



**Te Kotahitanga
o Te Arawa Waka
Fisheries Trust Board**

**Te Arawa
Moana Plan
2009 – 2013**

1. TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Table of Contents	2
2. Message from the Chair	3
3. Executive Summary	4
4. Our Organisation	5
About Us.....	5
Our Role	6
5. Our Moana	7
Defining our Moana	7
Our Rohe	7
6. Our Strategy	8
Vision	8
Values	8
Our Plan	8
7. Analysis.....	10
Social, Cultural, Political and Economic Issues	10
Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threat's	13
8. Strategic Goals to 2013	14
9. Annual Plan & Budget.....	15
Appendices: Maketu Taiapure Committee	16
Bibliography.....	17

2. MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

E nga iwi, e nga mana, tena ra tatau katoa

Maui's discovery of Te Ika a Maui from the ocean depths and the many other stories about our relationship with Tangaroa demonstrate the importance of fisheries to our people. Respect for that relationship means that restoration, protection and preservation are important aspects of the exercise of tino rangatiratanga over the moana.

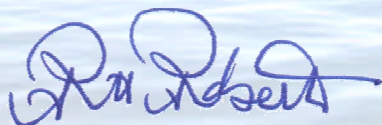
Te Kotahitanga o Te Arawa Waka Fisheries Trust Board is the mandated iwi organisation for the Te Arawa confederation of tribes in respect of the Crown's settlement of commercial fisheries. However, we know that, for our iwi, a balance is required between utilising our commercial fisheries assets and taking care of our marine environment. If we are to succeed in achieving our organisational goals, it is important that we work to get that balance right.

It is therefore my pleasure to present this Te Arawa Moana Plan which sets out the strategy which will guide our organisation over the next five years in its efforts to support the restoration, protection and preservation of our moana. We are indebted to our iwi for their invaluable contributions to the development of this plan.

It is important to emphasise that the rights and responsibilities in relation to the marine environment sit with our individual iwi – particularly those coastal iwi that bear much of the burden. This plan merely sets out the strategic priorities that will direct how our organisation might best use its resources to assist those iwi in fulfilling those responsibilities, particularly where a coordinated and collaborative approach to taking care of our marine environment is of assistance.

The restoration, protection and preservation of our marine environment presents a huge challenge. We look forward to supporting our iwi to meeting that challenge.

Kia eke panuku, eke Tangaroa



Ron Roberts

Chairman

Te Kotahitanga o Te Arawa Waka Fisheries Trust Board

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Our Organisation

Te Arawa Fisheries undertakes a number of roles, including managing our Te Arawa commercial fishing assets for the benefit of Te Arawa, providing benefits such as scholarships and iwi partnership funding, and supporting the protection of our marine environment, and specifically customary marine fisheries.

Our Vision

One of the visions Te Arawa Fisheries has is for a Healthy Te Arawa Moana that is protected and preserved for future generations. It is important to restore our moana to a healthy state and then ensure that it is protected and preserved for our tamariki mokopuna. Various Te Arawa iwi, organisations and individuals share in this responsibility also. Te Arawa Fisheries sees itself assisting our people to undertake a co-ordinated and collaborative approach to taking care of our marine environment, and specifically our customary marine fisheries.

Te Arawa Moana Plan

The purpose of this Moana Plan is to develop a plan as to how we can collectively and collaboratively support our Te Arawa iwi, hapu and whanau in realising the vision of a Healthy Te Arawa Moana. It also sets the overall vision for and specific goals in relation to our Te Arawa marine environment. This Moana Plan has been developed by Te Arawa Fisheries for the benefit of and to support Te Arawa iwi, hapu and whanau in the exercise of their rangatiratanga over their moana. Presently, this Moana Plan is specifically focussed on our Te Arawa customary marine fisheries but it is intended that its scope will be extended in the near future.

Analysis

In developing the Moana Plan, we analysed the differing factors that impact on the exercise of our tino rangatiratanga over and use of the marine environment. The results indicated that our Te Arawa marine environment will experience increasing pressure from population and user growth as well as from commercial and technology opportunities. In addition to participation, having a say at the decision-making table is vital if Te Arawa collectively and as individual iwi, hapu and whanau are going to positively influence the health of our marine environment and fulfill our obligations as kaitiaki and mana moana. We view relationship building, collaboration, education and having an agreed strategy as integral to the success of the Moana Plan.

Strategic Goals to 2013

Te Arawa Fisheries has identified the following as 5 year goals for our customary marine fisheries. Annual plans will be developed to set out the work plan necessary to achieve the goals.

STRATEGIC AREA	GOAL
Strategy	Collective strategy for our marine environment developed and implemented.
Education	Stakeholders educated about the sustainable utilisation of our marine environment.
Research & Monitoring	Te Arawa iwi empowered to research and actively monitor our marine environment.
Protection, Restoration & Enhancement	Our marine environment protected, restored and enhanced.
Compliance	Stakeholders caring for our marine environment
Influence	Influencing decision-making at local, regional and national levels.
Development	Strategic development of our marine environment.

4. OUR ORGANISATION

About Us

Te Arawa Fisheries is the name of the body established to receive, grow and distribute the benefits of Te Arawa's fisheries settlement with the Crown. Te Arawa Fisheries consists of Te Kotahitanga o Te Arawa Waka Fisheries Trust Board, which is the parent body, and the subsidiary companies Te Arawa Fisheries Limited and Te Arawa Fisheries Holding Company Limited.

Te Kotahitanga o Te Arawa Waka Fisheries Trust Board is a charitable trust and the objects under its deed of trust are to:

- Support advancement in fishing and other skills for the benefit of Te Arawa
- Represent Te Arawa in relation to fisheries matters, receive fisheries assets
- Establish an effective organisation
- Support Te Arawa in training and education
- Promote the management of our customary and commercial fisheries
- Maintain communication with the people.

Te Arawa Fisheries uses the commercial asset base held by the subsidiary companies to provide distributable earnings that help to fund the Trust's objects. The Trust Board presently consists of 11 elected members representing each of the Te Arawa iwi recognised for fisheries purposes under the Maori Fisheries Act 2004.

Te Arawa Fisheries has developed a Strategic Plan for the period 2008 to 2020. The Mission, Vision, Values and Strategic Goals of that Strategic Plan are set out below.

Mission

Kia whakakotahi tatou o Te Arawa Waka ki raro i te maru o nga taonga o Tangaroa mo nga whakatipuranga o Te Arawa

Vision

Effective Te Arawa iwi

Prosperous Te Arawa whanau

Healthy Te Arawa moana

Values

Tino Rangatiratanga

Tikanga

Kaitiakitanga

Treaty of Waitangi

Accountability

Strategic Goals

Our Te Arawa iwi supported for success

Our Te Arawa people assisted into skilled employment

Our Te Arawa marine environment protected and preserved for our future generations

Our commercial entities strategically governed to meet our aspirations

Our organisation recognised as a leader in our areas of strategic importance

Our Role

Te Arawa Fisheries plays representative, advocacy, facilitation and leadership roles in relation to Te Arawa's marine fisheries. This includes:

- Managing our Te Arawa commercial fishing assets for the benefit of Te Arawa
- Providing benefits such as scholarships and iwi partnership funding
- Supporting the protection of our marine environment, and specifically customary marine fisheries.

As an organisation on which each of the Te Arawa iwi has a voice, we see our role as a strategic one as we are well placed to have a broad overview and take a position on Te Arawa-wide interests. We see this as different from iwi /hapu specific issues and interests, which are likely best served by those individual iwi. Consistent with its values, Te Arawa Fisheries seeks to not only strengthen and maintain the tino rangatiratanga of Te Arawa in our Te Arawa rohe moana, but to also support the exercise of tino rangatiratanga by iwi, hapu and whanau over their marine environment.

5. OUR MOANA

Defining our Moana

The term Moana means different things to different people, and we acknowledge that moana encompasses both marine and freshwater bodies of water. However, for the purposes of this Moana Plan we refer to the term in relation to the marine environment specifically. That said, because the Moana Plan is holistic in its approach it could have wider application than in a marine environment only.

Our Rohe

Our rohe covers a large section of the central and interior Bay of Plenty, and is highlighted in the map below.



There are differing views about the extent of the Te Arawa (marine) moana boundaries, which will be addressed as part of the Moana Plan implementation.

6. OUR STRATEGY

Vision

One of the visions Te Arawa Fisheries has is for a Healthy Te Arawa Moana. Ensuring the marine environment is protected and preserved for future generations thereby ensures that our fisheries are healthy and sustainable.

Protecting, preserving and caring for our Te Arawa marine environment is an important component of the exercise of tino rangatiratanga over our Te Arawa rohe moana and it is critical to achieving a healthy and sustainable fishery for our Te Arawa iwi. Various Te Arawa iwi, organisations and individuals share in this responsibility. Te Arawa Fisheries sees itself supporting our people to undertake a coordinated and collaborative approach to taking care of our marine environment, and specifically our customary marine fisheries.

Values

We have set ourselves a set of core values to inform and guide our implementation of this Moana Plan, as well as our interaction with our Te Arawa marine environment.

- Tino Rangatiratanga
- Tikanga
- Kaitiakitanga
- Treaty of Waitangi
- Accountability



Our Plan

An iwi plan is a planning document that provides a statement of the position of tangata whenua on any range of issues (for example social, economic, and resource management issues). At its most simplest, it is a vision of how the management and protection of natural and physical resources can be achieved based on the cultural and spiritual values of tangata whenua. An iwi plan is one mechanism by which iwi can assert their tino rangatiratanga over their ancestral taonga.

The value of an iwi plan is that it can assist iwi to:

- State their kaupapa on environmental issues
- Exercise tino rangatiratanga over resources within their rohe
- Directly influence local and regional government policy
- Set out how they intend to participate in the resource management process
- Communicate their expectations of other agencies

A Moana Plan is a type of iwi plan that is focussed on the marine environment. The purpose of this Moana Plan is to develop a plan as to how we can collectively and collaboratively support our Te Arawa iwi, hapu and whanau in realising the vision of a Healthy Te Arawa Moana. This Moana Plan has been developed by Te Arawa Fisheries for the benefit of and to support and assist Te Arawa iwi, hapu and whanau in the exercise of their rangatiratanga over their rohe moana.

It takes a holistic approach to the concept of 'Moana' and is intended to address anything that impacts on our marine environment. In this way, it applies to both marine environment issues as well as those things that impact on but that are not identifiably part of the marine environment (eg land and waterways). The Moana Plan sets the vision for our moana and identifies specific goals to assist in working towards the vision of a healthy Te Arawa moana. Presently, this Moana Plan is focussed on our Te Arawa customary marine fisheries, however it is intended that the scope will be extended in the near future to encompass all issues that impact on our marine environment. This could include issues arising from commercial activities, recreational and land-use, as well as waterways and tributaries.

7. ANALYSIS

We think that it is important to analyse the various issues and factors that impact on the Te Arawa marine environment in order to develop a Moana Plan that is robust and reflective. These include factors, such as social, cultural, political, and economic issues.

Social, Cultural, Political and Economic Issues

Population: Māori make up a relatively large proportion of the Bay of Plenty regional population (27% versus 13% nationally) and are a relatively young population that is growing faster than the non-Māori population in the region. Maori in our region are also less skilled, have a higher incidence of unemployment and a lower personal income than non-Maori. The SmartGrowth Plan (a 50 year plan to manage growth in Western Bay and Tauranga) has identified that although the region as a whole will experience large growth, little growth will occur in Maketu, Little Waihi and Pukehina over the long term. This growth will increase demand on use of the Te Arawa marine environment.

Economy: Recently, a number of Bay of Plenty iwi have negotiated with the Crown the settlement of their Treaty of Waitangi claims. This has resulted in the return of assets with an approximate value of \$349 million, with a number of iwi still yet to settle their claims. The settlement of these claims could potentially add another \$100 million to the economy. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries are the top three contributors to economic activity in the Bay of Plenty. When you include the opportunities for aquaculture development, fisheries currently has and will continue to have a significant contribution to the area's economic well-being. Creating jobs for our young people and investing in education around fisheries, the fishing industry and the marine environment is necessary.

Rohe: The coast occupies a significant position in the Bay of Plenty. 37% (688 km) of the Bay of Plenty region is coastal with 259 kilometres of open coast and 369 kilometres of estuary. The fisheries resource in Te Arawa rohe is located along the Maketu coast and estuary from Wairakei to Te Awa o te Atua, and extends out to the 200 mile exclusive economic zone.

Health: Although New Zealand's fisheries have been recently identified as one of the healthiest in the world, surveys undertaken by our Te Arawa people indicate that there has been a recent decline and deterioration in the health of the coastal and marine resources, especially within the Maketu and Little Waihi estuaries.

Participation: Currently, the marine fisheries in the Te Arawa rohe are subject to a number of management regimes that Te Arawa iwi, hapu and individuals are currently involved in, including:

- Maketu Taiapure local fishery management under the Fisheries Act 1996
- Tangata Kaitiaki under the Customary Fisheries Regulations
- Mai i Nga Kuri a Whareki Tihirau Bay of Plenty Iwi Regional Fisheries Forum
- SmartGrowth Strategy Combined Tangata Whenua Forum

Separate to these formalised regimes, coastal iwi have a special customary relationship with the moana, and have a kaitiaki role that they practise on behalf of all Te Arawa.

Our Te Arawa marine environment is regulated by a number of government entities, including local, regional and central government.

Local Government: The Western Bay of Plenty District Council ("WBOPDC") regulates via the District Plan and Long Term Plan. It is involved with Te Arawa iwi through the Combined Tangata Whenua Forum on the SmartGrowth Strategy. The Combined Tangata Whenua Forum (which includes Ngāti Makino, Ngāti Whakaeu, Tapuika and Waitaha-a-Hei) and is responsible for ensuring the rangatiratanga of the hapu and iwi are taken into account and maintained throughout the implementation of the SmartGrowth strategy. Specific to Maketu and Little Waihi, the WBOPDC has also decided to proceed with a wastewater and septic tank scheme for these areas over the next two years (also called Environment Bay of Plenty's On-Site Effluent Treatment Regional Plan 2006).

Regional Government: Most activities in the Bay of Plenty coastal area are subject to controls under the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement. Other regulatory mechanisms are the Regional Coastal Environment Plan and the Kaituna River and Ongatoto/Maketu Estuary Strategy. A new Bay of Plenty Regional Aquaculture Strategy is currently in consultation stage and will be launched in October 2009.



Central Government: Legislation, national plans and regimes and national strategies are developed and implemented. These include (but are not limited to) NZ Coastal Policy Statement, Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986, Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998, Fisheries Act 1996, Marine Reserves Act 1971, and Maori Fisheries Act 2004, Maori Commercial Aquaculture Claims Settlement Act 2004, Resource Management Act 1991, Aquaculture Reform (Repeals and Transitional Provisions) Act 2004, Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004.

The Local Government and Environment Select Committee are currently or will shortly be considering a number of Bills that will have some impact on how we interact with our Te Arawa marine environment. These include the Marine Reserves Bill, the Marine Reserves (Consultation with Stakeholders) Amendment Bill, the Resource Management (Simplifying and Streamlining) Bill, and the Marine Animals Protection Law Reform Bill. Additionally, the government is intending to reform the current aquaculture regime. It recently formed a technical advisory group to generate proposals for reform of the aquaculture legislation. Another piece of legislation that may change is the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004, which was recently reviewed by a Ministerial Review Panel who recommended that the legislation be repealed and interim legislation be enacted to allow for resolution of the issues based on a Treaty of Waitangi framework and 'core principles'.

New regimes and projects include a new best practice standard called The Harvest Strategy Standard (November 2008) being implemented through fisheries plans to guide the future management of our fish stocks, the Shared Fisheries Project undertaken by Ministry of Fisheries that looks at improving management of New Zealand's shared fisheries (ie fisheries where customary, amateur and commercial users meet). Maketu Taiapure has found the MFish tools (regulations and bylaws) not flexible enough to meet the changing needs and conditions as they take too long to complete the process.

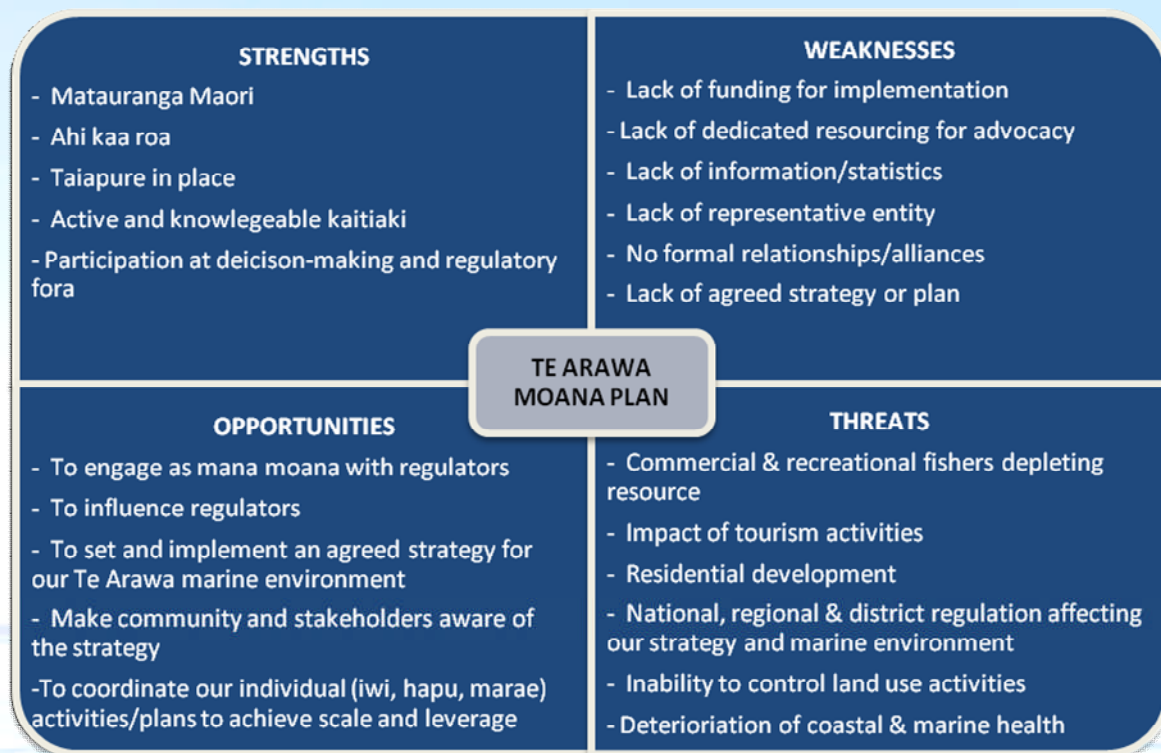
Technology: A number of websites have been established to maximise opportunities provided by technology. For example, eFish is an online customary fisheries management tool designed to capture, record and track data and information through customary authorisation (permits) transferred into eFish by tangata kaitiaki or Iwi administration. The website was launched in 2007. www.efish.co.nz/. A website called www.mahingakai.org.nz facilitates information sharing and national collaboration between Maori communities and researchers from throughout the country.

Research: Research into new technologies and applications is also a significant focus in New Zealand. There is significant government funding for marine energy (wave and tidal stream energy) development. The government set aside \$8 million over 4 years (2008-2012) under the Marine Energy Deployment Fund for such projects. The Foundation of Research, Science and Technology have funded a large number of studies that have implications for how we protect and preserve our marine environment – specific to iwi are studies such as *Matauranga Maori and sustainable management of New Zealand fisheries* (2007), *Te Tiaki Mahinga Kai: Applica-*

tion of Traditional Knowledge and social-ecological research to enhance environmental and cultural wellbeing through mataitai and taiapure (2007), and development by iwi of a Marine Cultural Health Index. Te Arawa Fisheries have relationships with a few research bodies for commercial opportunity investigation only. Additionally, the Maketu Taiapure has participated in research projects with NIWA and have an established relationship with Te Tiaki Mahinga Kai (<http://www.mahingakai.org.nz/>). Te Arawa does not appear to have formalised ongoing relationships (with research entities or other iwi) for non-commercial marine environmental research or monitoring collaboration.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

An understanding of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats is an important consideration in the development of a Moana Plan. These factors are set out below.



8. STRATEGIC GOALS TO 2013

The analysis of the issues and factors that impact on Te Arawa's marine environment has been used to identify the following strategic areas and to develop the associated strategic goals. Te Arawa Fisheries has set the following as 5 year goals for our customary marine fisheries.

Strategy

- **Strategic Goal:** Collective strategy for our marine environment developed and implemented.
- Protecting and preserving our Te Arawa moana and marine environment requires a collaborative approach. An agreed strategy provides us with a vision and specific goals to focus our efforts.

Education

- **Strategic Goal:** Stakeholders educated about the sustainable utilization of our marine environment.
- Protection and preservation of our rohe moana starts with ensuring everyone who comes in contact with our marine environment are educated about sustainable use of our marine resources, so that we can ensure that our marine environment is protected, preserved and enhanced for our future generations.

Research & Monitoring

- **Strategic Goal:** Te Arawa iwi empowered to undertake research and actively monitor our marine environment.
- Research and monitoring is vital to ensure that our initiatives are based on current state data and the protection, preservation and restoration of the Te Arawa marine environment is optimised.

Protection, Restoration & Enhancement

- **Strategic Goal:** Our marine environment protected, restored and enhanced.
- We acknowledge that iwi, hapu and whanau play a vital role in the protection, restoration and enhancement of our marine environment. A collective approach is advantageous for a multi-faceted strategic goal.

Compliance

- **Strategic Goal:** Stakeholders caring for our marine environment.
- Protection on preservation of our rohe moana is not only an iwi issue, it is also a wider community issue. If we can engender "care" from all users of our marine environment, then this will be reflected in behavior that complies with our tikanga about how we interact with our marine environment.

Influence

- **Strategic Goal:** Influencing decision-making at local, regional and national levels.
- Being able to influence decisions and decision-making processes that affect our marine environment is vital to the successful implementation of the Moana Plan as well as the achievement of our vision of a Healthy Te Arawa Moana.

Development

- **Strategic Goal:** Strategic development of our marine environment.
- The marine environment is a significant contributor to the Bay of Plenty economy. With advances in technology and new commercial opportunities arising, Te Arawa need an agreed strategy on how to manage development in our rohe moana.

9. ANNUAL PLAN & BUDGET

The Strategic Goals to 2013 will be used to identify the objectives that will inform the Annual Plan developed by Te Arawa Fisheries. Each of those objectives will relate to one of the Strategic Goals and will aim to progress the achievement of that goal by 2013. A Budget will be attached to the objectives in the Annual Plan on an annual basis.



APPENDICES: MAKETU TAIAPURE COMMITTEE

The Maketu Taiapure local fishery was established in 1996 pursuant to Part IV of the Maori Fisheries Act 1989 to set aside estuarine and shoreline coastal fishing areas of special significance to iwi or hapu as a source of food or for spiritual or cultural reasons. The Maketu Taiapure area is an area stretching from Wairakei (Papamoa) in the west to Otamarakau in the east and encompassing Motiti Island, Schooner Rocks and Plate Island. The area includes both Maketu and Little Waihi estuaries and contributing waterways, and traditional fishing grounds further out from the coast.

A Committee of Management that is representative of the Iwi of Te Arawa Waka has been appointed by the Minister of Fisheries and charged with responsibility of developing and recommending regulations for the conservation and management of the fish, aquatic life and seaweed within the Maketu Taiapure. The goal of the Maketu Kaitiaki Group is to enhance and manage the coastal and marine resources within the Maketu Taiapure area in a sustainable manner for the benefit of all users both present and future.

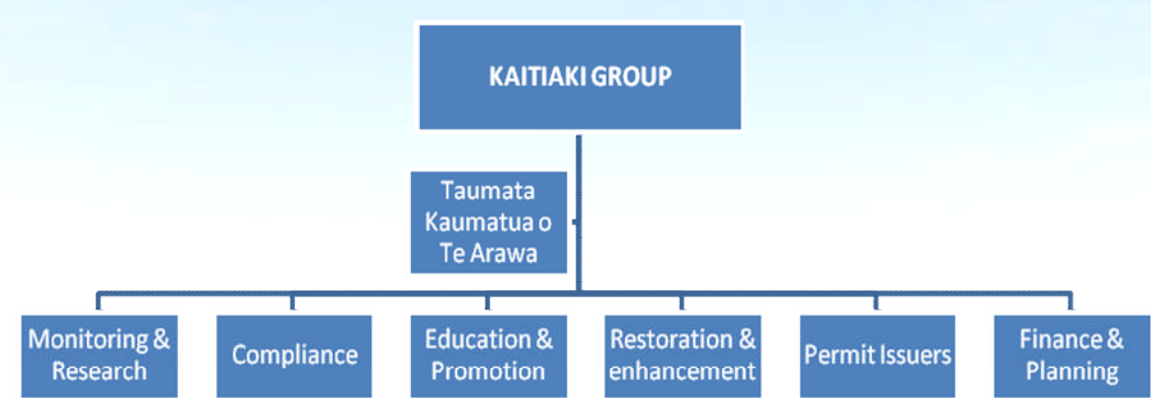


Figure 1: Organisational Structure of Maketu Kaitiaki Group

Kaitiaki Group	Management Committee. Develops and recommends policies and regulations in the management of the fisheries and marine resources within the Maketu Taiapure area
Taumata Kaumatua o Te Arawa	Advises, guides and monitors the Kaitiaki Group
Sub-Committees	Recommend policies and regulations to the Kaitiaki Group and implement decisions of the Kaitiaki Group

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BERL Economics (2009) *Maori Participation in the Waiariki Economy – Draft Report.*

Ministry for the Environment (2000) *Te Raranga a Mahi.*

Ministry of Fisheries (2009) *Customary Fishing Information Manual.*

Science 2009 Jul 31; 325(5940):578-85 - *Rebuilding Global Fisheries.*

Te Kotahitanga o Te Arawa Waka Fisheries (2009) *Annual Plan.*

Te Wai Maori (2007) *Guide to the Preparation of Freshwater Iwi Management Plans.*