
Scanning Iwi Management Plans
Climate Change Response in Aotearoa NZ
Impacts to Māori

PART B – MĀORI ORGANISATIONS
For Internal Use
Version 1

January 2020
Prepared by:

This scanning report is intended to be a living document, and is managed by version control.

There are four parts to the scanning report. The intent of having four parts is to provide ease and convenience in delivering the information that was gathered, reviewed and analysed. The four parts are

- Part A – Government Agencies
- Part B – Māori Organisations
- Part C – Research and Academic Institutes
- Part D – Independent Agencies

This report is **Part B – Māori Organisations**. Māori organisations are:

1. Tangata Whenua – Iwi Authorities and Iwi Commercial
2. Māori Land Trusts
3. Pan-Māori Organisations, also includes Urban Māori authorities

Version Number	Document comments	Date
1	First report <i>Initial preparation of document</i>	1 December 2019
2	Second report <i>Revised document</i>	20 January 2020
3	Third report <i>To include/identify commercial interests of iwi, and the review of the strategies/plans of key Māori organisations</i>	20 February 2020

Summary of the Report

Below is a list of key points regarding matters associated with climate change, and impacts/adaptation/resilience to climate change as identified from the review of key documents, primarily iwi management plans, prepared by iwi/hapū organisations, as well as the relevant documents prepared by Māori organisations.

Review of Iwi Management Plans

- The review of each available iwi management plan provides an initial insight on the Te Ao Māori perspective of iwi/hapū with respect to effects/impacts, and potential responses, to climate change.
- Not every iwi/hapū/rūnanga have an iwi management plan. Those with an iwi management plan, were available online.
- Ngāi Tahu are the only iwi with a Climate Change strategy available.
- As a basis, the review is intended to help build trust and confidence in the engagement and consultation processes of the Climate Change Commission as we can demonstrate efforts by the Commission that active intent to understand the individual views and values of iwi/hapū.
- Engagement and consultation are still necessary.

Content in Iwi/Environmental Management Plans

- Iwi management plans by nature are iwi documents that present a holistic (all-of-iwi) approach to well-being, therefore plans outline environmental, economic, social and cultural (tikanga, reo, whakapapa etc) matters. With that said, key focus of iwi management plans are tailored for participation in resource management activities of local and central government.
- There are a large number of iwi management plans prepared by iwi/hapū, however only iwi management plans dated between the years 2000 to 2019 were reviewed. **A total of 71 iwi management plans were reviewed.**
- Iwi management plans were primarily identified via local authority websites, with the approach to identify, in the first instance, iwi/hapū perspectives on:
 - Climate Change (includes emissions, natural hazards, air pollution)
 - Renewable Energy
 - Freshwater Rights and Interests (includes creating preferential rights), and
 - Farming and/or Forestry interests
- Iwi planning documents developed 2008 – 2019 contain a perspective/view on climate change (effect/impacts/response).

- Understandably, perspectives vary between iwi within and outside each region, with iwi/rūnanga in the Southland Island clearly articulating in the iwi management planning documents their positioning on climate change.
- Other iwi/hapū in Aotearoa New Zealand that have clearly articulated their perspective/position on climate change in their iwi management plans are:
 - Ngāi Takoto – *Te Iwi o Ngai Takoto Environmental Plan 2017*
 - Ngāti Maniapoto – *Ko Tā Maniapoto Mahere Taiao Environmental Management Plan 2016*
 - Ngā Pōtiki – *Tūhoromatanui Ngā Pōtiki Environmental Plan 2019-2029*
 - Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketū – *Te Rautau Te Rāhui Taketake 2018*
 - Ngāti Rangiwewehi – *Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2012*
 - Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa – *Rising above the mist: Te Aranga Ake i Te Taimatanga 2013*
 - Te Arawa Lakes Trust – *He Māhere Taiao mō ngā wai o Te Arawa – Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan*
 - Ngāti Awa – *Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngāti Awa 2019*
 - Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai – *Whakarongotai o Te Moana – Whakarongotai o Te Wā: Kaitiakitanga Plan for Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai 2019*
- The other iwi management 60 odd iwi management plans that did not a clear position or perspective on climate change, did have shared perspectives on:
 - Ancestral and customary rights and interests
 - Expectations on Treaty partnership
 - The threat to indigenous biodiversity and/or the coastal environment from changing environment/natural processes
 - The values and interests over/in freshwater management

Iwi Commercial Interests

- Where available online and/or outlined in iwi management plans, a review of the commercial/land holding interests for iwi (eg farming, forestry and fisheries) was undertaken
- *To be presented in February in second version*

Māori Land Trusts

- *To be completed in February*

Pan-Māori Organisations

- *To be completed in February*

Table of Contents

Summary of the Report	3
1. Introduction.....	9
1.1 Purpose of Report	9
2. Tangata Whenua/Iwi Authorities (incl Iwi Commercial).....	11
2.1 Te Tai Tokerau.....	11
2.1.1 Iwi Management Plans	12
2.1.1.1 Te Iwi o Ngai Takoto Environmental Plan 2017	12
2.1.1.2 Ngāti Hau Environmental Management Plan 2016.....	14
2.1.1.3 Whatitiri Resource Management Plan 2016.....	15
2.1.1.4 Ngāti Rehia Environmental Management Plan 2014	15
2.1.1.5 Patuharakeke - Hapū Environmental Management Plan 2014.....	16
2.1.1.6 Ngāti Kuta ki te Rawhiti – Hapū Management Plan	17
2.1.1.7 Te Uri o Hau Kaitiakitanga o Te Taiao 2012	17
2.1.1.8 Kia Matau, Kia Mohio e Ora Ana Te U Kai Po 2011	18
2.1.1.9 Kororareka Marae Society Hapū Environmental Management Plan 2009	18
2.1.1.10 Ngā Tikanga mo te Taiao o Ngāti Hine.....	19
2.1.1.11 Ngātiwai Iwi Environmental Policy Document 2015	20
2.1.2 Iwi Commercial Interests.....	20
2.2 Tāmaki Makaurau	21
2.2.1 Iwi Management Plans.....	22
2.2.1.1 Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei.....	22
2.2.1.2 Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea Trust Hapū Management Plan.....	23
2.2.2 Iwi Commercial Interests.....	23
2.3 Tainui	24
2.3.1 Iwi Management Plans	24
2.3.1.1 Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan, Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao 2013	24
2.3.1.2 Ngāti Te Wehi - Motakotako Marae Hapu Management Plan 2008 (Draft)	25
2.3.1.3 Ngāti Tahinga - Tahinga Environmental Management Plan (no date)	25
2.3.1.4 Te Rautaki Tāmata Ao Turoa o Hauā - Environmental Management Plan 2018	26
2.3.1.5 Ngāti Maniapoto Iwi Documents	26
2.3.1.6 Te Rautaki Taiao A Raukawa: Raukawa Environmental Management Plan 2015.....	27
2.3.1.7 Raukawa Fisheries Plan 2010.....	28
2.3.1.8 Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato - Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River 2008 29	
2.3.2 Iwi Commercial	29

2.4	Hauraki	30
2.4.1	Iwi Management Plans/Position Statements	30
2.4.1.1	Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki 2004	30
2.4.1.2	Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki Marine and Coastal Plan 2015	31
2.4.2	Iwi Commercial	31
2.5	Tauranga Moana	32
2.5.1	Iwi Management Plans	32
2.5.1.1	Te Awanui - Tauranga Harbour Iwi Management Plan 2008	32
2.5.1.2	Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan 2016-2026 (Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga).....	33
2.5.1.3	Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust – Iwi Management Plan 2013	33
2.5.1.4	Tūhoromatanui Ngā Potiki Environmental Plan 2019 - 2029	34
2.5.1.5	Te Awaroa Ngāti Kahu Hapū Environmental Management Plan 2011	34
2.5.1.6	Ngāi Tamawhariua ki te Rereatukahia Marae – Hapū Management Plan 2015	35
2.5.1.7	Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands Hapū Management Plan 2017	35
2.5.1.8	Ngāi Te Ahi Hapū Management Plan 2013	36
2.5.1.9	Te Mana Taiao o Ngāi Tamarāwaho – Hapū Management Plan 2014	36
2.5.1.10	Ngāi Tukairangi / Ngāti Tapu – Hapū Management Plan 2014	36
2.5.2	Iwi Commercial Interests.....	37
2.6	Te Arawa Waka	38
2.6.1	Iwi Management Plans	38
2.6.1.1	Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2003	39
2.6.1.2	Tapuika Environmental Management Plan 2014-2024.....	39
2.6.1.3	Te Rautau Te Rāhui Taketake – Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu Management Plan 2018 39	
2.6.1.4	Waitaha Iwi Management Plan 2014	40
2.6.1.5	Rising Above the Mist – Te Aranga Ake i Te Taimahatanga: Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2013.....	41
2.6.1.6	Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2016	42
2.6.1.7	Te Arawa River Iwi Trust	42
2.6.1.8	Te Taiao o Te Whatuoranganuku: Environmental Resources of Te Whatuoranganuku 43	
2.6.1.9	Ngāti Rangiwehewhi Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2012	44
2.6.1.10	Te Mahere ā Rohe mō Ngāti Rangitihi: Ngāti Rangitihi Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2011.....	44
2.6.1.11	Te Arawa Lakes Trust	44
2.6.2	Iwi Commercial Interests.....	45
2.7	Mātaatua	46
2.7.1	Iwi Management Plans	46
2.7.1.1	Ngāti Whare Iwi Management Plan	46

2.7.1.2	Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngāti Awa – Ngāti Awa Environmental Plan 2019	47
2.7.1.3	Te Whānau a te Haraawaka Hapū Resource Management Plan 2017-2027	47
2.7.2	Iwi Commercial Interests	48
2.8	Te Tai Rāwhiti	49
2.8.1	Iwi Management Plans	49
2.8.1.1	Te Aitanga ā Māhaki Environmental Inventory – Iwi Management Plan 2006	49
2.8.1.2	Hapū/Iwi Management Plan of Ngā Ariki Kaiputahi	49
2.8.2	Iwi Commercial Interests	50
2.9	Tākitimu	51
2.9.1	Iwi Management Plans	51
2.9.1.1	Mana Ake Ngā Hapū o Heretaunga: An Expression of Kaitiakitanga	51
2.9.1.2	Tūtaekurī Awa Management and Enhancement Plan	52
2.9.2	Iwi Commercial Interests	52
2.10	Te Tai Hauāuru	53
2.10.1	Iwi Management Plans	53
2.10.1.1	Taiao, Taiora: An Iwi Environmental Management Plan	54
2.10.1.2	Ngāti Rangī: Taiao Management Plan 2014	54
2.10.1.3	Ngāa Rauru Kiitahi: Puutaiao Management Plan	55
2.10.1.4	Te Kāuru Manawatū River Hapū Collective: Te Kāuru Taiao Strategy	55
2.10.1.5	Tai Whenua, Tai Tangata, Tai Ao – Te Atiawa Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2019	56
2.10.1.6	Ngāti Ruanui Environmental Management Plan 2012	57
2.10.2	Iwi Commercial Interests	57
2.11	Te Moana o Raukawa	58
2.11.1	Iwi Management Plan	58
2.11.1.1	Whakarongotai o Te Moana – Whakarongotai o Te Wā: Kaitiakitanga Plan for Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai 2019	58
2.11.2	Iwi Commercial Interests	59
2.12	Te Tau Ihu	60
2.12.1	Iwi Management Plans	60
2.12.1.1	Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018	60
2.12.1.1	Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho Ki Whakatū Management Plan 2004	61
2.12.2	Iwi Commercial Interests	61
2.13	Te Waipounamu and Rekohu/Wharekauri	62
2.13.1	Iwi Management Plans	62

2.13.1.1	Te Poha o Tohu Raumati – Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura Environmental Management Plan 2009	62
2.13.1.2	Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013	63
2.13.1.3	Kāi Tahu Ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005	65
2.13.1.4	Waitaki Iwi Management Plan 2019	66
2.13.1.5	The Cry of the People – Te Tangi a Tauria: Ngāi Tahu ki Murihuku Natural Resources and Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2008	66
2.13.1.6	Te Tāhū o Te Whāriki Anchoring the Foundation - Ngāi Tahu Climate Change Strategy 2018	67
2.13.2	Iwi Commercial Interests	68
3.	Māori Lands Trusts	69
3.1	Ahu Whenua	69
3.2	Whenua Topi	69
3.3	Māori Incorporations	69
3.3.1	Ngāti Hine Forestry Trust	69
3.3.2	Paraninihi ki Waitotara	69
3.3.3	Wakatū Incorporated	69
3.3.4	Taharoa C	69
4	Pan-Māori Organisations	70
4.1	Land Use	70
4.1.1	Federation of Māori Authorities	70
4.1.1.1	Submission on the Zero Carbon Bill	70
4.1.2	Te Tumu Paeroa – Māori Trustee	72
4.1.3	Māori Carbon Foundation	72
4.2	Seafood/Marine	72
4.2.1	Te Ohu Kaimoana	72
4.3	Health and Social Wellbeing	72
4.3.1	Te Whānau o Waipareira Trust	72
4.3.2	Manukau Urban Māori Authority	72
4.3.3	Te Rūnanga o Kirikiriroa Trust	72
4.3.4	Te Rūnanganui o Te Ūpoko o Te Ika	73
4.3.5	Te Rūnanga o Ngā Maata Waka	73
4.4	Education	73
4.4.1	Te Wānanga o Aotearoa	73
4.5	Te Tiriti o Waitangi	73

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Report

Whetū Consultancy Group has been commissioned by the Interim Climate Change Committee (soon to be the Climate Change Commission) to provide support with its engagement with Māori, and the investigation to identify potential issues to Māori associated with its outputs in the second phase of investigation.

During the phase one investigation, Whetū Consultancy Group (Whetū) were advised by iwi/Māori¹ that:

1. a number of government agencies (central, regional, territorial) were consulting and seeking input from iwi/Māori in government initiatives and programmes responding to the effects of climate change, or resource management issues
2. iwi, hapū, and whānau were participating in, and contributing their knowledge/observations to, a number of research projects, and
3. individual iwi/Māori strategies and positional statements were either being planned, commencing, or being finalised

To understand and be well positioned to perform its task in the second phase of investigation, as well as support the multiple (and siloed) discussions iwi/Māori are participating in, Whetū have undertaken a 'scan' of New Zealand's institutes to identify and review available publications, policy documents, plans and strategies, and available and relevant data and information (includes website content) that are aimed at informing and responding to the effects of climate change.

The intent is to bring together the multiple (and siloed) discussions iwi/Māori are having with agencies and research institutes, understand the initiatives and programmes pursued by government agencies, and to capture the regional/rohe differences (localism) with respect to kaitiakitanga and iwi/Māori response to climate change. It is envisaged that by doing this 'scan', the Climate Change Commission will be cognitive of the other efforts of the

¹ Important to note that there were a number of concerns expressed by iwi/Māori. In addition to the list, other concerns were associated with implementation of Te Tiriti o Waitangi (eg impact on rights and interests), partnership/co-governance (50:50 membership), Māori are operating in a deficit so require special consideration when policy/climate change responses are being developed and implemented.

government (all-of-government) and its response to climate change, and how any actual and/or potential issues to Māori were/are being addressed.

There are four parts to the scanning report. The intent of having four parts is to provide ease and convenience in delivering the information that was gathered, reviewed and analysed. The four parts are

- Part A – Government Agencies
- Part B – Māori Organisations
- Part C – Research and Academic Institutes
- Part D – Independent Agencies

This report is **Part B – Māori Organisations**. Māori organisations are:

1. Tangata Whenua – Iwi Authorities and Iwi Commercial
2. Māori Land Trusts
3. Pan-Māori Organisations, also includes Urban Māori authorities

2. Tangata Whenua/Iwi Authorities (incl Iwi Commercial)

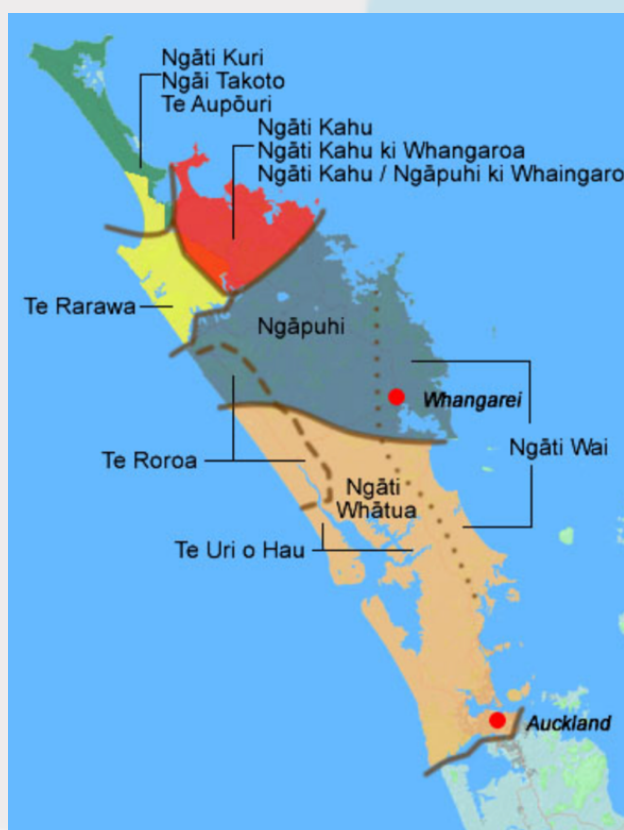
In the first instance, Tangata Whenua/Iwi Authorities were identified via access and use of Te Kahui Māngai website. It is anticipated that engagement with iwi/hapū will further identify iwi/hapū organisations (and their representatives) and the key/relevant documents.

The methodology for this exercise was wholly desktop and focused on website search and review of available publication/documents on iwi/hapū websites.

Iwi management plans were primarily identified via local authority websites, with the approach to identify, in the first instance, iwi/hapū perspectives on:

- Climate Change (includes emissions, natural hazards, air pollution)
- Renewable Energy
- Freshwater Rights and Interests (includes creating preferential rights), and
- Farming and/or Forestry interests

2.1 Te Tai Tokerau



The iwi recognised by the Crown in Te Tai Tokerau are:

- Ngāi Takoto*
- Ngāti Kuri*
- Te Aupōuri*
- Ngāti Kahu
- Ngāti Kahu ki Whangaroa*
- Ngāpuhi
- Te Rarawa*
- Te Roroa*
- Ngātiwai
- Ngāti Whātua
- Te Uri o Hau*

Identified with an asterisk are the iwi with settlement legislation, some of which have co-governance/co-management arrangements. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

Additional iwi authorities recognised by the Crown are Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust and Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine.

2.1.1 Iwi Management Plans

It is noted that the following iwi authorities did not have iwi management plans available online; Ngāti Whātua, Ngāti Kahu, Ngāti Kahu ki Whaingaroa, Ngāti Kuri, Te Aupouri, Te Rarawa, and Te Roroa.

2.1.1.1 Te Iwi o Ngai Takoto Environmental Plan 2017²

Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Takoto is the iwi organisation for Ngāi Takoto, and who administrate the Iwi environmental management plan.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- Climate Change matters sit within their Environmental Natural Hazards chapter – Whiunga Taiao. The views and perspectives are:
 - Climate change caused by human activity and its effects are a controversial issue both globally and nationally, but state climate change is potentially caused by human activity.
 - The impacts that climate change has on our indigenous flora and fauna is largely unknown, therefore it is vital that Ngāi Takoto actively engage and contribute to any nationally led initiatives, policies, guidelines and programmes on climate change. Most importantly, Ngāi Takoto wants to avoid any disruption that climate change causes to indigenous ecosystems, Ngāi Takoto cultural and/or spiritual beliefs and/or practices.
 - The potential effects of climate change on water bodies could cause increasing droughts in some areas that could reduce summer low flows that could create greater stress for aquatic life. Increases in storm flows can increase the potential to scour life and habitats out of water ways (particularly smaller more open streams).
 - The region is prone to flooding particularly as it is susceptible to tropical storms.
 - Natural hazard risk management is very important to ensuring the safety of people, communities, marae, and areas of cultural and spiritual significance.
 - The Plan's objective for Climate Change is "the cause and effects of climate change are understood and prepared for within the Ngāi Takoto rohe".

² Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Takoto. (2017) Te Iwi o Ngai Takoto Environmental Plan <https://ngaitakotoiwi.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/TRONT-Environmental-Plan.pdf>

- The policy is “understanding and managing adverse effects of climate change to ensure that the causes and effects of climate change are understood and prepared for within the Ngāi Takoto rohe.
- The methods to implement objective and policy outlined in the Plan are:
 - The use of ozone depleting chemicals and activities is not encouraged.
 - Any known or potential adverse effects of climate change on Ngāi Takoto are prepared for and managed.
 - Any adverse effects of global or national climate change policy on Ngāi Takoto are managed.
 - Ngāi Takoto is engaged and consulted on regional, national, and, where practicable, global climate change policies and process.
 - The effects of resource uses or activities that can aggravate climate change are managed.
- Renewable Energy matters sit within their Renewable Energy Sources and Conservation chapter – Pungao Hourua me Te Rāhui. The views and perspectives are:
 - Supports moving towards being more energy efficient, and advocates for the use of renewable energy resources and by having a focus on conservation there will be enduring benefit for the future generations of Ngāi Takoto.
 - Acknowledges that the rohe of Ngāi Takoto is abundant in sustainable and renewable energy potential. There are wind, solar and tidal opportunities but maintains an open position on the development of wind farms and will consider each on a case by case basis.
 - Ngāi Takoto often have conflicting priorities that take precedence over what is a ‘nice to have’ as opposed to a ‘need to have’, and takes a balanced view that, the efficient use of non-renewable resources in conjunction with increased usage of renewable resources provides the best option for the foreseeable future.
 - The objectives are that “Ngāi Takoto encourages sustainable energy development and conservation provided any environmental impact can be mitigated and minimised” and will “Encourage local/community based sustainable energy projects and development”.
- With rights and interests in Freshwater the following summary of concerns were outlined:
 - Tangata whenua interests in freshwater include consideration of property rights.
 - The legal concept of property rights differs from the tangata whenua perspective.

- The Waitangi Tribunal Claim on freshwater property rights has supported tangata whenua but no government policy or legislation has been developed in response. Tangata whenua groups in Taitokerau involved in the Claim have expectations of their property rights being recognised.
- The initial Tribunal report Wai 1040 Claim determined that Māori did not cede sovereignty by signing the Treaty in 1840. For tangata whenua in Taitokerau this finding will give further impetus to establishing co-governance and co-management arrangements.
- Ngāi Takoto will continue to address tangata whenua rights as envisaged in Te Tiriti o Waitangi for true partnered relationship, and in their case of environmental management, to regulatory responsibility.

2.1.1.2 Ngāti Hau Environmental Management Plan 2016³

Ngāti Hau is identified as a hapū of Ngāpuhi. The Ngāti Hau Trust Board manages the interests of the iwi.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- The Vision stated in the Plan is “to enhance the economic, cultural and social wellbeing of Ngāti Hau through educational and sustainable practices ensuring that our tamariki and mokopuna are empowered”.
- The Mission is “to protect and manage our natural and physical environmental resources for future generations based on Ngāti Hau spiritual and cultural kaitiakitanga values as Tangata Whenua”.
- There is no specific reference to Climate Change, however there are perspectives shared on air pollution and air quality (emissions)
- There is no specific reference to renewables, however the Plan states that Ngāti Hau will protect wāhi tapu and waahi tupuna sites
- Freshwater, Ngāti Hau are Kaitiaki and exercise rangatiratanga

³ Ngāti Hau Trust Board. (2016). Ngāti Hau Environmental Management Plan <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/DistrictPlan/Documents/Ngati-Hau-HEMP-Plan-2016.pdf>

2.1.1.3 Whatitiri Resource Management Plan 2016⁴

The Plan was prepared by, and for, three hapū of Ngāpuhi, Te Uriroroi, Te Parawhau, and Te Māhurehure ki Whatitiri.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- For mana whenua ki Whatitiri, it is important that they are acknowledged as kaitiaki and empowered to actively practise kaitiakitanga in regard to all resources within their rohe
- The Vision stated in the Plan is “for a healthy and productive Māori community where the hapū prospers and participates fully in the management of lands and waters for the betterment of the entire community in the area known as Whatitiri”⁵
- The Mission is “to revitalise the health and wellbeing of environment and people”
- There is no specific reference to Climate Change
- With renewable, there is an objective 4.6(b) to create an income stream from renewable hydro-energy for hapū that is environmentally sustainable and does not compromise aquatic life. A supporting policy states that “locally produced renewable energy that is of an appropriate scale and uses appropriate technology while protecting and maintaining water resource and habitats is supported by hapū”
- With freshwater, the Plan states that Mana Whenua ki Whatitiri will continue to fight for their mana and right to make decisions on their waterways

2.1.1.4 Ngāti Rēhia Environmental Management Plan 2014⁶

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia represents the hapū of Ngāti Rēhia, with Te Rūnanga-ā-iwi o Ngāpuhi providing iwi authority representation. The core focus of Ngāti Rēhia is its Treaty claims, its kaitiakitanga, and its social and economic development specifically in aquaculture, indigenous commercial forestry and eco/heritage tourism.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- Acknowledges that there will be an increase in storm and drought events for the eastern seaboard of Northland/Te Taitokerau

⁴ Te Uriroroi, Te Parawhau, and Te Māhurehure ki Whatitiri. (2016). Whatitiri Resource Management Plan <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/DistrictPlan/Documents/Version-2-Te-Uriroroi-Hapu-Environment-Plan-and-Whatitiri-Hapu-Environment-Plan.pdf>

⁵ Whakatauki “I pehea ngā maunga, awa, koawaawa I pāoro ai?”

⁶ Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Rēhia. (2014) Ngāti Rēhia Environmental Management Plan [file:///Users/amy/Downloads/Te%20Runanga%20o%20Ngati%20Rehia%20\(1\).pdf](file:///Users/amy/Downloads/Te%20Runanga%20o%20Ngati%20Rehia%20(1).pdf) could only be found online via its inclusion within a submission to the Northland Regional Council

- The Plan outlines that there is a need for better energy efficiency within Ngāti Rēhia communities including energy use and energy production
- Ngāti Rēhia are the kaitiaki of the water resources within its rohe

2.1.1.5 Patuharakeke - Hapū Environmental Management Plan 2014⁷

Patuharakeke are a composite hapū in Northland represented by the Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- Climate change is identified as disproportionately affecting Māori. Reaffirmation of traditional ways and practices, and long-term planning are identified as methods which will enable resilience against climate change. There are extensive objectives, policies and methods outlined for managing and responding to climate change on page 37-38. The objectives and policies refer to:
 - Hapū and whanau having sufficient information to allow planning for effects of climate change, and the proactive development of strategies/responses eg community based integrated catchment management planning led by tangata whenua, and resilience to events
 - Hapū and whanau are enabled to make most of opportunities and that Northland's energy needs are met by predominantly community owned renewable energy resources
- Patuharakeke states that the role of tangata whenua as kaitiaki is largely tokenistic, and Patuharakeke are not able to have an active role in protecting the water in their rohe. Discharge of contaminants, sedimentation, diffuse pollution and reclamation are identified as being key stressors on the domain of Tangaroa.
- The soil resource should be preserved and protected so that they can be used by future generations. Mining activities may have a negative impact on the mauri of the soil resource. There are extensive objectives, policies and methods for protecting and preserving the soil resource.

⁷ Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board Inc. (2014). Patuharakeke Hapu Environmental Management Plan 2014. <https://patuharakeke.maori.nz/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Patuharakeke-Hapu-Environmental-Management-Plan-December-2014.pdf>

2.1.1.6 Ngāti Kuta ki te Rāwhiti – Hapū Management Plan⁸

Ngāti Kuta ki te Rāwhiti is not an iwi authority recognised by the Crown (via Te Kāhui Māngai), has its own autonomy, however for resource management purposes it appears that Ngāti Kuta ki te Rāwhiti are recognised as a hapū represented by the iwi authority Te Rūnanga -ā-iwi o Ngāpuhi.

Key Points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- The Vision stated in the Plan, “to protect, sustain and enhance the mauri of Ipipiri⁹ and its treasures”, with the mission to develop and maintain appropriate systems for hapū to care for and manage the environment and human resources.
- There are 11 strategic matters stated in the Plan, there are no specific reference to climate change or renewable energy infrastructure
- Expresses perspectives on water rights/preferential use of water and outlines waterways are a site for gathering food and for playing, learning and growing.

2.1.1.7 Te Uri o Hau Kaitiakitanga o Te Taiao 2012¹⁰

Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust is the organisation that represents the iwi Te Uri o Hau.

Key Points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- In the Growth and Development section of the Plan, it outlines climate change considerations are needed, with specific examples noted (energy efficiency strategies, renewable energy, self-sufficiency, and the protection of productive soils for food production
- The Plan outlines the potential of, and necessary investigation into, participation in the Emissions Trading Scheme.
- Although supportive of renewable energy (eg wind), it is outlined that the activity will need to be sustainable

⁸ Ngati Kuta Charitable Trust. (n.d.). Whakatakoto Kaupapa mo te Hapū o Ngāti Kuta ki te Rāwhiti Hapu Management Plan: Fifth Edition. <http://ngatikuta.maori.nz/ngati-kuta-hapu-management-plan/>

⁹ Eastern Bay of Islands

¹⁰ Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust. (2012) Te Uri o Hau Kaitiakitanga o Te Taiao https://64e43a9e-0999-4aa2-9898-b1a4fdf04be8.filesusr.com/ugd/653f56_51b8acf24dc14074909d975c9f6bfa59.pdf

2.1.1.8 Kia Matau, Kia Mohio e Ora Ana Te U Kai Po 2011¹¹

The Iwi Environmental Management Plan was prepared for Ngā Hapū o Whaingāroa by the iwi authority Te Rūnanga o Whaingāroa.

Key Points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- Climate change is acknowledged as an issue in the domain of Ranginui and Tāwhirimātea and is attributed to human influences through deforestation and farming.
- The utilisation of wind to generate power is identified as an issue in the domain of Ranginui and Tāwhirimātea.
- The main issues associated with water are the increase in invasive marine pests and global warming.
- Soil is an important aspect of whenua which is essential for all animal and plant life. Commercial fertilizers can improve soil nutrient levels but do not address the problems with soil structure, they create dependence and generate long-term environmental impediments. The mauri of whenua and Papatūānuku must be maintained and enhanced.

2.1.1.9 Kororareka Marae Society Hapū Environmental Management Plan 2009¹²

Kororareka Marae Society Committee is not a recognised iwi authority however the marae is represented by Te Rūnanga-a-iwi o Ngāpuhi.

Key Points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- It was noted that the Plan is 10 years old
- There was nothing specific on climate change, however the matters in the Plan pertaining to airspace “Te Hā o Ranginui”. The identified issue was “the cumulative effect of air pollution needs to be investigated”. After reviewing the document, it is considered that the term “air pollution” is not about greenhouse gas emissions.
- Similarly, there are no perspectives in the Plan about renewable energy.

¹¹ Te Rūnanga o Whaingāroa. (2011). Kia Matau, Kia Mohio e Ora Ana Te U Kai Po Iwi Environmental Management Plan o Nga Iwi o Whaingāroa. <https://whaingaroa.iwi.nz/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/IwiResourceManagementPlan.pdf>

¹² Kororareka Marae Society Committee. (2009) Kororareka Marae Society Hapū Environmental Management Plan <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0ByFYpsolrcTwNDQ5NTQzYTYtYjVjOC00MmFjLWlwOGEtOTUyNDRhNzY5NmE3/view>

2.1.1.10 Ngā Tikanga mo te Taiao o Ngāti Hine¹³

Ngāti Hine is an iwi within the wider Ngāpuhi iwi.

Key Points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- Although an older Plan (11 years old), there are considerable insightful perspectives and position of Ngāti Hine
- An important saying in Ngāti Hine “Ngāti Hine Pukepuke rau – Ngāti Hine of a hundred hills”.
- A key statement is the Vision is “Mā Ngāti Hine ano Ngāti Hine e kōrero mā roto i te whanaungatanga me te kotahitanga – Self-determination through kinship and unity”. This is viewed as:
 - Deciding what is important for Ngāti Hine
 - Be united and organised
 - Speak with one voice
 - Practice ‘te tū o Ngāti Hine’
 - Have Ngāti Hine reo as a language of everyday conversation
 - Be economically independent
 - Control and manage Ngāti Hine lands and waterways
- On Climate change, Ngāti Hine list issues they foresee affecting their iwi as a result of climate change. These include increased storm frequencies, loss of native species, increased tropical disease exposure, droughts, changes in tourism and increased energy costs.
- Additionally, Ngāti Hine seek to take advantage of the possible benefits of climate change, while remaining educated and proactive, and set a good example for others. There are clear and specific methods on pages 82-83.
- On Renewable energy, Ngāti Hine advocates for education around solar power and insulation to improve air quality. They also identify micro-power generation as a possibility in their rohe.

¹³ Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine. (2008). Ngā Tikanga mo te Taiao o Ngāti Hine: Ngāti Hine Environmental Management Plan 2008. <http://www.wdc.govt.nz/PlansPoliciesandBylaws/Plans/DistrictPlan/Documents/Iwi-Management-Plan-Ngati-Hine-Iwi-Environmental-Management-Plan-2008.pdf>

- Traditionally water was used for everyday purposes, ceremonial practices, transportation and is the home of mahinga kai and cultural materials. Waterways also show boundaries between hapū and whānau rohe. Water is a sacred resource to Ngāti Hine and must be protected to the highest level possible. The allocation of water can and does have negative impacts on water bodies and their ecosystems.
- The mauri of soil, geothermal and mineral resources must be protected.

2.1.1.11 Ngātiwai Iwi Environmental Policy Document 2015¹⁴

The Ngātiwai Trust represents the rights and interests of Ngātiwai. Currently an iwi that has yet to settle with the Crown, with Deed of Mandate signed/recognised in 21 October 2015.¹⁵

Key Points of the Ngātiwai Iwi Environmental Policy Document 2015:

- Geothermal resources exist in the takiwā of Ngātiwai, with specific reference to Aotea (Great Barrier Island). Iwi seeks sustainable extraction and the mauri of the resource is protected and enhanced to provide for well-being of tangata whenua
- Energy efficiency is supported, particularly in the public transport sector.
- The mauri of water should be protected so that Ngātiwai are able to collect food to feed their families and practice manākitanga.
- Soil is considered alongside water as part of a whole ecosystem. The mauri of soil must be protected in order to protect ecosystems.

2.1.2 Iwi Commercial Interests

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¹⁴ Ngātiwai Trust Board. (2015). Ngātiwai Iwi Environmental Policy Document 2015. http://www.ngatiwai.iwi.nz/uploads/5/9/0/0/59002899/2015_revised_ngatiwai_iwi_environmental_policy_final.pdf

¹⁵ <https://www.govt.nz/assets/Documents/OTS/Quarterly-report-to-30-September-2019.pdf>

2.2 Tāmaki Makaurau



The iwi recognised by the Crown in Tāmaki Makaurau are:

- Ngāti Whātua
 - Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara*
 - Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei*
 - Te Uri o Hau
 - Ngāti Rehua
 - Ngāti Wai
 - Ngāti Manuhiri*
 - Te Kawerau ā Maki*
 - Ngāti Tamaoho*
 - Te Ākitai Waiohū
 - Ngāti Maru (Hauraki)
 - Te Patukirikiri
-
- Ngāti Paoa
 - Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki
 - Ngāti Tamaterā
 - Ngāti Whanaunga
 - Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū
 - Te Ahiwaru
 - Waikato

Identified with an asterix are the iwi with settlement legislation, some of which have co-governance/co-management arrangements. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

Also, the iwi documents for Te Uri o Hau and Ngatiwai were reviewed and accommodated under Te Tai Tokerau section, with Waikato-Tainui iwi documents reviewed and accommodated in Tainui section of the report. Similarly with the iwi in Hauraki, their iwi documents were reviewed and have been accommodated in the Hauraki section.

2.2.1 Iwi Management Plans

It is noted that the following iwi authorities did not have iwi management plans available online or were considered old; Ngāti Te Ata, Ngāti Whātua, Ngāti Manuhiri, Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Tamaoho, Te Ākitai o Waiohū, and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.

2.2.1.1 Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei¹⁶

The Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Trust represents the iwi for protecting mana whenua interests and provide strategic direction to achieve social, environmental, cultural and economic outcomes.

Key Points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- On Climate Change, it is identified in the Plan as a key issue.
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei intends to focus on three key issues and solutions;
 1. land transport,
 - desired outcomes = transitioning away from car-based transport to mass transit and low carbon transport modes, quality urban design integrated with mass transport,
 2. energy efficient building and urban design, and
 - desired outcome = local level energy-efficient development,
 3. urban trees and planting.
 - desired outcome = the incorporation of native trees and vegetation in development.
- On Renewable energy, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei describe New Zealand as being blessed with a high proportion of energy production being renewable.
- An outcome desired by Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei is for all new developments to incorporate energy efficient design and, where practical, on-site renewable energy generation.
- On Water rights/Preferential use of water, the view is that little respect for the mauri of waters in the rohe of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei has been shown since colonisation

¹⁶ Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei. (2018). Te Pou o Kāhu Pōkere Iwi Management Plan for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei. http://ngatiwhatuaorakei.com/uploads/page/196/58087_Ngati_Whatua_Orakei_Iwi_Management_Plan_FINAL.pdf

- Water has been treated as a free resource or a convenient place for waste disposal and there are significant legacy issues associated with this.
- Water should be safe for swimming and the gathering of kai and public access to waterways should be protected and enhanced.

2.2.1.2 Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea Trust Hapū Management Plan¹⁷

Ngāti Rehua-Ngātiwai ki Aotea is part of the Ngāti Rehua that have interests on Little Barrier Island/Huauturu-a-Toi, and is represented by the Ngāti Rehua-Ngātiwai ki Aotea Trust.

Key Points from the Iwi Management Plan:

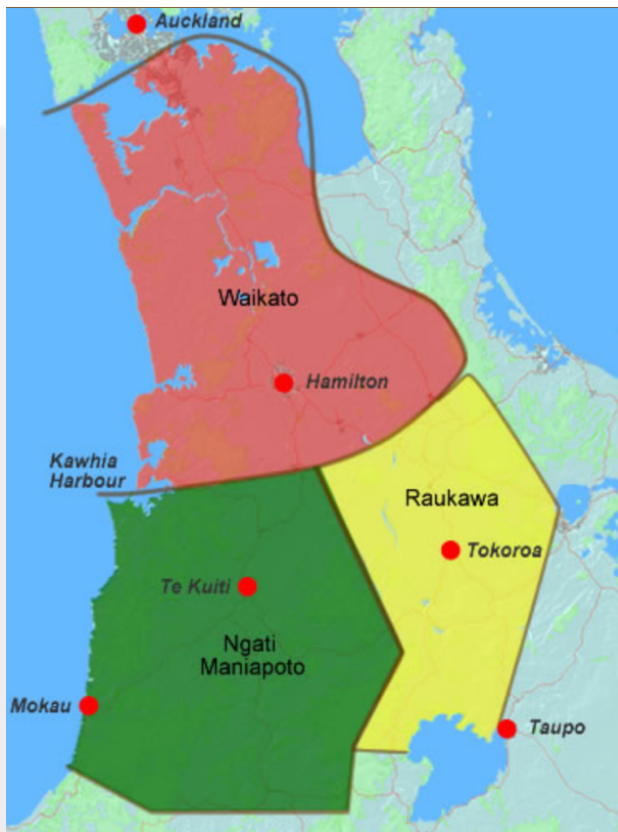
- On Renewable energy, Ngāti Rehua supports the development of clean methods of producing energy such as wind or solar power, however they wish to be consulted before these developments occur.
- On Water rights/Preferential use of water, Ngāti Rehua identity is strongly linked to water and are defined by an elemental tupuna, rather than an eponymous tupuna.

2.2.2 Iwi Commercial Interests

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¹⁷ Ngāti Rehua. (2013). Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea Trust Hapū Management Plan. http://ngatirehua.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/hapu_management_plan-1.pdf

2.3 Tainui



The iwi recognised by the Crown in Tainui are:

- Waikato*
- Ngāti Korokī Kahukura*
- Ngāti Hauā*
- Raukawa*
- Ngāti Hinerangi
- Maniapoto*
- Pouākani*
- Maraeroa A & B*

Identified with an asterisk are the iwi with settlement legislation, some of which have co-governance and/or co-management arrangements, however Maniapoto have only settled with respect to their interests

in the Waipā and Waikato River. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

2.3.1 Iwi Management Plans

It is noted that Ngāti Hinerangi did not have iwi management plans available online.

2.3.1.1 Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan, Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao 2013¹⁸

Waikato-Tainui is a collective of 33 Hapū, 68 Marae, and 70,000 registered members. The organisations representing Waikato-Tainui are:

- Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Incorporated
- Waikato Raupatu Lands Trust
- Waikato River Raupatu Trust
- Waikato-Tainui College for Research and Development, and
- Tainui Group Holdings

¹⁸ Te Whakakitenga o Waikato Inc. (2013) Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan, Tai Tumu, Tai Pari, Tai Ao http://www.wrrt.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/EBook_FINAL_EP_Plan_sp.pdf

The Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan Tai Tumu Tai Pari Tai Ao is a comprehensive document to exercise mana whakahaere in resource and environment management activities. The Plan represents the interests of Ngāti Koroki Kahukura and Ngāti Hauā.

- On Climate Change, Waikato-Tainui's priority is avoiding any disruption to indigenous ecosystems and Waikato-Tainui's cultural or spiritual beliefs and practices.
- The Waikato region is identified as being prone to flooding which will exacerbate the impacts of climate change.
- The plan's key action for climate change is ensuring its causes and effects are understood and prepared for in the Waikato-Tainui rohe.
- The plan also includes more general actions against natural hazards such as ensuring the negative impacts from natural hazards are avoided, rather than mitigated and new structures that requires the use of natural hazard protection are not supported.
- On Renewable Energy, in general Waikato-Tainui do not support any form on energy generation if it is not sustainable and renewable, or if it has adverse effects on the social, cultural, spiritual or environmental effects.
- On Water rights/Preferential Use of Water, Waikato-Tainui do not support the use of containment hydro-electric dams and do not see them as sustainable or appropriate due to their adverse environmental, cultural, spiritual and social effects.

2.3.1.2 Ngāti Te Wehi - Motakotako Marae Hapu Management Plan 2008 (Draft)¹⁹

This plan is focused around consultation of the iwi/hapū in various circumstances, it does not give detail on any of our areas of interest however does acknowledge that the mauri of water ways has been damaged, which in turn damages the health of the people.

2.3.1.3 Ngāti Tahinga - Tahinga Environmental Management Plan (no date)²⁰

Ngāti Tahinga is a hapū of Waikato-Tainui.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

¹⁹Motakotako Marae Committee. (2008). Motakotako Marae Hapu Management Plan 2008 https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/21886/Motakotako_Marae_Hapu_Management_Plan.pdf

²⁰ Ngāti Tahinga. (n.d). Tahinga Environmental Management Plan <https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/21886/2386228%20Ngati%20Tahinga.pdf>

- On Climate Change, crop growth and harvest are mentioned as being affected by climate change, other than that the issue is not discussed in detail other than so state the objective on minimising the impacts of climate change.
- No reference to Renewable Energy nor Water rights/Preferential Use of Water

2.3.1.4 Te Rautaki Tāmata Ao Turoa o Hauā - Environmental Management Plan 2018 ²¹

Ngāti Hauā is a hapū of Waikato-Tainui, and are represented by the Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust, and had also participated in the development of the Waikato-Tainui Environmental Plan.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- There is no specific mention on climate change, however the Plans makes commentary on air quality and the impacts from vehicle emissions and domestic burning (eg emissions).

2.3.1.5 Ngāti Maniapoto Iwi Documents

Ngāti Maniapoto are represented by the Manaipoto Māori Trust Board. The iwi is currently progressing its comprehensive Treaty of Waitangi settlement. Ngāti Maniapoto have a number of iwi documents

- Ko Tā Maniapoto Mahere Taiao: Maniapoto Environmental Management Plan 2016
- Maniapoto Priorities for the Restoration of the Waipā River Catchment 2014
- He Mahere Ika: Maniapoto Upper Waipā River Fisheries Plan 2015

Ko Tā Maniapoto Mahere Taiao: Maniapoto Environmental Management Plan 2016²²

On Climate Change, Ngāti Maniapoto recognises climate change as a serious issue which will have real impacts on their rohe. They recognise a wide range of impacts ranging from coastal flooding to loss of food gathering areas to adverse impacts on ecosystems. There are three objectives associated with climate change:

- 13.2.1.1 Maniapoto are informed on the causes and effects of climate change and are prepared for the resulting impacts.
- 13.3.3 To minimise and avoid further adverse effects of natural hazards associated with climate change.

²¹ Ngāti Hauā Iwi Trust. (2018) Te Rautaki Tāmata Ao Turoa o Hauā - Environmental Management Plan <https://ngatihauaiwitrust.co.nz/publications/trust-documents/>

²² Maniapoto Māori Trust Board. (2016). Ko Tā Maniapoto Mahere Taiao: Maniapoto Environmental Management Plan https://issuu.com/maniapotomaoritrustboard/docs/maniapoto_-_enviro_management_plan

- 13.13.3 To reduce greenhouse gas emissions to the level recommended by the IPCC or better.

On Renewable Energy, the Plan encourages design of subdivisions to make use of renewable energy and transport options in order to support their climate change policies. The plan also supports the researching of clean, renewable energy, although this is subject to the mauri of wahi tapu or significant maunga being preserved and not causing disruption to the run of a river using dams.

Maniapoto Priorities for the Restoration of the Waipā River Catchment 2014²³

There is specific reference to Climate Change, nor Renewable Energy.

On Water rights/Preferential Use of Water, the primary focus is water quality in the Waipā river is seen as one of the biggest pressures in the region. Protection and improvement of water quality is a priority and the plan has multiple responses which aim to achieve this. Environmental research, review of regulations, implementation of development guidelines and the elimination of sewage inputs are all listed as responses which will improve water quality.

He Mahere Ika: Maniapoto Upper Waipā River Fisheries Plan 2015²⁴

The plan focuses on the management of fish stock in the upper Waipā without referencing most of our areas of interest. Water is seen as spiritual entity was well as a source of kai which must be protected by the mana whenua.

2.3.1.6 Te Rautaki Taiao A Raukawa: Raukawa Environmental Management Plan 2015²⁵

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- On Climate Change, Raukawa acknowledge that there are a wide range of issues linked to climate change which are mainly due to a lack of understanding around the potential impacts climate change will have on the iwi.
- The plan has a comprehensive list of potential actions people can take on the home/marae level to prepare for and reduce the effects of climate change, including insulating homes, regulating energy use and using energy efficient transport.

²³Maniapoto Māori Trust Board. (2014). Maniapoto Priorities for the Restoration of the Waipā River Catchment https://issuu.com/maniapotomaoritrustboard/docs/maniapoto_priorities_for_the_waipā

²⁴ Maniapoto Māori Trust Board. (2015). He Mahere Ika: Maniapoto Upper Waipā River Fisheries Plan https://issuu.com/maniapotomaoritrustboard/docs/maniapoto_-_fish_plan_final

²⁵Raukawa Charitable Trust. (2015). Te Rautaki Taiao A Raukawa: Raukawa Environmental Management Plan https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/21886/Raukawa_Environmental_Management_Plan_2015.pdf

- The plan also includes a list of actions which the Raukawa Charitable Trust will take, including actions like securing research partners, considering options for sustainable farming and climate change readiness, sustainable corporate practices and afforestation advocacy.
- On Renewable Energy, As part of their vision statement, Raukawa aims for marae and papakāinga with low environmental footprints which take advantage of renewable and low energy technology. Raukawa also aim to lead best practice in their marae and papakāinga for sustainability.
- The plan states that renewable energy technologies will be favoured in the marae, homes and places of work where possible, but also acknowledge the difficulty some people have in affording these technologies.
- On Water rights/Preferential Use of Water, Hydro dams are recognised as being significant contributors to poor water quality with future micro-hydro projects having the potential to negatively impact water bodies.
- On Māori Farming, Raukawa has been involved in agriculture since before the 1860 wars, they acknowledge the economic benefits farming has brought to their iwi alongside the negative environmental impacts.
- The plan also outlines the vision for farming under climate change, where iwi farming infrastructure is able to cope with increased volume and intensity of rainfall.

2.3.1.7 Raukawa Fisheries Plan 2010²⁶

- On Renewable Energy, Raukawa states the Waikato hydro dam network impacts on fisheries, they acknowledge that this is not always negative as dams prevent koi carp migrating to the Upper Waikato.
- The loss of land and sites of significance as a result of the hydro lakes is also discussed.
- The generation of geothermal power is also discussed, especially the practice of waste water from the treatment plant being discharged to the Waikato river, a practice Raukawa does not support in any way as it goes against tikanga.
- Climate change are not mentioned in the plan.

²⁶ Raukawa Charitable Trust. (2010). Raukawa Fisheries Plan
<https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/15805/2380761%20Raukawa%20Fisheries%20Plan.pdf>

2.3.1.8 Te Ture Whaimana o Te Awa o Waikato - Vision and Strategy for the Waikato River 2008²⁷

The first priority of Vision and Strategy is the restoration and protection of the health and wellbeing of the Waikato river. The plan does not make specific mention of renewable energy sources, soils, climate change or Māori farming.

2.3.2 Iwi Commercial

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²⁷Waikato River Authority. (2010) <https://waikatoriver.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Vision-and-Strategy.pdf>

2.4 Hauraki



The iwi recognised by the Crown in Hauraki are:

- Ngāti Hako
- Ngāti Hei
- Ngāti Maru (Hauraki)
- Ngāti Paoa
- Te Patukirikiri
- Ngāti Porou ki Harataunga ki Mataora
- Ngāti Pūkenga ki Waiau
- Ngāti Tamatera
- Ngai Tai ki Tāmaki*
- Ngāti Rāhiri Tumutumu
- Ngāti Tara Tokanui
- Ngāti Whanaunga

Identified with an asterisk is the only iwi with settlement legislation. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

Also, the iwi documents for Ngāti Pūkenga (ki Waiau) were reviewed and accommodated under Tauranga-Moana section.

2.4.1 Iwi Management Plans/Position Statements

It is noted that the following iwi authorities did not have iwi management plans available online or were considered old; Ngāti Hako, Ngāti Hei, Ngāti Maru, Ngai Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Paoa, Te Patukirikiri, Ngāti Rahiri Tumutumu, Ngāti Tara Tokanui, Ngāti Whanaunga and Ngāti Tamatera.

2.4.1.1 Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki 2004²⁸

²⁸Hauraki Māori Trust Board. (2004) Whaia Te Mahere Taiao a Hauraki https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/21886/Hauraki_Iwi_Environmental_Management_Plan_-_March_2004.pdf

The Hauraki Iwi Management Plan is an older plan and was developed when the iwi of Hauraki were collectively represented by the Hauraki Māori Trust Board. IN the absence of individual iwi management plans, the Whaia Te Māhere Taiao a Hauraki Iwi Management Plan was reviewed:

Key Points from the Plan are:

- On Climate Change, the Plan identifies Climate Change as a key issue in the domain of Ranginui. Hauraki aim to be informed and able to participate in indigenous discussion internationally and with the government on the impacts of climate change.
- Hauraki also supports policies which encourage sustainable technologies such as public transport.
- The Plan has a focus on energy efficiency, but has little on renewable energy sources and water rights and interests.

2.4.1.2 Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki Marine and Coastal Plan 2015²⁹

The Ngāti Porou ki Haruaki iwi are represented by Te Rūnanga a Iwi o Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki.

The Iwi management plan primarily focuses on the protection of their fisheries (Customary and commercial interests) and taonga species.

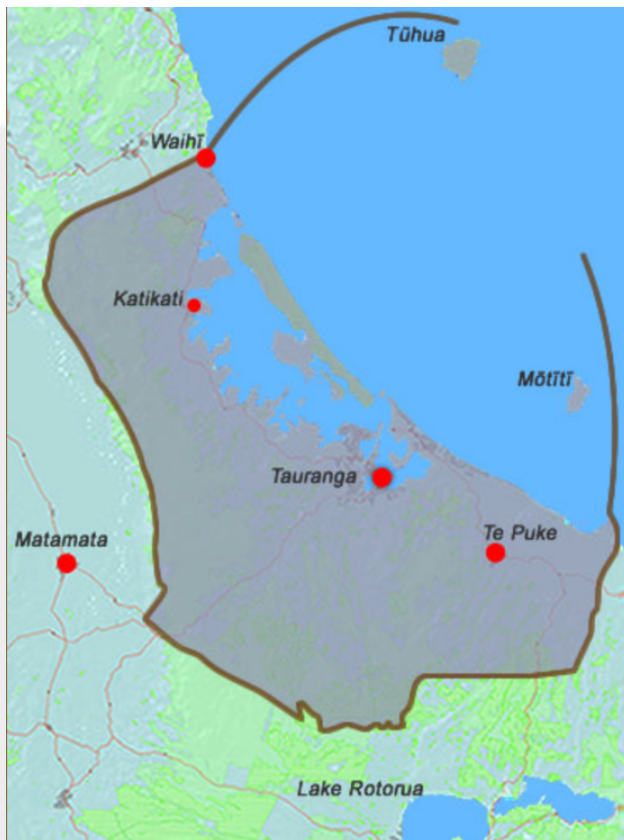
There is little to no information on climate change, emissions, renewable energy, or freshwater.

2.4.2 Iwi Commercial

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²⁹ Te Rūnanga a Iwi o Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki. (2015). Ngāti Porou ki Hauraki Marine and Coastal Plan <https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/21886/Ngati%20Porou%20ki%20Hauraki%20plan.pdf>

2.5 Tauranga Moana



The iwi recognised by the Crown in Tauranga Moana are:

- Ngāi Te Rangi
- Ngāti Pūkenga*
- Ngāti Ranginui

Identified with an asterisk is the iwi with settlement legislation, some of which have co-governance and/or co-management arrangements. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

2.5.1 Iwi Management Plans

2.5.1.1 Te Awanui - Tauranga Harbour Iwi Management Plan 2008³⁰

The Tauranga Harbour Management Plan was prepared by the Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Pūkenga to support the management of the various activities in the Tauranga Harbour.

There were key statements about kaitiakitanga and the role of kaitiaki, however there was no commentary on climate change, renewable energy, nor water rights and interests.

What was considered relevant were comments on tidal flow (should tidal energy be explored):

- Tidal flow generates currents of up to 4 knots at the Tauranga entrance and up to 7 knots at the Katikati entrance

³⁰ Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Pūkenga. (2008). Te Awanui - Tauranga Harbour Iwi Management Plan https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/118921/tauranga_harbour_iwi_management_plan_-_master_copy_2008.pdf

- Tidal flow can cause the alteration of coastline with causeways and the disappearance of kaimoana where infrastructure is positioned.

2.5.1.2 Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan 2016-2026 (Ngāti Ranginui, Ngāi Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga)³¹

The Tauranga Moana Iwi Management Plan is an extension of the Tauranga Harbour Iwi Management Plan 2008. The Plan was prepared by the Ngāi Te Rangi, Ngāti Ranginui and Ngāti Pūkenga.

Key points of the Iwi Management Plan are:

- On Renewable energy, Onsite power generation using renewable energy is discussed as a way to enable self-sustaining marae and papakainga.
- On Water rights/Preferential use of water, the over-allocation of water is identified as a key issue. It creates imbalance, prevents certain groups from using water and affects instream life and mahinga kai. Fair allocation of water is an objective of the iwi of Tauranga Moana.
- With Māori farming, the collective position of the iwi of Tauranga Moana is to aspire to showcase sustainable and productive land use on Māori Land Trust Blocks. They wish to identify ways in which mātauranga and tikanga Māori can be incorporated into farming, horticulture and forestry.

2.5.1.3 Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust – Iwi Management Plan 2013³²

The Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust represent Ngāti Pūkenga.

The key points of the Plan are:

- There was nothing specific about Climate Change and/or emissions
- On Renewable energy, any approach to use wind turbines for energy in their rohe, Ngāti Pūkenga wish to be engaged as they see mutual benefit in such operation
- With water rights and interests, the primary concern with freshwater is the quality of waterways, but holistic, any water management strategy needs to involve Ngāti Pūkenga.

³¹ Ngāti Ranginui, Nga Te Rangi and Ngāti Pūkenga. (2016). Tauranga Moana Iwi management Plan 2016-2026. https://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/554748/tauranga-moana-imp-2016_final.pdf

³² Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust. (2013) Ngāti Pūkenga Iwi ki Tauranga Trust Iwi Management Plan <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/300790/Ngati-Pukenga-Iwi-ki-Tauranga-Trust-Iwi-Management-Plan-August-2013.pdf>

2.5.1.4 Tūhoromatanui Ngā Potiki Environmental Plan 2019 - 2029³³

Ngā Pōtiki is a hapū of Ngāi Te Rangi, with its interests represented by the Ngā Pōtiki a Tamapahore Trust.

The key points of their Iwi Management Plan are:

- Climate change is identified as a challenge which will impact on the whole takiwā. Ngā Pōtiki aim to be prepared for the changes climate change will bring.
- Climate change is grouped with natural hazards, with the hapū viewing climate change as an issue that will erode and inundate wāhi tapu, marae, urupā, indigenous biodiversity and low-lying Māori land.
- On Renewable energy, the Tauranga geothermal resource is discussed, and express that further research is proposed to determine how much warm water can be used without impacting on the taonga.
- Ngā Pōtiki will investigate onsite power generation for marae and papakainga and encourage/promote renewable energy to land developers.
- On water rights/preferential use of water, Ngā Potiki seek to be involved with setting water allocation limits within the takiwā to ensure their values are taken into account in the water allocation process.

2.5.1.5 Te Awaroa Ngāti Kahu Hapū Environmental Management Plan 2011³⁴

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kahu represents the interests of Ngāti Kahu.

Key points from the Plan:

- Nine specific outcomes are stated. The key outcomes are:
 - Relationship with natural environment and to restore, strengthen and maintain that environment
 - Provide clear management guidelines for ourselves and others on tiakitanga o Te Taiao o Ngati Kahu
 - Highlight critical issues, risks and opportunities that require more detailed investigation.

³³ Ngā Potiki. (2019). Tūhoromatanui Ngā Potiki Environmental Plan. <https://atlas.boprc.govt.nz/api/v1/edms/document/A3411423/content>

³⁴ Te Runanga o Ngāti Kahu. (2011). Te Awaroa Ngāti Kahu Hapu Environmental Management Plan 2011. https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/118903/ngati_kahu_hmp_-_final_formatted.pdf

- Assert the tino rangatiratanga of Ngāti Kahu.
- Ensure that the Taonga o nga atua are available to future generations.
- On Climate change, Ngāti Kahu ki Tauranga Moana acknowledge the negative effects on the environment as a result of climate change, and their role in contributing to climate change. Ngāti Kahu seek to ensure that Māori are not disadvantaged by climate change legislation more than other groups.
- On Renewable energy, the hapū supports the inclusion of sustainable energy systems in council plans.

2.5.1.6 Ngāi Tamawhariua ki te Rereatukahia Marae – Hapū Management Plan 2015³⁵

Ngāi Tamawhariua is a hapū of Ngāi Te Rangi.

The primary context of the hapū management plan is to provide a position on the management of the natural and physical resources in their rohe. Key for Ngāi Tamawhariua is to be involved/engaged, and to protect heritage areas, wāhi tapu, and their taonga.

There are no specific references to climate change, emissions, renewable energy, nor any explicit position on rights and interest in freshwater.

2.5.1.7 Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands Hapū Management Plan 2017³⁶

The Hapū Management Plan was prepared by five hapū of Ngāi Te Rangi.

Key points from the Plan are:

- Climate change is acknowledged as a threat to indigenous biodiversity and the coastal environment. The hapū seek to work collaboratively to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change on the coastal environment.
- On Renewable energy, the hapū are interested in alternative methods of energy, such as wind and solar energy. Ngā Mautere o Rangiwaia me Matakana seek to invest in sustainable energy as a lack of infrastructure for efficient renewable energy sources is identified as an issue for the islands.
- With Māori farming, hapū seek to develop sustainable business on their island, including horticulture and agricultural businesses. This is to promote self-sufficiency

³⁵ Ngāi Tamawhariua. (2015). Ngāi Tamawhariua ki te Rereatukahia Marae – Hapū Management Plan <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/417938/ngai-tamawhariua-final-hmplan-25-feb-2015.pdf>

³⁶ Ngā Mautere o Rangiwaia me Matakana. (2017). Matakana and Rangiwaia Islands Hapū Management Plan Edition 2. <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/607730/matakana-and-rangiwaia-hmp-2017.pdf>

for the hapū. The hapū already own horticultural businesses, including kiwifruit orchards.

2.5.1.8 Ngāi Te Ahi Hapū Management Plan 2013³⁷

Ngāi Te Ahi is a hapū of Ngāti Ranginui. The Hapū Management Plan is a holistic plan that looks at social, economic, cultural and environmental matters.

Key point from the Plan:

- Ngāi Te Ahi want to:
 - Protect all of our wāhi tapu and sites of significance.
 - Protect our flora and fauna.
 - Protect endangered species.
 - Protect our lands and waterways from threats and challenges.
- There is no commentary on climate change or emissions
- On Renewable energy, the hapū are interested in developing sustainable energy for the marae.

2.5.1.9 Te Mana Taiao o Ngāi Tamarāwaho – Hapū Management Plan 2014³⁸

Ngāi Tamarāwaho are a hapū of Ngāti Ranginui.

There is no specific reference or commentary on climate change (nor the effects of climate change), nor renewable energy. The primary statement of the Hapū Management plan is that Ngāi Tamarāwaho take their kaitiaki obligations very seriously and desire to be involved in anything affecting the taiao.

2.5.1.10 Ngāi Tukairangi / Ngāti Tapu – Hapū Management Plan 2014³⁹

Ngāti Tukairangi and Ngāti Tapu are hapū of Ngāi Te Rangi.

The vision for the Hapū Management Plan is to uphold mana atua relative to their environment, therefore maintain the mauri, integrity, wairua and tapu on marae, moan and whenua. Also important is the protection and enhancement of the quality of their freshwater.

³⁷ Ngāi Te Ahi. (2013). Ngāi Te Ahi Hapū Management Plan. <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/295675/Ngai-Te-Ahi-Hapu-Management-Plan-Final-23-07-2013.pdf>

³⁸ Ngāi Tamarāwaho. (2014). Te Mana Taiao o Ngāi Tamarāwaho <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/367906/temanataiaoongaitamarawahohapumanagementplan-31may2014.pdf>

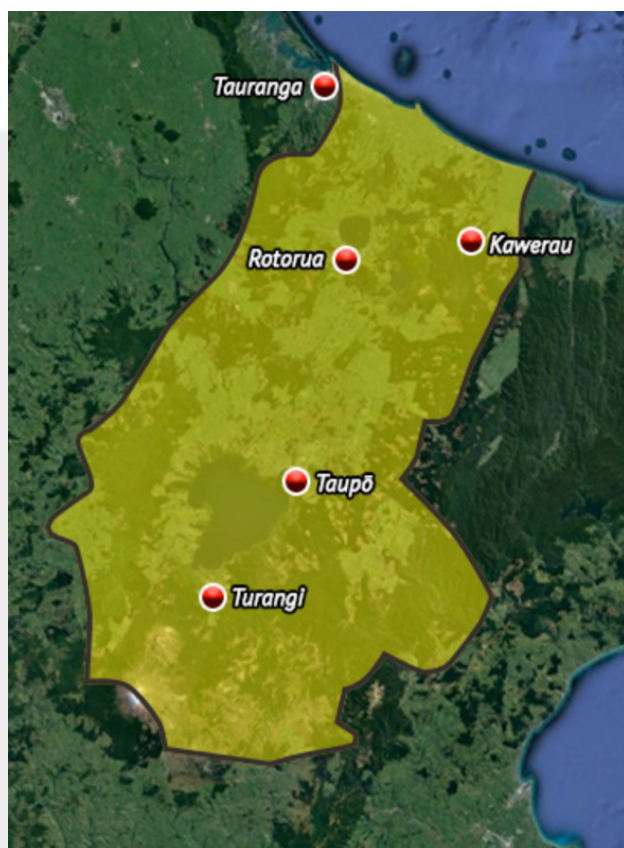
³⁹ Ngāti Tukairangi/Ngāti Tapu. (2014) Hapū Management Plan https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/415881/hmp-final_feb-2015.pdf

A key finding is that the hapū seek to be involved in the future process as a Treaty partner for the allocation of airspace.

2.5.2 Iwi Commercial Interests

To be presented in third version – February 2020

2.6 Te Arawa Waka



The iwi recognised by the Crown in Te Arawa rohe are:

- Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Bay of Plenty)*
- Ngāti Makino*
- Ngāti Pikiao*
- Ngāti Rangiteaorere*
- Tapuika*
- Ngāti Tarāwhai
- Tūhourangi*
- Te Ure o Uenukukōpako/Ngāti Whakaue
- Waitaha*
- Ngāti Tahu/Ngāti Whaoa*
- Ngāti Kea/Ngāti Tuarā*

- Ngāti Rongomai
- Ngāti Rangiwehehi*
- Ngāti Rangitihi
- Ngāti Tūwharetoa*
- Ngāti Tūrangitukua*

Identified with an asterix are the iwi with settlement legislation, some of which have co-governance and/or co-management arrangements, with a number of the iwi working as a collective under Te Arawa Affiliates. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

2.6.1 Iwi Management Plans

It is noted that the following iwi authorities did not have iwi management plans available online or were considered old; Ngāti Māhino, Ngāti Pikiao, Ngāti Rangiteaorere, Ngāti Tarāwhai, Ngāti Tūhourangi, Ngāti Rongomai, Ngāti Tūrangitukua..

2.6.1.1 Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2003⁴⁰

The Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board currently represents the interests of Ngāti Tūwharetoa.

It is acknowledged that the Iwi Management Plan is an older plan. Key points from the Plan are:

- Climate change, renewable energy and Māori farming are not mentioned in detail.
- On Water rights/Preferential Use of Water, The unnatural control of lake levels is a key issue for Ngāti Tūwharetoa in relation to water rights. The iwi want representation on various stakeholder groups that use Lake Taupo-nui-ā-Tia such as hydro-power companies and monitoring reports from the hydro-power companies in order to help promote the health of the water.

2.6.1.2 Tapuika Environmental Management Plan 2014-2024⁴¹

The Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust represents the interests of Tapuika.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan are:

- There is little reference or commentary on climate change, renewable energy and Māori farming in the Plan.
- On water rights/Preferential use of water, Tapuika seeks to have Tapuika values and interests in freshwater management especially involvement in the allocation of water.
- Tapuika are interested in exploring the use of geothermal resource to heat marae and papakāinga

2.6.1.3 Te Rautau Te Rāhui Taketake – Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu Management Plan 2018⁴²

Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu are a hapū of Ngāti Whakaue, an iwi of the Te Arawa confederate.

Key points from the Plan:

- On Climate Change, Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu recognise the risks climate changes pose on their livelihood.

⁴⁰Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board. (2003) Ngāti Tūwharetoa Environmental Iwi Management Plan https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/21886/Ngati_Tuwharetoa_Iwi_Environmental_Management_Plan_2003.pdf

⁴¹ Tapuika Iwi Authority Trust. (2014). Tapuika Environmental Management Plan 2014-2024. <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/373664/part-1-management-plan-tapuika-environmental-management-plan-july-2014.pdf>

⁴² Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu. (2018) Te Rautau Te Rāhui Taketake Hapū Management Plan <https://atlas.boprc.govt.nz/api/v1/edms/document/A3336067/content>

- The hapū will seek to actively prepare the hapū for the effects of climate change such as flooding, coastal erosion through awareness and improved knowledge on natural hazards and risks
- Resilience and adaptation are identified as measures to prepare and respond to the effects of climate change
- Research will be commissioned by Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu to understand the effects of climate change on their indigenous biodiversity, water availability and Māori owned land.
- On air quality and whanau well-being, Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu will advocate that affordable low emission wood burners for heating homes.
- On Renewable energy, Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu state that freshwater is not limitless, and refer to Te Mana O Te Wai to ensure focus is on overall wellbeing of water bodies.
- Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu want their rights to geothermal resources honoured before any commercial entity. The iwi envisions using geothermal energy for heating water and future energy uses.
- Wind, wave and steam energy sources are part of whakapapa for the hapū and there is high potential for development of power plants to take advantage of these energy sources. The hapū wish for heritage sites to be protected from this kind of development by being involved in an energy management plan.
- On water rights/preferential use of water, Ngāti Whakaue ki Maketu challenge the prioritisation of farming over water quality in the region.

2.6.1.4 Waitaha Iwi Management Plan 2014⁴³

Waitaha are represented by Te Kapu ō Waitaha, and post settlement governance entity.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan are:

- The iwi have expressed concern regarding the effects of climate change on the long term sustainability of their freshwater/waterways.
- The emissions from traffic volumes and effects on airspace is identified as a concern for the iwi.
- It is identified in the Plan that the iwi are interested in developing renewable energy sources to achieve a sustainable economic development.

⁴³ Te Kapu ō Waitaha. (2014). Waitaha Iwi Management Plan <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/464652/2015-05-25-waitaha-iwi-management-plan-sections-1-and-2-final.pdf>

2.6.1.5 Rising Above the Mist – Te Aranga Ake i Te Taimahatanga: Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2013⁴⁴

The Ngāti Tahu – Ngāti Whaoa Rūnanga Trust represent the interests of iwi.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan are:

- The Plan acknowledges the impacts climate change has on the iwi, as well as human contribution to climate change.
- There is a short-term goal for effective advocacy for equitable climate change policy, as well as a long-term goal for a stable climate for future generations with CO₂ levels below 350 ppm.
- The idea of carbon farming is also explored as an income source once the technology becomes available.
- With Renewable Energy, the Plan lists communication with district councils for zoning of renewable energy developments such as wind farms as a potential action for the future.
- The plan also describes the historical effects of the hydro dams along the Waikato river including flooding of food-gathering places, whare, pā, wāhi tapu and urupā, as well as destruction of geothermal sites which were used once in everyday life.
- Increased algal growth and loss of tuna populations is also linked to the hydro dams as they disrupt the natural flow of the water.
- Geothermal energy is also discussed with future ideas for the resource including uses best practice in geothermal energy generation, making energy generation as sustainable as possible and using geothermal energy for cultural and domestic uses.
- The iwi also have concerns about wind power projects which could impact the landscape and disturb wāhi tapu. They would also have concerns about any nuclear power developments in the region.
- On Water rights/Preferential Use of Water, the hydro dams are seen as the main negative contributor to decreased mauri of the Waikato river, alongside nutrient runoff which together contribute to declining kai in the region.
- On Māori Farming, the Plan outlines several goals for Māori farms which link to soil health, these include having environmental management plans in place, using best practice, planting more native trees, retiring less productive land to tree cover and

⁴⁴ Ngāti Tahu – Ngāti Whaoa Rūnanga Trust (2013). Rising Above the Mist – Te Aranga Ake i Te Taimahatanga: Ngāti Tahu-Ngāti Whaoa Iwi Environmental Management Plan
https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/21886/2916942_Ngati_Tahu_-_Ngati_Whaoa_Iwi_Environmental_Management_Plan.pdf

focusing on productive land, excluding stock from waterways and having the land providing resources, income and wellbeing to iwi.

2.6.1.6 Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2016⁴⁵

Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara is a hapū of Te Arawa, with the interests of the hapū represented by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan are:

- There is no mention of Climate change nor emissions in the Plan.
- Renewable energy is mentioned in relation to creating self-sustaining papakāinga with on-site renewable energy generation.
- Geothermal energy production is not specifically discussed, however the Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara express the desire to have active involvement in the management of the geothermal resource, which would include its use as a renewable energy source.
- On Water rights/Preferential Use of Water, Hydro dams are associated with loss of geothermal sites and declining fish stocks.
- Although Māori Farming is not specifically mentioned however, the plan supports aspirations of Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara for land uses which are sustainable and protect the quality of the environment.

2.6.1.7 Te Arawa River Iwi Trust

The Te Arawa River Iwi Trust (TARIT) represent the three Te Arawa iwi along and over the Waikato River within the rohe of Te Arawa. The three iwi are: Ngāti Tahi-Ngāti Whaoa, Ngāti Kearoa-Ngāti Tuara, and Tūhourangi-Ngāti Wahiao. Their strategic goals focus on Mana Tangata, Mana Taiao, and Mana Mātauranga.

The Trust have two iwi management plans, these are:

- Te Arawa River Iwi Fisheries Plan, and
- Te Arawa River Iwi Environmental Management Plan

Te Arawa River Iwi Trust – Fisheries Plan 2015⁴⁶

The plan focuses on fisheries management so does not discuss many of our areas of interest. It does discuss hydro dams as a cause of declining fish populations through being an artificial

⁴⁵ Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Trust. (2016) Ngāti Kea Ngāti Tuara Iwi Environmental Management Plan <https://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/564287/ngati-kea-ngati-tuara-iwi-environmental-management-plan.pdf>

⁴⁶ Te Arawa River Iwi Trust (TARIT). (2015). TARIT Fisheries Plan https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/21886/Te_Arawa_River_Iwi_Trust_Fish_Plan.pdf

barrier to migrating species, as well as changing the flow characteristics of the river, impacting water quality.

Te Arawa River Iwi Trust – Environmental Management Plan 2015⁴⁷

Key points from the Plan are:

- Climate change, nor emissions, nor adaptation or resilience, is not mentioned in the Plan.
- On Renewable Energy, Nga Awa Purua Geothermal Power Station is celebrated as an example of working together for collective benefit.
- Onsite power generation using renewable energy sources is also encouraged under the plan to encourage sustainable land use.
- With Water rights/Preferential Use of Water, Hydro dams are discussed as a cause of declining fish stocks and as a disruption to geothermal sites and features.
- On Māori Farming, Methods of minimising effects of land use on water quality involves exploring different farming philosophies such as permaculture or biological farming, as well as the sharing of knowledge between Māori farmers.

2.6.1.8 Te Taiao o Te Whatuoranganuku: Environmental Resources of Te Whatuoranganuku⁴⁸

The Iwi Management Plan was prepared by Ngāti Tamateatutahi and Ngāti Kawiti who are two hapū of Ngāti Pikiao, an iwi of the Te Arawa confederate.

Key points of the Plan are:

- With renewable energy, both hapū support the development of renewable energy, including geothermal.
- On Māori farming, the iwi and hapū have a history of farming in the area. They support measures used to reduce nutrient leaching.
- On Climate change, there is not mention in the Plan, nor emissions, nor adaptation or resilience.

⁴⁷ Te Arawa River Iwi Trust (TARIT). (2015). TARIT Environmental Management Plan [https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/21886/Te Arawa River Iwi Trust Environmental Management Plan 2015.pdf](https://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/assets/PageFiles/21886/Te-Arawa-River-Iwi-Trust-Environmental-Management-Plan-2015.pdf)

⁴⁸ Ngāti Tamateatutahi and Ngāti Kawiti. (2015). Te Taiao o Te Whatuoranganuku: The Environmental Resources of Te Whatuoranganuku. <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/424891/te-taiao-o-te-whatuoranganuku-ngati-tamateatutahi-ngati-kawiti-hapu-environmental-management-plan-2015.pdf>

2.6.1.9 Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2012⁴⁹

There are two organisations that represent the interests of Ngāti Rangiwewehi, Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi and Te Tāhuhu o Tawakeheimoa Trust, the latter being the Post Treaty Settlement Governance Entity.

Key points of the Iwi Management Plan:

- On Climate change, Ngāti Rangiwewehi identify the impacts of climate change on the iwi. The iwi lists strategies to adapt to a changing climate such as developing away from flood zones, improving drainage and introducing a minimum floor level.
- With Renewable energy, the iwi seeks to incorporate renewable energy in the redevelopment of their marae.
- Ngāti Rangiwewehi seek to investigate alternative energy and heating options which are more sustainable.
- On Water rights/Preferential use of water, Current water management strategies do not provide for Ngāti Rangiwewehi cultural values.

2.6.1.10 Te Mahere ā Rohe mō Ngāti Rangitihi: Ngāti Rangitihi Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2011⁵⁰

Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihi Trust represents Ngāti Rangitihi.

Key points of the Plan are:

- Climate change is identified as a natural hazard in the Plan, with the focus on seeing developments designed to be resilient to climate change.
- On Renewable energy, the iwi wishes to be involved with any proposals for dams.
- With Water rights/Preferential use of water, Ngāti Rangitihi seeks to identify water bodies which should be protected from the development of dams should be avoided. The natural form and character of waterbodies should be preserved or restored.

2.6.1.11 Te Arawa Lakes Trust

The Te Arawa Lakes Trust represents the interests of Te Arawa. The Trust have two iwi management plans, these are:

⁴⁹ Te Maru o Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Authority. (2012). Ngāti Rangiwewehi Iwi Environmental Management Plan. http://awahou.smart-project.info/fs/files/Iwi_EnvMgmtPlan_2012.pdf

⁵⁰ Te Mana o Ngāti Rangitihi Trust. (2011). Te Mahere ā Rohe mō Ngāti Rangitihi: Ngāti Rangitihi Iwi Environmental Management Plan. <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/554617/ngati-rangitihi-iwi-environmental-plan-part-1-final-2011.pdf>

- Te Tūāpapa o Ngā Wai o Te Arawa – Te Arawa Cultural Values Framework, and
- He Māhere Taiao mō ngā wai o Te Arawa – Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan

Te Tūāpapa o Ngā Wai o Te Arawa – Te Arawa Cultural Values Framework 2016⁵¹

Primary focus of the framework is the sustainable management of the lakes in the rohe of Te Arawa.

He Māhere Taiao mō ngā wai o Te Arawa – Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan 2016

Similarly, the Iwi Management Plan focuses on the sustainable management of the lakes in the rohe of Te Arawa.

Key points from the Plan are:

- When climate change is mentioned, it is in the context of the following:
 - Response to planning for growth and infrastructure requirements (wastewater and stormwater).
 - Threat to ecosystems, habitats and native flora and fauna
 - Consideration towards the values, sites of significance and cultural and social wellbeing in any policy responses (at and local and national level) to climate change
 - Adapting to a changing environment
- It is outlined in the Plan that research will be undertaken to develop a Te Arawa climate change strategy⁵²

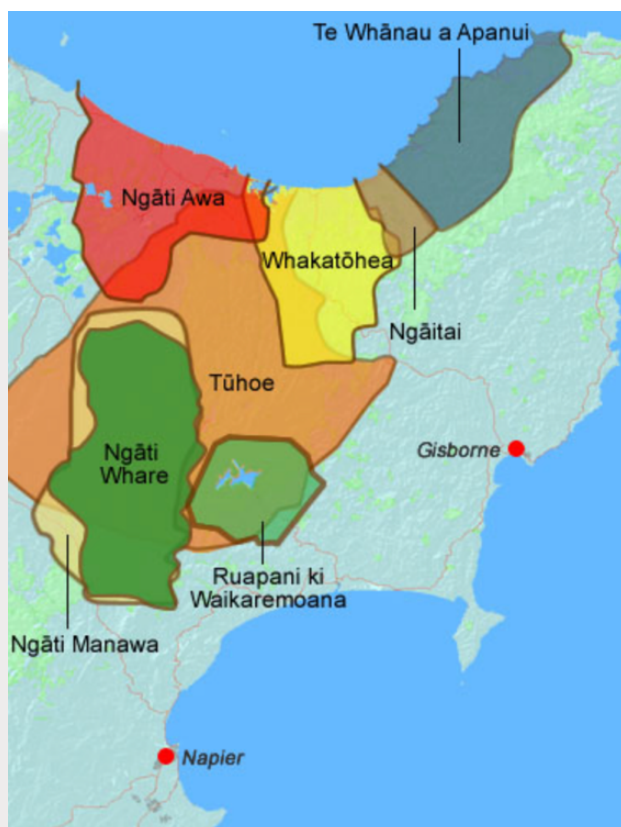
2.6.2 Iwi Commercial Interests

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⁵¹ Te Arawa Lakes Trust. (2016). Te Tūāpapa o Ngā Wai o Te Arawa – Te Arawa Cultural Values Framework and He Māhere Taiao mō ngā wai o Te Arawa – Te Arawa Lakes Environmental Plan <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/792864/te-tuapapa-o-nga-wai-o-te-arawa.pdf>

⁵² It is understood that this is underway alongside Scion but led by Te Urunga o Kea: Te Arawa Climate Change Working Group

2.7 Mātaatua



The iwi recognised by the Crown are:

- Ngāti Awa*
- Ngāti Manawa*
- Ngāti Whare*
- Ngāitai (Bay of Plenty)
- Whakatōhea
- Te Whānau a Apanui
- Ngāi Tūhoe*
- Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana

Identified with an asterisk are the iwi with settlement legislation, some of which have co-governance and/or co-management arrangements. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

2.7.1 Iwi Management Plans

It is noted that the following iwi authorities did not have iwi management plans available online or were considered old; Whakatōhea, Ngāti Manawa, Ngāi Tai, Te Whānau a Apanui, and Ngāti Ruapani ki Waikaremoana.

2.7.1.1 Ngāti Whare Iwi Management Plan⁵³

Ngāti Whare are represented by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare Trust.

The Plan makes no mention on the effects of, and responses to, Climate change. On rights and interest in water and preferential use of water, the views of Ngāti Whare are that inappropriate use of water, such as over use and water banking is identified as an issue in the region. Ngāti Whare wish to be part of developing the water strategy for the Bay of Plenty Region.

⁵³ Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whare. (2011). Ngāti Whare Iwi Management Plan. https://www.boprc.govt.nz/media/118912/ngati_whare_imp_final_19_march_2011_vers_11_0.pdf

2.7.1.2 Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngāti Awa – Ngāti Awa Environmental Plan 2019⁵⁴

Ngāti Awa are represented by Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa. The iwi have a 2050 strategy, Te Ara Poutama o Ngāti Awa, in place that seeks to ensure that survival and revitalisation of their identity and culture. The three principal roles identified are:

- Provide effective governance and leadership
- Work with government and other institutions
- Support the wellbeing of whanau

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- Being a coastal iwi, Climate change is recognised by Ngāti Awa such as impacts of rising sea level, warming of marine and freshwater waters, and exacerbating the risks associated with natural hazards.
- Any response to climate change in their rohe, needs to consider and apply Nga8ti values and interests.
- Vehicle emissions were identified as a key pollutant to air quality.
- On renewable energy, there was direction in the Plan to the 2012 Mataatua Declaration of Water (freshwater and geothermal)
- The Declaration states values and interests in protecting the mauri of the resources and ensuring the sustainable use/management
- The management of freshwater is a significant issue for Ngāti Awa
- With Māori land, the iwi seek to see these lands (including land returned via Treaty settlement) used for economic use.

2.7.1.3 Te Whānau a te Haraawaka Hapū Resource Management Plan 2017-2027⁵⁵

Te Whānau a Te haraawaka is a hapū of Te Whānau-a-Apanui.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- Te Tiriti o Waitangi is the basis for the relationships between Te Whānau a Te Haraawaka and local, regional, central authorities (including water governance bodies) with regard to land, water, ocean management and governance.

⁵⁴ Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa. (2019). Te Mahere Whakarite Matatiki Taiao o Ngāti Awa – Ngāti Awa Environmental Plan <https://www.ngatiawa.iwi.nz>

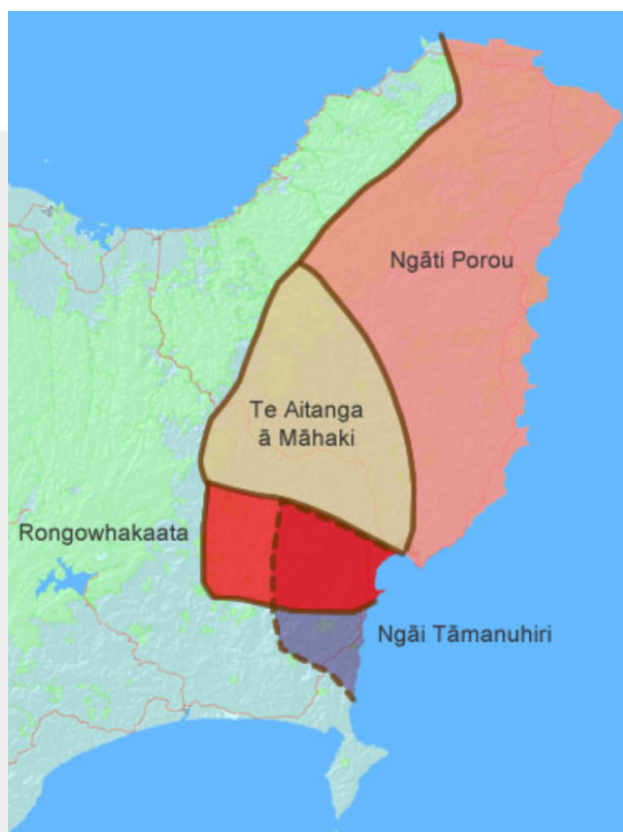
⁵⁵ Paul-Burke, K., Cameron, R., Ratana. K. (2017) Te Whānau a Te Haraawaka Hapū Resource Management Plan, 2017-2027. NIWA Client Report 2017389HN: 60. <https://cdn.boprc.govt.nz/media/763922/2017-12-12-te-whanau-a-te-haraawaka-hrmp-part-1.pdf>

- Mauri, mahinga kai and indigenous biodiversity are to be recognised as key cultural and environmental indicators of the cultural health of the environment and the relationships of Te Whānau a Te Haraawaka with and to, water, land and sea.
- There is a need for relevant agencies, communities, people with responsibilities and interests in the protection of natural resources and te taiao (environment) to work together.
- The exercise of kaitiakitanga and relationships with taonga species and their associated environments is vital to the continued identities, mātauranga and culture of Te Whānau a Te Haraawaka.
- On climate change, the effects/impacts could have significant impacts of the relationship between Te Whānau a te Haraawaka to lands, waters and sites of significance. The hapū wants to be able to participate in policy and planning development in relation to climate change.
- On water rights/preferential use of water, wai-māori is currently over-allocated in the region, this negatively impacts on mauri and mahinga kai. Te Whānau a te Haraawaka values associated with freshwater need to be protected.

2.7.2 Iwi Commercial Interests

To be presented in third version – February 2020

2.8 Te Tai Rāwhiti



The iwi recognised by the Crown in Te Tai Rāwhiti are:

- Ngāti Porou*
- Te Aitanga ā Māhaki
- Rongowhakaata*
- Ngāi Tāmanuhiri*

Identified with an asterix are the iwi with settlement legislation, some of which have co-governance and/or co-management arrangements. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

An additional iwi authority recognised by the Crown is Ngā Ariki Kaiputahi Whānau Trust.

2.8.1 Iwi Management Plans

There were only two iwi management plans reviewed, these were:

- Te Aitanga ā Māhaki Environmental Inventory – Iwi Management Plan 2006, and
- Hapū/Iwi Management Plan of Ngā Ariki Kaiputahi 2012

It is noted that Ngāti Porou, Ngāi Tāmanuhiri and Rongowhakaata did not have iwi management plans available online.

2.8.1.1 Te Aitanga ā Māhaki Environmental Inventory – Iwi Management Plan 2006⁵⁶

The Plan was primarily an environmental inventory, however there perspectives contained within the iwi planning document, however there were no mentioning or positioning on climate change (effects/impacts/responses).

2.8.1.2 Hapū/Iwi Management Plan of Ngā Ariki Kaiputahi⁵⁷

⁵⁶ Ruru, Ian. (2006) Te Aitanga ā Māhaki Environmental Inventory – Iwi Management Plan http://www.mahaki.com/uploads/7/9/6/6/7966304/te_aitanga_a_mahaki_environmental_inventory_including_freshwater_policy_statement.pdf

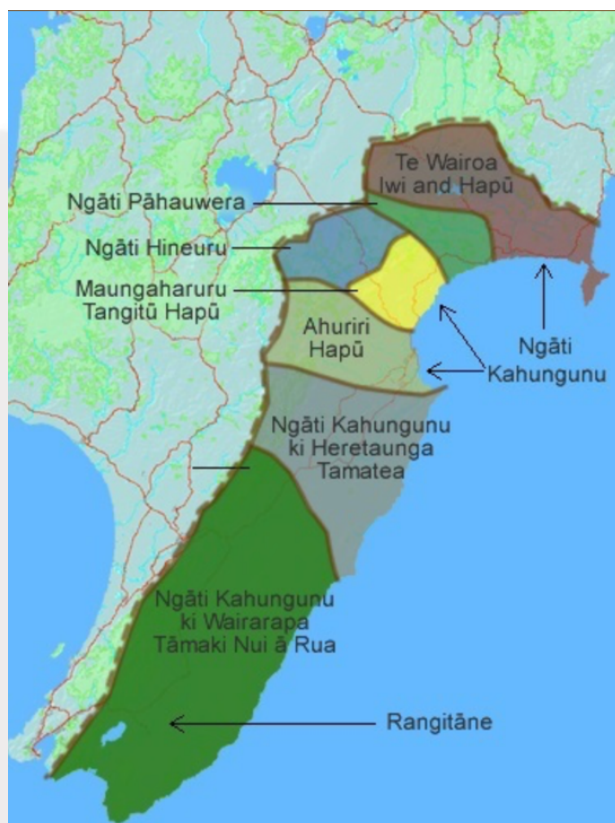
⁵⁷ Ngā Ariki Kaiputahi. (2012). Hapū/Iwi Management Plan of Ngā Ariki Kaiputahi. <https://www.gdc.govt.nz/assets/Files/Iwi-Plans/Hapu-Iwi-Management-Plan-of-Nga-Ariki-Kaiputahi.pdf>

There wasn't much in the Plan, however there was one key point in the Plan regarding freshwater and its resilience to the effects of climate change.

2.8.2 Iwi Commercial Interests

To be presented in third version – February 2020

2.9 Tākitimu



The iwi recognised by the Crown are:

- Ngāti Kahungunu
- Te Wairoa iwi and hapū*
- Ngāti Pāhauwera*
- Ngāti Hineuru*
- Maungaharuru Tangitū Hapū*
- Ahuriri Hapū
- Heretaunga Tamatea*
- Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa – Tāmaki Nui ā Rua*
- Rangitāne*

Identified with an asterix are the iwi with settlement legislation, some of which have co-governance and/or co-management

arrangements. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

An additional iwi authority recognised by the Crown is Te Iwi o Rakaipaaka

2.9.1 Iwi Management Plans

It is noted that the following iwi authorities did not have iwi management plans available online; Te Wairoa iwi and hapū, Ngāti Hineuru, Maungaharuru Tangitū Hapū, Ngāti Pāhauwera, Ahuriri hapū, Heretaunga Tamatea, Rangitāne and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Wairarapa – Tāmaki Nui ā Rua.

2.9.1.1 Mana Ake Ngā Hapū o Heretaunga: An Expression of Kaitiakitanga⁵⁸

Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga, as an organisation, represents the interests of Ngāti Kahungunuki Heretaunga.

⁵⁸ Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga. (2015). Mana Ake Ngā Hapū o Heretaunga: An Expression of Kaitiakitanga. <https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Publications/Tangata-Whenua/Mana-Ake-Nga-Hapu-o-Heretaunga-2015-published-by-Te-Taiwhenua-o-Heretaunga.pdf>

Key points the Plan are:

- On climate change, the hapū want to support a sustainable 'mauri-enhancing' environment which addresses climate change issues.
- With renewable energy, ngā hapū o Heretaunga do not support the development of any wind power in or around their region without their express permission. They reserve the right to develop their own wind power to support the marae.
- The hapū also wish to be involved in the setting of conditions for water holding in hydro dams.
- On water rights/preferential use of water, the hapū do not support any new wells or water extractions without cultural diligence.
- With Māori farming, ngā hapū o Heretaunga support the transition to natural ecosystem development such as organic and biodynamic farming practices.

2.9.1.2 Tūtaekurī Awa Management and Enhancement Plan⁵⁹

The iwi management plan represents the interest of Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Inc and hapū Ngāti Paarau, Ngāti Hinepare, Ngāti Māhu, and Ngāti Tawhao.

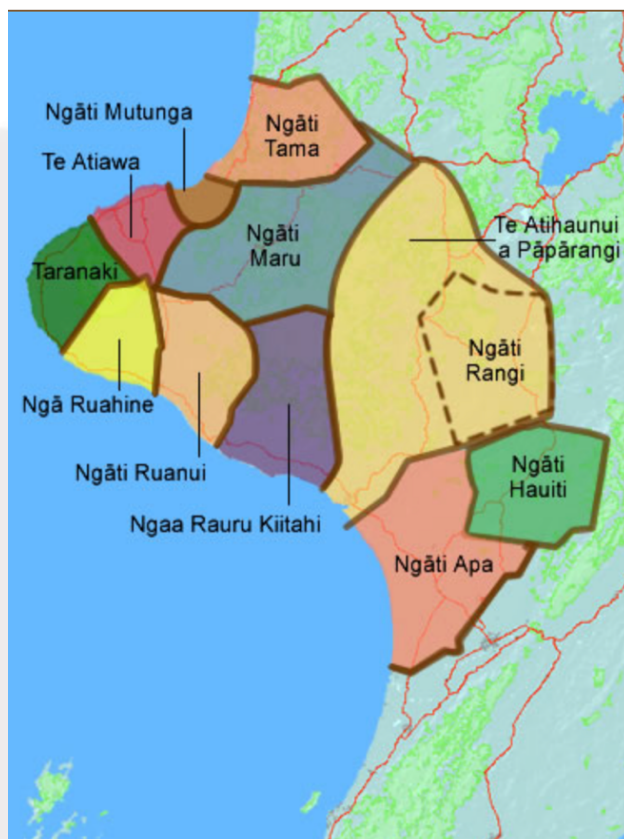
The only concern of the hapū are the impacts from climate change on drinking water as a result of changes due to climate change.

2.9.2 Iwi Commercial Interests

To be presented in third version – February 2020

⁵⁹ Ngā Hapū o Tūtaekurī. (2014). Tūtaekurī Awa Management and Enhancement Plan. <https://www.hbrc.govt.nz/assets/Document-Library/Publications/Tangata-Whenua/Tutaekuri-Awa-Management-and-Enhancement-Plan-2015.pdf>

2.10 Te Tai Hauāuru



The iwi recognised by the Crown in Te Tai Hauāuru are:

- Ngāti Tama*
- Ngāti Mutunga*
- Te Atiawa (Taranaki)*
- Taranaki*
- Ngāti Maru (Taranaki)*
- Ngāruahine*
- Ngāti Ruanui*
- Ngā Rauru Kītahi*
- Whanganui Iwi/Te Atihaunui a Pāpārangi
- Ngāti Hāua
- Te Korowai o Wainuiārua

- Whanganui Land Settlement
- Ngāti Rangi*
- Mōkai Pātea Nui Tonu
- Ngāti Hauiti
- Ngāti Apa*

Identified with an asterix are the iwi with settlement legislation, some of which have co-governance and/or co-management arrangements, with Te Atihaunui a Pāpārangi represented by Ngā Tāngata Tiaki o Whanganui. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

An additional iwi authority recognised by the Crown is Ka Rū a Poutama.

2.10.1 Iwi Management Plans

It is noted that the following iwi authorities did not have iwi management plans available online; Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga, Ngāruahine Whaingaroa, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Hāua,

Whanganui Iwi/Te Atihaunui a Pāpārangi, Te Korowai o Wainuiārua, Mōkai Pātea Nui Tonu, Ngāti Hauiti and Ngāti Apa.

2.10.1.1 Taiao, Taiora: An Iwi Environmental Management Plan⁶⁰

The Taiao, Taiora Iwi Environmental Management Plan was prepared by Te Kāhui o Taranaki Trust to represent the interests of the Taranaki Iwi.

Key points of the Iwi Management Plan are:

- On climate change, the iwi recognises the impact the Taranaki region has had on greenhouse gas emission through the high rate of dairy farming. They aim to live in a way which does not contribute to climate change, and to advocate against practices which may exacerbate it. There are multiple objectives and policies which aim to address climate change stated in the Plan.
- With renewable energy, the aim is to prioritise the use of clean energy generation. Taranaki iwi will support and advocate for technology initiatives which reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- With Māori farming, Taranaki iwi aim to have a māra kai and māra rongoā on all marae in the rohe so that whānau are able to produce their own healthy food. Traditional kai cultivation methods will be promoted.

2.10.1.2 Ngāti Rangi: Taiao Management Plan 2014⁶¹

There are four specific organisations that carry the Ngati Rangi name and/or are affiliated, they are:

- Te Kahui o Paerangi (the Ngati Rangi Runanga) - est. 2008;
- Ngati Rangi Trust (the legal body for the Runanga and tribal operations) - est. 1991;
- Ngati Rangi Community Health Centre - est. 1997; and
- Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Ngati Rangi - est. 1998.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- A key statement is that Ngāti Rangi iwi, hapū, whānau and individuals will live in a way that we and the world around us vibrantly exists in a thousand years.

⁶⁰ Te Kāhui o Taranaki. (2018). Taiao, Taiora: An Iwi Environmental Management Plan for the Taranaki Iwi Rohe. <https://www.dropbox.com/s/1nwgk1ue5q9gy9/Taiao%20Taiora%20-%20Environmental%20Management%20Plan%20for%20Taranaki%20Iwi%20rohe%20-%20Online-Version.pdf?dl=0>

⁶¹ Ngāti Rangi Trust. (2014). Ngāti Rangi: Taiao Management Plan 2014. <http://www.ngatirangi.com/Data/Sites/5/taiao-management-plan.pdf>

- Climate change is described as a key issue in the domain of Ranginui. Ngāti Rangi commits to becoming carbon neutral and to supporting the reduction of climate change emissions to safe levels.
- Ngāti Rangi will support renewable energy developments in the rohe on a case-by-case basis. Ngāti Rangi list factors in energy developments they do not approve of, including impacts of visual connections with the landscape, impact of wāhi tapu and other cultural sites, impacts on river flows, flora and fauna.
- With water rights/preferential use of water, protection of the mouri⁶² of individual waterways is the key objective for Ngāti Rangi.
- Water takes for hydroelectricity generation are also identified as having negative impacts on aquatic species, ecology and hydrology of individual water bodies.

2.10.1.3 Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi: Puutaiao Management Plan⁶³

Te Kaahui o Rauru is the organisation that represents the interests of Ngaa Rauru kiitahi.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- Climate change is acknowledged as being a significant issue in the plan. Ngaa Rauru acknowledge the complexity of the issue and are in the process of developing a position.
- With renewable energy, Ngaa Rauru support the kaupapa surrounding renewable energy generation where it does not contradict the Ngaa Rauru worldview.
- On water rights/preferential use of water, the development of a hydro dam on a highly valued river would be unacceptable to Ngaa Rauru.

2.10.1.4 Te Kāuru Manawatū River Hapū Collective: Te Kāuru Taiao Strategy⁶⁴

Key points from the Plan:

- Climate change is discussed in relation to water quality, and the changes to water quality climate change may bring.

⁶² Regional spelling

⁶³ Te Kaahui o Rauru. (n.d.). Ngaa Rauru Kiitahi: Puutaiao Management Plan. http://www.rauru.iwi.nz/mt-content/uploads/2017/03/emp-review_final_sm.pdf

⁶⁴ Te Kāuru Eastern Manawatū River Hapū Collective. (2016). Te Kāuru Manawatū River Hapū Collective: Te Kāuru Taiao Strategy. [http://www.horizons.govt.nz/HRC/media/Media/Iwi%20and%20Hapu/TeKauruStrategyDocumentLowResolution-\(1\).pdf](http://www.horizons.govt.nz/HRC/media/Media/Iwi%20and%20Hapu/TeKauruStrategyDocumentLowResolution-(1).pdf)

- With renewable energy, the hapū collective seeks to work with water users, including electricity generators to reduce water take dependency long-term, and to mitigate impacts on water bodies in the short-term.
- On Māori farming, the hapū supports land use changes where these changes will promote soil health. They provide examples such as bee farming on slopes which are inappropriate for stock.

2.10.1.5 Tai Whenua, Tai Tangata, Tai Ao – Te Atiawa Iwi Environmental Management Plan 2019⁶⁵

Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa is the organisation that represents the interests of Te Atiawa in Taranaki.

Key points in the current draft Iwi Management Plan:

- It was identified in the Plan that climate change can generate adverse effects on our ancestral lands, waters, taonga species, wāhi tapu/wahi taonga, sites of significance to Māori, and our health and wellbeing.
- In response, the iwi will look to:
 - Promote initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within our Te Atiawa rohe.
 - Require research into understanding the effects of climate change on our environment, in particular our mahinga kai species, and require reports of this nature be distributed to Te Atiawa.
 - Support central government agencies and regional council in the preparation of planning documents and initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Support the initiatives of primary industries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Require the adoption of clean technologies which reduce adverse effects of discharge activities on air and atmosphere quality.
 - Require the use of site-specific native plantings programmes to off-set the effects resulting from air discharges.
- With onshore petroleum and mineral prospecting, exploration and extraction activities, the iwi will oppose petroleum and minerals activities that affect and contribute towards climate change and global warming.

⁶⁵ Te Kotahitanga o Te Atiawa. (2019) Tai Whenua, Tai Tangata, Tai Ao – Te Atiawa Iwi Environmental Management Plan (Draft) <https://teatiawa.iwi.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/Tai-Whenua-Tai-Tangata-Tai-Ao-External-Consultation.pdf>

2.10.1.6 Ngāti Ruanui Environmental Management Plan 2012⁶⁶

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust represents the interest of Ngāti Ruanui.

Key points from the Plan are:

- Ngāti Ruanui advocates for a range of land use activities but consider intensive farming, quarries, land farming and wind farms as issues for the iwi.
- If wind farms were to be endorsed and offered preferential treatment, Ngāti Ruanui will seek protection of landscapes, particularly the coastal environment.
- Ngāti Ruanui recognises that the rohe can accommodate renewable energy generation activities such as wind, solar and tidal and see technology will play a big part in supporting sustainable management.
- The iwi encourages that they are invited in discussions and projects that impact on the resources within their rohe.

2.10.2 Iwi Commercial Interests

To be presented in third version – February 2020

⁶⁶ Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trsut. (2012). Ngāti Ruanui Environmental Management Plan [https://issuu.com/sarah-leerangi/docs/final ngati ruanui emp v3?backgroundColor=%2523222222](https://issuu.com/sarah-leerangi/docs/final_ngati_ruanui_emp_v3?backgroundColor=%2523222222)

2.11 Te Moana o Raukawa



The iwi recognised by the Crown are:

- Rangitāne*
- Muaūpoko
- Ngāti Raukawa ki te Tonga
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira*
- Te Atiawa ki Whakarongotai
- Te Atiawa*
- Taranaki Whānui ki te Upoko o te Ika*

Identified with an asterix are the iwi with settlement legislation, some of which have co-governance and/or co-management arrangements. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

2.11.1 Iwi Management Plan

There was only one Iwi Management Plan identified, this was the Whakarongotai o Te Moana – Whakarongotai o Te Wā: Kaitiakitanga Plan for Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai. The other iwi did not have Iwi Management Plans.

2.11.1.1 Whakarongotai o Te Moana – Whakarongotai o Te Wā: Kaitiakitanga Plan for Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai 2019⁶⁷

Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust represents the interests of the iwi Nga Uri o Te Ātiawa ki Kāpiti

Key points from the Iwi Mangement Plan:

- Climate change is recognised in the Plan, in both global and local level impacts.
- The iwi have outlined that the impacts of climate change on the dynamics of the environment are altering the patterns and consequently the occurrence of

⁶⁷ Te Rūnanga o Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai Inc. (2019). Whakarongotai o Te Moana – Whakarongotai o Te Wā: Kaitiakitanga Plan for Te ātiawa ki Whakarongotai <http://teatiawakikapiti.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/TAKW-Kaitiakitanga-Plan-V6-online-2.pdf>

environmental indicators that the iwi have relied on to guide their interactions with the environment for many generations.

- Environmental indicators may now be seen at different times, different scales, and not at all, which indicates significant environmental changes and threat to different species.
- The iwi seek to work towards halting global warming and to support community to adapt in order to limit the impacts of climate change (incl extreme weather events).
- Actions by the iwi are:
 - Enter into strategic relationships to work collaboratively to address climate change risks.
 - Conduct a vulnerability assessment to understand the nature of vulnerability in our community and the areas at greatest risk.
 - Support the managed retreat of people and key infrastructure from areas of highest vulnerability.
 - Prevent land use that increases the risk of extreme weather events.
 - Develop or enter into a zero-carbon strategy for Te Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai.

2.11.2 Iwi Commercial Interests

To be presented in third version – February 2020

2.12 Te Tau Ihu



The iwi recognised by the Crown in Te Tau Ihu are:

- Ngāti Toa Rangatira*
- Te Atiawa o Te Waka a Māui*
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō*
- Rangitāna o Wairau*
- Ngāti Kuia*
- Ngāti Rārua*
- Ngāti Koata*
- Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu*

Identified with an asterix are the iwi with settlement legislation, some of which have co-governance and/or co-management arrangements. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

2.12.1 Iwi Management Plans

It is noted that the following iwi authorities did not have iwi management plans available online or were considered old; Ngāti Toa Rangatira, Te Atiawa o Te Waka a Māui, Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Rangitāna o Wairau, Ngāti Kuia, and Ngāti Rārua.

2.12.1.1 Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018⁶⁸

The Ngati Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust represents the interest of Ngāti Tama based in Te Tau Ihu.

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- Climate change is identified as an issue resulting from unsustainable energy generation.
- Ngāti Tama supports initiatives which work to address climate change, particularly those which are industry-led.

⁶⁸ Ngāti Tama Ki Te Waipounamu Trust. (2018). Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust Environmental Management Plan 2018. <https://www.epa.govt.nz/assets/FileAPI/proposal/NSP000042/Evidence-Supplementary-evidence/Environmental-Management-Plan-2018-Ngati-Tama-ki-Te-Waipounamu-Trust.pdf>

- On renewable energy, Ngāti Tama see energy development as an opportunity for the protection and enhancement of māhinga kai and indigenous vegetation areas. They seek to be consulted by energy developers early in the development process and wish to see more energy developments with a net benefit for the environment.
- With Water takes/Preferential use of water, Ngāti Tama wish to halt new water takes until a comprehensive water management plan has been adopted across the region.
- They also seek zero water takes from waters associated with Te Waikoropupū Springs.

2.12.1.1 Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho Ki Whakatū Management Plan 2004⁶⁹

This iwi management plan has been prepared for Ngāti Rārua, Te Toa Rangatira, Te Ātiawa, Ngāti Kōata and Ngāti Tama jointly.

Key points from the Plan:

- There wasn't much on Climate change, however there was commentary regarding the impacts of climate change on the potential reduction of health of biodiversity, tangata whenua and wāhi tapu.
- The tangata whenua of Whakatū will seek to protect their taonga species, tangata and wāhi tapu from these changes.
- In the context of Tawhirimatea, the mauri of air is maintained at a level which achieves the best air quality possible and safeguards the spiritual nature of air, health of flora and fauna, wellbeing of ngā tangata and their customary practices and tikanga.
- Some key desired outcomes in the iwi management plan were:
 - Rangatiratanga is recognised in the management of ngā taonga tuku iho
 - Tangata whenua customary practices are sustained and the ability to practice these customs is improved over time
 - The mauri and wairua of ngā taonga tuku iho are maintained and enhanced by tangata whenua
 - Indigenous flora and fauna are maintained and enhanced for present and future generations

2.12.2 Iwi Commercial Interests

To be presented in third version – February 2020

⁶⁹ Ngā Tangata Whenua ki Whakatū. (2004). Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho Ki Whakatū Management Plan. <http://www.nelson.govt.nz/assets/Our-council/Downloads/Iwi-Management-Plans/Iwi-Management-Plan-2004-A142958.PDF>

2.13 Te Waipounamu and Rekohu/Wharekauri



The iwi recognised by the Crown are:

- Ngāi Tahu
- Ngāti Mutunga o Wharekauri (Chatham Islands)
- Moriori

Ngāi Tahu is the only iwi settled. The legislation was not reviewed as part of this exercise.

2.13.1 Iwi Management Plans

2.13.1.1 Te Poha o Tohu Raumati – Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura Environmental Management Plan 2009⁷⁰

Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura represents the interests of Ngāti Kuri, and the Iwi Management Plan provides a basis for understanding the values and policy related to natural resources and environmental management.

The key points of the Plan are:

- In the context of discharges to air, climate change is mentioned, specifically in reference to the cumulative effects of discharge at a global scale (air and atmosphere)
- The effects from farming practices on air quality is identified, as is deforestation and vehicle emissions

⁷⁰ Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura. (2009) Te Poha o Tohu Raumati – Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura Environmental Management Plan/Te Mahere Whakaheare Taiao o Te Rūnanga o Kaikōura <https://www.es.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:26gi9ayo517q9stt81sd/hierarchy/about-us/plans-and-strategies/regional-plans/iwi-management-plan/documents/Te%20Tangi%20a%20Taura%20-%20The%20Cry%20of%20the%20People.pdf>

- The actions in the Plan on climate change are:
 - To support and encourage efforts to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.
 - To work with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu to contribute the views of Ngāti Kuri to tribal and national scale climate change policies and processes.
 - Any government climate change legislation must recognise and provide for the Treaty of Waitangi.
 - To support and encourage the use of indigenous species and restoration projects to address global atmospheric issues.
 - Climate change legislation associated with forests and carbon credits should promote, encourage and reward the restoration and sustainable use of indigenous forests.
 - To consider supporting, where viewed as appropriate, introduced forest species establishment for commercial and domestic use (e.g. in places that may not be suitable for native plantations).
 - To support and encourage community based education about the risks to human health associated with increased solar radiation.
 - To consider the potential impacts of natural hazards that may be associated with global climate change (e.g. sea level rise; severe weather events) with regards to the use and development of land and water resources, particularly in coastal regions of the takiwā.
 - To support and encourage sustainable transport initiatives (e.g. public transport, walking and cycling opportunities) that decrease our reliance on fossil fuels / non-renewable sources of energy, and address local and global impacts on the environment, human health and our communities as a result of carbon dioxide emissions.

2.13.1.2 Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan 2013⁷¹

The Iwi management plan was prepared by Mahaanui Kurataiao who represents the interests of Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke (Rāpaki), Te Rūnanga o Koukourārata, Onuku Rūnanga, wWairewa Rūnanga, and Te Taumutu Rūnanga.

The iwi management plan is very thorough and comprehensive, and is divided into three sections to cultural framework, legal framework and tangata whenua planning tools.

⁷¹ Mahaanui Kurataiao Ltd. (2013) Mahaanui Iwi Management Plan <https://www.mkt.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Full-Plan.pdf>

Key points from the Iwi Management Plan:

- Climate change is considered within the context of Tāwhirimātea, with the Plan outlining that climate change could have a significant impact on the relationship tangata whenua to ancestral lands, waters, and sites of significance
- As actions of the six rūnanga, they will support Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu with local and national action to address climate change as an Iwi, and will also do the following:
 - To support the reduction of emissions as a response to climate change, including but not limited to:
 - Urban planning to reduce transport emissions;
 - Use of solar water heating and similar measures
 - to reduce energy use; and
 - Improved farming practices to reduce emissions.
 - Climate change legislation associated with forests and carbon credits should promote, encourage and reward the protection and restoration of indigenous forest.
 - Restoration planning for wetlands and lagoons must take into account the potential for future sea level rise associated with climate change.
 - In coastal regions where many wāhi tapu and marae are located, take in to consideration coastal erosion, sea level rise and changes to the productivity of inshore fisheries
 - Less rainfall and drier patterns of weather would result in changes to the depth and flow of the region's rivers and therefore the ability of tāngata whenua to access mahinga kai.
 - Climate change is also an important consideration for Ngāi Tahu efforts to restore degraded lake environments, such as Te Roto o Wairewa and Te Waihora.
- At a local level, Mahaanui Kurataiao will seek that tāngata whenua are recognised and that Ngāi Tahu are meaningfully involved in the development of climate change policy. This is particularly important with regard to the identification of measures to offset or mitigate the impacts of climate change. For example, climate change policy on afforestation and carbon credits can provide opportunities to protect and restore indigenous forests on the landscape.
- The Plan also expresses the view and values that for farming to remain viable, the physical environment needs to be sustained in a healthy condition, such as clean air and water, pollination, and climate etc, especially in case where there is intensification.

2.13.1.3 Kāi Tahu Ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan 2005⁷²

Aukaha is the organisation that presently represents the interests of the four papatipu rūnaka; Te Rūnanga o Moeraka, Kati Huirapa Rūnaka ki Puketeraki, Te Rūnanga o Ōtakou, Hokonui Rūnanga. Closely associated with these four papatipu rūnaka are Moturata Taieri Whānau and Waikoau Ngāi Tahu Rūnanga.

Key points of the Plan are:

- The Plan provides information direction and a framework to achieve a greater understanding of the natural resources values, concerns and issues of the rūnaka.
- With climate change, it is associated with air and atmosphere concerns (Tāwhirimātea) in the Plan, with majority focus on discharges to air. Some of the key comments and actions of the Iwi in the Plan are:
 - Motor vehicle emissions have serious cumulative effects that call for the adoption of higher emission control standards.
 - Insufficient data has been collected and distributed about the effects of air discharges.
 - Depletion of the ozone layer and high levels of solar radiation.
 - Emissions from domestic fires in built up areas prone to inversion layers are a concern.
 - National priorities for carbon credits can often be detrimental to local district values and disadvantage private landowners.
 - To encourage reduced vehicle emissions.
 - To promote the planting of indigenous of plants to offset carbon emissions.
 - To promote clean forms of domestic heating.
- With climate change, the Plan expresses concerns around sites of significant and mention the vulnerability of the Waitaki Catchment rock art located in the limestone rich areas, with extreme changes in climate, such as heavy frost, causing particular harm. Even very slight changes in microclimate or hydrology can affect the rate of exfoliation of the surface of the rock, in turn damaging the art.
Changes in the microclimate can also affect the growth of vegetation in the area, which can have a negative impact upon the art.

⁷² Aukaha/Kāi Tahu o Otago. (2005) Kāi Tahu Ki Otago Natural Resource Management Plan <https://www.waitaki.govt.nz/our-services/planning-and-resource-consents/Documents/RMA/Useful/Kai%20Kahu%20Ki%20Otago%20Natural%20Resources%20Management%20Plan%202005.pdf>

2.13.1.4 Waitaki Iwi Management Plan 2019

Te Rūnanga o Arowhenua, Te Rūnanga o Waihao and Te Rūnanga o Moeraki (Kā Papatipu Rūnaka) developed the Waitaki Iwi Management Plan as an expression of their rangatiratanga and fulfilment of their kaitiaki responsibilities within the Waitaki Catchment.

Key points the Plan are:

- On climate change, the Plan reiterates the views and values of the Kai Tahu ki Otago Natural Resources Management Plan around sites of significant and mention the vulnerability of the Waitaki Catchment rock art.
- On Renewable energy, there is concerns around water quality and taonga species issues arising from hydro generation activities (Waitaki Dam) and have a relationship with Meriden via the Waitaki Native Fish Committee
- Additionally, with water quantity, best practice farming methods match land use to suitability of land types, climate and receiving environment.

2.13.1.5 The Cry of the People – Te Tangi a Tauira: Ngāi Tahu ki Murihuku Natural Resources and Environmental Iwi Management Plan 2008⁷³

Te Rūnanga o Awarua, Te Rūnanga o Oraka/Aparima, Te Rūnaka o Waihopai and Te Rūnanga o Hokonui, and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu endorsed the Plan Te Tangi a Tauira: Ngāi Tahu ki Murihuku Natural Resources and Environmental Iwi Management Plan.

Key points form the Iwi Management Plan:

- Climate change is recognised in the Plan as Huringa Ahua o Te Rangi, and proceed to state that If no action is taken now, its consequences may be severe, and outline that New Zealanders are already experiencing changing weather patterns and warmer temperatures with change the indigenous flora and fauna that Māori consider as taonga. An example of changing habitats as a result of climate change is outlined in the Plan 'Threats to our Tītī and Tio'.
- In our Te Ao Māori perspective, the Plan shares that the changes brought on by a warming climate is caused by human interference and therefore directly affect the balance as kaitiaki seek.

⁷³ Rūnanga Papatipu o Murihiku – Awarua, Hokonui, Oraka/Aparima and Waihōpai. (2008). The Cry of the People – Te Tangi a Tauira: Ngāi Tahu ki Murihuku Natural Resources and Environmental Iwi Management Plan <https://www.es.govt.nz/repository/libraries/id:26gi9ayo517q9stt81sd/hierarchy/about-us/plans-and-strategies/regional-plans/iwi-management-plan/documents/Te%20Tangi%20a%20Tauira%20-%20The%20Cry%20of%20the%20People.pdf>

- Additionally, a concern of the Rūnanka is the effects of global climate change and their impacts on the environment may not be well understood by the Murihiku community.
- On renewable energy, the Plan has two perspectives; the effects of using energy and the effects of developing energy resources. These are:
 - Using and developing energy resources can have negative impacts in respect to the environment. Use can be inefficient and unsustainable, enhance inappropriate emission levels and have long term effects on climate change.
 - Support industry led initiatives that are working to address climate change issues. Industry
 - A range of industrial activity occurs on the Southland Plains, including wood processing sites, sawmills (e.g. Otautau), dairy factories, and fish processing plants.
 - Consideration of consent applications for water abstractions should have particular regard to questions of:
 - how well do we understand the nature and extent of the water resource;
 - how well can we monitor the amount of water abstracted;
 - whether land capability (e.g. soil type, vulnerability of underlying groundwater resources) matches the land use enabled by irrigation;
 - what might happen in the future (e.g. rainfall and recharge of aquifers, climate change).

2.13.1.6 Te Tāhū o Te Whāriki Anchoring the Foundation - Ngāi Tahu Climate Change Strategy 2018⁷⁴

The Strategy provides direction across the whole spectrum of Ngāi Tahu interests, assets and activities, because the impacts of climate change will touch them all.

Action planning is has short/medium term (2025) focus, as well as long-term focus (2050). A key statement of the strategy is that Ngāi Tahu will take appropriate actions to adapt all areas of tribal interest and activity to withstand the compounding effects of climate change. This will require:

- Papatipu rūnanka and whanau to have what they need to be resilient.
- Marae centred climate change strategies
- Secure and protect primary resources

⁷⁴ Te Rūnganga o Ngāi Tahu. (2018). Te Tāhū o Te Whāriki Anchoring the Foundation – He Rautaki mō Te Huringa o Te Āhuarangi Climate Change Strategy <https://ngaitahu.iwi.nz/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Ngai-Tahu-Climate-Change-Strategy.pdf>

- Identify asset and activities that are vulnerable to the effects of climate change

2.13.2 Iwi Commercial Interests

To be presented in third version – February 2020

3. Māori Lands Trusts

3.1 Ahu Whenua

To be presented in third version – February 2020

3.2 Whenua Topi

To be presented in third version – February 2020

3.3 Māori Incorporations

To be presented in third version – February 2020

3.3.1 Ngāti Hine Forestry Trust

To be presented in third version – February 2020

3.3.2 Paraninihi ki Waitotara

To be presented in third version – February 2020

3.3.3 Wakatū Incorporated

To be presented in third version – February 2020

3.3.4 Taharoa C

To be presented in third version – February 2020

4 Pan-Māori Organisations

4.1 Land Use

4.1.1 Federation of Māori Authorities

Federation of Māori Authorities (FoMA) represents membership comprising of ahu whenua (land owning) trusts, Māori incorporations, rūnanga and Māori Trust Boards.

FoMA membership ranges from small, single farm businesses to diversified enterprises managing interests across many primary industry sectors, processing and servicing sectors and equity interests in domestic and international markets.⁷⁵

4.1.1.1 Submission on the Zero Carbon Bill⁷⁶

Key points from the submission:

- Māori must be involved in shaping and making decisions on the Zero Carbon Bill, and its implementing policies
 - Not to be relegated to marginal conversations and crucial for government agencies to work as a whole with Ma8ori, not in silos
 - If land use change is required, there must be an ability for Māori to generate strong cash flow from the change in land use to support social agenda
 - Farm and factory – clearly defined standards for measurement and assessment, and advanced notice of progressive target levels
- Connections are critical between government and Māori landowners
 - Who gets to make the law and shape policy
 - Māori interests represented at many different levels and each providing value and a unique perspectives. This must be included in any future regime
 - Ma8ori landowners must be directly and centrally involved in the zero carbon regime
 - Cannot assume that foundational relationships among Māori with local authorities exist.
- The impacts of the Zero Carbon Bill on Māori should be less than other parts of the economy, taking into consideration the catch-up required by Māori to achieve

⁷⁵ <https://www.parliament.nz/resource/0000146599>

⁷⁶ https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/Organisations_3/12536_Federation_of_Māori_Authorities.pdf

required land use performance and recognising Māori have been excluded from past opportunities to develop New Zealand's most optimal land and resources, and have been disadvantaged by earlier legislation e.g. ETS policy programs

- There is fundamental inequity between Māori owned and non-Māori owned land. Significant areas of Māori land are under developed and under-performing whilst non-Māori land has had lion shares of NZ investment and development support.
- Impacts should be on other parts of NZ's economy first as Māori seek to rebuild what was lost
- This is bigger than the Zero Carbon Bill – it is about doing what is right for the world
 - Avoid further hardship on Māori
 - Māori do not resilience to cope with any negative impacts from any transition
 - Consider cross-subsidising between communities in order to spread the benefits
- Māori must be able to realise the value proposition and opportunities of the Zero Carbon Bill
 - Māori must be geared up to participate in and to capitalise on the value of the zero carbon regime
- Commitment is needed for investing in and implementing research, including research with a Māori lens
 - Enable Māori to have a larger say in the framing of scientific research and what investigations are conducted.
 - Research prioritise and risk assessments relating to Māori are culturally bound. Māori must also be valued for their different science-related questions, which in turn lead to different answers and changes in behaviour.
- The Climate Change Commission needs to be developed intelligently, with equitable Māori representation or a dual system with a separate Māori commission which may gravitate towards a balanced score card approach reflecting tikanga and a deeper understanding of the Māori economy, rights and interests.
 - Do not marginalise the Māori perspective
 - Māori must be fairly and equitably represented on the Commission, with at least half with knowledge of Te Ao Māori.

- Alternative is for the system to accommodate Māori partnerships with a dual system framework to enable Māori to determine its sustainability towards carbon zero status.

4.1.2 Te Tumu Paeroa – Māori Trustee

To be presented in third version – February 2020

4.1.3 Māori Carbon Foundation

To be presented in third version – February 2020

4.2 Seafood/Marine

4.2.1 Te Ohu Kaimoana

To be presented in third version – February 2020

4.3 Health and Social Wellbeing

4.3.1 Te Whānau o Waipareira Trust

To be presented in third version – February 2020

4.3.2 Manukau Urban Māori Authority

To be presented in third version – February 2020

4.3.3 Te Rūnanga o Kirikiriroa Trust

To be presented in third version – February 2020

4.3.4 Te Rūnanganui o Te Ūpoko o Te Ika

To be presented in third version – February 2020

4.3.5 Te Rūnanga o Ngā Maata Waka

To be presented in third version – February 2020

4.4 Education

4.4.1 Te Wānanga o Aotearoa

To be presented in third version – February 2020

4.5 Te Tiriti o Waitangi
