires Council to conduct biennial iwi perception surveys to help assess whether the iwi resource management objectives are being achieved.

RPS iwi resource management provisions to be monitored include objectives, policies and methods relating to:

- Consultation
- Kaitiakitanga
- Development of multiple owned Māori land
- Partnership and co-management agreements
- Iwi and hapū resource management plans
- Maintaining and enhancing the mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources; and
- Recognition and provision for the relationships of Māori and their ancestral taonga.

These monitoring requirements stem from sections 35 and 79 the Resource Management Act 1991 which require Council to monitor its policy statement and plans and report on those findings five years after they become operative. Under section 79 councils are required to formally review their policy statement and plans 10 years after they become operative. The review of the first generation RPS was undertaken in 2008. The second generation RPS was made operative in October 2014 and the next formal review is due in October 2024.

The iwi perception survey results also contribute to reviewing iwi/hapū and whānau experiences with Regional Council’s resource consents processes. This is an existing biennial survey which was last conducted in 2016.

3 Survey Process

The survey was deployed online using Survey Monkey for three months from 1 February 2018 until 3 May 2018. Panui and emails promoting survey participation was distributed via various networks including Komiti Maori email distribution list, Papa Pounamu, ‘Have your say’ on Council’s website, Pou Ngaio RMA Kōrero and the RPS iwi contacts email distribution list. Two email reminders were sent out prior to the closing date at the beginning of May. The survey was kept open for an extra month in response to requests from individuals who asked for extra time to complete the survey. Unfortunately those individuals did not complete the survey.

The 2018 survey sought to significantly increase participation numbers from the first survey. Twenty-six people responded to the 2018 survey, up from 20 in 2016.

4 Survey Results

The survey results are presented in Appendix 1 to this report. The results are reported by:

1. identifying the relevant iwi resource management objective,
2. the survey question(s) relevant to that objective,
3. the survey results and a brief analysis of these, and
4. comparing the results between 2016 and 2018.

4.1 Regional Policy Statement

Protecting the mauri of natural resources is the primary role of kaitiaki. Responses received in relation to Mauri Objective 17 show 80% of respondents think the mauri of natural resources in their rohe has degraded in the past 5 years. Respondents relate the degradation of mauri to their ancestral water bodies. Responses to the 2016 survey were similar.

Partnership Objective 14 states 'partnerships between regional, city and district councils and iwi authorities'. The survey includes three related questions. The first is whether people felt Councils promote a range of opportunities to formalise management partnerships with iwi. Approximately half the responses were 'sometimes' (53%) with 17% rated 'almost always'.

The second question participants were asked is whether they or their organisation experience consistent, positive engagement with councils?

- 44% of respondents think their iwi, hapū or organisation 'almost always' experiences consistent, positive engagement with Council.
- 33% answered 'sometimes' to this question
- 17% said 'once in a while, or rarely'.

In the 2016 survey 37% of respondents answered 'almost always' while 53% answered 'sometimes'.

The third question participants were asked is whether they felt there is a positive trend in representation of tangata whenua on Council's committees. For Regional Council 41% agreed, 18% somewhat agreed and 12% strongly agreed. Compared to the 2016 survey results, 30% of respondents agreed, 20% somewhat agreed and 10% agreed. For the regional councils the perception shows a marked improvement since 2016.

For district and city councils, 29% agreed, 29% somewhat agreed and none strongly agreed. This is also an improvement on the 2016 results with 20% agreed, 25% somewhat agree and none strongly agreed.

In relation to Objective 15 iwi and hapū resource management plans, for Regional Council the results declined slightly from the 2016 survey.

- 53% said iwi and hapū resource management plans were 'sometimes taken into account'.

- 24% said 'almost always'
- 12% said 'once in a while'.

In 2016, 21% said sometimes, 32% said almost always and 16% said once in a while.

Commentary on this question was provided by some survey respondents. Participants' comments included:

- Advice provided by iwi/hapū on draft plan changes is not reflected in the final proposal. Council wastes resources on Environment Court appeals before taking iwi/hapū advice seriously. Early and focused engagement could do away with the need for appeals.
- Engaging with the issues and respecting people goes a long way but it takes consistent action of tangata whenua to be heard within planning regimes. Forming agreed actions instead of wish lists, avoid blanket provisions which can't be accessed by iwi and hapū.

In relation to multiple owned land Objective 16 the question is whether councils are reducing barriers to developing multiple owned Māori land in the Bay of Plenty region.'

- 31% of participants responded 'very much'
- 38 responded 'somewhat'
- 13% responded 'neutral'.

This is an improvement on the 2016 results where 33% of respondents were 'neutral'.

4.2 Resource Consents

Results from the resource consents survey questions show improvement compared to the 2016 results. The weighted average scores were in the middle range (i.e. 5 - 6) for all questions. This was very similar to the 2016 results. The highest score generated was participants overall satisfaction with how people are kept informed about consent application relating to their rohe. The lowest score generated was participants overall satisfaction with Council's consents process where the average was 5.27 however this was still higher when compared with 5.19 in 2016.

Unfortunately, not all survey respondents completed the resource consents questions.

Participants were asked whether they had any suggestions for improving Regional Council's resource consents process. Responses to this question included:

1. Competent staff know what's in the plans, and know how to use the plans to advantage Maori and who can properly and knowledgeably inform and advise Maori. Also there needs to be an urgent review of the Regional Water and Land Plan and better monitoring of cultural impacts arising from earthworks. Insufficient resources being allocated to monitoring of consents and impacts on Maori.
2. Iwi/hapū not being informed of resource consents applied for within tribal boundaries. The better process for us is to read the consents that affect us in our tribal area. Then either provide a submission or not.
3. Be truthful and transparent.

4. Reimburse whānau, hapū and iwi representatives for their time attending meetings and engaging in consents processes.
5. Council broadening the requirement of cultural effects assessments to include any interested iwi/hapu outside of the mana whenua rohe as a requirement of the RMA and TOW processes. This needs to be tightened up.
6. Ensure s88 evaluations observe all provisions of higher order documents and be able to demonstrate how those provisions are being complied with; do not take the approach that all iwi are the same; that iwi need to reach a consensus; that first in first served in terms of cultural monitoring work; do not rely on one iwi for cultural heritage advice; do not use a divide and rule approach; do not accept applicants summaries of consultation at face value - do some due diligence and follow up with the iwi involved; treat Maori developers the same as any other developer, understand that ahikaa and ahikaa level kaitiaki are just as, if not more important than iwi authorities; understand that iwi authorities or iwi entities (advisory groups/committees, co-governance committees etc) are not kaitiaki and do not exercise true kaitiakitanga.
7. The expectation that Council will defend Maori RMA issues once they are in the RPS, but that has not been the case.

5 Implications for Māori

The iwi perceptions survey is a means for Māori resource management and kaitiaki practitioners to provide their considered opinions on the extent to which regional council and the region's city and district councils are implementing the RPS iwi resource management objectives.

The RPS iwi resource management objectives have monitoring indicators linked to them. For example, Objective 13 *'Kaitiakitanga is recognised and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) are systematically taken into account in the practice of resource management'* has the following indicator.

"Regular iwi perceptions surveys show iwi have a high degree of satisfaction that local authorities actively have regard to kaitiakitanga and take into account the Treaty of Waitangi principles in resource management decision making processes."

The iwi perceptions survey approach is directly linked to RPS Policy IW 2B *'Recognising matters of significance to Māori'* which states:

"Recognise that only tangata whenua can identify and evidentially substantiate their relationship and that of their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and other taonga."

The survey results will feed into the monitoring and review of the RPS iwi resource management objectives, policies and methods. It provides a means of more fairly reflecting tangata whenua views on the RPS iwi resource management provisions.

6 Next steps

The survey results will be made available on Council's website under the Regional Policy Statement Implementation web page. The results will be emailed to survey

participants for their information and advised through relevant panui to iwi/hapū and Māori RMA practitioners across the region.

The results will also be shared with the region's city and district councils as part of the RPS Implementation Strategy project. This reflects that many survey participants' perceptions were relevant to their experiences dealing with city and district councils in the region.

The next biennial survey is scheduled in 2020.

Michal Akurangi
Senior Planner (RIN)

for Regional Integrated Planning Manager

14 August 2018

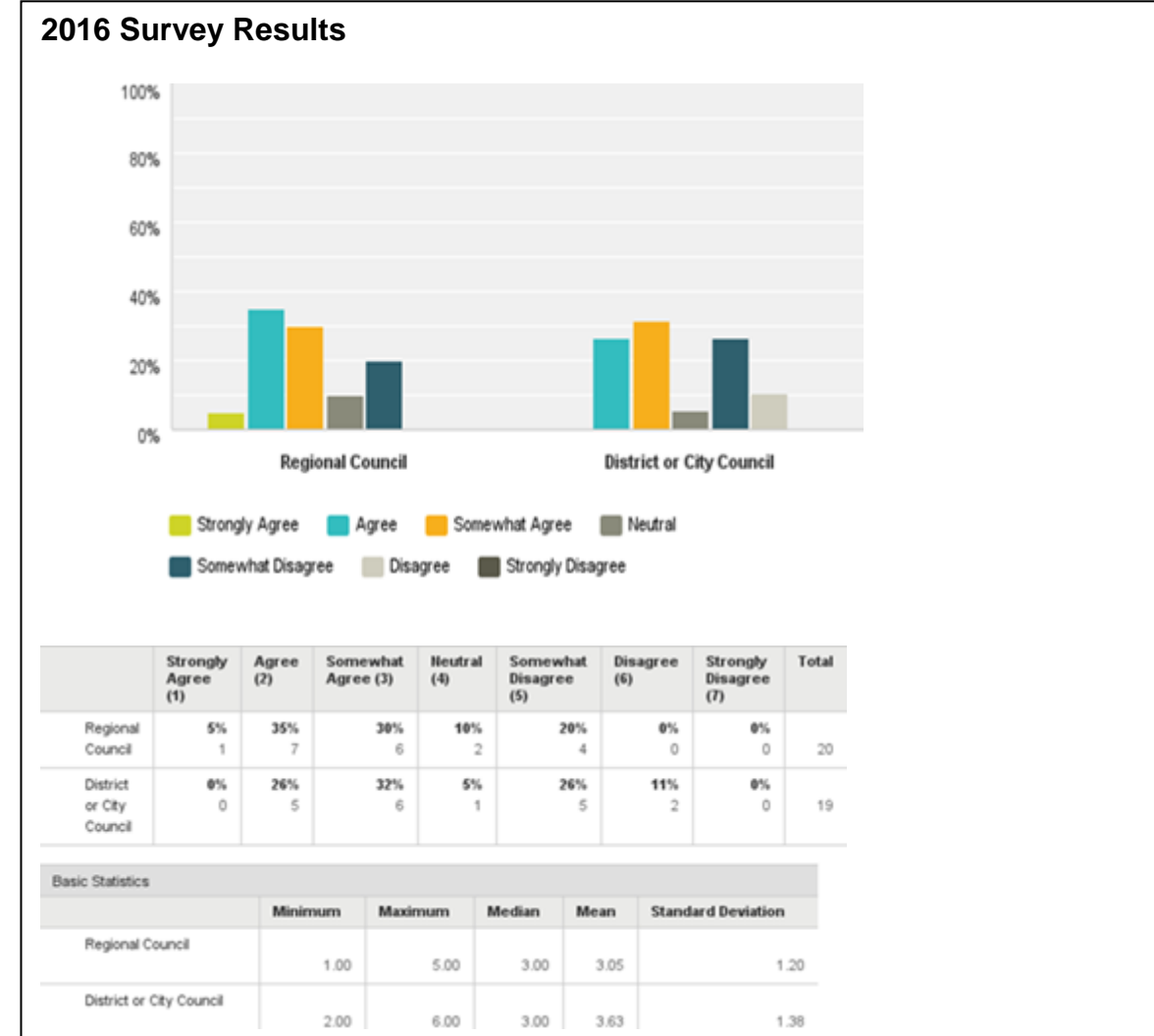
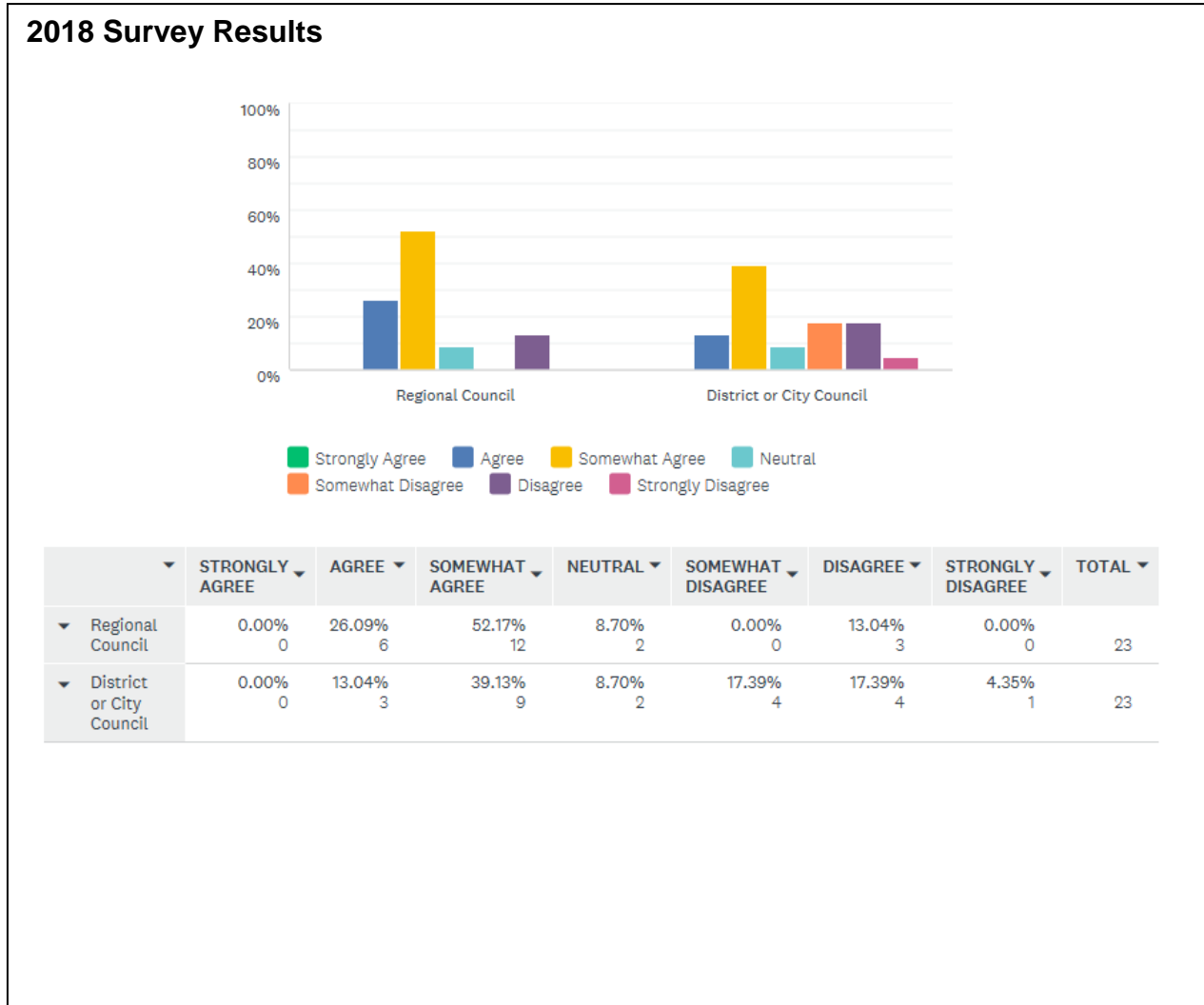
APPENDIX 1

2018 Iwi Perception Survey Results Analysis

2018 Survey Results - RPS objectives

Objective 12 - The timely exchange, consideration of and response to, relevant information by all parties with an interest in the resolution of a resource management issue

Survey question: Council provides for the timely exchange of information?



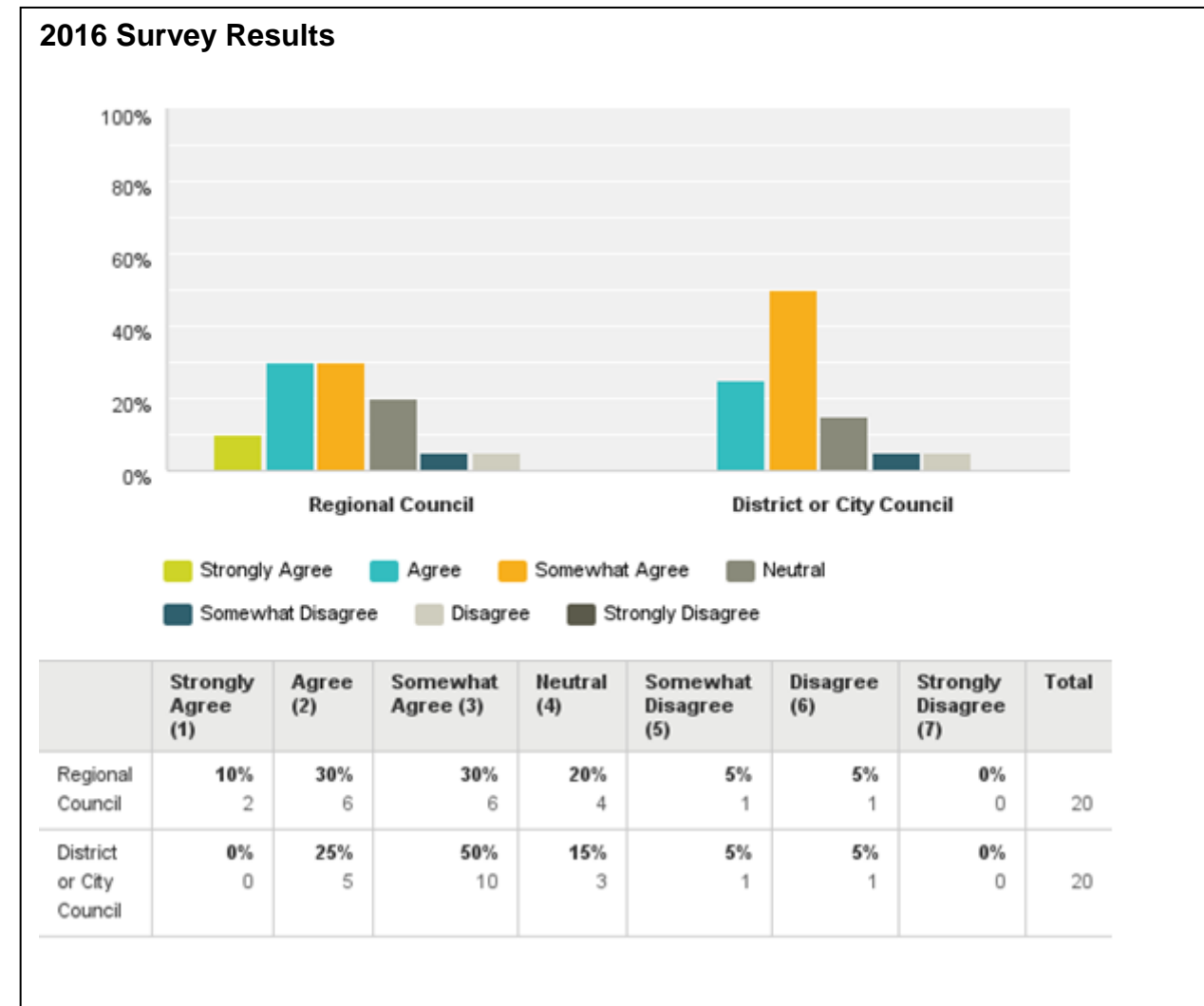
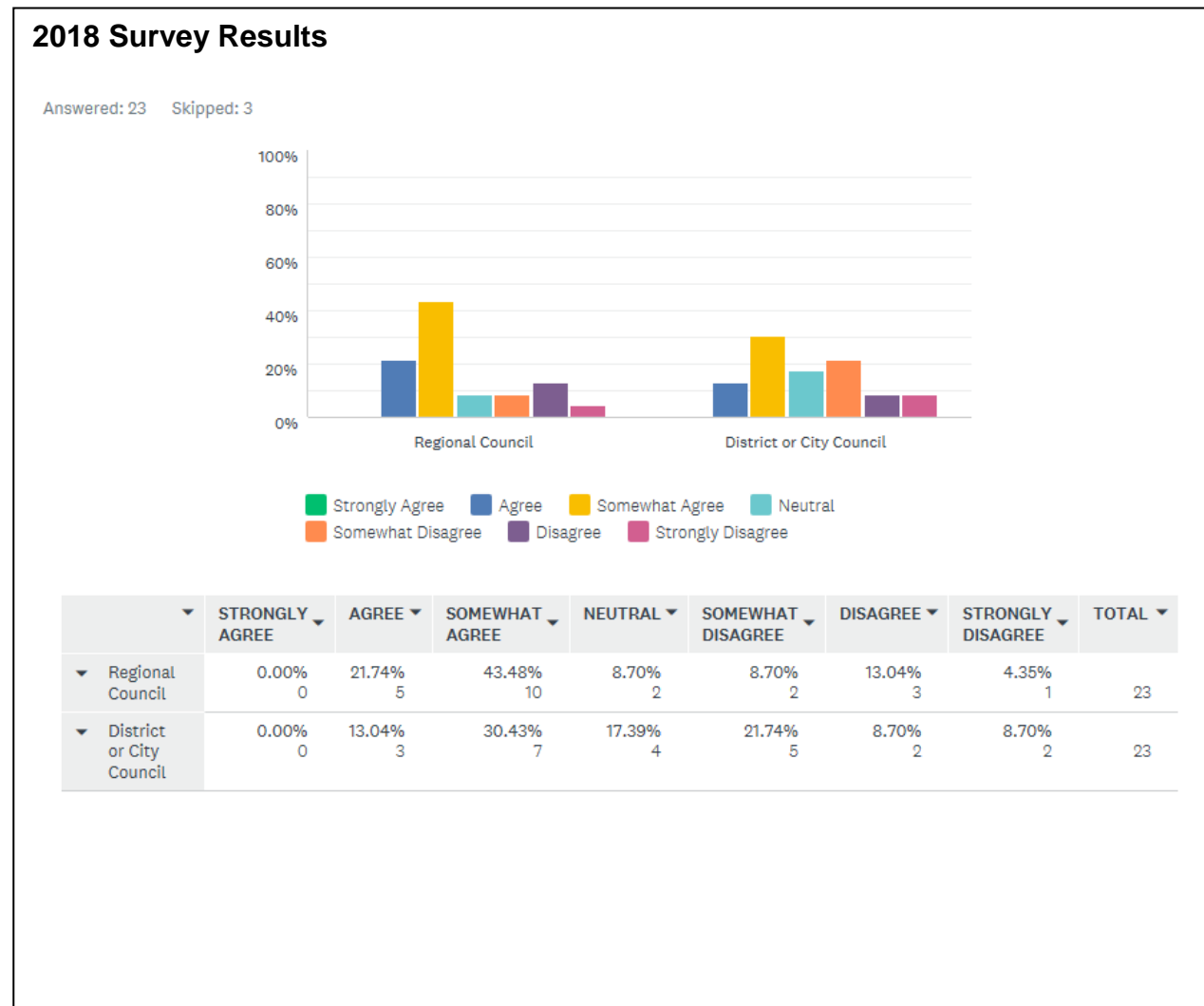
Result Analysis

The survey results for 2018 show the majority 'somewhat agree' Regional Council provides for a timely exchange of information. This hasn't changed from the 2016 results, however in 2016 more participants 'agreed' than those of 2018. It is worthy to note, in 2016 there were no responses for regional Council that "disagree" or "strongly disagree" however in 2018 three responses "disagree".

There has been a slight improvement in 2018 with a mean score of 3.22 while in 2016 the score was 3.05.

Objective 12 results continued

Survey Question: Council is informed and shares information with appropriate parties?



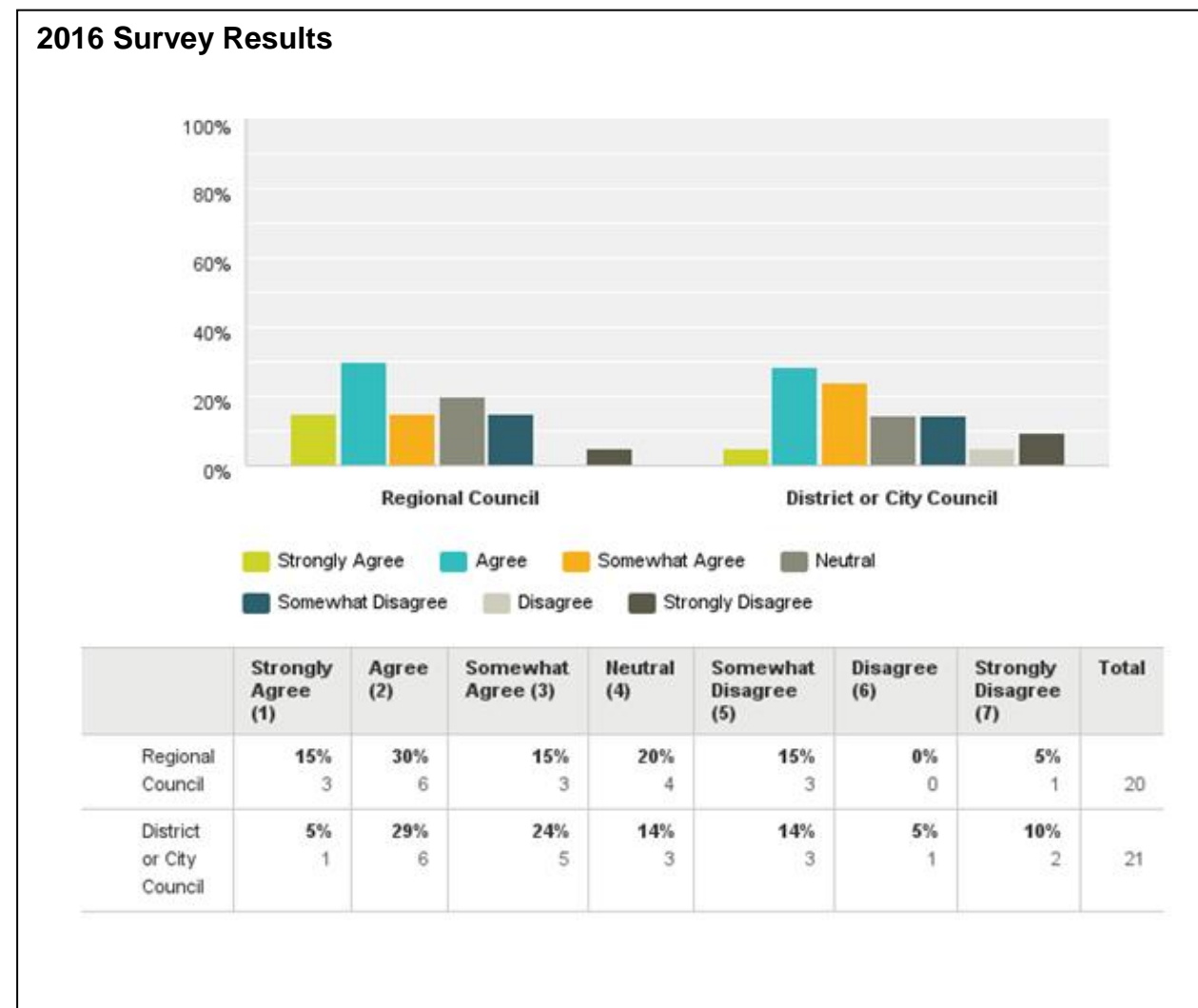
Result Analysis

Majority of responses 'somewhat agree' with the question while three disagree and one strongly disagrees. Comparing results from 2016 the majority of responses either 'agreed' or 'somewhat agree' none 'strongly disagreed' and 1 'disagreed'

There has been an improvement in 2018 with a mean score of 3.61 while in 2016 the score was 2.95.

Objective 13: Kaitiakitanga is recognised and the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi) are systematically taken into account in the practice of resource management

Survey Question: Council provides opportunities for iwi/hapū kaitiaki involvement in resource management decision making processes?

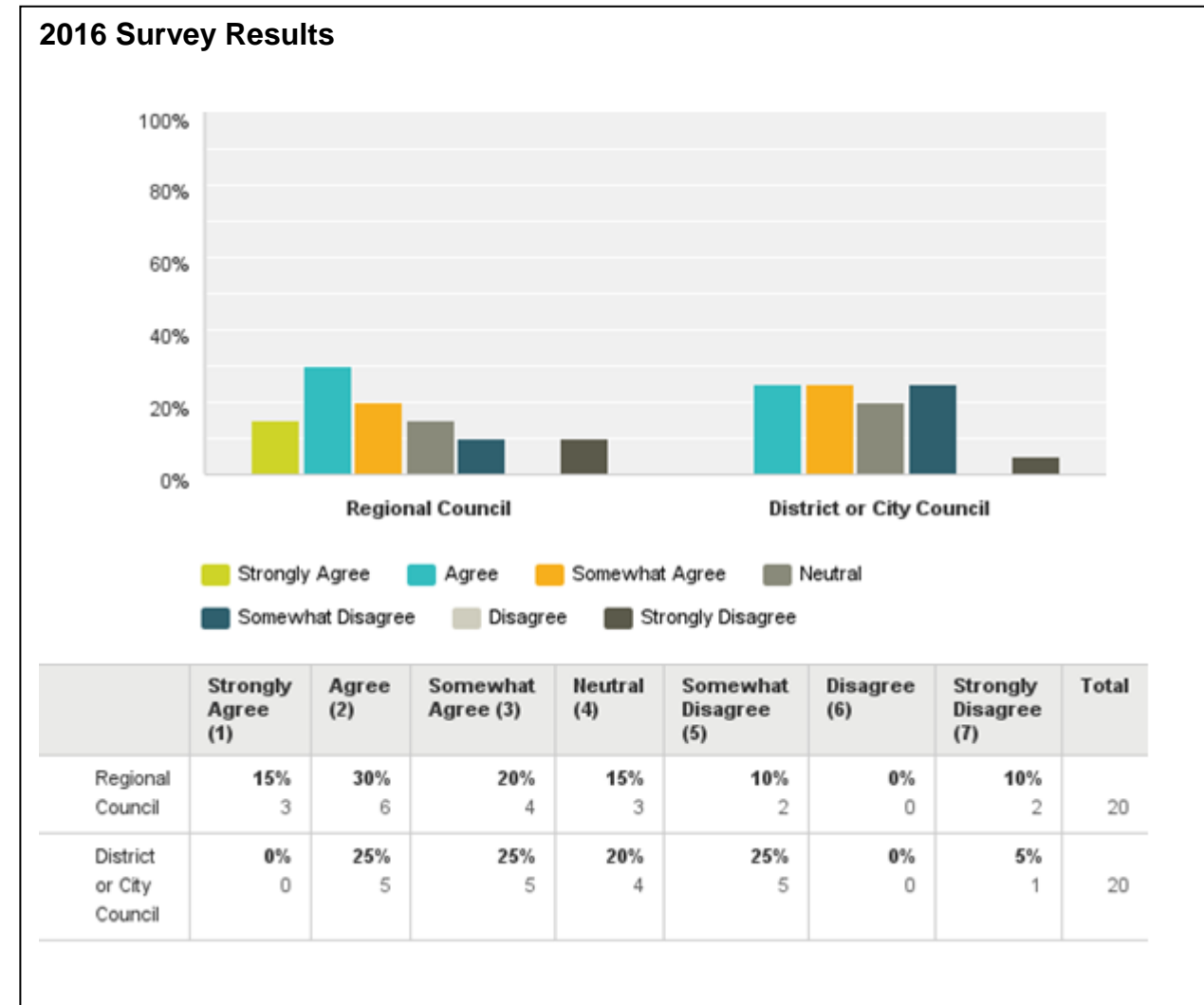
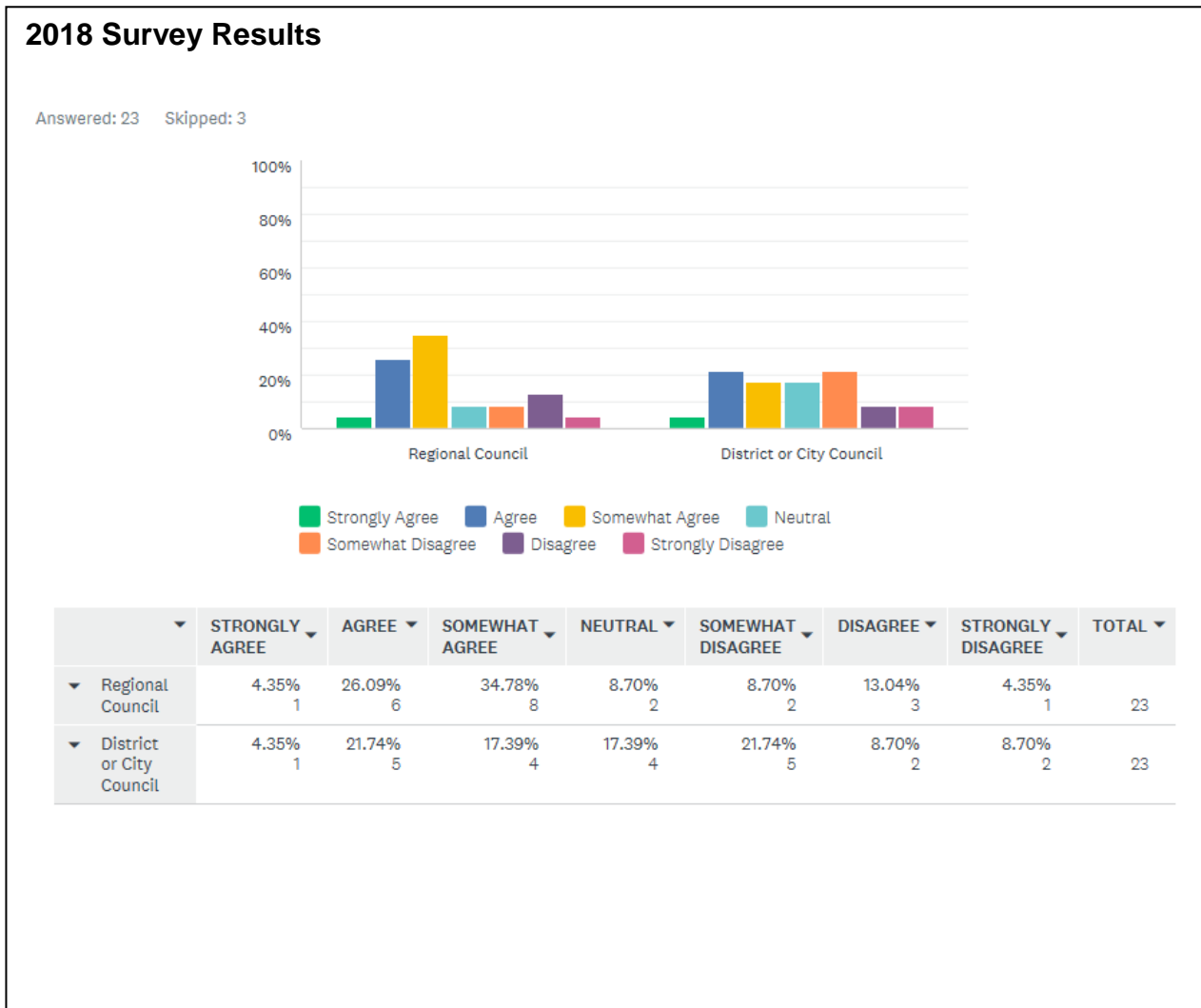


Result Analysis

Results for 2018 show majority of responses “somewhat agree” overall responses scored a mean of 2.91 this result has declined from 2016 where the mean was 3.10.

Objective 13 results continued:

Survey Question: Council considers and responds to iwi/hapū kaitiaki advice?

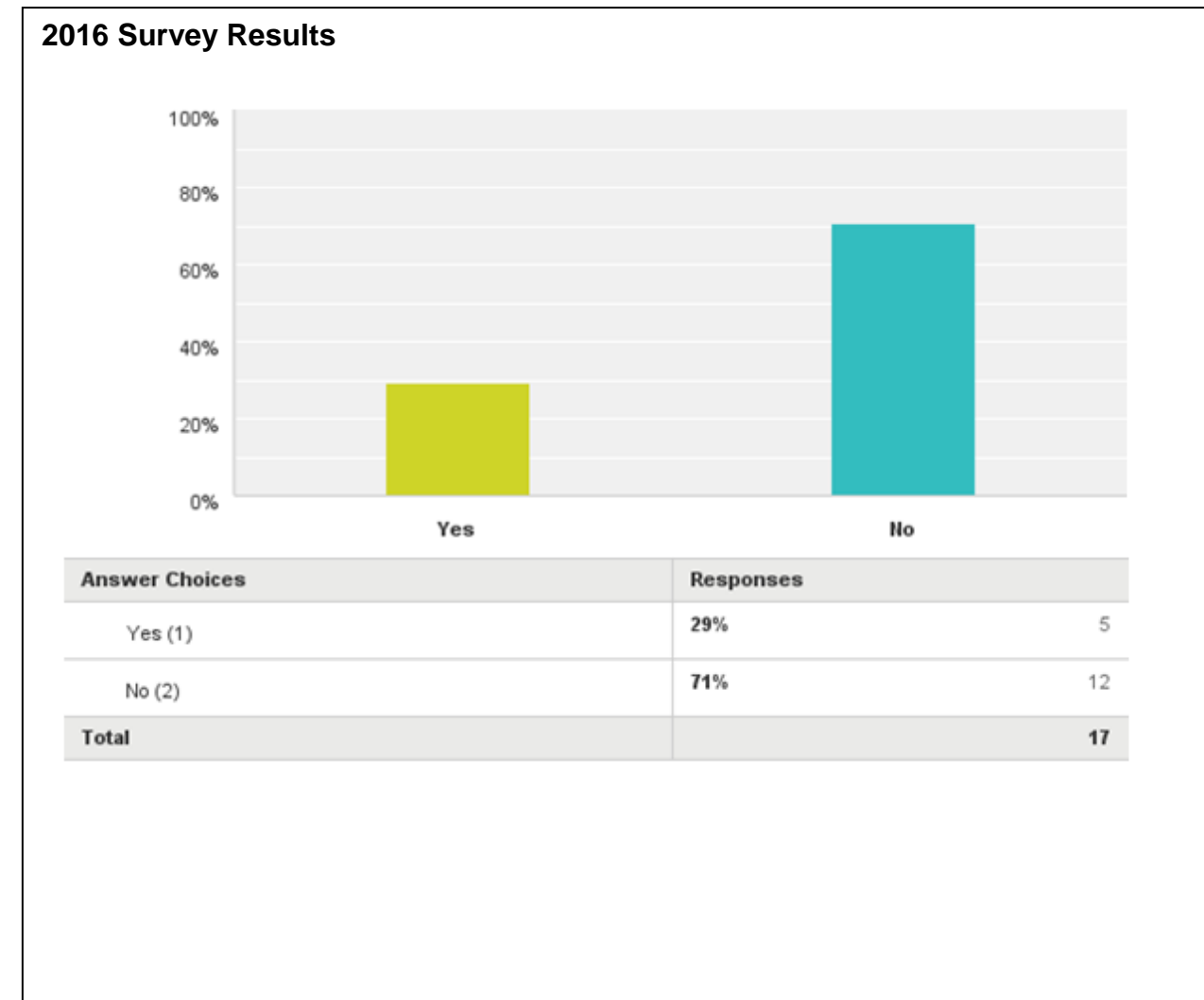
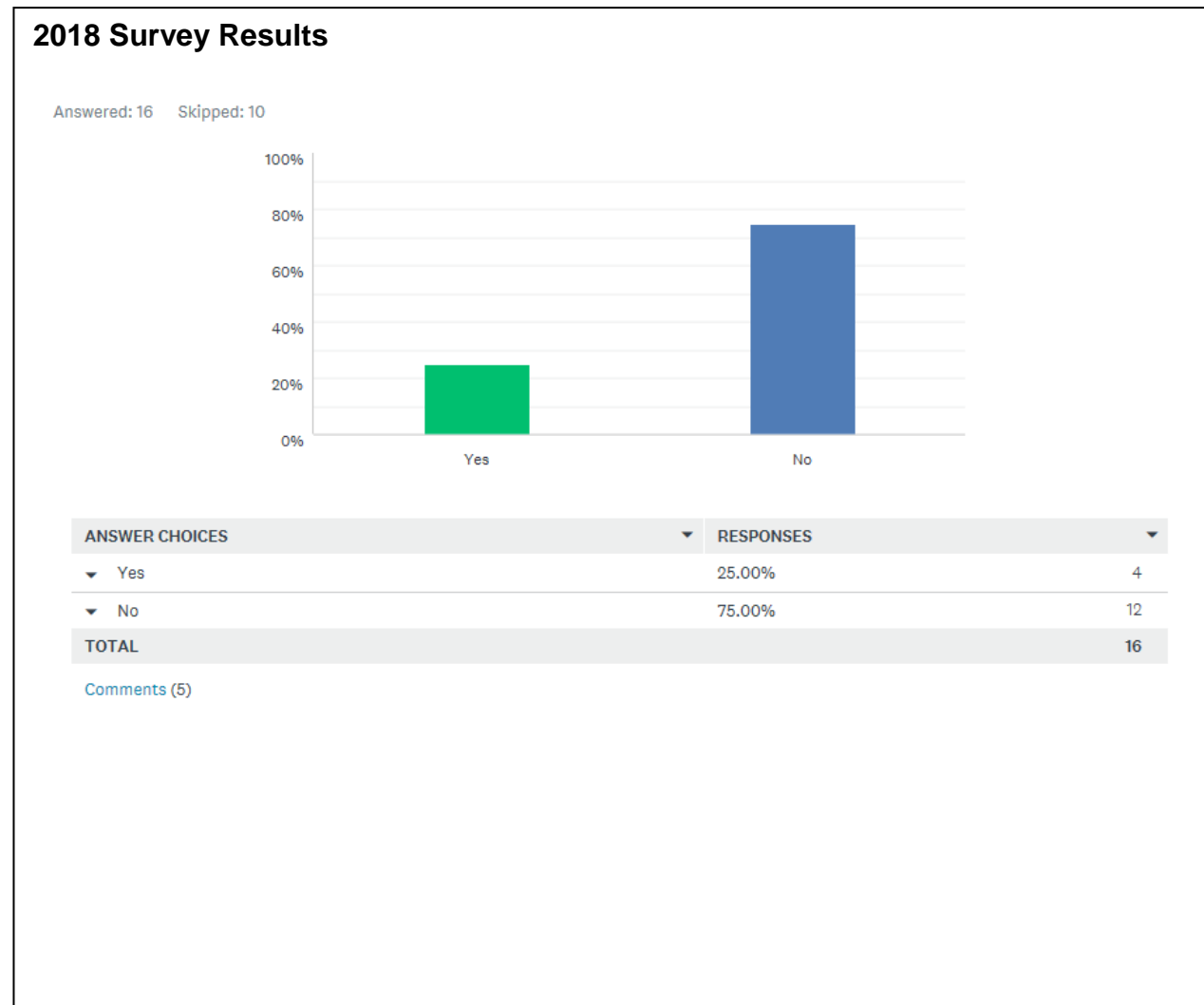


Result Analysis

There has been an improvement in 2018 with a mean score of 3.48 while in 2016 the score was 3.10. The majority responses “somewhat agree” while in 2016 responses “agreed”.

Objective 13 results continued:

Survey Question: Do you feel advice you or your organisation contributes to regional or district planning is reflected in the Council's decisions?

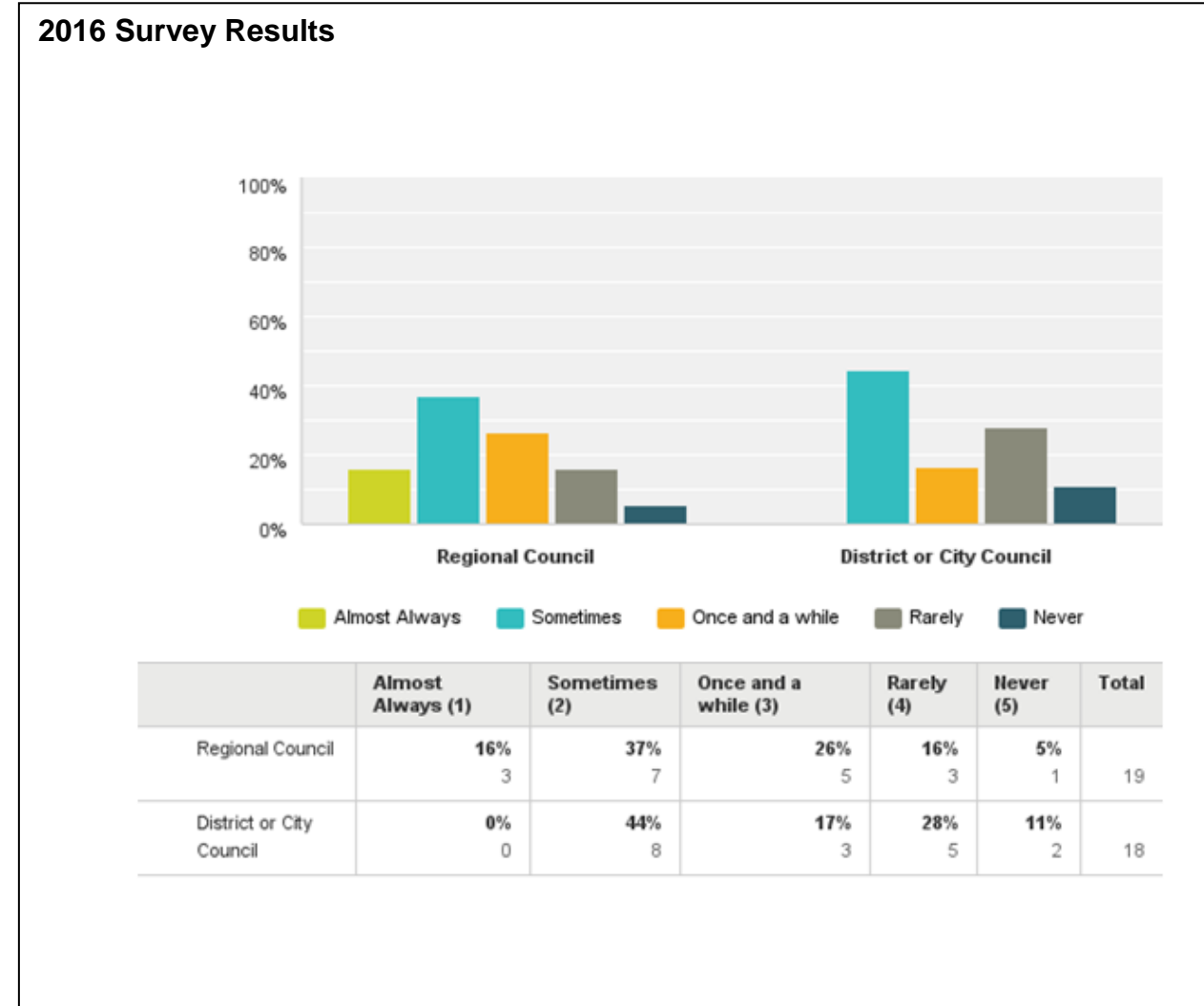


Result Analysis

75% of respondents in 2018 felt Council's decisions did not reflect their advice, comparing this result to 2016 where 71% of respondents

Objective 14: Partnerships between Bay of Plenty Regional Council, district and city councils and iwi authorities

Survey Question: Do you feel Councils 'promote a range of opportunities to formalise resource management partnerships with iwi?'

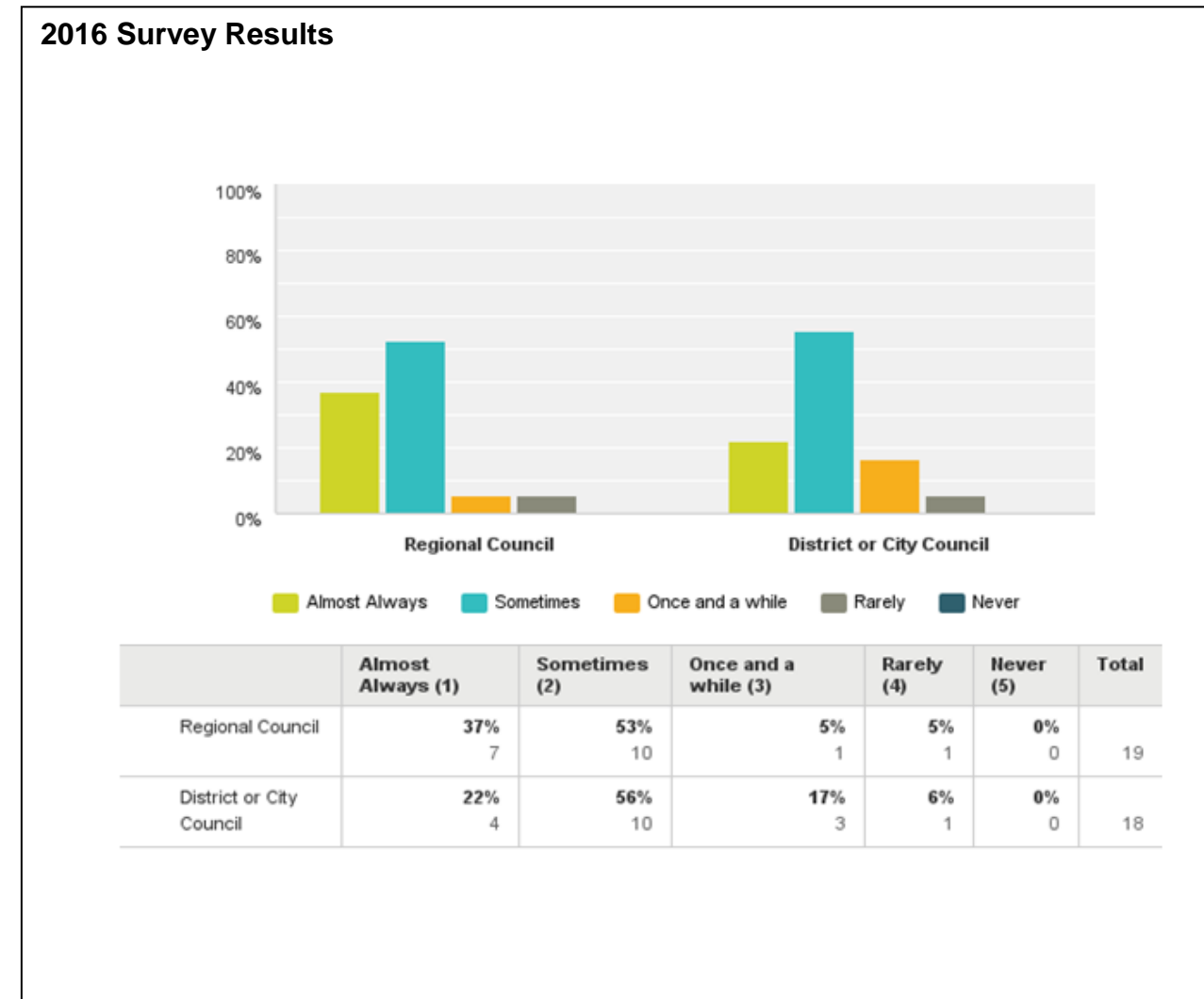


Result Analysis

Most responses are between “sometimes” and “once and a while” this result hasn’t changed from the 2016 survey. This could be an indication that Council could improve or better improve communication about the opportunities that do exist to create new opportunities for partnerships with iwi across the region.

Objective 14 analysis continued:

Survey question: Does your organisation experience consistent, positive engagement with Councils?

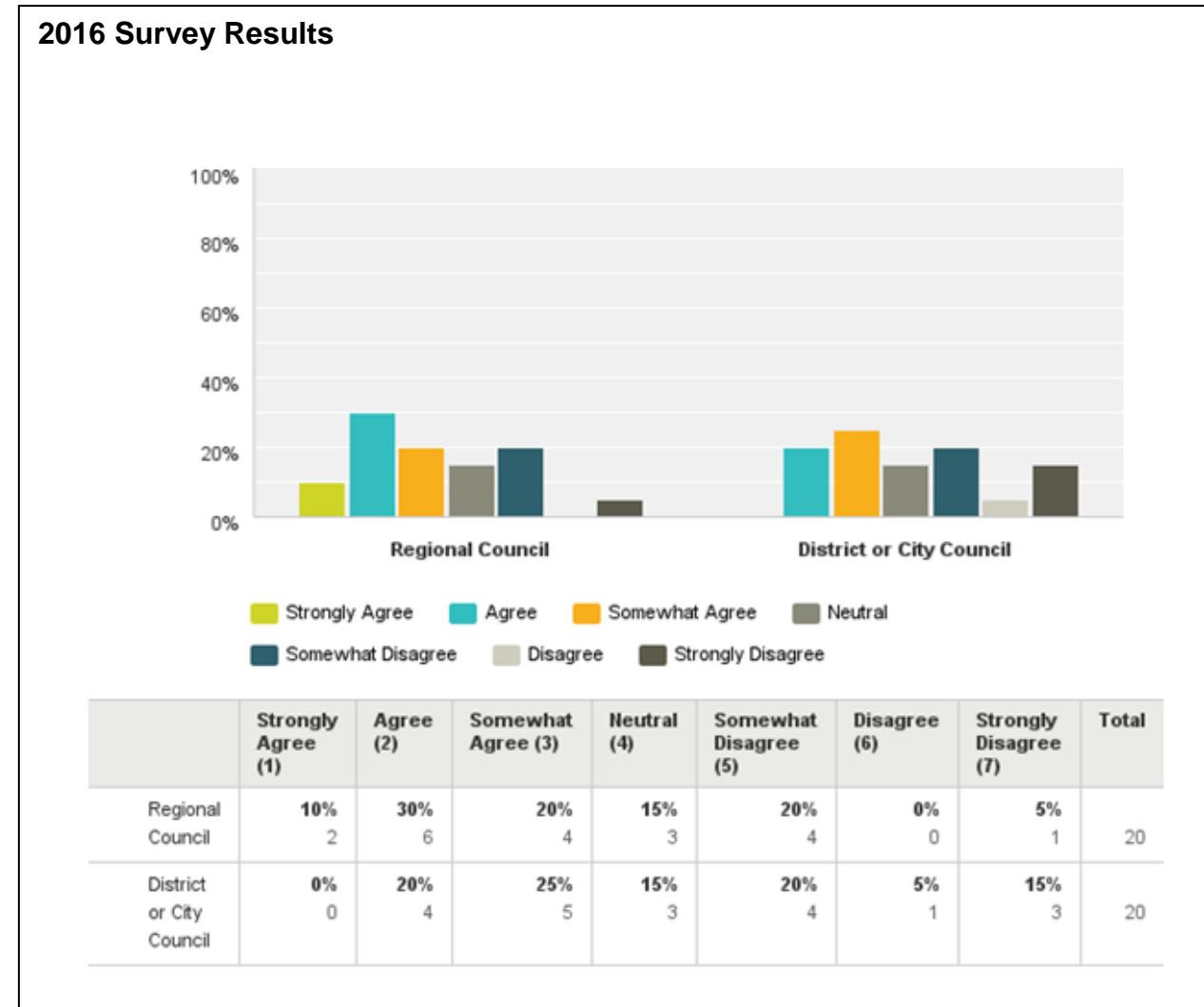


Result Analysis

The responses show Regional Council is achieving in this area. 2016 results showed 37% of participants “almost always” had a positive experiences and an improvement of 44.4% of participants in the 2018 survey chose “almost always”.

Objective 14 analysis continued:

Survey question: Do you feel there is a positive trend in representation of tangata whenua on Council’s committees?

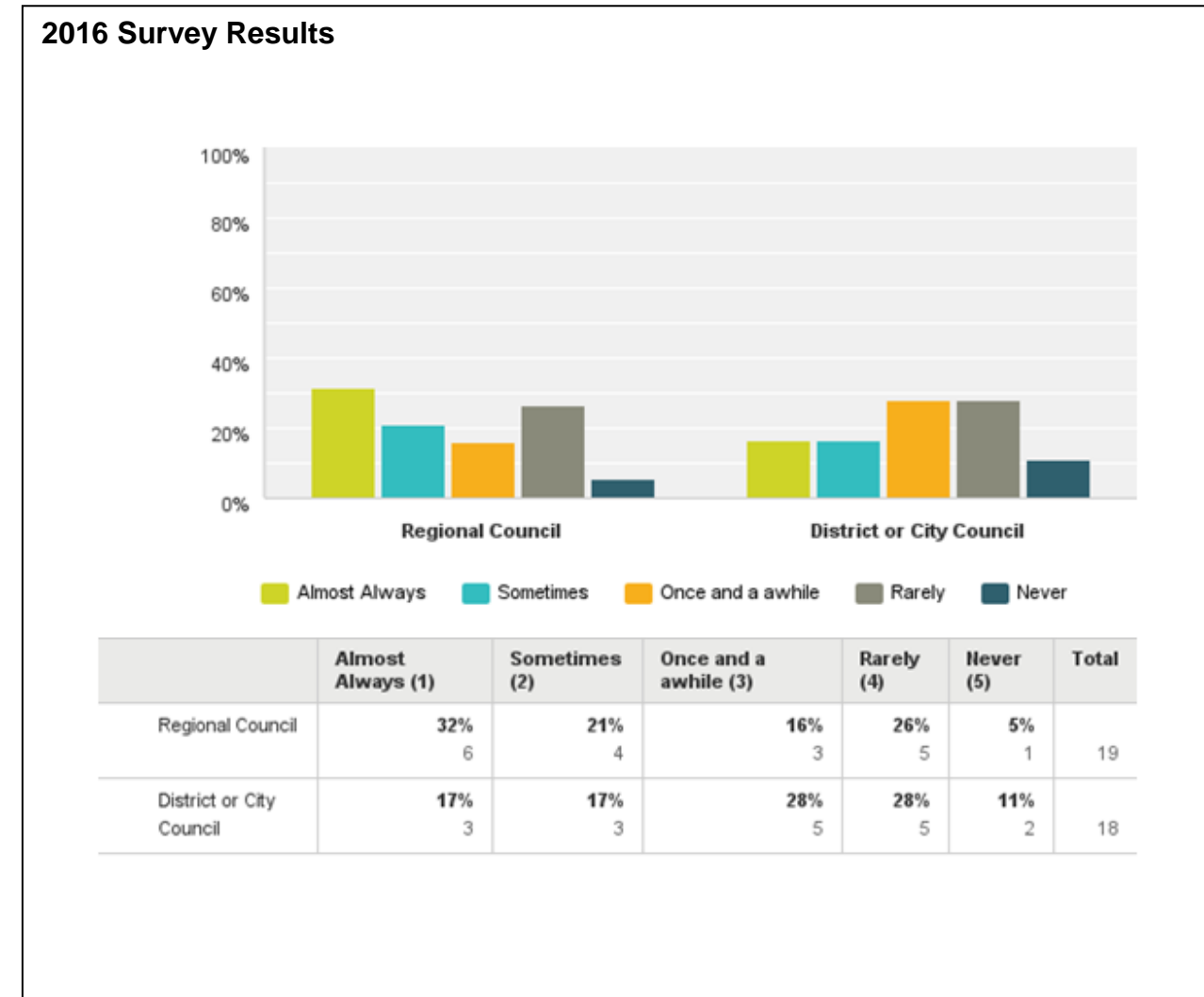
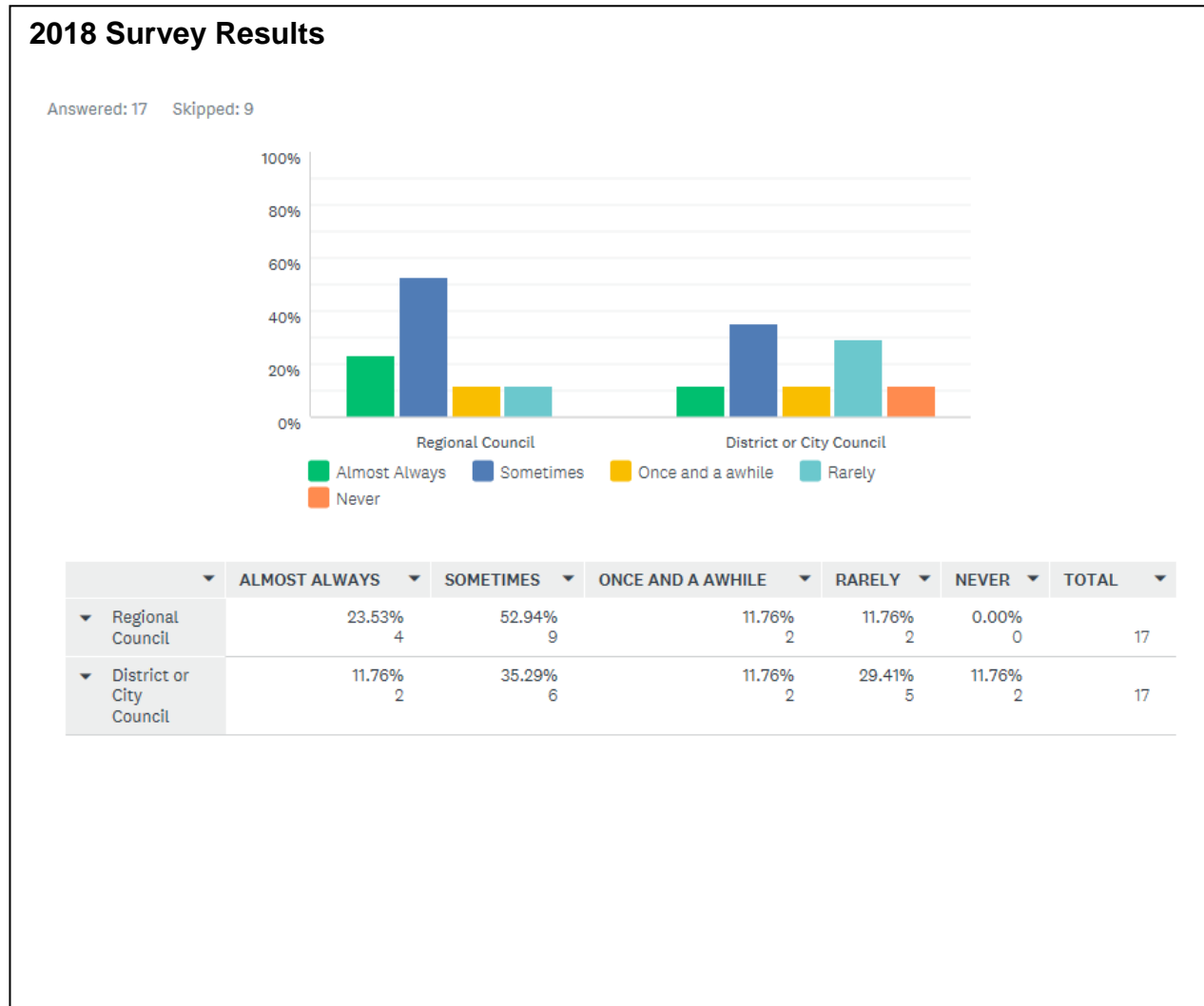


Result Analysis

Most participants in 2016 ‘agree’ and in the latest survey most people still ‘agree’ with an improvement shown.

Objective 15: Water, land, coastal and geothermal resource management decisions have regard to iwi and hapū resource management planning documents

Survey Question: Do you feel Council’s resource management decisions take into account of iwi or hapū resource management plans relevant to your organisation, iwi or hapū?



Result Analysis

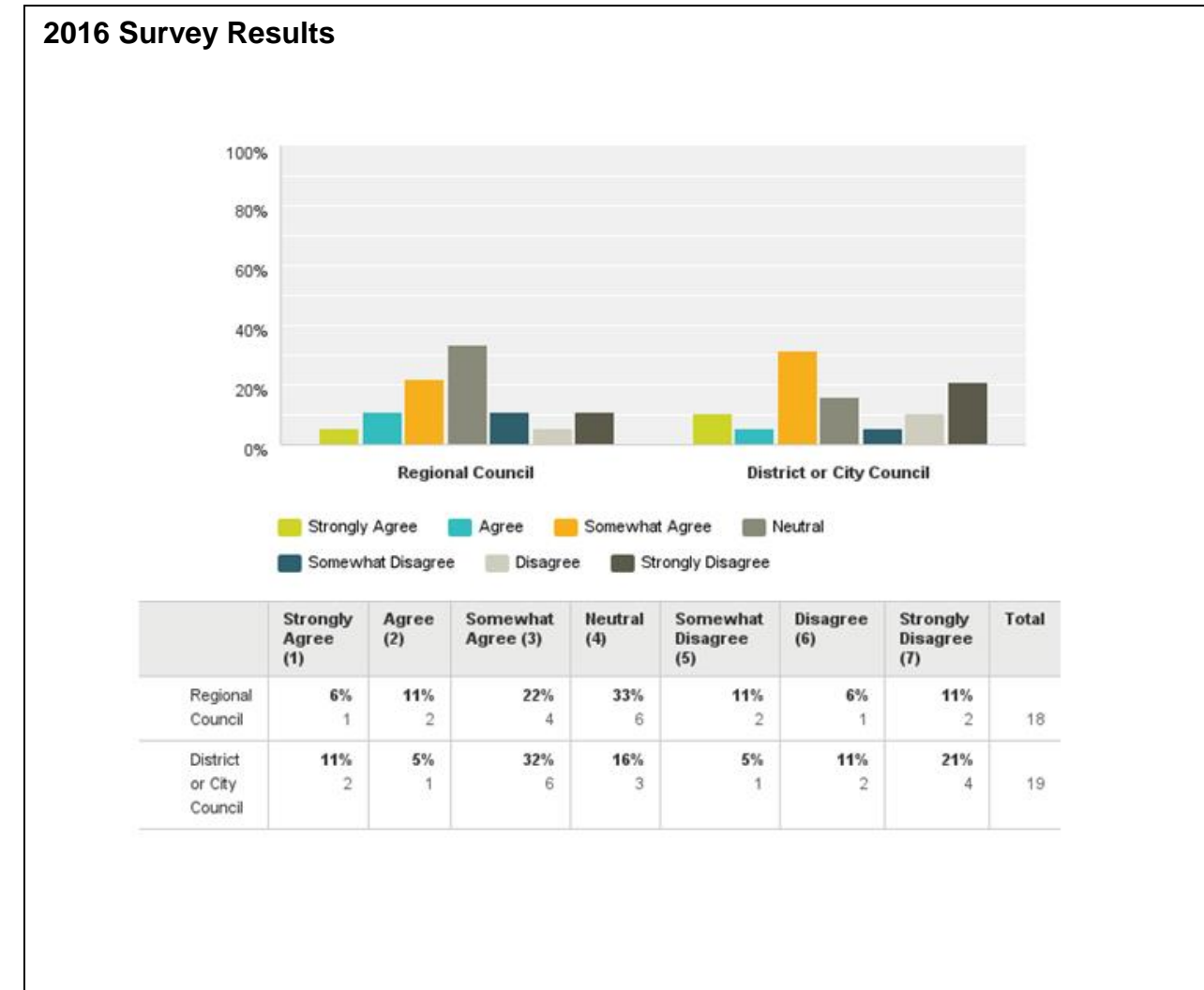
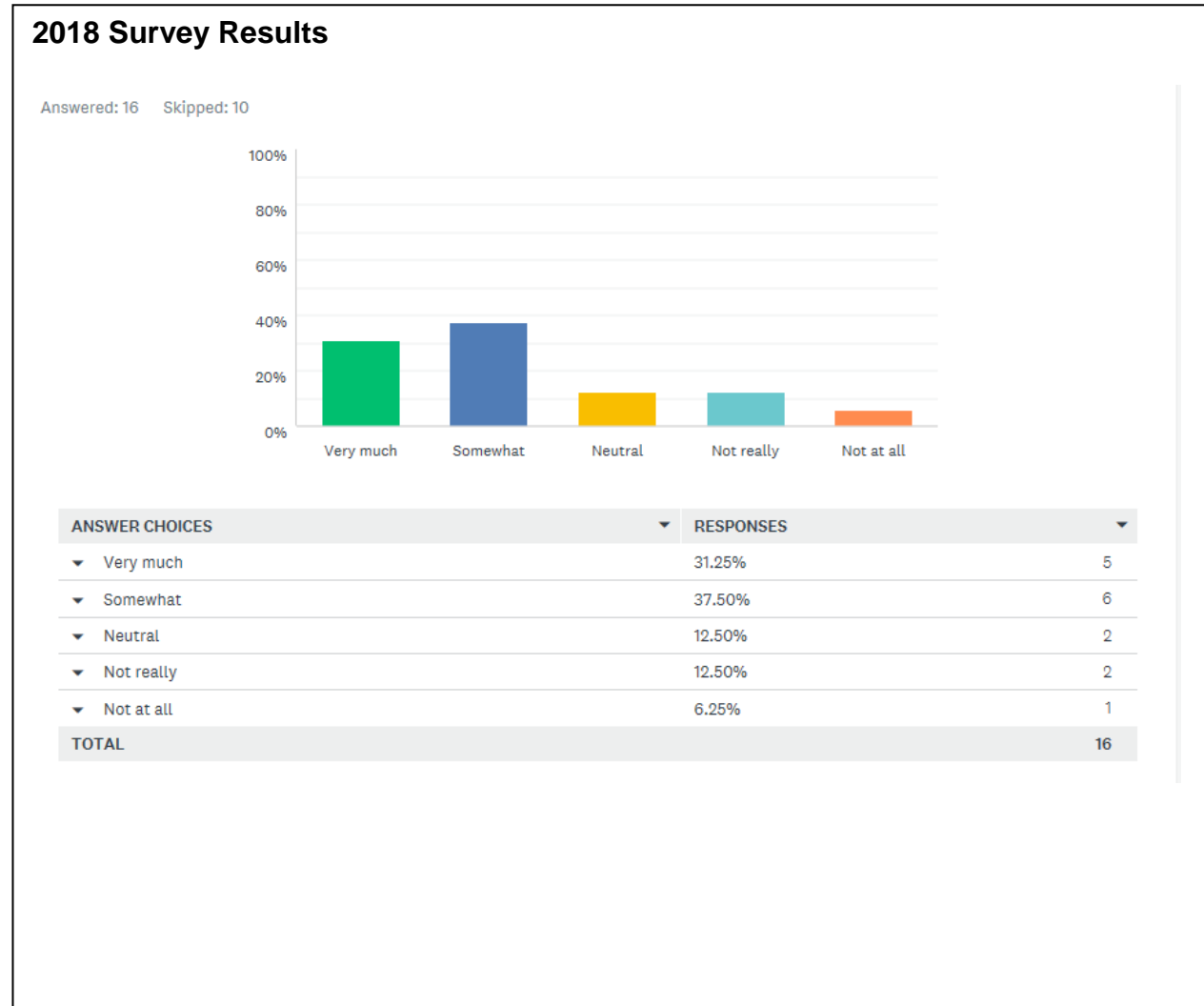
52.94% of participants feel that hapū/iwi management plans are “sometimes” taken to account during decision making, this result has declined slightly from 2016 survey.

Participant comments:

- The current LTP process is still underway but based on previous LTPs im confident the council will include tangata whenua submissions in the final decision making.
- Based on PC9 experience, very little advice was reflected in final proposal. In RPS and coastal plan - both processes involved wasting resources on environment court appeals before advice was taken seriously and reflected. Early and focussed engagement could do away with the needs for appeals.
- Engaging with the issues and respecting people goes a long way but it takes consistent action of tangata whenua to be heard within planning regimes. Forming agreed actions instead of wish lists, avoid blanket provisions which can't accessed by iwi/hapu.
- Sometimes we have made submissions on both regional council planning and district council. So things we may win and some things we may have to make another submission or seek other assistance to address the matter.

Objective 16: Multiple-owned Māori land is developed and used in a manner that enables Māori to provide for their social, economic and cultural wellbeing and their health and safety, while maintaining and safeguarding its mauri

Survey Question: Do you feel regional; city and district councils are 'reducing barriers to development on multiply-owned Māori land' in the Bay of Plenty region?

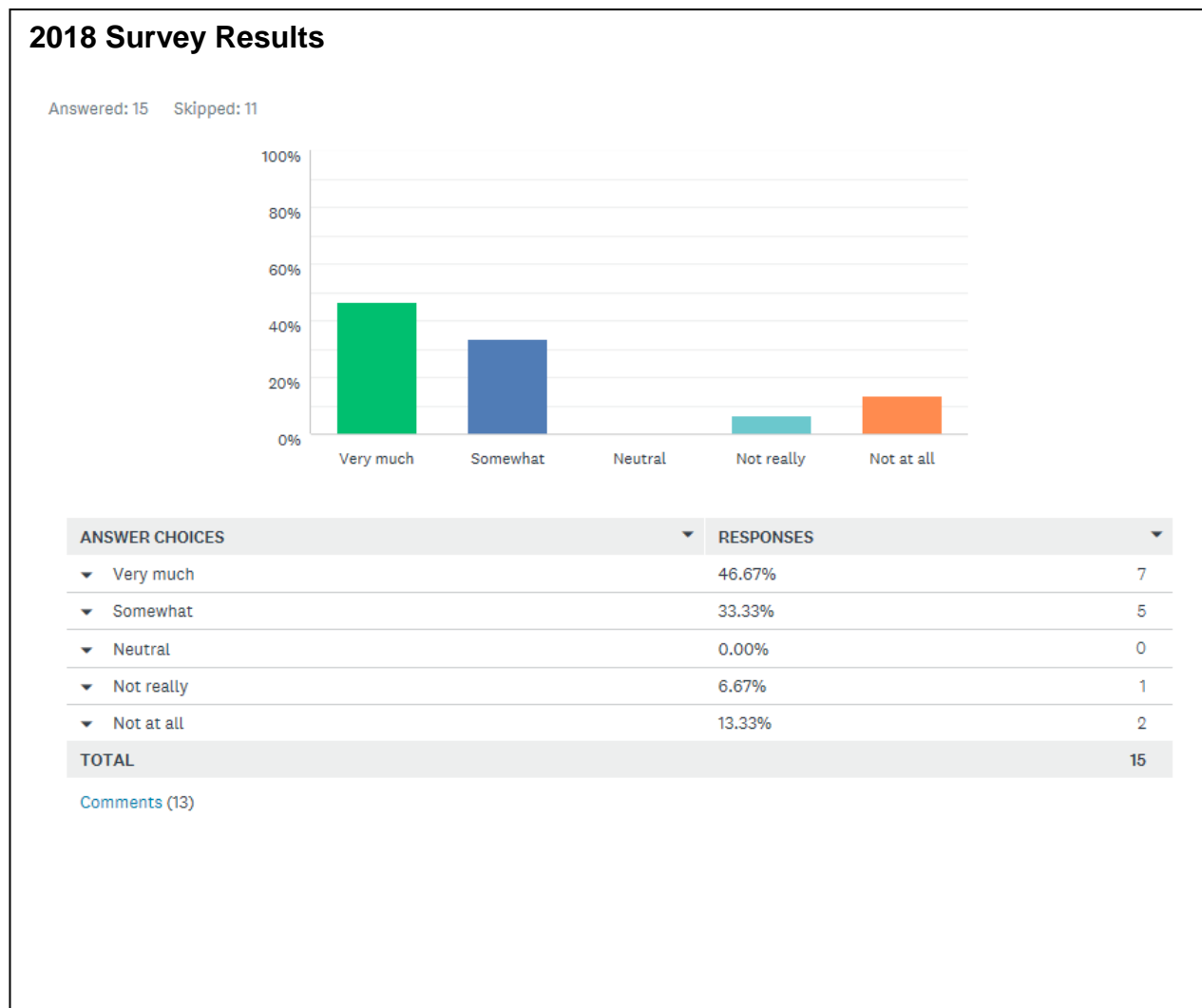


Result Analysis

37.5% of participants in 2018 “somewhat” feel that barriers are being reduced by the Regional Council, this has changed since the 2016 survey where majority of participants were neutral.

Objective 17 – The mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources is safeguarded and where it is degraded, where appropriate, it is enhanced over time

Survey Question: Do you thing the mauri of water, land, air and geothermal resources within your rohe has changed in the last 5 years?



2016 Survey Results

Answer Choices	Responses
Very much (1)	68% 13
Somewhat (2)	21% 4
Neutral (3)	0% 0
Not really (4)	5% 1
Not at all (5)	5% 1
Total	19

Basic Statistics				
Minimum	Maximum	Median	Mean	Standard Deviation
1.00	5.00	1.00	1.58	1.09

Result Analysis

Majority of responses still remain in the very “much category”, showing that iwi perceive the mauri of natural resources has changed within the last five years.

Participant comments:

- It has reduced
- Pollution of resources pipi, mussels depletion of resources mussels Ohiwa harbour
- Over abstraction not being abated
- Due to the efforts of tangata whenua, nga whenua rahui and regional council our waterways are slowly returning to where they ought to be.
- Water take-TOO MUCH, Land take-TOO MUCH, Air Polution-TOO MUCH
- More pressure on the rivers through land development. Increase in resource consents approved for discharge despite a statutory tool on the Kaituna River. We haven't even looked at the Pongakawa River which does deserve some attention to its mauri wellness. Land resources within our area of interest has not only increased in rates but future developments in Tumu, Paengaora and the potential Rangiora business park is also changing the mauri of our people.

- Kua mate te mauri I etahi waahi o to matou awa I muri I to tatou marae I Ruatoki, kua mate atu te nuinga o nga tuna I reira, kei te mate to matou awa mai te tiko o nga kau, ka kore ai e tipu te waata kirihi inaianei, I te wa e tamariki ana au, he nui ke te kai o to matou awa.
- The water has changed
- Land use intensification and increasing water consent uptakes. Commercial interests override cultural interests to include the retention of landscapes. Omokoroa urban intensification. Agrichemical discharge and trespass of kiwifruit and avocado orchards, industry. There is a lack of monitoring and research of effects which includes human health effects and outfall effects to the inner harbour. Air plan offers little assistance of control and it is focused on pm's. Substances approved by EPA are known to be harmful, but the EPA does not administer control. Therefore there is little or no accountability to accumulative or immediate effects of this air discharge which is actively protected by industry.

2018 Survey Results - Resource Consents Process

This part of the survey incorporates questions specifically related to iwi/hapū and whānau experiences with Regional Council's resource consents process. Participants' were asked to rate their experience (1 = Poor, 5 = OK, 10 = Excellent) on specific process related matters set out in the table below.

2018 Results												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
▼ The timeliness that we contact you about consent applications	20.00% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	26.67% 4	13.33% 2	13.33% 2	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	13.33% 2	15	5.47
▼ How we keep you informed about consent applications relating to your rohe	13.33% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	26.67% 4	13.33% 2	13.33% 2	6.67% 1	6.67% 1	13.33% 2	15	5.93
▼ How your concerns were addressed by and during the consents process	13.33% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	26.67% 4	6.67% 1	26.67% 4	13.33% 2	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	15	5.73
▼ How your iwi is involved in the Cultural Impact Assessments for your rohe	7.14% 1	14.29% 2	0.00% 0	7.14% 1	28.57% 4	14.29% 2	14.29% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	14.29% 2	14	5.36
▼ How your iwi / Hapū Management Plan was considered during the consents process	0.00% 0	23.08% 3	0.00% 0	7.69% 1	23.08% 3	7.69% 1	15.38% 2	7.69% 1	7.69% 1	7.69% 1	13	5.54
▼ The Consents Team's cultural awareness	7.14% 1	7.14% 1	0.00% 0	14.29% 2	14.29% 2	21.43% 3	21.43% 3	0.00% 0	7.14% 1	7.14% 1	14	5.64
▼ Your overall satisfaction with our consent process?	13.33% 2	13.33% 2	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	13.33% 2	13.33% 2	26.67% 4	0.00% 0	6.67% 1	6.67% 1	15	5.27

2016 Results												
	1 (1)	2 (2)	3 (3)	4 (4)	5 (5)	6 (6)	7 (7)	8 (8)	9 (9)	10 (10)	Total	Weighted Average
The timeliness that we contact you about consent applications	13% 2	0% 0	6% 1	13% 2	19% 3	0% 0	31% 5	6% 1	6% 1	6% 1	16	5.63
How we keep you informed about consent applications relating to your rohe	6% 1	6% 1	6% 1	19% 3	6% 1	6% 1	38% 6	0% 0	0% 0	13% 2	16	5.69
How your concerns were addressed by and during the consents process	6% 1	0% 0	13% 2	13% 2	31% 5	6% 1	25% 4	0% 0	0% 0	6% 1	16	5.25
How your iwi is involved in the Cultural Impact Assessments for your rohe	6% 1	0% 0	19% 3	0% 0	19% 3	13% 2	13% 2	13% 2	13% 2	6% 1	16	5.94
How your iwi / Hapū Management Plan was considered during the consents process	14% 2	7% 1	7% 1	14% 2	36% 5	7% 1	14% 2	0% 0	0% 0	0% 0	14	4.29
The Consents Team's cultural awareness	0% 0	13% 2	13% 2	6% 1	31% 5	13% 2	13% 2	6% 1	0% 0	6% 1	16	5.19
Your overall satisfaction with our consent process?	6% 1	6% 1	6% 1	19% 3	25% 4	6% 1	19% 3	6% 1	0% 0	6% 1	16	5.19

Result Analysis

Overall, the survey response for 2018 indicates Regional Council is performing slightly higher than 'okay' for resource consenting processes. 2018 responses on average are slightly improved compared to the results of 2016. The lowest score generated was participants overall satisfaction with Council's consent process where the average was 5.27 compared to 5.19 in 2016. The lowest score generated for 2016 was in relation to 'how your iwi/hapū management plan was considered during the consents process' with an average score of 4.29, in 2018 there has been a slight improvement with an average score of 5.54.

11 participants provided the following suggestions for improving Regional Council's consent process, their comments are provided below:

1. Reimburse, whanau, hapu and iwi reps (particularly unpaid reps) for their time given to make meetings and engage.
2. Being true & transparent.

3. More involvement in decision making affecting our taonga.
4. More regard with tangata whenua suggestions with regard to their own rohe, turangawaewae.
5. Ensure s88 evaluations observe all provisions of higher order documents and be able to demonstrate how those provisions are being complied with; do not take the approach that all iwi are the same; that iwi need to reach a consensus; that first in first served in terms of cultural monitoring work; do not rely on one iwi for cultural heritage advice; do not use a divide and rule approach; do not accept applicants summaries of consultation at face value - do some due diligence and follow up with the iwi involved; treat maori developers the same as any other developer, understand that ahikaa and ahikaa level kaitiaki are just as, if not more important than iwi authorities; understand that iwi authorities or iwi entities (advisory groups/committees, co-governance committees etc) are not kaitiaki and do not exercise true kaitiakitanga.
6. Review of Mandated Rep Contacts.
7. We don't receive any RC consents related to our rohe. Sending these to us would be the first step in improving the process Hapu needs to be involved with CIA;s not just Iwi We are still completing our Hapū Management Plan.
8. BOPRC has broadened the requirement of a consents, cultural effects assessments to include any interested iwi/hapu outside of the mana whenua rohe as a requirement of the RMA and TOW processes. This needs to be tightened up.
9. That whanau are involved.
10. Competent staff who really know whats in the plans, and who know how to use the plans to advantage Maori and who can properly and knowledgeably inform and advise Maori. Also there needs to be an urgent review of the land plan and better monitoring of cultural impacts arising from earthworks. Insufficient resources being allocated to monitoring of consents and impacts on Maori.
11. Your consents team don't inform us of resource consents applied for within our tribal boundaries. We have to find them in the received and approved consent emails. The better process for us is to read the consents that affect us in our tribal area. Then either provide a submission or not. As it is it depends if I'm busy whether we catch resource consents within our area.

Further advice to better Regional Council processes

Comment 1	Council staff (RC & DC) understand the relevance to their work. And understand that the provisions are not optional. TCC consent staff in particular. WBOPDC are very active and respectful about engaging with Iwi and hapu within our rohe.
Comment 2	<p>Councils (particularly district councils) need to realise that if they are engaging with whanau, hapu or iwi on resource management matters, they need to ensure that those representatives are compensated for their time and costs for being at the 'table'.</p> <p>Whanau, hapu and iwi representatives that aren't paid find it difficult to make it to meetings as they have to take time off work or use their own vehicles to get there where council staff are paid to be there.</p> <p>This is particularly the case where developers or consent applicants want to undertake activities and they are required to consult with whanau, hapu or iwi then suddenly those representatives have to pay their own costs to get to meetings etc. This issue is beginning to grow the more consents and developments are required.</p>
Comment 3	Be more accountable back to iwi, hapu, kaitiaki. Going through a proper process with hapu.
Comment 4	<p>NPKT hope that a MWAR and an Iwi Management Plan will assist in getting our points across to BOPRC. We expect BOPRC to defend Maori RMA issues once they are in the RPS, but that has not been the case. We cannot rely on Council to defend Maori issues.</p> <p>WBDC operates by playing to the lowest denominator in the group approach when dealing with Maori. In other words, they treat you as if you are dumb. They operate in silos so</p>

	each issue is a new staff member and you never know what their cultural capability is that you have to adjust to. Hoha te kuri.
Comment 5	Take regard of tangata whenua when they offer suggestions etc
Comment 6	Kanohi ki te kanohi consultation
Comment 7	RMA korero is an awesome method of communications from BoPRC in regards to the legislation.
Comment 8	<p>More support for Maori Policy staff. Update tangata whenua contacts and details including email distribution of consents if iwi/hapu are limited notified in a consent and ensure the details appear across all staff.</p> <p>Be consistent in who represents iwi/hapu and their rohe.</p> <p>Demonstrate how Iwi/hapu management plans are taken into account and have this supported by the appropriate tangata whenua.</p> <p>Identify iwi/hapu management plan sought outcomes and form policy, methods, objectives and implementation plans to address concerns. Not regard iwi/hapu plans as advice notes only.</p> <p>Actually fulfill the review relevant iwi/hapu resource management plans, undertake research, distil issues and engage iwi/hapu with options based on detailed research Resource iwi/hapu throughout their engagement with Council.</p>
Comment 9	Maori are kaitiaki to all resouces there storys are the mauri
Comment 10	I supported a tool kit and think it would be valuable for Iwi/Hapu going forward. I think district council are way behind 'Regional Council with regard to consulting with tangata whenua, and that RC could provide the district councils with some professional development.