

Huihuinga O Te Kāhui Māori O Taitokerau

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
Thursday 12 September 2024 at 11.00am - 3.00pm

AGENDA

RĀRANGI TAKE

Rārangi Take O Te Kāhui Māori O Taitokerau (Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Agenda)

Meeting to be held in the Council Chamber
36 Water Street, Whangārei and via audiovisual link
on Thursday 12 September 2024, commencing at 11.00am - 3.00pm

Please note: working parties and working groups carry NO formal decision-making delegations from council. The purpose of the working party/group is to carry out preparatory work and discussions prior to taking matters to the full council for formal consideration and decision-making. Working party/group meetings are open to the public to attend (unless there are specific grounds under LGOIMA for the public to be excluded).

NGĀ MANA WHAKAHAERE (MEMBERSHIP OF THE TE TAITOKERAU MĀORI AND COUNCIL WORKING PARTY)

Heamana Tokorua (Co-Chairs):

Tui Shortland, Councillor and Pita Tipene, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine

Alan Riwaka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua

Amy Macdonald, Councillor

Aperahama Edwards, Ngātiwai Trust Board

Aperahama Witana, Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa

Delilah Te Aōrere Parore-Southon, Te Roroa

Geoff Crawford, Councillor (NRC Chair)

Georgina Curtis-Connelly, Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust

Geraldine Baker, Kahukuraariki Trust Board

Jack Craw, Councillor

Janelle Beazley, Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi

Joe Carr, Councillor

John Blackwell, Councillor

Juliane Chetham, Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board

Lynette Wharerau, Te Whakaminenga O Te Hikutu Hapu-Whanau

Mahue Greaves, Ngāti Tara

Marty Robinson, Councillor

Michelle Elboz, Ngāti Kuta

Mike Kake, Ngāti Hau

Mira Norris, Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust

Niki Conrad, Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri

Nora Rameka, Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia

Nyze Manuel, Te Rūnanga O Whāingaroa

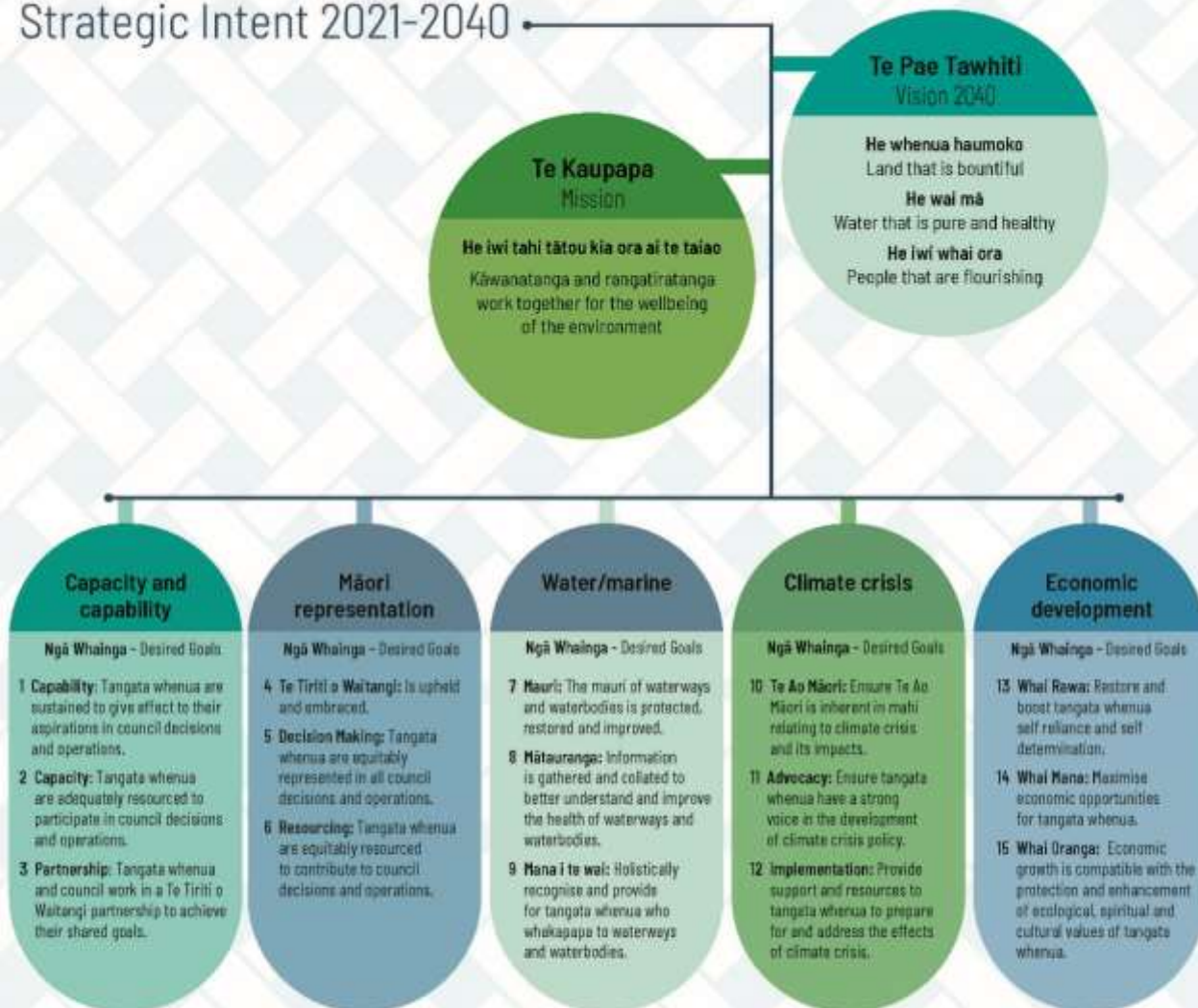
Peter-Lucas Jones, Councillor

Rick Stolwerk, Councillor

Ripeka Read, Te Waiāriki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Takapari Hapū Iwi Trust

Rowan Tautari, Te Whakapiko Hapū

Te Taitokerau Māori and council working party Strategic Intent 2021-2040



Ngā Tikanga Values

- Titiro ki ngā taumata o te moana** - Always remain strategic in our approach/intent/view
Mahi tahi tutuki noa - Identifying opportunities, increased collaboration and completion of projects
Me whakatau mā roto i te kōrero - Resolution through conversation
Kaitiakitanga - Dedicated stewardship by tangata whenua of Te Taitokerau

NOTE In the context of He Whakaputanga me Te Tiriti o Waitangi: The significance and meaning of He iwi tahi tātou (we are two people, one nation), as was used by Governor Hobson in 1840 at the signing of Te Tiriti o Waitangi. Tangata whenua = whānau, hapū and iwi

Commonly used terms and abbreviations

<p>Appointed member – one of the (up to) twenty-one appointed iwi and hapū members from Te Taitokerau tāngata whenua. Members are appointed in accordance with the Terms of Reference. In addition to appointed members there are nine elected members (councillors)</p> <p>AP - Annual Plan</p> <p>TTMAC caucus – is comprised of appointed (tāngata whenua) members</p> <p>CEO - Chief Executive Officer</p> <p>CPCA - Community Pest Control Areas</p> <p>DOC - Department of Conservation</p> <p>FNDC - Far North District Council</p> <p>GIS - Geographic Information System</p> <p>HEMP - Hapū Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>IEMP - Iwi Environmental Management Plan</p> <p>ILGACE - Iwi and Local Government Chief Executives Forum</p> <p>KDC - Kaipara District Council</p> <p>LAWA – Land, Air, Water Aotearoa</p> <p>LEA - Local Electoral Act 2001</p> <p>LGA - Local Government Act 2002</p> <p>LGNZ - Local Government New Zealand</p> <p>LIDAR – Light detection and ranging</p> <p>LTP - Long Term Plan</p>	<p>MBIE – Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment</p> <p>MFE - Ministry for the Environment</p> <p>MOT - Ministry of Transport</p> <p>MPI - Ministry for Primary Industries</p> <p>MTAG - Māori Technical Advisory Group (a sub-group of TTMAC)</p> <p>NES - National Environmental Standards</p> <p>NINC - Northland Inc. Limited</p> <p>NIWA - National Institute of Water and Atmosphere</p> <p>NPS - National Policy Statement</p> <p>NPS-FM - National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management</p> <p>RMA - Resource Management Act 1991</p> <p>RP – Regional Plan</p> <p>TAG - Technical Advisory Group</p> <p>TKoT – Te Kahu o Taonui</p> <p>TTMAC - Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party</p> <p>TTNEAP – Tai Tokerau Northland Economic Action Plan</p> <p>TOR - Terms of Reference</p> <p>TPK - Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Maori Development)</p> <p>TWWAG – Tāngata Whenua Water Advisory Group</p> <p>WDC - Whangarei District Council</p>
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TITLE: **Record of Actions – 11 July 2024**


From: Sally Bowron, Strategy, Governance and Engagement Team Admin/PA

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: 5 September 2024

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to present the Record of Actions of the last meeting (attached) held on 11 July 2024 for review by the meeting.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Record of actions for 11 July 2024 [↓](#) 

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
11 July 2024

Tuhituhi o ngā Mahi O Te Kāhui Māori O Taitokerau **Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party Record of Actions**

Meeting held in the Council Chamber
36 Water Street, Whangārei and via audio visual
on Thursday 11 July 2024, commencing at 11.00am - 3.00pm

Tuhinga (Present):

Co-Chair, NRC (Deputy Chair) Tui Shortland
Co-Chair, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Hine, Pita Tipene
Councillor Crawford
Councillor Jack Craw
Councillor Jones
Councillor Robinson
Kahukuraariki Trust Board, Geraldine Baker
Ngāti Kuta Michelle Elboz
Ngāti Tara, Mahue Greaves
Patuharakeke Iwi Trust Board, Sheila Taylor
Te Parawhau Hapū Authority Charitable Trust, Mira Norris
Te Rūnanga Nui o Te Aupōuri, Niki Conrad
Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia, Nora Rameka
Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa, Abe Witana
Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa, Bree Davis
Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa, Nyze Manuel
Te Uri o Hau Settlement Trust, Georgina Connolly
Te Waiāriki, Ngāti Korora, Ngāti Takapari, Ripeka Read
Te Whakapiko Hapū, Rowan Tautari

I Tae Mai (In Attendance):

Huihuinga i te katoa (Full Meeting)

Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori - Senior Māori Technical Advisor
Kaiāwhina Kaupapa Māori Technical Advisor
Kaiwhakahaere Honongā Māori
PA/Team Admin, Governance and Engagement
Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement
Pou Tiaki Hapori - GM Community Resilience
Pou Whakaritenga – GM Regulatory Services
Tāhūhū Rangapū - Chief Executive Officer
Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Rehia, Celia Witehira

Huihuinga i te wahanga (Part Meeting)

Barker Associates, David Badham, Makarena Dalton
Kai Whiri Iwituna - Senior Catchment Advisor
Kaitātari Kaupapa Wai Māori
Monitoring Manager
Policy and Planning Manager
Policy Specialists, Policy and Planning Team
Rivers Manager

Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party
11 July 2024

Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa, George Riley
Troy Brockbank, Water engineer

The iwi and hapū caucus commenced at 9.30am with karakia and mihi by Co-Chair Pita Tipene and representative for Ngāti Rehia, Nora Rameka. At the opening of the 11.00am formal meeting, Co-chair Shortland acknowledged the karakia given at the caucus, noting that it continued to resonate for the formal meeting, and delivered a brief mihi.

Karakia / Whakataua

Ngā Mahi Whakapai/Housekeeping (Item 1.0)

Ngā Whakapahā/Apologies (Item 2.0)

Councillor Amy Macdonald
Councillor Joe Carr
Councillor John Blackwell
Councillor Rick Stolwerk
Ngāti Hau, Mike Kake
Ngātiwai Trust Board, Aperahama Edwards
Te Roroa, Delilah Te Aōrere Parore-Southon
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua Alan Riwaka
Te Rūnanga-Ā-Iwi-O-Ngāpuhi, Janelle Beazley
Te Whakaminenga o te Hikutu Hapū-Whanau, Lynette Wharerau

Nga whakapuakanga (Declarations of Conflicts of Interest) (Item 3.0)

It was advised that members should make declarations item-by-item as the meeting progressed.

Record of Actions – 9 May 2024 (Item 4.1)

It was agreed that the record of actions was an accurate reflection of the meeting.

Agreed action points: Nil.

Receipt of Action Sheet (Item 4.2)

The action sheet was received.

Agreed action points: Nil.

Tāiki ē - Report on Priority Actions (Item 4.3)

The Tāiki ē report on priority actions was received.

The key discussion points were about gaining a higher-level overview of council activities (like caulerpa and protected marine areas) and being more deliberate in finding collaboration opportunities, especially for Tāiki ē Actions 13 and 30. Members also discussed reallocating council surpluses to projects that benefit both the council and tangata whenua.

Agreed action points: Nil.

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11 July 2024

Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party Review - update (Item 4.4)

The report, relating to Tāiki ē Action , Priority 1 and Action 16, Priority 2 was received.

The report provided an update on the Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) Strategic Review Working Group's progress. Two meetings have been held, with a detailed report to be presented at TTMAC's 12 September 2024 meeting.

Agreed action points:

- That the recommendations from the TTMAC Strategic Review working group be presented for members consideration at the 12 September 2024 TTMAC meeting.

Tāiki ē - Resource Consents Review Report (Item 4.5)

The report, relating to Tāiki ē Action 9, Priority 1, was received.

Consultants David Badham and Makarena Dalton, who were engaged by NRC to review its resource consenting process, presented an overview of *Tāiki ē – Regulatory Services Review – Resource Consents Process – Final Draft's* findings and preliminary recommendations. Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) endorsement was sought for the report before it was submitted to the Audit, Finance and Risk Committee for its consideration.

Key discussion points included:

- the first logical step is a shared contact database and processes
- the need for the report to align with Audit, Finance and Risk Committee considerations and reporting requirements
- the report's focus was on the granting of resource consents, with post-consent monitoring and enforcement being the next phase of the work
- the importance of engaging with iwi and hapū about GIS spatial mapping tools
- funding available to support iwi and hapū in the distribution, vetting, review, and comment on resource consent applications
- the need for iwi and hapū to be involved in the pre-lodgement phase and addressing gaps in the council's process, particularly around hapū contacts
- whether a shared process across Te Taitokerau could be created for a more streamlined approach, given the transactional nature of parts of the process.

Agreed action points:

- That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) endorses the Tāiki ē - Regulatory Services Review - Resource Consent Process - Final Draft (the Report), subject to any minor changes or amendments.
- That the Report is presented to the Audit Risk and Finance Committee 28 August 2024 meeting for their oversight in relation to Regulatory Services and to consider the financial implications of the recommendations.
- That the topic of a shared service for resource consents be raised through forums such as the Mayoral forum and Local Government New Zealand.

Te Tiriti Health Check 2024 (Item 4.6)

The report, relating to Tāiki ē Action 1, Priority 1, was received.

This item sought to re-establish the working group for the bi-annual Te Tiriti Health Check, and engage consultants Buddle Findlay and Whaia Legal to conduct the work programme as proposed.

Key discussion points included:

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- the Te Arawhiti framework is no longer appropriate and a Te Taitokerau framework be developed that's inclusive of He Whakaputanga 1835 and Te Tiriti o Waitangi 1840.
- ensuring that the consultants are still the best to utilise and that they remain accountable through the process.
- the importance of keeping the original 2022 Te Tiriti Health Check in mind, and understanding how it links to the Long Term Plan.

Agreed action points:

- That a Te Tiriti Health Check working group be re-established to advise and guide council on how to action the recommendations made in the Te Tiriti Health Check 2022 and to remunerate the members as per council policies.
- That the members of the original 2022 Te Tiriti Health Check working group be asked if they are available for the 2024 working group (Mira Norris, Rowan Tautari and Julianne Chetham). If not, that Celia Witehira and Nyze Manuel be nominated as replacements.
- That Buddle Findlay and Whaia Legal be engaged to commence the 2024 Te Tiriti Health Check work programme as proposed, to provide continuity through their experience and expertise with TTMAC and council.
- That the working group investigate the development of a Te Taitokerau specific framework to guide future bi-annual Te Tiriti o Waitangi Health Checks.

Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group update (Item 4.7)

The report, relating to Tāiki ē Action 27, Priority 1, was received.

As requested at the March 2024 meeting of Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC), the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG) provided a recommendation on the future of TWWAG, given council's decision to delay notification of the proposed freshwater plan change until after central government has amended the National Policy Statement – Freshwater Management (NPS-FM) and the Resource Management Act (RMA).

Key discussion points included:

- members were supportive of the recommendations but emphasised the need for a strategic approach that aligned with the TTMAC Strategic Review and Te Tiriti Health Check
- wider questions that need addressing include how to embed te ao Māori expertise around council, separation of governance from operational work, how to value and remunerate the expertise and, if an expert panel was put in place, whether it would be accountable to TTMAC, council or staff
- Te Rarawa and other iwi use a process to ensure their active involvement in appointing Māori experts to panels managing the Tē Aupouri aquifer, which could offer useful insights
- if the recommendations are not immediately implemented, continued access to independent Te Ao Māori expertise is still needed for several workstreams
- that the disbanding of TWWAG be deferred until there is a clear direction from the TTMAC Strategic Review working group.

Agreed action points:

1. Subject to recommendations from the TTMAC Strategic Review, that the iwi and hapū representatives on Te Taitokerau Maori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) endorse to council that:
 - a. the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG) be disbanded with a view to reconvene the group when council is closer to developing a proposed freshwater plan change for notification; and

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- b. the concept of the Te Ao Maori Expert Panel recommendations included in this report are considered as part of the TTMAC review that is presently underway.
2. That the TWWAG learnings and recommendations inform the TTMAC review regarding the capacity of independent Māori technical expertise and appropriate remuneration.

Wetland mapping tool (Item 4.8)

The report, relating to Tāiki ē Action 27, Priority 1, was received.

The purpose of the report was to provide an overview of the wetland mapping tool commissioned in a joint project by the council and Kaipara Moana Remediation Programme (KMR). The wetland mapping project had previously been outlined to Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) in March 2022.

Key discussion points included:

- wetlands are significant places and can be highly tapu as they hold taonga and taniwha, and some areas should remain undisclosed to the public and be protected
- iwi and hapū members sought more active involvement in the mapping process through a workshop or convening a group
- that the timeframe for release of the mapping was flexible and could be paused for kōrero
- the importance of language – that iwi and hapū should not be considered as ‘other interested parties’ but as Te Tiriti partners
- how to inform tauiwi if a site is wahi tapu
- concerns were raised about mapping tapu sites without hapū involvement, the robustness of the mapping methodology and the need for ground truthing
- the process needed to include discussions with iwi and hapū about data sovereignty and protection.

Agreed action points:

- That staff engage with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) on the wetland mapping process to ensure the key issues highlighted by TTMAC are appropriately addressed prior to further implementation.

Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai - monitoring programme update (Item 4.9)

The report, relating to Tāiki ē Actions 7 and 8, Priority 1, was received.

This report sought approval for a high-level workplan and 2024/2025 tangata whenua environmental monitoring fund criteria. These were developed following the 9 May 2024 Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) meeting, where members agreed to shift from a Mātauranga Monitoring Framework to implementing a series of recommendations from wānanga with Mana Whakahono ā Rohe (MWaR) partners.

Key discussion points:

- clarification was sought about council’s position on Te Mana o te Wai
- members were hesitant to endorse the workplan due to concerns about unmet resourcing needs and the need for broader funding opportunities as demand grew
- MWaR partners sought clarity on how their wānanga discussions with staff led to the recommendations in the current report, especially regarding the effectiveness of a contestable fund
- that, given the importance of council’s partnership with MWaR partners, a further hui was needed with those partners before the workplan could be endorsed
- additionally, a ‘deeper dive’ TTMAC workshop was proposed to test and refine the Kaitiaki Network approach and funding criteria (contestability, workability for kaitiaki)

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- the name of the monitoring framework was discussed. It was noted that finding a Māori word for “monitoring” can be challenging due to its deeper meanings, so using the English term may be acceptable
- it was decided not to endorse the workplan but hui with the MWaR partners to gather advice about how to approach/shape a Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai item for an August TTMAC workshop.

Agreed action points:

- That Te Waiariki, Ngāti Kororo, and Ngāti Takipari be asked whether the marae-based hui they were hosting on 8 August be changed to a workshop in Chambers to discuss the proposed Te Mauri me te Mana o te Wai monitoring programme, funding criteria, and kaitiaki network concept.
- That prior to the 8 August workshop, staff hold a hui with council’s Mana Whakahono a Rohe partners to gather advice about how to approach/shape the Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai item for the August TTMAC workshop.

Secretarial Note: The representative for Te Waiariki, Ngāti Kororo, and Ngāti Takipari agreed to holding a workshop on 8 August.

Wananga Waiora 2024 (Item 4.10)

The report, relating to Tāiki ē Action 27, Priority 1, was received.

This item sought approval to establish a project steering group to advise on the themes, programme, and speakers for the 2024 Wānanga Waiora and symposium.

Key discussion points:

- keep Wānanga Waiora as the kaupapa, with a focus on climate crisis and resilience. This may attract additional funding support
- the 2023 event at Waitangi was very successful with a Mid-North location. Consider Ngawha for its centrality and relevance to flood resilience.

Agreed action points:

- That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) nominate Nyze Manuel, Celia Witehira and Niki Conrad to work with council staff to confirm the theme and programme for Wānanga Waiora 2024.

Developing flood resilient marae (Item 4.11)

The report, relating to Tāiki ē Actions 11 (Priority 1), 12 (Priority 2) and 28 (Priority 1), was received.

This item presented an update on the marae flood resilience plans, and detailed the funding for flood-prone marae to address the effects of climate change. The year-long project is almost fully government-funded. Of the approximately 350 marae in Te Taitokerau, about 70% of the project’s marae are in the Far North. A copy of the presentation is available at: [Flood Resilient Māori Communities and Marae \(arcgis.com\)](https://arcgis.com)

Key discussion points:

- TTMAC members will be invited to the opening on 9 August 2024 of the Kawakawa Deflection Bank and Otiria/Moerewa Spillway
- the success of the collaboration between council and iwi and hapū helps to secure additional central government funding.

Agreed action points: Nil.

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Economic Development: Update on various matters (Item 4.12)

The report, relating to Tāiki ē Action 29, Priority 2, was received.

This report provided updates on three matters: Northland Inc shareholding; the Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF); and 2023 Census (initial release).

Key discussion points:

- that TTMAC assist in identifying collaborative projects and investment opportunities with hapū and iwi, with the NIWA development being an example where there was a lack of consideration for hapū involvement
- the inconsistency of Northland Inc's communications, with the example being the opening of the Brynderwyns held at the Duke of Marlborough
- that Te Parawhau have an interest in being included in issues regarding council's shares in NorthPort, given that land was confiscated from Te Parawhau
- that Ngāti Rehia be provided with a Northland Inc contact for Kerikeri community development.

Agreed action points:

- That an economic development 'deep dive' be added to the agenda for the 8 August 2024 workshop and that Northland Inc's Chair and senior staff, the Chair of the Joint Regional Economic Development Committee, and Co-Chairs of the Steering Group for Te Rerenga be invited to attend.

Working Party Updates (Item 4.13)

This item was received and taken as read.

Agreed action points: Nil.

Chief Executive's Report to Council (Item 4.14)

This item was received and taken as read.

Agreed action points: Nil.

Whakamutunga (Conclusion)

The meeting concluded at 2.30pm.

TITLE: **Receipt of Action Sheet**

From: Sally Bowron, Strategy, Governance and Engagement Team Admin/PA

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: 5 September 2024

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to enable the meeting to receive the current action sheet.

Nga mahi tutohutia / Recommendation

That the action sheet be received.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Attachment 1: Action sheet [↓](#) 

Current actions as at 28/08/2024

TTMAC actions 2022 - 2025

Completed actions remain on the action sheet for a month and are then archived.

Traffic lights		Abbreviation	Ngā Whaingā	
Completed		C&C	Capacity and Capability	Capability – Capacity - Partnership
In progress		MR	Māori Representation	Te Tiriti o Waitangi - Decision Making - Resourcing
Stationary, overdue, not started		W/M	Water / Marine	Mauri – Mātauranga - Mana i te wai
		CC	Climate Crisis	Te Ao Māori – Advocacy - Implementation
		ED	Economic Development	Whai Rawa - Whai Mana - Whai Oranga

Meeting date	Action(s)	Tāiki ē reference	Status	C&C	MR	W/M	CC	ED
10/08/23	Wānanga Waiora Consider holding Wānanga Waiora as an annual event at Matariki.	Priority 1 Action 7, 8	Completed. Agreed at 7 July 2024 meeting to establish a project steering group comprising Nyze Manuel, Niki Conrad, Celia Witehira. Proposed date is 20 Nov 2024.	✓		✓	✓	
14/12/23	Flood adaptation strategy Staff to seek advice from MTAG about the structure and function of a group to provide advice on hapū perspectives on flooding and development of a plan for future engagement with hapū.	Priority 1 Action28	Completed. An item on developing flood resilient marae was presented at the 11 July TTMAC meeting.	✓	✓		✓	✓
28/03/24	Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party review A TTMAC Review Working Group comprising the NRC Chair, TTMAC Co-Chairs, Marty Robinson, Peter-Lucas Jones, Nyze Manuel, Mira Norris and Janelle Beazley to consider proposed governance improvements from the Te Tiriti Health Check, including revisiting the Terms of Reference to update and align key aspects to the review’s recommendations, such as purpose, functions, membership, accountabilities and reporting responsibilities.	Priority 1 Actions 11, 15	Completed. The proposed recommendations have been brought to the September 2024 TTMAC meeting.	✓	✓			
28/03/24	Regional Pest Plan	Priority 2 Action 19	In progress.		✓	✓		

Current actions as at 28/08/2024

Meeting date	Action(s)	Tāiki ē reference	Status	C&C	MR	W/M	CC	ED
	That TTMAC members on the Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party provide TTMAC with regular updates regarding progress of the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP).	Priority 3 Action 30	A Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party meeting was held on 14 August 2024.					
28/03/24	GIS Mapping Tool and Tangata Whenua Database Update Contract iwi and hapū GIS mapping specialists to provide expert tangata whenua advice on how the GIS Māori Engagement Tool could be developed to support iwi and hapū capacity and capability.	Priority 2 Actions 16, 20	In progress. The larger GIS project is underway however this specific action has yet to begin.	✓				
28/03/24	Future Development Strategy for Whangārei District Organise a meeting for the original four TTMAC representatives, Pita Tipene, Nyze Manuel, Ripeka Read and Mira Norris to provide feedback.	Priority 2 Action 19	Completed. A suitable date wasn't found. The document is now out for consultation until 2 September 2024.		✓			
28/03/24	Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG) update The TTMAC Review Working Group consider how TWWAG's work might continue within the broader context of providing council with Māori technical advice. Likewise, TWWAG to provide a recommendation on the future of the group to the next TTMAC meeting.	Priority 1 Actions 27, 11	Completed. TWWAG presented options for provision of Māori technical advice at governance and operational levels at the 11 July 2024 meeting. The papers recommendations were considered by the TTMAC Strategic Review working group.	✓		✓		
11/07/24	Tāiki ē - Resource Consents Review Report	Priority 1 Action 9	Completed. The report has been received by both TTMAC and the Audit, Finance and Risk Committee.	✓	✓			
11/07/24	Te Tiriti Health Check 2024 Re-establish a Te Tiriti Health Check Working Group. Include in its scope the development of a Te Taitokerau specific framework to guide future bi-annual Te Tiriti o Waitangi Health Checks.	Priority 1, Actions 1	In progress. The working group of Mira Norris, Julianne Chetham and Rowan Tautari has been re-established and their first meeting held.	✓	✓			

Current actions as at 28/08/2024

Meeting date	Action(s)	Tāiki ē reference	Status	C&C	MR	W/M	CC	ED
11/07/24	Wetland mapping tool That staff engage with the Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) on the wetland mapping process.	Priority 1 Action 27	In progress. This issue has been discussed at two MTAG meetings. MTAG members have been provided with the ability to view the maps to assess and provide feedback on possible next steps.			✓		
11/07/24	Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai - monitoring programme update That staff hui with the MWaR partners to gather advice about how to approach/shape a Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai item for an August TTMAC 'deep dive' workshop.	Priority 1 Actions 7, 8	In progress. The staff worked with MWaR partners to develop an agenda for the 'deep dive' August workshop. Because the August hui was cancelled, the topic will be workshopped at the September TTMAC meeting.	✓		✓		

TITLE: Tāiki ē - Report on Priority Actions

From: Kim Peita, Māori Relationships Manager

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: 24 July 2024

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to provide the monthly update progress report on the 31 current actions in Tāiki ē NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan (Tāiki ē), in council's commitment to accountability on what is being achieved across the key priorities.

Highlights since the last meeting are:

- Resource Consents Review recommendations endorsed by Audit, Risk and Finance Committee
- Māori Wards decision.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Tāiki ē - Report on Priority Actions' by Kim Peita, Māori Relationships Manager and dated 9 August 2024, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

Tāiki ē (NRC Te Tiriti Strategy and Implementation Plan) lists 31 actions and timeframes. The actions have been ranked by priority according to their ability to give effect to Te Kaupapa – Mission.

Priority 1

- the action(s) has the potential to have a significant impact and should be the top priority in terms of work and resourcing.
- Underway – the action(s) is actively being implemented, with further work required OR
- Commence within 12 Months - action has commenced within 12 months of adoption of the Implementation Plan (e.g., by 26 July 2023 and there is a commitment to a completion date.

Priority 2


- the action(s) has the potential to have a moderate impact and should be progressed after High priority actions have commenced.
- Years 1 – 3 – action to be completed within 3 years of adoption of the Implementation plan (e.g., by 30 June 2025).

Priority 3

- action(s) have comparably less impact and should be progressed after High and Medium priority actions have commenced.
- Years 3 – 10+.

Actions are numbered from 1 to 31, with indications of whether budget allocation is required or already in place. This will guide the NRC in seeking funding through the Annual Plan or Long-Term Plan for implementation. If unbudgeted actions do not receive future funding, they will require further discussion with TTMAC to determine next steps.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Tāiki ē - Progress tracker [↓](#) 

KEY					
On track / Proceeding smoothly: All tasks and milestones are being completed on time and within scope. No significant issues or delays.					
Needs attention: Progress has been made but there are some issues that are being addressed to avoid delays. E.g. minor delays due to resource constraints, some tasks are taking longer than expected.					
Critical Issues: Significant problems are hindering progress and action is needed to get back on track. E.g. major technical issues, budget overruns impacting the timeline.					
Pending start / Upcoming tasks: tasks that are scheduled to start in the future and have not yet begun.					
Actions	Work item	Priority	Progress	Notes	Budget
Action 01	Te Tiriti Health Check	Priority 1	On track	Contractor Sheila Taylor to review Te Tiriti Health Check priorities with MTAG members Mira Norris, Julianne Chetham and Rowan Tautari. This is the same group (including Sheila) who set priorities for the first Te Tiriti Health Check.	\$25,000 per annum for independent 'health check' of council's Te Tiriti o Waitangi obligations \$100,000 per annum from 2022/23 for implementation of recommendations
Action 02	Continue developing Tāiki ē	Priority 1	On track	Te Tiriti Health Check recommendations continue to be progressed plus above. NRC's overarching positions continue to be worked on via a range of papers, most recently Māori Wards paper (see separate paper).	Unbudgeted
Action 03	Increase IHEMPs	Priority 1	On track	Allocation process set to commence in September with applications to be opened by the end of the month. Yet to confirm whether there will be extra funding available via climate resilience however this will be known and updated prior to meeting.	Confirm budget commencing 24/25 financial year
Action 04	Manawhakahono a Rohe agreements	Priority 1	Needs attention	Meeting held with representatives of Ngāti Hine. Date of signing set by Ngāti Hine for Wednesday 25 September at Otiria Marae (tbc).	\$30,000 per annum
Action 05	Māori RMA Hearing Commissioners	Priority 2	On track	Working with Far North District Council and Whangarei District Council to train next cohort before December 2024.	Unbudgeted - utilise Taiki e implementation (cost \$33,000)
Action 06	Hapū training in RMA processes	Priority 2	On track	Embedded in annual workplan - new cohort to commence 24/25 financial year.	\$20,000 per annum RMA noho
Action 07	Environmental Monitoring Programme	Priority 1	Needs attention	Mātauranga Māori Freshwater Monitoring Framework - Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai presented at July meeting and a follow workshop was requested however this workshop did not go ahead. Need next steps so that allocation of funding can proceed.	Confirm budget commencing 24/25 financial year
Action 08	Hapū freshwater monitoring	Priority 1	Needs attention	As above.	Budgeted: \$250,000 22/23 ongoing (specific purpose and allocation yet to be confirmed)
Action 09	Regulatory services delivery	Priority 1	On track	Resource Consent Review paper presented to Audit, Risk and Finance committee for endorsement. See separate paper	Unbudgeted
Action 10	Support education providers	Priority 3	Needs attention	No change - Initial work underway across various providers.	Unbudgeted
Action 11	Tangata whenua resourced to participate	Priority 1	Needs attention	Still a need to consider other models used elsewhere in Aotearoa that can be enhanced in Te Taitokerau. NRC have registered with Amotai to better connect with Māori and/or Pasifika owned businesses who can supply here in Te Taitokerau.	Unbudgeted
Action 12	External funding for iwi/hapū	Priority 2	Needs attention	Will continue to meet with Regional Leadership Group Taiao working group. No meeting held since last update	Unbudgeted
Action 13	Joint advocacy	Priority 1	On track	see Maori Wards agenda item.	Within existing resources.
Action 14	Streamline councils' collaboration	Priority 3	Needs attention	No change since last update where a cross-council meeting was held. Yet to organise a second meeting due to other priorities before each of the Māori Relationship teams across the four councils.	Within existing resources.
Action 15	Tangata whenua governance opportunities	Priority 1	On track	Tangata Whenua Expert roles	Operational spend of \$44,080 in 2024/25 per year (ongoing), to fund two independent tangata whenua members on each of the Infrastructure Committee and Audit, Risk, and Finance Committee.
Action 16	Project delivery	Priority 2	Needs attention	Resource Consents Review - see separate paper Te Taitokerau Resilience Action Plan - see separate paper	Budgeted

July 2024

Actions	Work item	Priority	Progress	Notes	Budget
Action 17	Cultural competency framework	Priority 2	On track	Māori Employment Outcomes framework endorsed by ELT. Priorities to commence in October include the the review of Te Whāriki and recruitment including role creation, onboarding and job descriptions.	Within existing resources
Action 18	Scholarship/Intern programme	Priority 2	On track	Four of six Tu i te Ora Scholarship recipients whakapapa to Te Taiokerau. We will arrange to introductions to TTMAC during their summer internships December 24-March 25. Winiwini Kingi, Huia Clarke, Sequoia Stevens, Isabella Jensen.	Budgeted: 8 scholarships at \$4,000 per annum (4 specifically for Māori)
Action 19	Iwi/hapū engagement policy re LTP, RPS, etc	Priority 2	On track	No change June 2024 - policy on advancing partnerships with Māori under review as part of the LTP process. LTP marae-based engagements were held.	Unbudgeted
Action 20	Iwi/hapū contacts database	Priority 2	On track	Work continues on Tangata Whenua contact database including GIS and IRIS updates.	Budgeted \$20,000
Action 21	Transfer of powers	Priority 2	Needs attention	Partnerships Roadmap to Transfer of Powers paper was deferred to Sept. TTMAC meeting. Staff will bring to November meeting.	Unbudgeted
Action 22	Māori constituencies	Priority 2	On track	See separate paper - Māori Wards paper	Budgeted: \$20,000 allocated in governance budget for 22(a)
Action 23	Equitable/safe environment for councillors	Priority 1	On track	Funding of Te Reo Māori interpreter services commencing 24/25 financial year	Within existing resources
Action 24	Procurement	Priority 3	Needs attention	NRC have registered with Amotai in order to connect to more Māori and/or Pasifika owned businesses who service Te Taitokerau.	Unbudgeted
Action 25	Council contracts for iwi and hapū	Priority 3	Needs attention	See also Action 24. Progressive procurement to be explored and benefits for tangata whenua and council under the economic whaingā.	Within existing resources.
Action 26	Long Term Plan / Annual Plan	Priority 1	On track	LTP process completed	Within existing resources.
Action 27	Freshwater Plan	Priority 1	Needs attention	See Action 7 MTAG reviewing Wetland Mapping tool and will discuss at follow up meeting	Budgeted: Annually \$250,000 is set aside in the current LTP 2021 – 2031 for the Te Mana o Te Wai Fund. Within existing resources.
Action 28	Community resilience to climate crisis	Priority 1	Needs attention	see separate Te Taitokerau Resilience Action Plan paper	Budgeted and underway within existing resources. Further budget required to fully implement the action.
Action 29	Sustainable economic development	Priority 2	Needs attention	see Economic Development Update paper	Unbudgeted Further budget required to fully implement the action.
Action 30	Marine protection and development	Priority 3	Pending start	To be commenced - new action adopted by council 23 April 2024.	Budgeted: \$50,000 Further budget required to fully implement the action.
Action 31	KPI framework for Ngā Whaingā	Priority 2	Pending start	To be commenced - new action adopted by council 23 April 2024	Within existing resources

TITLE:	Hāpori Māori (Māori Communities) Te Taitokerau Resilience Action Plan
From:	Jordan Moon, Kaiāwhina Kaupapa Māori and Kim Peita, Māori Relationships Manager
Authorised by Group Manager/s:	Louisa Gritt, Group Manager - Community Resilience and Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on 5 September 2024

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an update of the approach undertaken to develop a work programme and roadmap for Hāpori Māori (Māori communities) that include whānau, hapū and marae from across the region.

Following the endorsement of the Te Taitokerau Resilience Action Plan in September 2023, NRC staff have continued to engage with these communities to determine actions that enable and enhance community resilience and clarify what other partners, stakeholders and funders can do to support this. This approach involved working closely with Muriwhenua given their experiences in responding to climatic events and, as a result, developing a Hāpori Māori Resilience Action Plan.

Several successful milestones have been achieved including:

- A kaupapa Māori engagement model that was developed through this approach entitled the “Whānau Oranga Framework” to support objectives that underpin Tāiki ē
- Funding secured to provide vital resilience information
- Government agencies and philanthropic organisations interested in partnering to maximise the impact of Māori communities to increase resilience
- Several communities have secured their own funding to get actions identified underway.

Furthermore, three documents are attached:

- Background Narrative that provides further detail to the ‘whakapapa’ or history of this work
- Hāpori Māori Community Resilience Action Plan which provides the activities identified by the community to enhance resilience
- Hāpori Māori Community Resilience Roadmap A3 that outlines the approaches that can be explored by councils and other stakeholders to enable and support the programme.

The types of activities that have been identified as priorities by the communities include resilience planning workshops for making homes more resilient, identifying locations for Manaaki Hubs, developing community communication plans and holding climate adaptation wānanga with local experts.

Following the TTMAC formal endorsement of this plan, the climate resilience and Māori relationships teams will work together to identify resource to develop the programme to deliver this work through Ngā Taumata o te Moana (climate Adaptation Strategy). Work can then be undertaken to further identify resource and funding opportunities that may be available to support the aspirations of Hāpori Māori.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Hāpori Māori (Māori Communities) Te Taitokerau Resilience Action Plan' by Jordan Moon, Kaiāwhina Kaupapa Māori and Kim Peita, Māori Relationships Manager and dated 9 August 2024, be received.
 2. That Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) endorse the Hāpori Māori Community Resilience Action Plan.
-

Tuhinga/Background

In 2023, Te Taitokerau regional leaders commissioned the development of the Te Taitokerau Resilience Action Plan in response to the climatic events and impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle. The Te Taitokerau Resilience Action Plan project team consisting of Wot Matters Ltd, Saphron Consultancy, SLR Consulting and project led by the GM – Community Resilience worked with remote (end of the road) Northland communities to understand the challenges and potential solutions to increasing community resilience to natural hazard events.

The action plan identified the needs of remote communities and the priority actions to be undertaken to improve resilience endorsed in September 2023 by Northland's Cyclone Recovery Governance Group as the region's approach to building regional resilience. In the Resilience Action Plan, communities identified 14 priority actions for enhancing resilience, which can be categorised as:

- Everyday Resilience: Lifting the level of everyday resilience so that the impact of natural hazards is lessened: actions in the home and neighbourhood
- Resilience in Emergencies: Strengthening the capability of communities, businesses and the region to respond during events: actions in the community
- Climate Adaptation: Considering what long-term preparation is needed to lift resilience in the face of climate change: actions by the community, CDEM and councils

They identified provision of support to communities during and after natural hazard events is an area where service delivery by Māori could be increased alongside CDEM, as Māori already provide 'first response' support during these events. This is consistent with the findings of the Government Inquiry into the Response to the North Island Severe Weather Events, which recommended that Iwi Māori who have the capacity, capability, and desire to be involved in emergency readiness and response should be empowered to take on a greater role.

Alongside this work, NRC and the Te Taitokerau Māori Advisory Committee (TTMAC) had endorsed the more fulsome document Tāiki ē and had developed actions that outlined how NRC would implement the Climate Crises whainga (strategic objective) as a priority as below:

Tāiki ē Action 28, Priority 1

Support tāngata whenua to address the effects of the climate crisis and strengthen the resilience of their communities to natural hazard events by:

- a. *Identifying opportunities for tāngata whenua led approaches to:*
 - i. *mitigating the adverse effects of the climate crisis;*
 - ii. *immediately respond to adverse weather events and natural hazards within their rohe; and*
 - iii. *recover from adverse weather events and natural hazards within their rohe; and*
- b. *Implementing priority actions in Ngā Taumata o Te Moana Implementation Plan and Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy;*
- c. *Supporting advocacy associated with the Taitokerau Resilience Action Plan; and*
- d. *Providing resources and mandate for local Māori leaders to support community safety and wellbeing before, during and after natural hazard events.*

As a result, TTMAC at the formal meeting held on December 14, 2023 endorsed an approach to develop a work programme on how it could support Māori communities, iwi, hapū and marae of Te Taitokerau to align with the current strategies and mahi the council do in community resilience and civil defence emergency management.

This work programme was to:


- Undertaking a pilot study of developing Māori community actions plans that deliver on the Te Taitokerau Recovery Action Plan.
- Identifying the council and government policies and procedures that need to be amended to provide mandate and funding to local Māori community leaders to operate during events.

In partnership with Te Taitokerau Border Control (TBC) on behalf of Muriwhenua an action Plan has been developed based on wananga with Muriwhenua communities and Muriwhenua community leaders, and meeting with experts on climate adaptation.

The Whanau Oranga Framework has been developed as a kaupapa Māori community engagement approach that has the potential to enhance the NRC approaches to engagement and partnership with Māori communities and the development of its policy and delivery of its activities. By enabling communities to identify their priorities through wananga, community voice could become a foundational element of NRC's work.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Background Narrative [↓](#) 

Attachment 2: Hāpori Māori Community Resilience Action Plan [↓](#) 

Attachment 3: Hāpori Māori Community Resilience Roadmap [↓](#) 



Tāiki ē | Community Resilience Action Plan

Background narrative

This report sets out the background to the development of the Te Tai Tokerau Community Resilience Action Plan. The Action Plan has been developed as part of the Tāiki ē work programme and is based on community discussions about resilience. It identifies the key activities to be undertaken by communities, and supported by others, in preparing for natural hazard events. It centres around planning and preparation activities that can be undertaken at home and as a community, now and with future climate challenges in mind.

Executive Summary

In 2023, Te Tai Tokerau regional leaders commissioned the development of the Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan. The Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan project team worked with remote Northland communities to understand the challenges and potential solutions to increasing community resilience to natural hazard events. The Action Plan identified the needs of remote communities and the priority actions to be undertaken to improve resilience.

Following this work, NRC and the Te Taitokerau Māori Advisory Committee (TTMAC) included Community Resilience as a priority in the Tāiki ē work programme. They identified provision of support to communities during and after natural hazard events is an area where service delivery by Māori could be increased alongside CDEM, as Māori already provide 'first response' support during these events. This is consistent with the findings of the Government Inquiry into the Response to the North Island Severe Weather Events, which recommended that Iwi Māori who have the capacity, capability, and desire to be involved in emergency readiness and response should be empowered to take on a greater role.

NRC and TTMAC set up a team to extend the Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan to develop a community level resilience action plan. The team worked in partnership with Te Tai Tokerau Border Control (TBC) on behalf of Muriwhenua. The Action Plan was developed based on wananga with Muriwhenua communities and Muriwhenua community leaders, and meeting with experts on climate adaptation.

The community engagement approach being developed through this work could transform the way NRC approaches the development of its policy and delivery of its activities. By enabling communities to identify their priorities through wananga, community voice could become a foundational element of NRC's work.

Community Resilience Action Plan

There are three aspects to community resilience:

- **Everyday Resilience:** Lifting the level of everyday resilience so that the impact of natural hazards is lessened: actions in the home and neighbourhood
- **Resilience in Emergencies:** Strengthening the capability of communities, businesses and the region to respond during events: actions in the community
- **Climate Adaptation:** Considering what long-term preparation is needed to lift resilience in the face of climate change: actions by the community, CDEM and councils

The Community Resilience Action Plan proposes a work programme to strengthen each of these. The key elements of the work programme are summarised below.

Community Resilience Action Plan Summary

Everyday resilience Support households to increase their resilience at home	Design and run community-led workshops across the region. Workshops would involve 4 sessions over 4 weeks that cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding what resilience involves • Making a plan to cover all different eventualities • Sourcing resources for essential equipment and provisions • Training for first aid and other key skills 	Actions: Develop material for preparedness planning sessions Identify local heroes who can be ‘trainers’ who run the preparedness sessions in their communities Test and refine workshops Develop collateral for communities to take away – eg Grab Bags and Fridge Magnets Roll workshops out across Te Tai Tokerau Bring trainers together to share lessons and ensure workshops are fit for purpose
Resilience in emergencies Supporting communities when home is no longer the best place to be	Support communities to develop emergency plans and agree roles and responsibilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating and maintaining equipment • Providing food, accommodation and medical care • Care for whanau • Providing transport • Communicating with households • Engaging with CDEM and service providers 	Actions: Identify locations for Manaaki hubs and evacuation points, undertake asset mapping and identify needed equipment Support local leaders to develop emergency plans Identify local leaders and work with them to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tailor requirements, roles and responsibilities to their community • Establish networks and distribute planning brochures, Grab Bags and Fridge Magnets • identify and provide needed training • identify and source needed funding and equipment • design and run simulation events
Climate Adaptation	Work with Climate Adaptation Te Taitokerau teams and communities to	Actions: Deliver community wananga that provide communities with access to local expertise and specialists

Community preparation for future changes	develop climate adaptation plans	Use community engagement approach to work with communities that are already facing climate adaptation issues and develop adaptation plans Draw lessons from engagement, develop workshop approach for other communities, test approach with communities that have prepared resilience plans
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As well as work in the community, there are actions that NRC and other organisations can take to support community resilience:

- Progressing actions within the Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan that relate to NRC or other organisations eg forestry roads, those sleeping rough
- Amending policies and protocols to support Māori acting as first responders
- Establishing a community resilience funding unit within NRC, and working with agencies, councils and philanthropists to match community resilience projects to eligible funding
- Assess outcomes of Community Resilience Action Plan and identify areas to improve achievement

Lessons from Community Resilience: Community Voice and Devolution of Service Delivery

Through Tāiki ē, NRC and TTMAC are working with tāngata whenua to ensure tāngata whenua have a role in future planning, decision making, and delivery of services for the region. The community engagement approach has provided a means for the voice of Māori communities to be articulated in a way that could be built into NRC's policies and delivery. This way of working with the community will also allow NRC and the community to have conversations about where it is possible to devolve services delivery to Māori.

The Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan

In 2023, Te Tai Tokerau regional leaders commissioned the development of the Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan. This Action Plan identified the needs of remote communities and the priority actions to be undertaken to improve resilience, should funding become available. The region's Cyclone Recovery Governance Group endorsed the Action Plan as the region's approach to building community resilience in September 2023. This Governance Group was made up of representatives of Northland Councils and iwi.

Northland Councils want to enable local communities to be resilient and self-sufficient during and after natural hazard events. They see that this will become increasingly important in the face of climate change and a greater frequency of events.

Enhanced self-sufficiency is also important to Northland communities. This has been highlighted in community feedback in relation to both Recovery and Resilience work. Community members want to manage better through events. Community leaders want to be able to respond effectively to the needs of people in their community, particularly in situations where CDEM is prevented from providing support.

It will require a shift in current council and central government arrangements to empower local community leaders to drive response and recovery activities. This is of interest to the Te Taitokerau

Māori Advisory Committee (TTMAC). This is one reason why TTMAC has endorsed the development of the Community Resilience Action Plan.

Perspective of Remote Communities

The Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan project team worked with remote Northland communities to understand the challenges and potential solutions to increasing community resilience to natural hazard events. Through this work, the Whanau Oranga framework was developed.

The framework put communities at the heart of response and identified 4 key elements to community resilience:

- Mana: long-term decisions and planning
- Mahi: ensuring life as usual can continue
- Whakawhānaunga: taking care of each other in the community
- Taiao: connection to and care of whenua and the environment

The Whanau Oranga framework is set out on the next page:



From the Whanau Oranga framework, the following vision and outcomes were created by the communities involved.

Vision:
People living safely and well in their homes and on their whenua
in the face of increasing natural hazards:

Outcomes:

1. Whānau and communities are prepared for responding to events
2. Community connections are strong
3. Homes are places that support resilience and self-reliance of whānau
4. Whānau can access their homes and whenua
5. Whānau are self-sufficient in the face of disruptions to external services and supplies
6. Whānau and communities are able to make informed choices about living with natural hazards and climate change impacts

The Whanau Oranga framework continues to be useful for communities in undertaking planning and preparation for natural hazard events.

Priority Actions for Increasing Community Resilience

The Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan identified a set of 14 priority actions for increasing community resilience in natural hazard events.

Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan – Priority Investments

MANAAKI HUBS
Develop a programme for resourcing and supporting emergency hubs for communities, eg marae

UNUSABLE PRIVATE ROADS AND ACCESS WAYS
Repair and upgrade unusable private roads and access ways that are the only access to and from homes.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY
Develop and maintain a resource for whanau and communities to get support and advice about being self-sufficient, including:

- a. Energy (eg generators, solar power and batteries)
- b. Food self-sufficiency (eg sharing of equipment, growing gardens, sharing knowledge of collecting kaimoana and preserving and storing food)
- c. Emergency health equipment

WATER TANKS AND OTHER WATER SELF-SUFFICIENCY INITIATIVES
Increase the funding available for programmes supporting the installation of water tanks and other water self-sufficiency initiatives.

EMERGENCY TRAINING AND INFORMATION
Work with communities to develop an affordable emergency event training and information programme.

HOUSING
Increase funding available to improve the standard of housing in Northland and what is needed to get homes to a certain level of resilience.

INTERACTIVE ONLINE PLATFORM

Natural hazards and risk data shared via an interactive online platform

COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS FUND

Set up a community preparedness fund for community response groups and marae requirements (e.g. the purchase of a generator and Starlink internet).

COMMUNITY RESPONSE PLANS, COMMUNITY ASSET MAPPING

Provide funding to support communities and marae prepare or update their own Community Response Plans, including community asset mapping.

MATAURANGA MĀORI

Explore a Maturanga Māori natural hazard early warning system

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLANNING

Fast track tangata whenua led climate change adaptation planning and solutions.

COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHO PROVIDE RESOURCES

Establish system and funding to support community members who provide resources during and after an event.

SLEEPING ROUGH

Provide funding for agencies support those sleeping rough

FORESTRY TRUCKS

Review the impact of forestry trucks on rural communities and their roads

These priority investments can be grouped into 3 categories, which are useful for determining where the actions are located and who is involved:

Different Aspects of Resilience

Everyday Resilience: Lifting the level of everyday resilience so that the impact of natural hazards is lessened: actions in the home and neighbourhood

Resilience in Emergencies: Strengthening the capability of communities, businesses and the region to respond during events: actions in the community

Climate Adaptation: Considering what long-term preparation is needed to lift resilience in the face of climate change: actions by the community, CDEM and councils

TTMAC – Community Resilience, Community Voice and Community Leadership

NRC wants to ensure tangata whenua have a role in future planning, decision making, and delivery of services for the region. Through Tāiki ē and TTMAC, Northland Regional Council (NRC) is working with tangata whenua to give effect to this.

Following the completion of the Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan, TTMAC incorporated the resilience of remote communities as a priority in the Tāiki ē work programme alongside climate action (underlined in the table below).

Tāiki ē: Action 28

Support tāngata whenua to address the effects of the climate crisis and strengthen the resilience of their communities to natural hazard events by:

- a. identifying opportunities for tāngata whenua led approaches to:
 - i. mitigating the adverse effects of the climate crisis;
 - ii. immediately respond to adverse weather events and natural hazards within their rohe; and
 - iii. recover from adverse weather events and natural hazards within their rohe; and
- b. implementing priority actions in Ngā Taumata o Te Moana Implementation Plan and Taitokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy;
- c. supporting advocacy associated with the Taitokerau Resilience Action Plan; and
- d. providing resources and mandate for local Māori leaders to support community safety and wellbeing before, during and after natural hazard events.

TTMAC identified provision of support to communities during and after natural hazard events as an area where service delivery by Māori could be increased. This would be a means to recognise the role Māori play in the community and formalise the sharing of roles between council and Māori, as Māori already provide 'first response' support during these events. Endorsing Māori in this role on behalf of the region would involve closer working relationships with CDEM and others involved in responding to event. Formal acknowledgement of the role of community leaders would enable them to be more effective in supporting their communities and partnering with CDEM.

This approach is consistent with the findings of the Government Inquiry into the Response to the North Island Severe Weather Events. The Inquiry noted that some of the most effective and rapid responses to the severe weather events were coordinated and carried out by iwi Māori, including iwi, hapū, marae, taiwhenua, trusts, incorporations and whānau. It recommended that Iwi Māori who have the capacity, capability, and desire to be involved in emergency readiness and response should be empowered to take on a greater role. Like TTMAC, the Inquiry saw the need and opportunity to strengthen the critical role communities play in emergency responses, noting that the preferred approach for the design of the emergency management system is to put communities and people at its heart.

TTMAC and Community Resilience

Some of the communities that were involved in the development of the Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan were motivated through their engagement to consider what they could do to increase their resilience now. They have begun to consider the actions they can undertake themselves to enhance their resilience, such as putting community water systems in place, or sourcing funding to repair damaged roads.

In recognition of this community interest, NRC and TTMAC set up a team to develop a community level resilience action plan, to extend the approach developed through the Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action

Plan to the community level. The approach involves starting with community perspectives in designing local solutions to natural hazard events.

This has been done in partnership with the Te Tai Tokerau Border Control (TBC), a group that has supported Muriwhenua communities through a number of events over the last 4 years and is deeply familiar with recovery issues. The project team has piloted an engagement approach with members of the Muriwhenua community and will roll out engagement with other Te Tai Tokerau communities, informed by the input from TBC and Muriwhenua whanau.

Community Resilience Action Plan – Starting with Muriwhenua Voice

The first stage of developing a Community Resilience Action Plan approach has been to undertake engagement across Muriwhenua, to surface and gather their views in relation to the three aspects of community resilience:

- Everyday resilience
- Resilience in emergencies
- Climate adaptation

This process involved wananga and engagements that captured the perspectives of 182 people within Muriwhenua, aged from 14 to over 65. This covered a cross-section of the community, including those with disabilities and a session with rangatahi. Some people attended walk through and guided wananga, including a maramataka session with Rereata Makiha. Others took part in pop up discussions at key Muriwhenua events. All were invited to participate in “Beads in a Jar”, where people voted for what they saw as the most important issues to be progressed to increase resilience.

The main themes from these discussions are set out below and provide a basis for developing a model for community resilience action planning across the region.

Everyday Resilience

Engagement of Muriwhenua community members took place through wananga and pop-ups at key Muriwhenua events. These discussions focussed on the priorities for individuals and whanau in strengthening resilience, guiding them through questions about what they needed to prepare for and what they need to have in place in order to be resilient. Community members ranked the importance of the 14 priority actions for resilience. Their priorities are as follows:

1. Self-sufficiency – power, comms, food etc
2. Warm, dry housing
3. Manaaki hubs
4. Emergency training and information
5. Taking care of those sleeping rough

The youth engaged in the wananga particularly focused on housing and taking care of those sleeping rough.

The major priority emerging from this workstream was “Resilience at Home” – enhancing the ability of households to look after themselves as much as possible through natural hazard events and reducing their reliance on services from outside their immediate community.

Resilience in Emergencies

Engagement with community leaders took place with Te Tai Tokerau Border Control (TBC). This considered what would be required to provide community support when natural hazards reach a level of severity that force people out of their homes. Community leaders see the priorities for this work as

1. Manaaki Hubs – establishment and operation
2. Community Response Planning and Asset Mapping

These priorities involve establishing and operating Manaaki Hubs and setting up good communications with the community and service providers.

Climate Adaptation

Discussions around climate adaptation through the wananga highlighted that, while communities are aware of the challenges of climate adaptation, their focus is currently on the more immediate aspects of resilience. A pre-condition for addressing climate adaptation will be developing a capability to undertake planning for the future as a community through the other aspects of the resilience work. This can then be applied to considering climate adaptation, with communities working their way through considerations of the future situation for their homes and whenua and the options for preparing for this future.

Some communities are already aware that they need to plan for climate adaptation. These communities will be the immediate priority in progressing climate adaptation.



Community Resilience Action Plan

Actions to lift resilience



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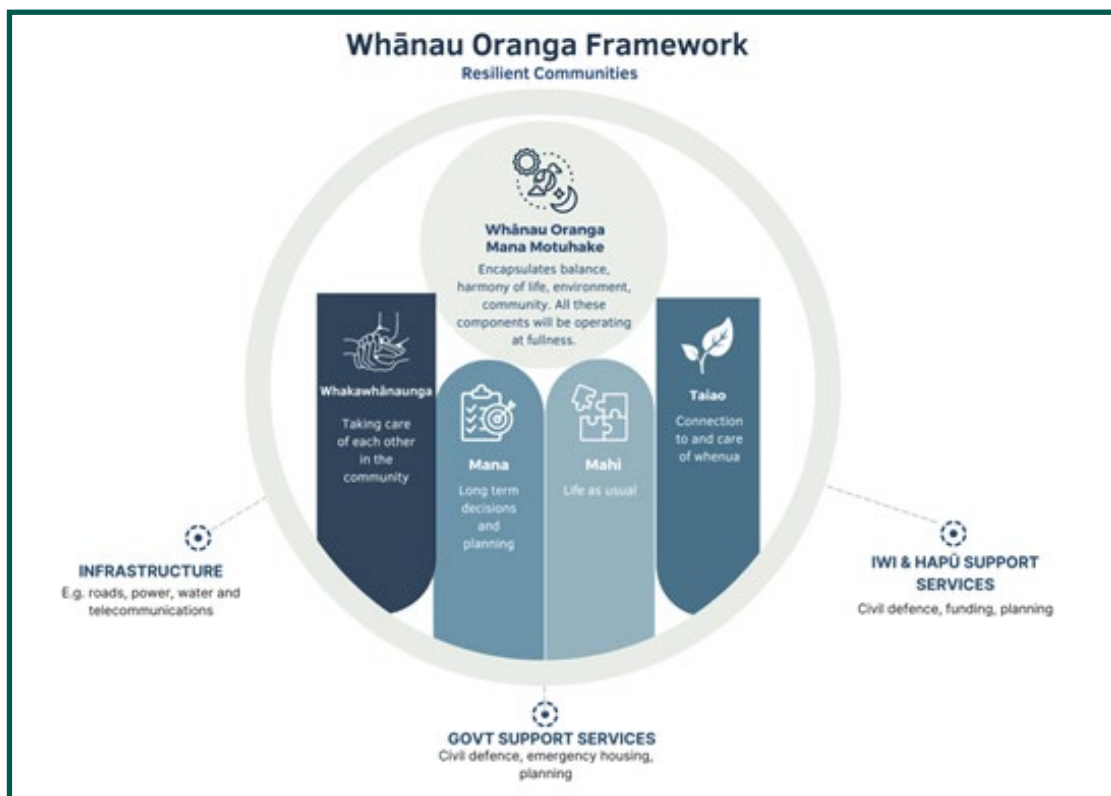
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Whānau Oranga Framework

Community priorities for improving resilience were gathered, based on discussions of the Whānau Oranga Framework.



These priorities can be grouped into three aspects to community resilience:

- **Everyday Resilience:** Lifting the level of everyday resilience so that the impact of natural hazards is lessened: actions in the home and neighbourhood
- **Resilience in Emergencies:** Strengthening the capability of communities, businesses and the region to respond during events: actions in the community
- **Climate Adaptation:** Considering what long-term preparation is needed to lift resilience in the face of climate change: actions by the community, CDEM and councils

The Community Resilience Action Plan proposes a work programme to strengthen each of these. The key elements of the work programme are summarised below.

Everyday Resilience: Resilience at Home

As has been highlighted through many national reports on emergency preparation and response, the more investment that is made in the resilience of people and assets ahead of significant natural hazard events, the better the outcomes for the people and the region after the event. When those who can be prepared are prepared, attention during natural hazard events can be focussed where the severity and impact of the event on people is the greatest.

This message came through the wananga held with Muriwhenua whanau. People were motivated by the possibility of being better prepared and able to withstand more severe natural hazards while staying in their own homes. They saw support among nearby neighbours and whanau as part of making this possible.

A key insight from the engagement was that, as much as is possible, people want to be independent in managing through natural hazard events in their own homes. This is no surprise, but does remind us that community emergency and resilience preparation start at home. This entails having dry and warm homes, sufficient food, water, household and medical supplies to last several days, access to power and communications and access to information and training on dealing with emergencies. Where people are able to lift their resilience through their own preparations, they will be able to withstand events of greater severity while staying in their homes.

Resilience is . . .			
Being aware of what's going on		Having the skills and resources to take care of your friends, whanau and community	
	Preparedness		The ability to sit through adversity
Forward thinking		Being able to access warmth and food	
	Staying connected		Sharing knowledge
He wai, He kai, He ai		Maramataka	
	Manaakitanga, Kotahitanga		Mana Motuhake, Tino Rangatiratanga

Resilient households strengthen the resilience of communities. If people are able to stay in their own homes, this lightens the load on community support services, enabling them to focus on those that most need assistance.

Actions to Build Everyday Resilience

In considering what was involved in becoming more resilient, wananga attendees talked about undertaking planning for their households and their immediate community – their neighbours and their whanau. Planning can be facilitated at this level through a standardised engagement approach that can be led by iwi/hapū or community support groups. This involves developing a ‘train the trainer’ programme and a set of planning documents to be worked through by the self-selected neighbourhood. The issues to be covered in this planning includes:

- Understanding what resilience, or preparedness, involves and assessing how well prepared they currently are
- Making a plan to be prepared that is tailored to the specific circumstances of the community – the resources required and the people involved
- Sourcing resources for essential equipment and provisions
- Training for first aid and other key skills

If funding is needed to enable households and their communities to put these resilience-enhancing items in place, ideally, planning sessions would cover the options for seeking funding and provide easy-to-fill templates for applying for funding.

The material for the planning sessions is being developed and will be tested with 2-3 groups before the programme is rolled out across the region.

One question asked at the wānanga was “What would you do differently now, post Cyclone Gabrielle?”			
	Being more conscious of community response plans		Maintaining and investing in generators
Stock up on kai and water		Get geared up for the weather, take more notice of weather	
	Check on elderly neighbours		Grow more kai, know where to go together kai
Make sure we have forms of communication		Solar devices, batteries for torches	
	Have truck ready to leave, passport and cash in vehicle		Make sure we have meeting points and travel plans
Charge devices		Clean gutters and backyard	

Resilience in Emergencies: Community-Based Support

When conditions are extreme, there is a need for community-based responses for those that cannot remain in their homes or with neighbours or whanau. Remote communities are often cut off from towns and cities and need to look after each other until connections and services return. In these cases, the need to know the safest places to go to.

Community leaders wish to use GIS mapping and TBC local knowledge to inform where Manaaki Hubs and community-operated emergency evacuation centres and resources should be located, based on community requirements. Once these have been determined, they can be appropriately stocked with the equipment and resources required during emergencies. Marae are acknowledged as effective “Manaaki Hubs”, or evacuation centres, as they contain many of the facilities that are required during emergencies. This is the case with marae that are located in areas that can provide shelter from the effects of natural hazard events, for example where they are above flood zones.

In some locations, there are no marae or other buildings that could be utilised as “Manaaki Hubs”. Additionally, during different types of events (eg floods, fires), different places could be safe locations for people to access resources and support. In these cases, mobile Manaaki hubs would be useful. Ideally these should be easily moved, like a car trailer or horse float, and filled with the equipment and resources needed for the specific community that will utilise it.

Planning is required for resilience at the community-wide level, as well as at the household level. To be effective, roles and responsibilities within Manaaki Hubs need to be determined, including:

- responsibility for operation and maintenance of equipment
- sourcing, preparation and oversight of food, accommodation and medical care
- care for whanau that have had to leave their homes and provision of supplies to some whanau still living at home
- clearing roads and providing transport for stranded households

A clear communication strategy also needs to be in place, to support community leaders in:

- communicating with households before natural hazard events, so they know where to come, and during events, to ensure community safety
- engaging with CDEM and other official service providers to source the necessary support, resources and information.

As with households, planning should also consider funding requirements for equipment and resources and identify potential sources of funding.

Waimanoni Response Plan: Priorities for Emergency Resilience			
Fire prevention		Whenua and floods	
	Water and wastewater management		Energy provision and management
Household evacuation plans		Whanau register	
	Transportation		Communications
Working with local iwi		Food and crops	

Climate Adaptation: Preparing for the future

As communities move into a mindset of preparing for future natural hazard events, they will be better positioned to develop approaches to climate adaptation. Through building an understanding of resilience at home and what is required at a community level when emergency situations arise, communities will become familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of their current arrangements. They will become well versed in the factors that can be relied on and enhanced, and the challenges that cannot be overcome in their own environments. They will also have built capacity for undertaking planning across the community.

From this position, they will be able to engage in community discussions about how to respond to the increasingly intense and frequent natural hazard events that will take place in the coming 30 years. Conversations can take place on whether they can find ways to manage through changes in the environment or whether they need to consider relocation. Through these wananga, communities will determine their priorities and the tradeoffs they are prepared to make in the face of climate change.

Under the Action Plan, engagement with most communities on climate adaptation will be undertaken once the building blocks of Resilience at Home and Community Resilience in Emergencies are in place. Initially, engagement will focus on working with those communities that are already facing climate adaptation issues. The priority will be to work with communities where natural hazards may have a permanent impact on the liveability of their whenua, where physical relocations or significant alterations of the environment may be necessary.

Engagement will involve community-led planning workshops as well as wananga that provide communities with access to local expertise and specialists – from Mike Smith leading projections of the impacts on local areas to local tohunga providing knowledge from maramataka and matauranga Māori. Ahead of engagement with communities, work will be undertaken to develop material to

inform communities and to design a process where communities can work their own way through the future situation and their options.

These workshops and wananga will position communities to engage with Climate Adaptation Te Taitokerau (CATT) teams on shaping the approach to managing adaptation for the region. The Te Tai Tokerau Climate Adaptation Strategy sets out priority actions for councils, which include engagement with Māori communities, providing information for planning and inclusion in decision making about adaptation approaches. The Community Resilience Action Plan team will work with CATT teams to support their engagement with communities on delivering the strategy. Lifting capability to engage with communities will ideally become part of a new way of working for all NRC teams, to ensure community voice can be authentically reflected in NRC policy and programmes.

Community Resilience Action Plan

The Community Resilience Action Plan is set out below. While the focus of this work is on community resilience, it could provide a model for including greater community voice in NRC's work, such as developing policies and delivering services. It could also inform how NRC could increase devolution of service delivery to Māori, in line with Tāiki Ē.

Three aspects of resilience: At home and in the community | Now and in the future

Everyday Resilience: Home is at the heart of resilience planning	Resilience in Emergencies: Supporting community when home is no longer the best place to be	Climate Adaptation: Community preparation for future changes
Lifting the level of everyday resilience so that the impact of natural hazards is lessened	Strengthening the capability of communities, businesses and the region to respond during events	Considering the long-term preparation and resources that are needed to support communities to be resilient in the face of climate change
Who leads the work: Community	Who leads the work: Community and local heroes	Who leads the work: Community, NRC, climate adaptation experts
What strengthens Household Resilience? Resilient roads and homes: ensuring whānau live in warm, dry homes with reliable access to the outside world, such as schools and health services. Investments would involve improvements to the rural housing stock and the private roads and driveways connecting homes to the transport network. Community self-sufficiency: ensuring those whānau who choose to live remotely can live well during severe events. Investments would involve strengthening local sources of food and water supply, power and communications to support good living when services are down.	What Strengthens Resilience in Emergencies? Ensuring communities have the key equipment and skills to manage through events as they occur: Investments will involve establishing “manaaki hubs”, understanding the resources available in the community, providing training in emergency skills and self-sufficiency, and ensuring strong lines of communications with CDEM and service providers during events.	What Strengthens Resilience in the Face of Climate Change? Preparing for climate change: exploring what climate adaptation will mean for individual communities, and undertaking community planning and working with NRC’s Climate Adaptation team on progressing adaptation in areas facing significant challenges
Mana – planning and preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Facilitated planning sessions for self-identified home-based communitiesTrain the trainers – to facilitate planning sessionsInformation about strengthening resilienceTraining in first aid and operation of equipment, eg chainsawsApply for funding to source necessary equipment and trainingMatauranga Māori guidance included in preparedness AppsResilience plan, fridge magnet and knowing your destination, household grab bags– taking your daily essentials with you to the Manaaki hub or elsewhere	Mana – planning and preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none">GIS mapping – identify safe locations to establish Manaaki Hubs (including mobile) and evacuation centresAsset mapping – identify the assets in the community and identify needed equipmentIdentify and provide needed trainingAgree roles and responsibilities in emergency	Mana – planning and preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community wananga on climate adaptation on their whenuaInformation resources to support community wananga, such as GIS mapping to identify long-term safe zones (places of retreat), and local knowledge such as matauranga Māori and maramatakaOnce the community has undertaken its planning, engagement with CDEM and other NRC teams to develop shared approaches, including sharing resources and knowledge
Mahi – everyday life <ul style="list-style-type: none">Warm, dry housing and places to stayFood and waterPower and commsResilient roads	Mahi – everyday life <ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintenance of contents of Manaaki HubEasy to remember guidance in comms – “Where are you going?”Communication between local leaders and NRC on where to go, what to do, who to talk toLogistics chains for suppliesAll-terrain vehicles	Mahi – everyday life <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify places to work and live and the resources needed to support this – housing, power, comms, sources of food and waterIdentifying and maintaining places that are safe to live in the long-term
Whakawhanaunga - caring for each other <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community plan for heavy weather eventsSystem of communication within self-identified communities	Whakawhanaunga - caring for each other <ul style="list-style-type: none">Getting supplies to people staying at homeEstablishing and maintaining Manaaki Hubs – shelter, food and showers	Whakawhanaunga - caring for each other <ul style="list-style-type: none">Coming together to make decisions on living arrangements for the future
Taiao – connection to the land <ul style="list-style-type: none">Early warning systems, incorporating Matauranga MāoriGardens	Taiao – connection to the land <ul style="list-style-type: none">Location of Manaaki Hubs/evac centres based on GIS mappingUtilising/not disposing of food, eg milk, and wood	Taiao – connection to the land <ul style="list-style-type: none">Retaining connection to whenua in face of shifting living conditionsUse of maramataka and Matauranga Māori to guide decisions

Appendix 1: Tāiki ē: Community Resilience Action Plan and what communities can do to build their resilience

Everyday Resilience: Home is at the heart of resilience planning				
Priorities for everyday resilience Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan priorities relevant to Everyday Resilience	Warm, dry homes Usable roads and accessways Self-sufficiency – energy, food self-sufficiency, power, comms, emergency health equipment Water Tanks and other water self-sufficiency initiatives Emergency training Community response plans			
Preparedness programme 2024/25 Develop a programme that can be facilitated and run within communities, so that communities can develop their Home-based preparedness plan This will involve 4 sessions over 4 weeks covering: <ul style="list-style-type: none">What is preparedness? Assessing how prepared you are.Making a plan to be prepared that is tailored to your circumstancesApplying for funding for essential equipment and provisionsTraining for first aid and other key skills you will require	Design programme Develop material for preparedness planning sessions Identify local heroes who can be ‘trainers’ who run the preparedness sessions in their communities (2 months)	Preparing to deliver the programme Train the trainers to deliver the preparedness programme Develop collateral for communities to take away - grab bags and fridge magnet (2 months)	Delivering to communities Deliver the programme to communities Trainers to come together regularly to share experiences and opportunities across communities, share findings with NRC (7 months)	Review Report back to TTMAC on delivery outcomes, whether there is a need to continue running programme and/or to update it (1 month)
Partners Whakawhanaunga approach – relationships are the foundation of the engagement with community	Community, community engagement specialists, local heroes Work with partners that support and resource communities, eg CDEM, government agencies, councils, philanthropists Work with government agencies on the importance of lifting housing stock for resilience and providing facilities for those sleeping rough			

Resilience in Emergencies: Supporting community when home is no longer the best place to be				
Priorities for resilience Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan priorities relevant to Resilience in Emergencies	Manaaki Hubs, including self-sufficiency and water at the Manaaki Hub Emergency training and information Interactive Online Platform Community Response Plans and Community Asset Mapping Community members who provide resources			
Support communities to develop emergency plans and agree roles and responsibilities in emergency: <ul style="list-style-type: none">responsibility for operation and maintenance of equipmentsourcing, preparation and oversight of food, accommodation and medical carecare for whanau that have had to leave their homes and provision of supplies to some whanau still living at homeclearing roads and providing transport for stranded householdscommunicating with households before natural hazard events, so they know where to come, and during events, to ensure community safetyengaging with CDEM and other official service providers to sources the necessary equipment, resources and information.	Design approach Identify Manaaki hubs and evacuation points (to be registered) <ul style="list-style-type: none">GIS mapping – identify safe locations to establish Manaaki HubsAsset mapping – identify the assets in the community and identify needed equipment Emergency plans <ul style="list-style-type: none">Prepare material to support local leaders to develop emergency plansIdentify local leaders Design simulation events	Work with marae and other manaaki hub leaders Work with local leaders to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">tailor requirements, roles and responsibilities to their communityidentify training requirements, eg first aid, simulations trainingidentify resources neededassist local leaders to source funds for necessary equipment Design simulation events	Manaaki hub leaders to engage with communities Engage with community about approach, establish networks and provide training Distribute tailored brochures and fridge magnet Run simulation events with communities	Review – report back and ongoing maintenance Establish check ins to ensure arrangements are still active and in place. Provide report to organisations on current status and needs Run simulation events with communities
Run simulation events				
Establishing Communications Strategy	Every community nominate their own line of comms within the community and to relevant organisations, eg iwi, hapū representative marae, CDEM, council, government agencies			
Partners Work with others in the resilience and preparedness space	Communitywide leaders, local leaders, community whanau, CDEM, NRC Work with partners that support and resource communities, eg CDEM, government agencies, councils, philanthropists Work with agencies to ensure community members do not personally meet the costs of community emergency provision			

Climate Adaptation: Community preparation for future changes				
Priorities for resilience				
Te Tai Tokerau Resilience Action Plan priorities relevant to Resilience in Emergencies	Climate Change Adaptation and Planning			
Support communities to develop climate adaptation plans	Work with NRC on community engagement protocols and approach, including design of community wananga that provide access to local expertise and specialists Work with communities that are already facing climate adaptation issues and learn lessons	Draw on lessons from community engagement and develop planning workshops for roll out to other communities	Test approach through workshops with 4 – 5 communities that have developed “Resilience at Home” and “Resilience in Emergencies” plans	Hold community wananga and workshops with other communities that have developed “Resilience at Home” and “Resilience in Emergencies” plans
Partners Work with others in the climate adaptation space	Communities, NRC climate adaptation team and other NRC teams, local climate experts and philanthropists.			

Appendix 2: Tāiki ē: What NRC and other organisations can do to support community resilience

	By end June 2025	By end June 2026	By end June 2027
Community Resilience Action Plan	Resilience at Home <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop and roll out action planning by self-identified communitiesIdentify resources needed by householdsDesign and distribute magnet and grab bags	Update and roll out programme as required	Update and roll out programme as required
	Resilience in Emergencies <ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop GIS map for communitiesEstablish Manaaki hubs, identify resource requirements and upgrade facilitiesIdentify resources need for emergencies, eg transport vehicles, boatsRun simulationsDevelop communications strategy	Update maps Manaaki Hubs maintenance and restocking Equipment maintenance Update and roll out simulations if still needed	Update maps Manaaki Hubs maintenance and restocking Equipment maintenance Update and roll out simulations if still needed
	Climate Adaptation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Work with Climate Adaptation team on approach to community engagementWork with climate adaptation experts to develop and roll out wananga and workshops	Update and roll out climate adaptation wananga and workshops across region	Update and roll out climate adaptation wananga and workshops across region
NRC Work Programme	Address issues from the Action Plan that relate to NRC Work with other councils and agencies to support community resilience: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improvements to issues in Action Plan, eg forestry roads, those sleeping roughAmend policies and protocols to support Māori as first responders	Address issues from Action Plan related to NRC Continue to put in place improvements, assess progress on 14 priority actions for community resilience	Address issues from Action Plan related to NRC Continue to put in place improvements and assess progress on community resilience
	Establish community funding unit within NRC <ul style="list-style-type: none">establish arrangements to receive funding from other organisations and distribute funding Develop an application to Kānoa for RIF funding, working with Northland Inc Work with agencies, councils and philanthropists to identify community resilience projects to fund, eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none">TPK/MSD/DIA: emergency training, upkeep of hubs – maintenance, suppliesTransport agencies: roadingNRC: simulationsFoundation North: emergency training, roading?Service providers: power, comms (have offered)	Coordinate funding for community resilience actions	Coordinate funding for community resilience actions

Community Resilience: Roadmap

Objectives of work programme:

Initial Scope of Community Resilience Project

1. Enable communities to enhance their own resilience:
 - a. creation of a Community Resilience Plan
 - b. Identify actions that can be taken by NRC and others to support communities in enhancing their own resilience, including funding streams

Further considerations that have arisen through the work – this approach could be assist with:

2. Including a broader representation of community voice in regional discussions on resilience
3. Shifting leadership of council service delivery functions to communities
4. Working with regional, national and international partners to resource provision to lift community resilience in Te Tai Tokerau

Levers for enhancing community resilience:

- A. Community
 - a. Undertake their own actions and initiatives
 - b. Illustrate the issues for others
- B. NRC
 - a. Investigate and publicise experience and practice
 - b. Set policies and protocols to enhance experience and practice
 - c. Provide resources
- C. TTMAC
 - a. Investigate and publicise experience and practice
 - b. Influence NRC policies and protocols and funding
- D. Regional partners – govt agencies, philanthropists
 - a. Deliver national policy priorities
 - b. Provide resources for resilience
 - c. Congregate together for collective action
- E. Iwi/hapu
 - a. Provide resources to community
 - b. Support TTMAC positions
 - c. Congregate together for collective action
- F. Regional Governance (eg councillors, NIF, other RCs)
 - a. Direct resources
 - b. Direct policy change
- G. National Governance
 - a. Government– provide resources, set policy
 - b. Opposition, Select Committee
- H. International
 - a. OECD
 - b. Other – resilience related organisations?

Approach undertaken in Community Action Plan work (Objectives 1, 2, 3)

- Community identified what they need to increase resilience (A)
- NRC support investigation into what is need to support community actions (B)
- TTMAC undertake investigation and consider how this can be a model for other work areas (C)

Community Action Plan

- Resilience at Home (A)
 - Household level community resilience action planning
 - Provide planning materials and grab bags as a tangible resource
- Resilience in Emergencies (A, E)
 - Manaaki hubs – identify locations, assets and equipment required (including through GIS mapping)
 - Plan for communication and responsibilities in emergency
 - Simulation exercises & training
- Climate adaptation resilience (A, B)
 - Community wananga with local experts and specialists
 - Use community engagement to develop plans with communities already facing climate adaptation issues
 - Develop workshops for communities that have undertaken resilience planning

NRC and TTMAC considerations in response to Community Action Plan

- TTMAC consideration of community engagement approach: (C)
 - NRC policies, procedures and funding required for resilience
 - use of community engagement approach in other NRC activities
 - where leadership of NRC activities could be transferred to communities (aligned with current direction RMA sec.33A)
- NRC actions: (B, D, G)
 - Congregate together with regional partners to identify where collective funding can be used for community resilience
 - seek national funding for community resilience provision
 - use community engagement for other aspects of NRC work
 - change policies and procedures to enable communities to deliver activities related to resilience
 - establish monitoring and evaluation approach
 - utilise community plan approach to engage on a wider scale on resilience, community engagement and shifting responsibility for delivery of services – other regional councils, OECD (F, H)

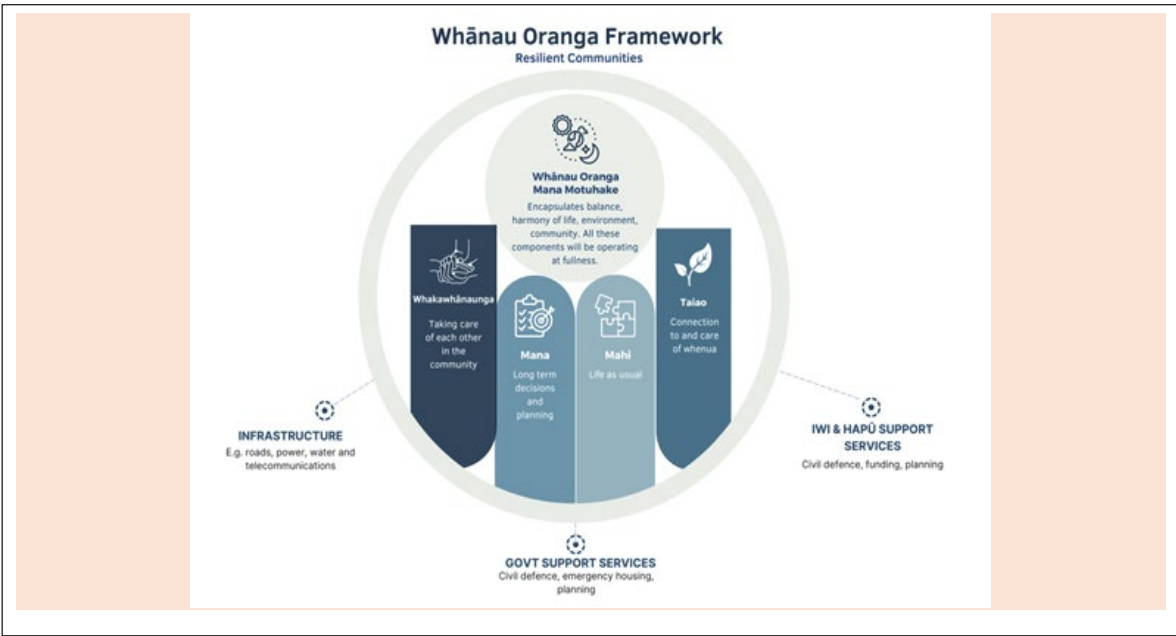
Additional considerations

Enhancing community resilience (objective 1):

- Increase focus on community access to technology to inform their actions (B)

Working with regional, national and international partners to resource provision (Objective 4)

- Capture and utilise stories of community experience to inform councils, Government to influence their policy and funding decisions (A, B, F, G)
 - Establish Hapori Intel Roopu network



Priorities for resilience identified by communities through the Whanau Oranga framework (relevant levers in brackets):

1. Manaaki hubs (B, D, E, G)
2. Unusable private roads and driveways (D, G)
3. Self-sufficiency – energy, comms, food, medical equipment (A, B, D, E, G)
4. Water tanks and water self-sufficiency (B, D, G)
5. Emergency training and information (B, E)
6. Housing (G)
7. Interactive Online Platform (F)
8. Community Preparedness Fund (B, D, F)
9. Community Response Plans, Community Asset Mapping (B)
10. Matauranga Māori (B)
11. Climate change adaptation planning (A, B)
12. Reimbursing community members who provide resources (D, G)
13. Sleeping rough (D, G)
14. Forestry trucks (B)

Considerations for next phase of work: next steps

- which approaches and actions will we take forward to enhance community resilience?
- what do we need to do with and through others to deliver on these?
- where do we want to use this community engagement approach to progress objectives in other areas?

Prioritisation of objectives

Fit with purpose – which will best deliver on NRC’s purpose and vision?

Sequencing - which objective is most important to progress in 2024/25? Which actions will provide a platform to achieveof other objectives?

Assess which approaches (yellow column) will contribute the most to the key objectives

- What is within our control?
- Where do we have the greatest ability to drive a result?
- How direct/indirect are the impacts of our actions to desired outcomes?
- How strong is our ability to influence the necessary levers?
- Which approaches require the greatest effort to make gains?
- What delivers on what we have heard from community and empowers them?

Resources required

- What can be done inhouse and what specialist skills are needed?
- What can the team do to support GM Pou Manawhakahaere in generating leadership and ownership in others in NRC and TTMAC? Eg TTMAC, GM workshops

Ability to influence and drive change – key parties and partners

- What do we need to achieve to build a constituency for change?
- Who do we need as advocates to implement an approach?

TITLE: TTMAC Review and Recommendations

From: Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement and Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao

Authorised by Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao and Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM
Group Manager/s: Governance and Engagement, on 5 September 2024

Whakarāpopototanga / Executive summary

At the 28 March 2024 Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) hui, it was agreed that a review of TTMAC would be undertaken by a collaborative working group comprising TTMAC Co-Chair Pita Tipene, Mira Norris, Nyze Manuel, Janelle Beazley, Chair (NRC) Geoff Crawford, Co-Chair Tui Shortland, Cr Marty Robinson and Cr Peter-Lucas Jones. The reasons for the review are set out in the report that supported that action (Item 4.4. of the 28 March 2024 hui).

The TTMAC Review Working Group (the working group) met initially on 9 May 2024. At that hui a SWOT analysis was completed to workshop strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats associated with TTMAC. The outcomes of the SWOT analysis served as the basis for developing the initial recommendations. Those recommendations were further workshopped on June 12, 2024, and refined and finalised in a follow-up workshop on August 5, 2024.

The purpose of this report is to provide the recommendations of the TTMAC Review Working Group and seek endorsement of the recommendations TTMAC and, where required, council.

Subsequent to the recommendations being agreed by the working group, there has been a request to amend 7(b) at the agenda preview meeting. It currently reads:

- (b) Meeting attendance by the Chair and Co-chair of council. Discussion also brought to light the importance of councillor attendance at TTMAC hui. It was agreed that the terms of reference should be amended to set out that, as a minimum, Chair and Deputy-Chair of council commit to attending all TTMAC formal and marae based meetings.

A possible amendment has been proposed and can be discussed further at the TTMAC meeting. That amendment would be to add to 7(b) what happens should a scheduling clash occur:

These meetings are scheduled in advance so that the Chair and Co-Chair of council can prioritise these meetings. In the rare event that the Chair and/or Deputy Chair cannot attend a TTMAC meeting, the proposed process is that this should be discussed between the council chair and the two TTMAC Co-Chairs.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommended actions

1. Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party endorse the recommendations and associated next steps contained in this report.
 2. That revised terms of reference incorporating the recommendations contained in this report, including the name change to Te Ruarangi, are brought to the next formal Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party hui for endorsement and a recommendation to council for adoption.
-

Background/Tuhinga

The review process highlighted that TTMAC has played a vital role in supporting, influencing and leading council's journey to give effect to its obligations as a Te Tiriti partner. This has been embodied in part through Tāiki ē, and the enduring influence this strategy has in respect of shaping the direction of council. Importantly, TTMAC has demonstrated over the years that it is an effective

forum for iwi, hapū and council leaders to work together to achieve tangible outcomes at a governance level.

The working group commenced their work by undertaking an analysis of strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats (SWOT). That analysis created a good platform which highlighted the valuable role TTMAC has for both iwi/hapū and council. The process identified several areas that could be improved upon to further enhance the role of TTMAC. The recommendations in this report encapsulate the key areas and themes that came through as part of the SWOT analysis in addition to the outcome of ongoing discussions at each of the working group workshops. The recommendations are set out below.

1. A change to the name of TTMAC to Te Ruarangi

Te Ruarangi is a name offered by Co-Chair Pita Tipene. The term is used to describe 'The Horizon', and so aligns strongly with the kaupapa or mission statement 'Kawanatanga and Rangatiratanga working together for the wellbeing of the environment'. Moreover, it encourages us to maintain a strategic outlook and to see beyond our current circumstances.

2. Meeting frequency

It is recommended that the model of alternating marae-based hui with formal hui at council chambers is retained. This model is viewed by the working group as an important way of connecting the kaupapa of TTMAC with marae. Changes to the marae hui themselves are recommended later in this report.

Minor adjustments to the meetings are recommended as follows:

- Keep the scope open for *additional* strategic hui or to use one of the formal sessions for a strategic hui. Strategic hui create an opportunity to workshop important topics and are seen by the working group as adding value to TTMAC.
- Hold an annual hui to review annual reporting (see recommendation 4 below) and priorities for year ahead.

Overall, the changes to the meeting frequency will not result in a reduction in meetings. The changes are intended to create an opportunity for strategic workshops within the meeting schedule and create a time for TTMAC to convene annually to consider annual reporting and agree on priorities for the year ahead.

3. Marae based hui

It is recommended that the model of alternating marae-based hui is retained with some changes made to the way council supports these hui to occur. Recommended changes are as follows:

- Broaden the list of marae to include those outside TTMAC membership based on following principles:
 - Ensure good geographic spread across rohe
 - Identify marae early to enable a long lead in time for staff to work with marae to build a relationship and understand how best to support kōrero (e.g. help prepare agenda to make sure the right people are in the room).
 - Improve communications about the hui to make sure it is relevant to the community.
- Provide an overview of TTMAC mahi, outcomes, workplan and strategic intent as part of the kaupapa at the marae hui.
- Ensure actions from hui are captured and there is follow through by staff as appropriate.

4. Annual reporting and future focus

It was identified that an annual report detailing the work TTMAC had undertaken, along with work being completed at an operational level to give effect to council's Te Tiriti commitment, would be very useful. This report would support the kōrero at the TTMAC Annual Hui.

Recommended themes to cover off in the annual report are as follows:

- Review of achievements towards the objectives/whaingā contained within the TTMAC terms of reference
- Case studies to that demonstrate work towards the whaingā of Tāiki ē:
 - Capacity and Capability
 - Climate crisis
 - Māori Representation
 - Economic Development
 - Water/Marine
- Working party outcomes
- Tāiki ē Action plan outcomes
- Te Tiriti health check progress

5. Improving how TTMAC iwi and hapū members are involved in council governance decision making

It is recommended that more work is done to formalise how and when council involve TTMAC iwi and hapū members in council business. This is linked with Tāiki ē Priority Action 15, which sets out the council will identify opportunities for iwi and hapū members of TTMAC to join or participate in other governance structures. To some extent this is already happening with membership on working groups. However, the process for appointment, and roles and functions, is not clear in respect of council workshops. There are a number of lessons learned from the freshwater plan change and LTP workshops that should be considered to improve how TTMAC iwi and hapū members are involved in these processes.

More clarity is also needed in respect of how feedback is provided and considered on council submissions.

Recommended changes are:

- Confirm process for involving TTMAC in key submissions.
- Formally confirm the involvement TTMAC members in workshops associated with Annual Plans, Long Term Plans, statutory documents.
- Test principles of how we do this and amend terms of reference as part of a future review. For example, joint advocacy with Te Tiriti partners, collective advocacy for regional significant priorities, such as co-signed submissions, a Caulerpa letter to central government.

6. Resourcing Independent Te Ao Māori Expertise

It is recommended that changes are made to improve how council resources te ao Māori expertise to support the ongoing implementation of Tāiki ē. It was recognised that the Tangata Whenua Water Advisory Group (TWWAG) played a vital role in the freshwater plan change, but that a change in model was needed to reflect the wider range of kaupapa that requires te ao Māori expertise. The general principles for how this could work are outlined below:

- Te Ao Māori expertise should be contracted at market rates.
- Investigate the option of developing a supplier panel, or similar, to streamline procurement and contracting of experts.
- The Māori Technical Advisory Group (MTAG) offers a valuable platform for a subgroup of iwi and hapū TTMAC governance members to delve deeper into specific TTMAC kaupapa. This

process enhances the confidence of TTMAC iwi and hapū members in the reports and recommendations presented to TTMAC. Therefore, it is recommended that MTAG be retained.

- A supplier panel would provide independent expertise to council, with providers engaged to support major projects, programmes or work, or to support governance reporting and decision making. Individual suppliers would be selected based on specific needs of these work streams.

7. Terms of Reference

It is recommended the TTMAC terms of reference are completed and brought back to TTMAC for endorsement following endorsement the recommendations contained in this report. The principles for these changes are outlined below.

- (c) Decision making rights for setting and changing meeting dates. Over the course of the discussion with the working group, it was identified that the process for making changes to TTMAC meetings needs to be better clarified. The agreed process was that this should be by consensus between the council chair and the two TTMAC co-chairs.
- (d) Meeting attendance by the Chair and Co-chair of council. Discussion also brought to light the importance of councillor attendance at TTMAC hui. It was agreed that the terms of reference should be amended to set out that, as a minimum, Chair and Deputy-Chair of council commit to attending all TTMAC formal and marae based meetings.
- (e) Amendment to meeting frequency as per recommendations
- (f) Consequential updates to reflect name change to Ruarangi.

Next Steps

Subject to TTMAC endorsing the recommendations contained in this report, the following are next steps are proposed:

Task	Timing
Review terms of reference and bring back to TTMAC for endorsement and recommendation to council for approval.	Next formal TTMAC hui
Confirm meeting schedule for marae-based hui for 2025 calendar year taking into account recommendations.	December 2024
Develop scope for Annual Hui and annual report and confirm hui date.	Staff to present scope and options to TTMAC co-chairs and CEO by October 2024.
Develop options for a supplier panel for te ao Māori expertise, confirm budget and seek endorsement from TTMAC.	December 2024
Staff to look at ways to enhance support for haukāinga to increase value of marae based hui.	On-going

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil

TITLE: Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024 – Council decision to retain the Māori constituency

From: Julian Hansen, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori - Senior Māori Technical Advisor and Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao

Authorised by Group Manager/s: Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao, on 29 August 2024 5 September 2024

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

The Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024 (LGAA) was passed on 30 July 2024 and has been enacted. The LGAA made changes to the Local Electoral Act 2001 (LEA) to reverse amendments made by the previous government in 2021 that aimed to improve Māori representation in local government by removing the use of binding polls in relation to council decisions to establish Māori wards or constituencies. Under the amended LEA, councils that established Māori wards or constituencies without holding a poll since 2020 are called Group 1 local authorities.

In October 2020, council voted to establish Māori constituencies for the 2022 regional council elections. Following a representation review in 2021, one Māori constituency with two seats (Te Raki Māori) was created for the 2022 regional council elections.

As a Group 1 local authority, council was required to actively make a resolution by 6 September 2024 to either retain or disestablish its Māori constituency. At its 27 August 2024 meeting, council resolved to retain its Māori constituency. A requirement of the LEA is that the a binding poll must be held with the 2025 regional council elections, and the outcome will be effective for the 2028 and 2031 elections. Further detail on the process is set out in the staff report included with the 27 August 2024 council meeting to support its decision on the matter (agenda item 7.1) which has been included as Attachment 1.

The next opportunity to consider whether to retain or disestablish the Māori constituency(ies) will be ahead of the 2034 local elections.

Māori representation at council is one of the key whainga of Tāiki ē and action 22 sets out a commitment to (amongst other things) ensure the successful ongoing implementation of Māori constituencies by promoting and raising awareness of Māori seats.

The purpose of this report is to inform TTMAC of the decision made by council, and to seek direction from iwi and hapū representatives of TTMAC on the following pātai:

- How they would like to be informed about the process of organising a binding poll for the 2025 local elections, and the associated actions and communications required prior to the poll, providing advice to council at an opportune time (to be agreed).
- How council can best “promote and raise awareness of Māori seats and encourage Māori to stand for local government” (Tāiki ē Action 22) in the lead-up to the 2025 local elections, providing advice to council at an opportune time (to be agreed).
- That TTMAC iwi and hapū representatives provide advice to council on any other measures that they believe should be taken, taking into account the risk of significant community division on this issue, and the impact on Māori of the outcome of the binding poll.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report ‘Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024 – Council decision to retain the Māori constituency’ by Julian Hansen, Kaiārahi Kaupapa Māori - Senior Māori Technical Advisor and Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao and dated 21 August 2024, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

Nil.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: Resource Consents Review Report - Update

From: Colin Dall, Pou Whakaritenga - Group Manager Regulatory Services

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement and
Group Manager/s: Colin Dall, Pou Whakaritenga - Group Manager Regulatory Services, on

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

Tāiki ē Action 9, Priority 1

- 9. Review, update and embed how NRC delivers its regulatory services to ensure regulatory activities (e.g., resource consents and compliance monitoring) are undertaken in a culturally appropriate manner and seek to include iwi and hapū to the greatest extent possible, including by:*
- a. Developing an efficient and consistent framework for notifying and involving iwi and hapū with resource consent applications;*
 - b. Providing suitable opportunities for iwi and hapū to provide feedback within statutory timeframes;*
 - c. Taking into account the following:*
 - i. The legislative constraints of the RMA;*
 - ii. Where legislative conflicts arise, advocate for change to central government in accordance with Action 12 of this Implementation Plan.*

The purpose of the agenda item is to inform and update Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) of the feedback from the Audit, Risk and Finance Committee (ARF) on the final draft 'Tāiki ē – Regulatory Services Review – Resource Consent Process – Report' ('the Report').

Barker & Associates (Makarena Dalton and David Badham) were engaged by the Northland Regional Council (NRC) to review its resource consenting process in line with the requirements of Action 9 of Tāiki ē. The Report was presented to TTMAC at the 11 July 2024 hui. It was received and endorsed by TTMAC, with a direction that it should be taken to the ARF for further discussion and feedback.

The Report was taken to and received by the ARF on 28 August 2024. The key feedback at the ARF meeting related to:

- Overall support regarding the Report, its approach and its recommendations.
- The iwi and hapū contact database. The importance of this database was reinforced alongside opportunities for collaboration and cost efficiencies with other Te Taitokerau councils.
- Confidentiality of iwi and hapū contact details was reinforced alongside any information relating to encouraging the spatial mapping of sites of significance.
- Cultural impact assessment templates and the possibility of utilising iwi and hapū kaitiaki in this space to prepare these templates.

NRC staff are now in the process of developing and implementing a 12-month action plan to give effect to the Report recommendations. Council staff will be available at TTMAC to further discuss and summarise the feedback from ARF, and provide a further update on next steps and progress towards implementation. This will assist with ensuring that TTMAC are clear on what is happening to ensure that the report's recommendations are being implemented.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Resource Consents Review Report - Update' by Colin Dall, Pou Whakaritenga - Group Manager Regulatory Services and dated 9 August 2024, be received.
-

Tuhinga/Background

Not applicable.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil.

TITLE: Economic Development: Update from Northland Inc

From: Darryl Jones, Economist and Avinash Govind, Economic Policy Advisor

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: 5 September 2024

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

Representatives from Northland Inc (Board and Senior Management) will provide an update to the Working Party on some of their activities contributing towards the economic development ngā whainga set out in the Working Party's Strategic Intent and Tāiki ē Action 29 (**Attachment 1**). This will cover work done to support Māori businesses and organisations, Tututupu Grow Northland initiative and development of actions to implement Te Rerenga.

Harry Burkhardt, co-chair of Te Kahu o Taonui and Te Rerenga Steering Group, and FNDC Cr John Vujcich, Chair of Joint Regional Economic Development Committee, have been invited to attend the discussion.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'Economic Development: Update from Northland Inc' by Darryl Jones, Economist and Avinash Govind, Economic Policy Advisor and dated 9 August 2024, be received.

Tuhinga/Background

<<enter text>>

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Attachment 1: Presentation from Northland Inc [↓](#) 

The graphic features a central white area with the 'Northland Inc' logo in blue and black text, followed by the tagline 'Growing Northland's Economy' in blue. Below this, the event details 'TTMAC Thursday 12 September 2024' are listed in blue. Surrounding this central text is a collage of images: a waterfall, a woman in a purple shirt, a worker in an orange safety suit, a bridge over water, a traditional Māori carving, a basket of shellfish, and a cow in a field. The collage is framed by large, overlapping geometric shapes in orange, blue, green, and grey.

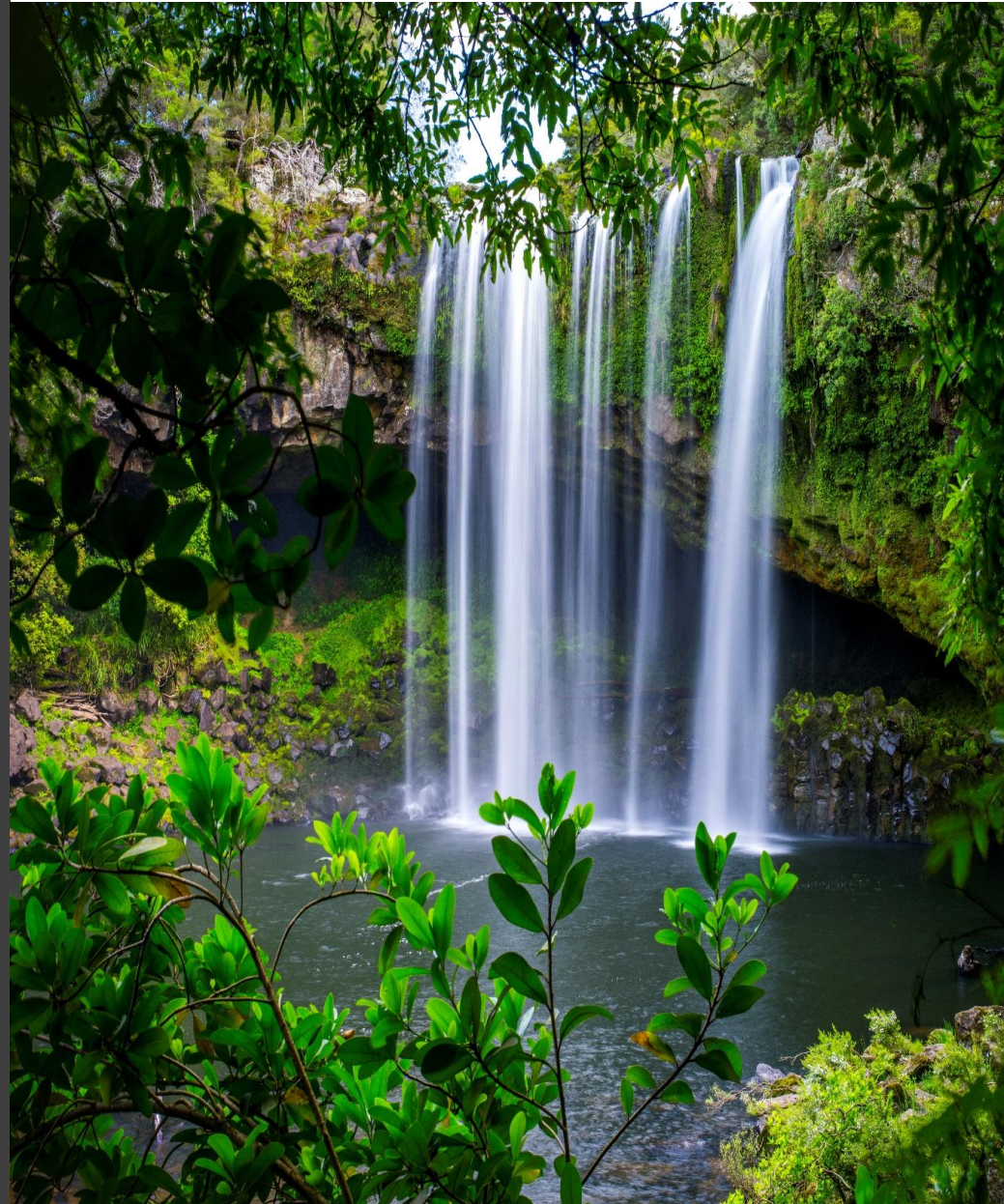
Northland Inc

Growing Northland's Economy

TTMAC Thursday 12
September 2024

Agenda

- NINC Model
- Supporting Māori Businesses
- Tuputupu – Whenua Optimisation
- Infrastructure and Investment
- Te Rerenga



NINC Model

- Council Shareholding – WDC joining
- Annual Statement of Intent
- Board of Directors
- MBIE Regional Business Partnership Programme
- Investment Feasibility
- Māori KPI's



Supporting Māori SME

- RBP Programme Delivery Partnership with Te Hiringa
- RBP 35% Māori Business, 80% Satisfaction
- Whāriki Māori Business Network Support
- Regional Emergency Response (COVID / Cyclone Resilience)
- Orchard – shared SME office space
- The Pick (Start up programme)
- Regional Promotions



Tuputupu

Land Use Optimisation

- Ngawha Innovation Park (Natural Products - Food Manufacturing)
- Regional research projects (Work force / Resilient Pastures)
- Crop Trials / Market Analysis
- Aquaculture
- Green Energy



Te Rerenga

Economic Wellbeing Pathway

- He Tangata, He Whenua, He Oranga
- Endorsed by NRC, Te Kahu o Taonui
- Large infrastructure pipeline. Central / Local Government
- Opportunity for potential regional deal

TAITOKERAU NORTHLAND
ECONOMIC WELLBEING
PATHWAY

Te Rerenga



TITLE: Working Party Updates

From: Sally Bowron, Strategy, Governance and Engagement Team Admin/PA

Authorised by Auriole Ruka, Pou Manawhakahaere - GM Governance and Engagement, on
Group Manager/s: date 29 August 2024

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

That the report 'Working Party Updates' be received.

Whangarei Public Transport Working Party (Chair Cr Stolwerk)

The Whangarei Public Transport Working Party (WPTWP) met on 25 July 2024. This was an extraordinary meeting. The topics for discussion included:

- Kamo Priority Lane – Project Update

Following discussion, the Whangarei Public Transport Working Party provided advice on the following next steps:

- NTA Strategy and Planning Manager has received the full support of the WPTWP to endorse the proposal to seek additional funding of \$340k from WDC for Section 2 to be installed this financial year as part of the physical works for the project.

Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party (Chair Cr Craw, TTMAC representatives: Nyze Manuel, Niki Conrad, Barb Elboz, Mira Norris)

The Biosecurity and Biodiversity Working Party (WPTWP) met on 14 August 2024. The topics for discussion included:

- Regional Pest Management and Marine Pathways Plan 2017-2027 (RPMP)
- Update on Dune Lakes
- Marine Protected Areas
- Taharoa Domain
- Kauri protection
- Sea splurge update

Following discussion, the Whangarei Public Transport Working Party provided advice on the following next steps:

- That in respect of the RPMP, the Biodiversity and Biosecurity Working Party (BABWP) support the review methodology, consultation plan, and proposed timeline (as presented by the Plan Review Team).
- That the BABWP endorses the RPMP Plan Review Team commencing targeted consultation and engagement with Treaty Partners, industry representatives, and community pest control groups where appropriate.
- That the BABWP support the RPMP Plan Review Team testing a draft and any emerging issues with working party members over the coming months and before November.
- That the BABWP support the development of a first draft RPMP for consideration by council at its November meeting with the purpose of commencing wider stakeholder consultation.
- That staff bring a progress report on Dune Lakes to the first BABWP meeting in 2025.
- That the BABWP endorse staff to proceed with developing the project plan in partnership with mana moana hapū.
- That a further update on Taharoa domain and gold clam be provided at a future working party meeting.
- That staff provide a further update to the BABWP about Kauri protection at a future meeting.

TITLE: Chief Executive's Report to Council

From: Jonathan Gibbard, Tāhūhū Rangapū - Chief Executive Officer

Authorised by Jonathan Gibbard, Tāhūhū Rangapū - Chief Executive Officer, on 13 August
Group Manager/s: 2024

Ngā mahi tūtohutia / Recommendation

The Chief Executive Officer's monthly report to council is provided for members information so they can get a broad view of activity across council.

4.10.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Northland Dune Lakes Strategic Water Quality Improvement Extension

Northland dune lakes are in decline due to nutrients from land use, pest plants and fish, leading to losses of rare biodiversity, recreational and cultural values. The project extension between April 2023-June 2024 included further control of pest plants and further development of partnerships with iwi. The project extension value budget of \$72,587.52 was split between NRC and MFE. We worked with Ngati Kuri, Te Aupōuri, Te Rarawa, Ngai Takoto, Te Roroa, Te Uri O Hau and Patuharakeke as well as Kaipara District Council and the Department of Conservation and many private landowners.

Hornwort is now at undetectable levels in Lake Egg and down to 1% of its original extent in Lakes Tutaki, Tutaki Southern Pond, Karaka, Mt Camel North and Mt Camel South outlet. Further control will be undertaken in the summer of 2024/2025 by NRC. Egeria has been significantly reduced in Rotokawau, Poutō. Lagarosiphon has not been seen in Lake Ngatu since the control took place in 2020.

NRC held hui with each iwi during the project extension to find out how they would like NRC to support them to achieve rangatiratanga over the roto (lakes) in their rohe. We launched the Te Ao Māori ika resource for tamariki and worked with iwi to install a Check Clean Dry station at Lake Taharoa over summer to check all watercraft for gold clam. We established the Taharoa Domain Operational Working Group, which includes iwi representation and had ongoing support from Kaitiaki at Lakes Tutaki and Karaka hornwort control and monitoring visits.

Caulerpa

Operations at Omakiwi Cove have been paused while decisions are made regarding the newly announced \$10 million boost in funding for combating exotic Caulerpa. During this pause, the support vessel 'Ponui Island Mover' was treated to prevent any spread of Caulerpa, involving wrapping and chlorine treatment, which was successfully neutralized before release. Inspections showed no signs of contamination in the water. Additionally, the main barge 'Mahikuri' was inspected and cleared of any Caulerpa fragments before returning to the Ōpua marina. The downtime is being utilized to undertake much needed maintenance, dedusting and painting of the dredging equipment.



Ponui Island Mover wrapped and treated by Commercial Dive Specialists. 8 and 9 July 2024.

Hapū (Te Rawhiti Works Trust) were contracted to carry out intertidal monitoring and treatment methods in Omakiwi Cove. NRC Marine Biosecurity Officers held a hui on 22 July 2024 to discuss exotic *Caulerpa* and conduct a benthic mat workshop. Kaimahi surveyed over 300 quadrats in the intertidal zone of Omakiwi Cove, covering approximately 2 km of coastline. Various treatment methods were trialled, and benthic mats were deployed. Beach castings after storms were also removed and disposed of.



NRC staff and Kaimahi making benthic mats



Mats being deployed at Omakiwi Cove

Otiria Moerewa Spillway

Our beautiful spillway is finally complete. We are celebrating this milestone with everyone who has been involved in the project since the beginning on Saturday 10th August. See below some before and after drone shots of the spillway looking downstream from Te Rito marae:



Before: Pre works drone shot of the project site looking downstream from Te Rito marae (red roof)



After: Post construction of the spillway, Ngapipito Rd & Pokapu Bridge realignments

4.10.2 CORPORATE SERVICES

Fraud, Corruption and Dishonesty

Fraud Corruption and Dishonesty statement:

"An investigation is underway following a report of dishonest behaviour. The Fraud Limitations Officer will report back to the CEO once complete."

4.10.3 REGULATORY SERVICES

Current Legal Proceedings

Department	Description	Status
Consent decision appeal	Irrigation of avocado orchards and horticulture crops	The council is to provide a final clean set of template conditions to the Court for it to endorse by 7 August 2024.
Consent decision appeal	Replacement of consents for Opononi Wastewater Treatment System, Hokianga	Court assisted mediation resulted in an agreed resolution of the appeal by a Consent Order. This Consent Order is to be lodged with the Court by 15 August 2024.
Consent decision appeal	Site development works for a subdivision at Dip Road, Kamo	Appeal lodged on both WDC and NRC decision to grant consent. Environment Court Hearing has been set down for five days commencing Monday 23 September 2024.
Consent decision appeal	Proposed port expansion project to include reclamation and port activities	The Applicant appealed the decision. The Court has directed all parties to advise it by 30 September 2024 whether or not they are agreeable to Court assisted mediation. Submitters have until 20 August 2024 to attach themselves to the appeal as s274 parties.

Consents in Process

During July 2024, a total of 52 Decisions were issued. These decisions comprised:

Moorings	4
Coastal Permits	2
Air Discharge Permits	1
Land Discharge Permits	5
Water Discharge Permits	2
Land Use Consents	16
Water Permits	7
Water Takes	9
Bore Consents	6

Thirty-six applications were received in July 2024.

Of the 94 applications in progress at the end of July 2024:

- 33 were received more than 12 months ago;
- 10 were received between 6 and 12 months ago (most awaiting further information from the applicant);
- 51 less than 6 months.

Appointment of Hearing Commissioners

- No commissioners were appointed in July 2024.

Consents Decisions and Progress on Notified Applications in Process, Objections and Appeals

The current level of notified application processing activities at the end of July 2024 is *(by number)*:

Progress on Applications Previously Notified	6
Appeals/Objections	4

COMPLIANCE MONITORING


























The results of compliance monitoring for the period 1 to 31 July 2024 (and year-to-date figures) are summarised in the following table and discussed below.

Classification	Total	Full compliance	Low risk non-compliance	Moderate non-compliance	Significant non-compliance	Not exercised during period
Air Discharge	7	6	0	0	0	1
Bore Consent	4	2	2	0	0	0
Coastal Discharge	19	15	1	3	0	0
Coastal Permit	11	10	0	0	0	1
Land Discharge	63	51	4	5	0	3
Land Use Consent	95	84	3	1	0	7
NES-F	129	110	14	4	1	0
Water Discharge	56	31	11	8	4	2
Water Permit	49	49	0	0	0	0
Water Take	180	153	22	5	0	0
Total	613	511	57	26	5	14
Percentage		83.4%	9.3%	4.2%	0.8%	2.3%
Year to date	613	511	57	26	5	14
Percentage		83.4%	9.3%	4.2%	0.8%	2.3%

Municipal wastewater treatment plant compliance/enforcement

WWTP/Consent Status	Compliance for last 12 months	Compliance for last 3 months	Enforcement Action/Response
Ahipara Expires 2033			<u>Under ANs</u> (reissued in September 2022). New SCUUV unit currently being installed. Commissioning period expected to be completed by the end of September 2024.
Russell Expired 30 April 2024 (replacement consent being processed)			<u>Under AN.</u> Significant non-compliance currently being addressed.
Taipā Expires 2029			None currently.
Whatuwhiwhi Expires 2025			None currently.
Opononi & Omāpere Expired 2019 (replacement consent under appeal)			<u>Under AN.</u> Issues will be addressed in replacement consent.
Rāwene Expired 2023 (replacement consent being processed)			Issues will be addressed in replacement consent.
Kawakawa Expires 2036			None currently.
Kaitiāia Expired 2021 (replacement consent being processed)			<u>Under AN</u> (for reticulation overflows). Ongoing works on reticulation system. Issues will be addressed in replacement consent.
Paihia Expires 2034			None currently.
Kaikohe Expired 2021 (replacement consent being processed)			Issues will be addressed in replacement consent.
Kaiwaka Expired 2022 Replaced consent granted on 27 May 2024 – expires 2049			Conditions imposed on the consent to improve WWTP performance/discharge quality.

WWTP/Consent Status	Compliance for last 12 months	Compliance for last 3 months	Enforcement Action/Response
Kohukohu Expires 2026			None currently.
Glinks Gully Expires 31 July 2024 (replacement consent application received)			None currently.
Te Kopuru Expires 2044			None currently.
Hihi Expired 2022 (replacement consent being processed)			None currently.
Dargaville Expires 2043			<u>Under AN.</u> Issues addressed in replacement consent.
Ruakaka Expires 2046			None currently.
Hikurangi Expires 2025			Improvements to plant performance currently underway.
Kaeo Expired 2022 (replacement consent being processed)			None currently.
Rangiputa Expires 2032			None currently.
Mangawhai Expires 2042			<u>Under AN.</u> Dam repairs completed. Extensive work being undertaken to address odour issues.
Maungaturoto Expires 2032			<u>Under AN.</u>
Tutukaka Expired 31 May 2024 (replacement consent being processed)			None currently.

WWTP/Consent Status	Compliance for last 12 months	Compliance for last 3 months	Enforcement Action/Response										
Whāngārei City Expired 2022 (replacement consent conditions being finalised)			<u>Under AN</u> for odour from plant. Issues will be addressed in replacement consent.										
Portland Expired 31 May 2024 (replacement consent being processed)			None currently.										
Oakura Expires 2025			None currently.										
Waipū Expires 2030			None currently.										
Ngunguru Expires 2035			None currently.										
Kerikeri Expires 2036			None currently.										
Waiōtira Expires 2030		Not monitored in the last 3 months	None currently.										
<table><tr><th>Compliance Status</th><th>Colour</th></tr><tr><td>Full compliance</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Low risk non-compliance</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Moderate non-compliance</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Significant non-compliance</td><td></td></tr></table>				Compliance Status	Colour	Full compliance		Low risk non-compliance		Moderate non-compliance		Significant non-compliance	
Compliance Status	Colour												
Full compliance													
Low risk non-compliance													
Moderate non-compliance													
Significant non-compliance													

ENFORCEMENT

Abatement Notices, Infringement Notices and Formal Warnings

The following table gives the total numbers of abatement and infringement notices, and formal warnings issued in July 2024:

Nature of offence	Abatement notices	Infringement notices	Formal warnings
Other air discharge			1
Sewage	5	-	
Burning and smoke nuisance	1	6	
Illegal activity in the coastal marine area	2	2	
Hazardous substances, spills and refuse	3	-	
Earthworks/landuse	3	-	
Stormwater discharge	1	2	
Total	15	10	1

Court Cases Update

Litigation	Next Court Event/Action
Prosecution District Court Discharge of sediment. Now <u>Crown</u> case.	The defendant indicated he will seek costs and may apply for dismissal of the remaining charge subject to legal advice. Court directed that any applications from the Crown be filed by 1 September 2024 and any applications from the defendant be filed by 1 October 2024.
Prosecution District Court Discharge of raw farm dairy effluent to a stream; wastewater washed into stream; and overflow from pond.	Waiting for Judge's decision on a pre-trial hearing.
Prosecution District Court Earthworks including: construction of tracks, earthworks and vegetation removal in and near wetland; stream crossings; discharge of sediment; and damming and diversions of tributaries.	Judicial conference held on 29 July 2024. NRC is to file any evidence to support the opposition of jury trial by 26 August 2024 and the defendant is to advise whether a pre-trial hearing will be required by 9 September 2024.
Appeal against abatement notice & application for stay Environment Court Coastal works.	The costs have been settled between NRC and the appellant. Case is resolved and now closed.
Interim Enforcement Orders Environment Court Discharge to air from the manufacturing of Asphalt and open burning	On 12 July 2024, NRC filed an application for interim enforcement orders to prohibit the discharge to air from the manufacturing of asphalt and cease open burning on a property in Kerikeri. A judicial conference was held on 25 July 2024. The respondents agreed to an undertaking in terms of the orders sought.

4.10.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

BIODIVERSITY

CoastCare

Several CoastCare weeding and planting days were held at various locations: Ahipara with Ahipara School, Ahipara Takiwā and Department of Conservation; Oneroa Long Beach, Russell with Russell Landcare Trust; and Taipa with Parapara Marae volunteers and Kaitiaki o Tokerau rangers.



Ahipara School weeding and planting the Mapere dunes;



Russell Landcare Trust volunteers planting at Long Beach



Tamariki checking out the new 'What's on Northland's coasts' signage at the Taipa event.



Volunteers and kaitiaki rangers weeding and planting at Taipa Point,

Wetlands

Staff had further meetings with Department of Conservation and local community group representatives to develop restoration planning for the DOC Whangarei Heads wetland.

Freshwater

An educational session was held with Beststart Pīpīwai Road preschool. Fish survey was completed at the stream beside the preschool, and fish collected were shown to the children to reinforce their learning of not to throw toys over the fence into the stream.

Lakes

- Site visit held at Te Ketekete Lagoon with Ngati Kuri to look at options for gypsywort control or containment.
- A hornwort sign was installed at Lake Waikanae following the discovery of the weed during the ecological survey in May. A full lake survey will be undertaken later this year to develop an eradication plan with Te Aupōuri.
- Site visit held at Shag Lake with Te Roroa to look at options for lake restoration
- Meeting held with Patuharakeke to discuss the findings of the Pukekauri dam report and how we can work together on biodiversity outcomes in their rohe.

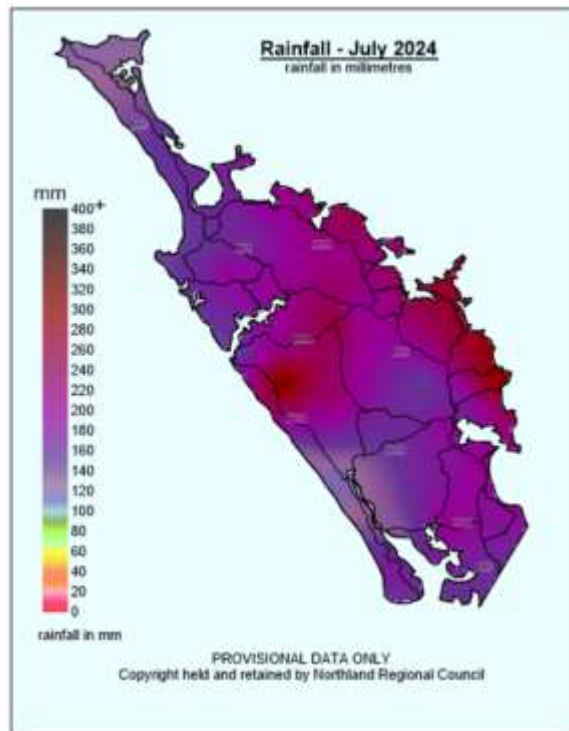
NATURAL RESOURCES

Data team

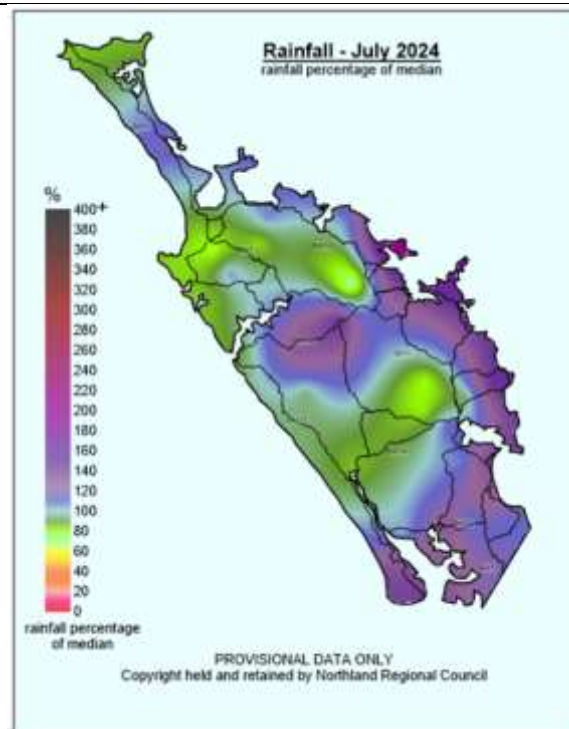
The data team has been working to improve the accessibility of council data by making it available lawa.org.nz. This has resulted in Rivers, Lakes, Can I Swim Here and Groundwater Quality going live on the platform.

Hydrology

Rainfall

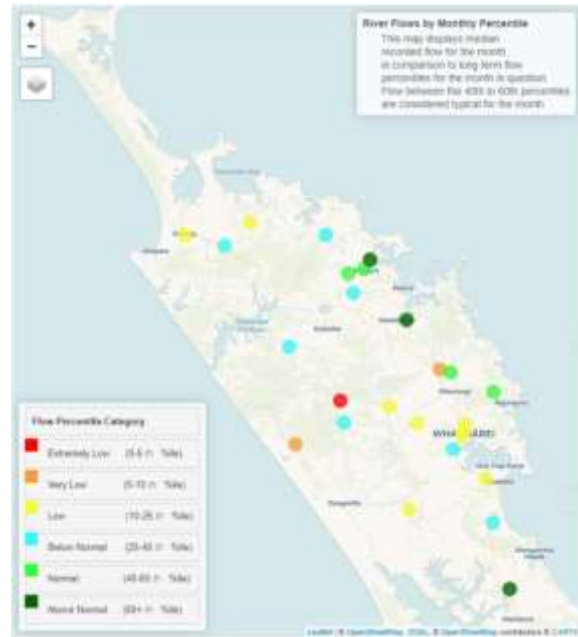


- Northland averaged 200mm of rainfall for July across the region - 111% of the long term monthly median and higher than normally expected.
- The highest rainfall total for the month was recorded at Waimamaku at Wekaweka Road, a rainfall station in the South Hokianga, with 336.5mm, 107% of normal expected, followed by the Ngunguru at Dugmores Rock station with 301.5mm, (151%).
- The lowest rainfall totals were in the southwest with Kaiwi Lakes recording 127mm, 95% of normal expected, Dargaville 120mm (86%), and Ruawai 131mm (103%), for July.



- Northland's rainfall totals for 2024 are starting to lift back towards average but are still on the lower side after a very dry first six months. The cumulative rainfall plot for the Whakapara at Puhipuhi for 2024 is below average.

River Flow



- River flows in most of Northland's primary monitored rivers were below normal to very low for July. This is indicative of the low rainfall for the first six months of the year, though flows were generally trending upwards towards the end of July.
- Flows in northeast river catchments were primarily normal to above normal, and this reflects the rainfall distribution for the last few months, with higher concentrations in the northeast.

Groundwater Levels



- Groundwater levels in Northland's primary monitored aquifers are generally low to below normal in central areas, and normal to above normal in the north and south of the region. This reflects the rainfall distribution over the last six months.

Water Quality Field Operations

- As part of a wider reporting campaign for our litter monitoring programmes, staff presented a series of short social media videos. These highlighted the results of these programmes, and the effects of plastic pollution.
- Staff attended a hui at Otātāra marae, Waimā (with representatives of nearby Moehau and Tuhirangi marae) to discuss our involvement in the multi- agency Mountains to Sea Trust's Inanga Spawning project. Saltwater wedge surveys are used to identify inanga spawning areas and we discussed potential surveys in the Waimā awa and potential ongoing mahi.

Partnership highlights

- *Ngāti Rēhia*: Discussion on how we can support their monitoring aspirations, including development of a mātauranga Māori framework.

- *Kāretu Nga Kaitiaki O Te Ahi*: Provided an overview of their mahi Inanga Habitat and eDNA sampling (to which we provided partial funding) and discussed future funding needs/sources and strategy moving forward.

POLICY AND PLANNING

Granny Flats

The government is currently consulting on a pathway to make it easier to construct minor residential dwellings or “Granny Flats” of up to 60m² without the need for building or resource consents. Staff have prepared technical feedback which is generally supportive of the concept but raising some issues around the need to make sure that buildings are appropriately located particularly in relation to hazard prone areas.

Far North District Council District Plan Hearings

The hearings on the Proposed Far North District Plan are continuing with Hearing Four on Natural Character Areas and Coastal matters scheduled for the week of 5 August. Staff reviewed the council hearings reports, and consider the matters raised in the NRC submission have been adequately addressed. Therefore, it was decided that there was no need to attend the hearing. Hearings on other topics are scheduled to continue till late next year and staff will continue to review reports as they become available.

Whangarei District Plan Change

Whangarei District Council has notified **Plan Change 2 – General Amendments (PC2)** to the Whangarei District Plan. Submissions are open from 7 August until 4 September 2024. The purpose of Plan Change 2 is to fix various technical issues and errors in the District Plan. Staff are assessing the proposed changes to determine if a submission by NRC is warranted.

4.10.5BIOSECURITY

PREDATOR FREE 2050

Predator Free Whangārei

A total of 4,200ha is now in delivery phase with 2,000ha of this being in the final phase of detection and response. This is the last phase prior to achieving elimination status. The field team are setting up equipment around the Nook and Kauri Mountain Reserve areas which will bring another 2,000ha into delivery.

Team members attended the Parua Bay weekend markets over the last month and hosted community “drop-in” days where strong landowner support was gained for the pending work across the project buffer area.

Community and mana whenua collaboration continued through July with a range of initiatives including Kiwi Coast Trust servicing detection equipment across Reotahi and Taurikura, Aki Tai Here uri expanding their mahi onto Pukenu Maunga, and set-up for another year of “Guardians on the Lookout” with Parua Bay School.



Majestic Kauri tree within Kauri Mountain elimination area

Thermal drone surveillance was carried out for the first time and proved to be a valuable addition to the proof of absence tools available. Along with certified possum detection dogs, this tool offers considerable time savings when assessing elimination success. The team look forward to adding state of the art AI (artificial intelligence) powered AT520 traps into the project that include an integrate camera and long-life automatic lure dispenser. This will add another level of autonomy and efficiency to the project.

Predator Free Pewhairangi Whanui Project Purerua-Mataroa Peninsular

Kiwi Coast's previous focus on baiting at the western buffer is flowing through to low pest numbers around Tapuaetahi and Taronui. The added elimination mahi being delivered by Predator Free Te Ahutai supports this result. Winter baiting continues across all zones using a mix of Doubletap and Pestoff with three possums being captured over July 2024. A cat, first detected in December 2021 was also caught.

Predator Free Te Ahutai had a busy month of installations and livening of 78 bait stations and 78 traps across 88ha at Te Tii (buffer area) along with twenty AT220 automated traps. Acoustic recording devices, Doc200 traps, self-report cameras and automatic lure dispensers make up the network of devices being utilised. An extensive range of traps and bait stations has also been installed at Matoa (197ha) that will provide elimination along the southern section of the Purerua-Mataroa buffer.

Russell Peninsula

Approximately 300 traps and 400 bait stations were installed in the Russell Township Expansion Zone. A spike in rat catches saw five being removed from the Old Russell Peninsula zone and 13 from the Tapeka Zone. 10 floating rat traps are now in place in mangroves along the buffer at Orongo Bay and plans are in place for another 90. Chew cards (x100) will be installed in this area in August 2024. Grant funding was received from Foundation North that will boost ongoing mahi.



Floating rat trap in Buffer Zone

Rakaumangamanga

Knockdown is now underway across 2,237ha of the peninsula, utilising a mix of traps. Second generation toxin will be utilised in bait stations across this area as the next phase of work.

A local contractor has been engaged to remove wild pigs in early August 2024 that will remove the risk of bait station damage and secondary poisoning.

MARINE BIOSECURITY

PEST PLANTS

A second location (a single plant) of the coastal weed sea spurge, *Euphorbia Paralias*, was reported on Te Oneroa-a-tohe/90 mile beach near Ahipara and confirmed. This follows the discovery of the first site in June, just north of Waipapakauri. The site has been reported to The Ministry for Primary Industries, who are the lead agency for the species, and the plant was removed and the immediate vicinity has been searched. A funding proposal for control and surveillance work has been submitted to the Ministry for their consideration. Staff also supported the Far North District Council to make a short video to raise awareness of the threat that has been released on social media.



The single sea spurge plant that was removed from 90 mile beach near Ahipara

4.10.6 GOVERNANCE AND ENGAGEMENT

Māori Relationships

A fulfilling two days spent at Karetu Marae for the Māori Relationships Team making the most of te matahi o te tau to explore our worldview, collective strengths, and practices within strategic design and implementation. We spent time creating a living document that brings the joy of the work we do at NRC into the space of whanau, hapū and iwi.



Taiao Restoration Project – Punakitere Awa with Te Korowai Arahi Trust

Collaborative efforts between the Biosecurity team and the Māori Relationship Team, in partnership with whānau from Te Korowai Arahi, have been instrumental in the restoration project in the Tāheke and Punakitere Awa.

This initiative, which is co-funded by NRC and the Ministry of Social Development (MSD), aims to secure multi-year funding to ensure its continuity. The project not only focuses on environmental restoration but also provides valuable opportunities for rangatahi from Kaikohe, facilitating their

transition into full-time employment. The project fosters a deep connection to the taiao through sharing of tūpuna wisdom and promotes sustainable practices that benefit both the community and the ecosystem.

Here is a video capturing some insight from kaimahi: https://youtu.be/qphjUb6i_yo

NZ Biosecurity NETS conference 2024

Last month a delegation of hapū representatives – Nicky Wakefield (Ngāti Wai), Arana Rewha and Viki Heta (Ngāti Kuta, Patukeha) Ngāti Kawa Taituha (Ngāti Rāhiri, Ngāti Kawa) and Winiwini Kingi (Ngāti Kahu o Torongare) – attended the NZ Biosecurity NETS conference 2024 alongside NRC staff and supported by our Kaiārahi Tikanga Māori.

At the 2023 conference, held at Waitangi with the support of mana whenua hapū Ngāti Kawa and Ngāti Rāhiri, it was decided that there should be an ongoing acknowledgment of tangata whenua at future conferences. Ngāti Kawa Taituha sourced a kohatu from Taiaimai (Ōhaeawai) to take as a koha to tangata whenua in the southern region. This mauri stone was presented at the opening of the conference and was recieved with much appreciation.

NRC, hapū reps
before heading
to the pōwhiri



Sharing kōrero
about the
kohatu prior to
the pōwhiri



The kohatu or
mauri stone on
display for the
duration of the
conference



Conference
delegates at Te
Rau Aroha
Marae, Motu
Kōhūe – The
Bluff



Economic Development

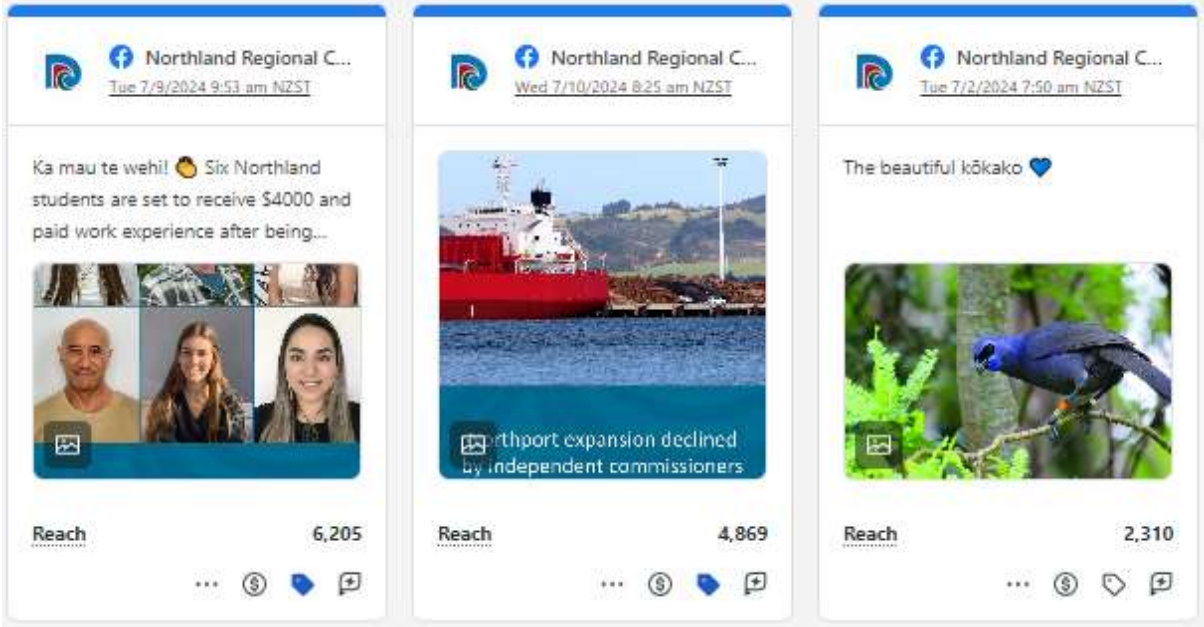
- Joint Regional Economic Development Committee (JREDC) – organised and prepared for a meeting on 26 July 2024 held at Mahinga, Ngawha Innovation and Enterprise Park.
- Regional Infrastructure Fund – supported Northland Inc develop a list of projects for Regional Infrastructure Fund (RIF) funding; prepared documents for Iwi and Local Government Authorities Chief Executives forum (ILGACE) and JREDC workshops, discussion with various proponents.
- Northland Inc: expansion to include Whangarei District Council (WDC) – developed common agenda paper for all four local authorities to use to make the necessary decisions associated with WDC becoming a shareholder of Northland Inc and member of the Joint Regional Economic Development Committee.
- Economic development update provided to Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC).

Community Engagement

Overall performance across social media platforms:

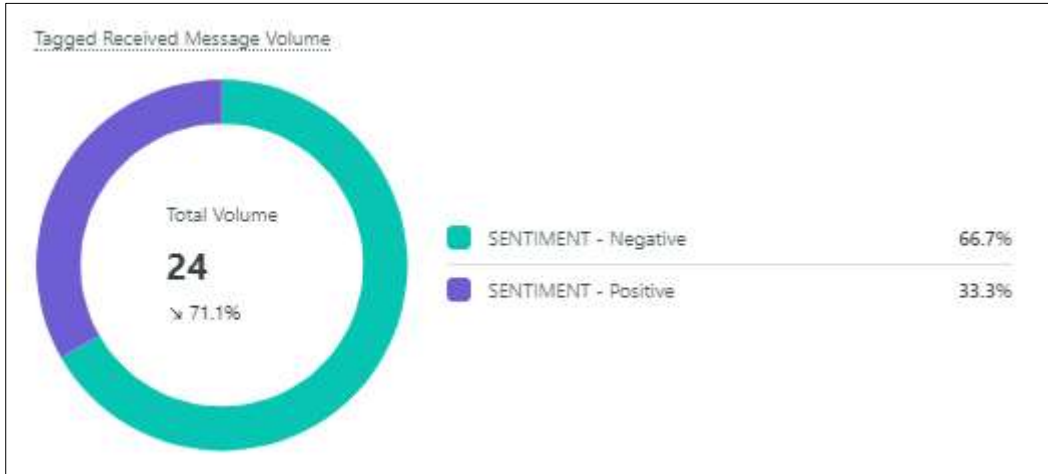
Profile	Audience	Net audience growth	Published posts	Impressions	Engagements	Engagement rate (per impression)	Video views
Reporting period July 1 – July 30 2024	18,155 ↑0.6%	111 ↓9.8%	53 ↓43%	59,264 ↓27.8%	5,091 ↓6.9%	8.5% ↑29.5%	11,221 ↓49.9%
Compare to June 1 – June 30 2024	18,042	123	93	82,037	5,470	6.6%	22,390
Facebook	12,837	24	18	48,137	4,225	8.8%	7,178
LinkedIn	2,981	75	9	8,110	739	9.1%	482
Instagram	1,821	8	18	3,017	94	3.1%	2,834
YouTube	516	4	8	N/A	33	N/A	3,727

Top three posts reaching the most people: Announcement of the [six scholarship recipients](#), [Media release](#) on North Port consent decision, updated [cover photo of a blue kōkako](#).



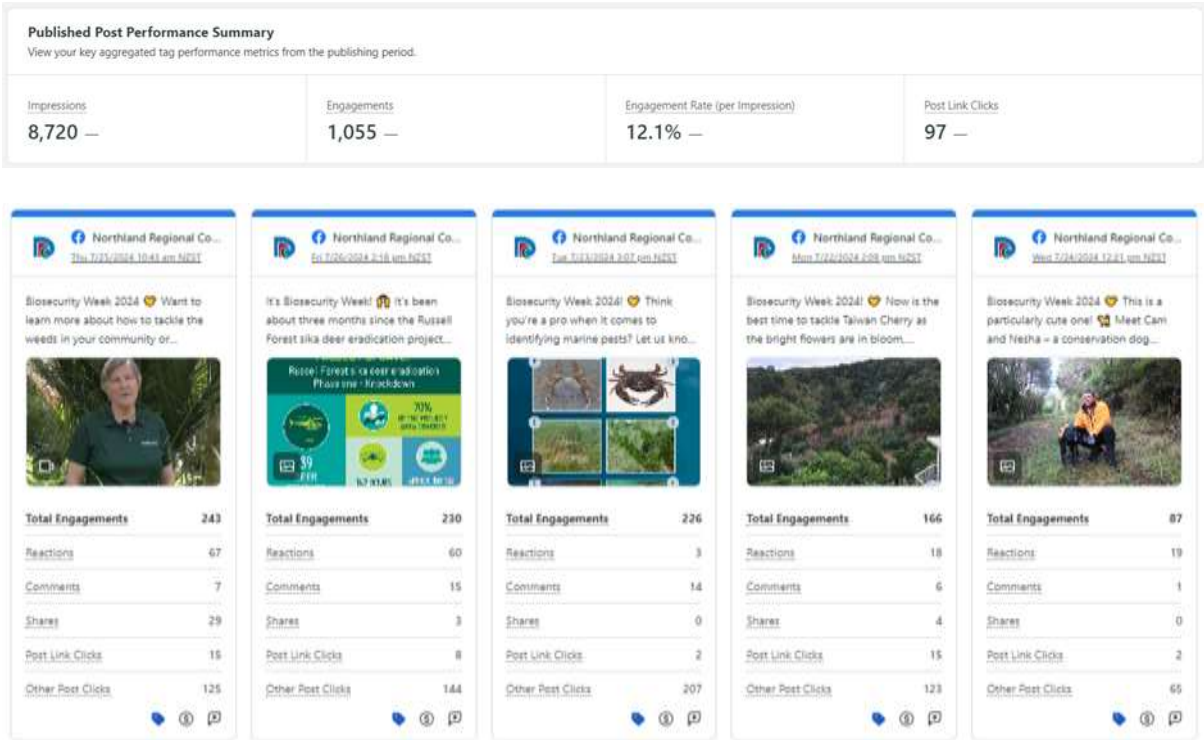
*Reach: total number of people who saw the content.

Sentiment: Most of the negative sentiment received was in response to the [media release](#) on the North Port consent decision.



Biosecurity week (22 – 26 July)

Biosecurity Week was an opportunity to highlight projects and celebrate mahi supporting biosecurity efforts in Te Taitokerau. The campaign featured diverse content formats, such as a quiz, video, and partner posts. A video featuring a Biosecurity Specialist promoting the upcoming Weeds Workshops was particularly successful, garnering 29 shares on Facebook and 35 workshop registrations. The campaign received mixed sentiment, with positive comments praising the biosecurity efforts and negative comments focusing on concerns about pest plant management.



eNewsletters distributed: [Environmental Leaders Fund](#): 263 subscribers, 52.9% open-rate.
Top three website pages: [Pest Control Hub](#), [Environmental data hub](#), [Online Maps](#)

Key Performance Indicators	Mar-24	Apl-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24
WEB					
# Visits to the NRC website	48,020	52,819	39,995	44,565	37,988

E-payments made	12	6	19	11	53
# subscribed web alerts (cumulative)	1,342	1,357	1,591	1,601	1,608
# subscribed to eNewsletters (cumulative)	5,421	5,580	5,593	5,574	5,583
CDEM SOCIAL MEDIA (CUMULATIVE)					
# CDEM Facebook fans	36,288	36,396	36,468	36,823	36,835
# CDEM Overall Facebook Reach	54,326	87,766	54,326	212,487	41,682

Media liaison

In total, three Northland Regional Council media releases were created and distributed to media throughout Te Taitokerau during July. Topics included:

- Wide range of views on freshwater plan 'no surprise'
- Northport expansion declined by independent commissioners
- Six Northland tertiary students awarded scholarships.

A number of media enquiries were also received and responded to. Combined, this activity helped generate 96 items mentioning Northland Regional Council as reported by media monitoring agency Fuseworks.

Top five sources of Te Taitokerau coverage: Northern Advocate (22), NZ Herald (11) Kaipara Lifestyler (10), Northland Age (6), Radio NZ (5).

Content types were split as follows:



Education

Environmental Leaders Fund (ELF) open

The 2024 Environmental Leaders Fund opened on 22 July. The fund aims to support schools and early childhood centres with projects that increase their students' knowledge and passion for the environment. As we respond and adapt to a changing climate, these projects will help to build climate resilience in our schools and surrounding communities. Applications will close on 6 October.

Updated Enviroschools Holistic Reflection process

Enviroschools are no longer required to leap prescribed Bronze, Silver and Green-Gold goal posts. Instead, school and centre communities can take part in simplified Holistic Reflections when they want. This might be after the completion of a project or enquiry, or at the end of a term or year. Reflections will continue to be celebrated and the identification of next steps and support needs in the enviroschool's own sustainability journey paramount.

Safe and sustainable school transport planning

The education team assisted council's Road Safety Promotion Manager in the development and now completion of safe and sustainable school transport plans for Onerahi and Whangārei Intermediate schools.

KMR and Envirochools mahi tahi

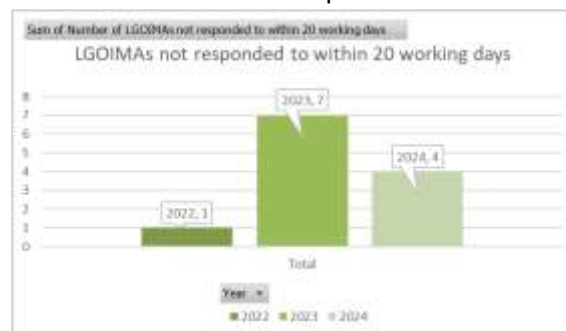
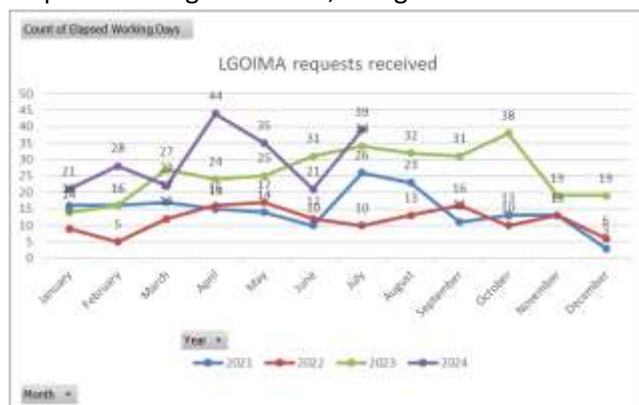
Enviroschools facilitators and KMR field officers worked with Papaora and Maungaturoto schools to get plants in the ground this planting season, with planting days coming up.

Facilitating Enviroschools communities

During July, Enviroschools Facilitators visited or held specific online interactions with over 60 enviroschools' communities.

Local government official information (LGOIMA) requests

We received 19 LGOIMA requests in July 2024. Overall, we have received 39 more requests than at the same time in 2023. This month there has been one LGOIMA request that has failed to be responded to within 20 days. This was due to a disruption in the LGOIMA workflow, which staff rely on for pending tasks and notifications. Monthly reporting picked up the overdue response and the request is being addressed, along with further investigation into the workflow disruption.



4.10.7 COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Maritime

There were 16 incidents reported in July, the majority of which mooring, or oil spill related. The Maritime team provided vessel assistance to other departments for water quality runs and wave buoy sonde deployment. During some bad weather at the end of the month the team assisted in the successful recovery of 2 vessels that had broken free of their moorings, both with minimal damage and grateful owners.

Aids to Navigation maintenance is ongoing in the Kerikeri area.

In Whangaroa several vessels have been causing complaints. One vessel had been an ongoing incident for at least 2 years creating numerous call outs for the on call officer. The vessel finally sank whilst alongside FNHL new pontoon on a weekend causing more damage. The vessel was salvaged by the maritime team and sent to landfill. A dive team was required adding to the expense.

In Whangarei harbour on Thursday 25th July the Aotearoa Chief cement vessel suffered engine failure at the Portland wharf. This then blocked access to load any cement for Auckland, with supplies due to run out within a week. The harbourmasters worked closely with the pilotage company and Golden Bay to develop a risk assessment to move the ship down to Northport, and completed ship simulation trials on Saturday. Approval to move from Maritime NZ was given on Saturday evening and the ship moved on Sunday. Longer term the plan is to move the vessel to Auckland for layup and repairs when spares re available.

In Mangawhai harbour locals have expressed concern over shifting sands and the safety of the bar. The last existing substantial steel beacon installed by the harbour board cannot be removed in a safe and cost-effective manner at this time, and no longer marks the channel. The maritime team have repainted this yellow as a caution. It is not practical to dredge the bar as it would simply fill in again.

Extensive bar harbour safety signs are on site and safe information on bar crossings is readily available.

Rivers

Awanui Scheme Upgrade

Great progress with Lower Whangatane Stopbank construction. ~90% of stopbank completed to full height. Unfortunately, the last two weeks of May were relatively wet with little drying wind, so the newly formed stopbank has now been merged with existing stopbank for over-wintering. Continued survey monitoring of newly formed stopbanks is showing very little movement and revegetation of new stopbanks has provided a vital layer of protection for the winter months.

Kawakawa Deflection Bank

The Kawakawa Deflection Bank has been completed and will also be opened officially on 10th August. Some minor works will be completed next summer season (contouring the bank of the Waiomio stream and some further vegetation removal around key flow points).



Drone shot looking downstream at the final form of the deflection bank on the left hand bank of the Waiomio River

Upper Kawakawa Catchment – Nature Based Solutions to Flooding

We have chosen 4 main road locations that are disrupted by frequent flooding in this catchment. We have met with the landowners upstream and downstream of each location to hear their understanding of the issues. We have taken this back to our modellers and engineers to design solutions before meeting again with the communities.

Kaeo Stage 2 Project

A peer review of the stage 2 design highlighted some issues with design solution. In addition, the main landowner impacted by the proposed design did not support the initial design and works. After many modelling attempts, a new proposal has been developed which includes a direct channel diversion to remove an existing bend in the river with some additional stopping banking. To try and progress this work staff have summarised the options and are modelling what an overtopping event would look like in Kaeo to take back to the community to get an understanding of the level of support for implementing this project. The next community meeting in Kaeo is booked for the 17th October 2024.

Civil Defence Emergency Management

Debrief outcomes from the recent power tower failure have been reviewed. The main opportunities for improvement centre around Business continuity plans and processes.

The recent North Island Severe Weather inquiry review has been analysed by staff with a number of opportunities that can be implemented ahead of any final decisions on the review by government. A team of 5 from the Northland CDEM team attended the Australia New Zealand Disaster and Emergency Management Conference (ANZDEMC) on the Gold Coast 22-23 July. The team also had the opportunity to visit the City of Gold Coast Disaster and Emergency Management Centre. The 2024 conference had more than 600 in-person delegates. The two-day conference hosted a range of high calibre speakers, covering an extensive array of EM topics.

The Northland CDEM team contributed to the conference opening, providing a mihi to acknowledge and pay respects to the land and the traditional families of the Yugambeh region.

Transport

Draft Regional Land Transport Plan 2021/27 – Three Year Review

At a special meeting held on 4 July 2024, the Regional Transport Committee (RTC) approved the release of the Regional Land Transport Plan 2021/27 – Three Year Review (RLTP) to the Northland Regional Council (NRC) with the recommendation that it be approved for submission to NZ Transport Agency - Waka Kotahi by 1 August 2024. At their meeting on 23 July 2024, the NRC approved the recommendation.

PASSENGER TRANSPORT

SchoolLink Services. In response to numerous requests, the SchoolLink service operating between Onerahi and Raumanga to Kamo High School now includes Kamo Intermediate School students. No additional costs were incurred.

"Bus Your Bike" Council launched the "Bus Your Bike" three-part promotional and instructional video series on the CityLink Facebook page. This series, aimed at cyclists, promotes the CityLink bike racks and provides instructions on their use.

Total Mobility Scheme (TM)

Total mobility Trips and client travel for July 2024:

- Whangarei – 1,806 clients undertaking 4,072 trips
- Far North – 304 clients undertaking 301 trips

402 additional clients joined the Whangarei TM scheme in the 2023/2024 financial year.

The total spend for the same period was \$742,540 compared to \$580,135 in 2022/2023 resulting in an increase in cost of \$162,405 (22%).

107 more clients joined the TM Scheme in the last Far North during the 2023/2024 financial year.

Total expenditure for 2023/2024 was \$53,173 compared to \$23,699 for 2022/2023. An increase of \$29,474 (55%). This increase can be attributed to the amount of promotion undertaken to increase usage of the Scheme.

Regional Road Safety

With the late release of the 2024/2027 National Land Transport Programme, NZTA have released indicative funding for the road safety education and promotion programmes across New Zealand. It is unfortunate that the funding figures released denote a significant decrease in funding assistance for road safety advertising nationally. When comparing the NRC 's bid, there is a 56% decrease in funding approved to what council requested.

The Far North, Whangarei and Kaipara District Councils have experienced similar decreases. Staff are working through what this programme will look like for the coming three years.

Climate

Implementation of an Early Flood Warning System involves several council teams, Hydrology, Science, Rivers, CDEM as well as Natural Hazards (Climate Action), so we are working to ensure a proposed solution will meet the needs of all teams.

Eight tenders have been received for the development of an integrated flood model for the northern Wairoa River. An evaluation committee are currently assessing submissions.

NRC are supporting FNDC's FOSAL (Future of Severely Effected Land) by utilising Urban Intelligence's Resilience Explorer to develop and run a process that identifies sites that require on ground investigation. This will also provide a framework for information needed by CDEM and the Group Recovery Office in future events to identify areas that may be potentially affected and need support.

Work has begun on the implementation of Resilience Explorer for NRC (update of our current risk portal), including the development of a risk register, identification of roles for a Technical Advisory Group as well as wider stakeholders. Urban Intelligence are currently doing a review of data they hold and further data that will be needed. We have also begun planning for risk workshops with Dr Tom Logan later in 2024.

Natural Hazard and Rivers staff have established a quarterly catchup with staff from Whangārei District Council to improve and integrate flood risk management for the Whangārei district. Whangārei District Council are developing an urban Flood Management Strategy looking at flood mitigation options for Whangārei City.

Some key resources to help communities in the face of climate induced hazards have been in development and are nearing completion:

- Climate Resilience Toolkit A resource for households and communities to better understand the effects of a changing climate and actions they can take to make themselves more resilient. A complementary resource alongside our Climate resilient communities fund to underpin robust fund applications.
- Climate Resilience Game Climate adaptation staff from across the region evaluated an engagement tool called TAG (The Adaptation Game) used by some councils in Australia as a means of engaging with the community. This gamification of climate challenges can be localised to Northland using our existing maps and hazards data. The game allows community groups to explore the challenges of climate change in a relatable way and could be one potential option for groups to self-organise and consider resilience.
- Coastal Protection Guidance. Aimed at helping landowners and communities understand the options available to them for responding to coastal erosion. A joint council summer engagement programme will follow to enable kanohi ki te kanohi discussion with effected communities. Initial workshops with district council infrastructure, parks and reserves, and planning teams will help identify current context within those exposed and vulnerable communities.

Staff have been working with the Rivers team and FNDC colleagues to support the Whirinaki marae flood resilience project to undertake their own exploration of flood risk and the potential need for relocation.

An informal community of practice is forming from Climate Resilience fund recipients, creating opportunity for knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning. This group formed after an initial wananga on the Maketu Climate Change Strategy case study. Initially hosted by Ngati Rehia earlier in

the year, participants have been able to integrate lessons for their own planning work. We hope to facilitate and extend this learning opportunity to more of the current and future fund recipients.

Workride update - To date we have had 5 staff collect their new bikes and 2 more pending collection totalling a spend of \$26k. Look forward to hearing from the happy riders that have been commuting to work in the near future.

We are collating our organisational emissions data from the last financial year for our annual inventory audit. This will also be the first report where we compare our progress vs plan.

4.10.8KAIPARA MOANA REMEDIATION

KMR continues to focus on winter planting and landowner and community engagement. Some of this activity is being led by our various Navigator (champion) projects and strategic partners across the catchment.

Unfortunately, we continue to see the effects of economic downturn in the rural sector, particularly as we seek to recruit new landowners and groups. Generally speaking, the 'early adopters' are already working with KMR, and we are observing it is taking more time (and therefore greater cost) to engage, recruit and support the next cohort of landowners and groups into KMR projects. We are also seeing higher 'drop out' or 'deferral' rates from this cohort as they explore sediment reduction projects with us (remembering that KMR is a voluntary programme, there are no regulatory drivers to work with us, and landowners and groups have to contribute up to half of the total project value to access KMR funding).

KMR's experience is borne out in the recent [Federated Farmers Confidence Survey](#), the results of which are summarised below:

- Just over a third of surveyed farmers have indicated they are making a loss at present
- 27% say they are making a profit
- 39% indicate they are breaking even
- More than half of surveyed farmers expect their profitability to decline over the next year.

Programme Performance

Despite these headwinds, KMR has reached some important milestones since we last reported:

- The 1,000th landowner/group has submitted an Expression of Interest to KMR¹.
- KMR is expected to exceed our 2 millionth tree in the next month or so. [By comparison, it took Waikato River Authority around 6 years to achieve this milestone, and Conservation Volunteers NZ has only recently achieved it after 14 years).
- KMR is now the largest recipient nationally of *Trees That Count* trees, with over 90,000 free trees provided to KMR landowners and groups to date.

The latest Key Performance Indicators also continue to demonstrate growing uptake across the catchment and ongoing scale-up of sediment remediation projects, with KMR's new investments in erodible hill country accelerating the uplift.

For the first time since KMR began, the value of projects in the sheep and beef sector has overtaken those in the dairy sector. This is important because there are approximately three times as many drystock landowners in the catchment as there are dairy farmers. Dairy farmers have typically taken earlier action with KMR support via our partnership with Fonterra.

¹ Not everyone who submits an Expression of Interest is eligible to work with KMR (for example, they may be out of the catchment). Likewise, not all projects from eligible landowners/groups are eligible for KMR funding.

The programme-life-to-date Key Performance Indicators as at 30 June 2024 – which reflect programme delivery exactly 2.5 years into full operational delivery – are as follows:

Jobs & Skills

- Investment in relevant training for 228 people, including directly training 57 people as KMR Field Advisors – many from local iwi/hapū
- Creation of over 285,000 hours of new work– a year’s work for over 180 people
- In addition, a further 70,000 hours of new work is already committed in new contracts
- More than \$17.6m invested in support of sediment reduction projects, sustaining local and often rural employment.

Engagement & Participation

- 1011 landowners or groups have submitted an Expression of Interest to KMR
- 693 co-funded project plans have been developed with landowners and groups
- 76 projects led by hapū, marae, community groups, catchment groups or other collectives are completed, underway or in development.

Nature

- >1.88 million plants are in the ground or contracted to plant this winter
- >479 hectares of planting have been completed or contracted
- >800km of fencing is completed or contracted (the same distance as from Cape Rēinga to Napier)
- Nearly 130,000 hectares are managed under KMR plans.

Attachments/Ngā tapirihanga

Nil

TITLE: WORKSHOP - Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai Monitoring

From: Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao and Jason Donaghy, Natural Resources Monitoring Manager

Authorised by Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao, on 5 September 2024
Group Manager/s:

Whakarāpopototanga/Executive summary

At the 11 July Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) hui, staff presented a recommended path forward to support Actions 7 and 8 of Tāiki ē, which relate to developing a culturally appropriate monitoring programme and enabling or supporting tangata whenua to conduct their own monitoring. Queries we raised at the hui, and staff were asked to meet with NRC's Mana Whakahono a Rohe partners to develop an agenda for a later workshop with TTMAC on the topic. This meeting took place on 22 August, and developed the agenda below for workshopping at this TTMAC hui.

Presentation

A presentation by Ngāti Rehia to showcasing the work their kaitiaki are doing.

Discussion / Kōrero

1. Overview of broader work programme:
 - a. Pathway to transfer of powers
 - b. Where the Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai mahi fits in
 - c. Links with Wānanga Waiora
2. Funding
 - a. Te Mana o te Wai fund background
 - b. Proposed funding streams (monitoring, policy support, kaitiaki network remuneration, ongoing te ao Māori expertise)
 - c. Criteria and outcomes for monitoring funding
3. Kaitiaki network
 - a. Principles and rationale
 - b. Remuneration principles
 - c. Defining success and learning through doing.

Ngā mahi tūtohutia/Recommended actions

1. That the report 'WORKSHOP - Te Mana me te Mauri o te Wai Monitoring' by Ruben Wylie, Pou Tiaki Taiao and Jason Donaghy, Natural Resources Monitoring Manager and dated 3 September 2024, be received.
2. That based on the direction given by Te Taitokerau Māori and Council Working Party (TTMAC) members, staff develop a paper for the November TTMAC meeting.

Tuhinga/Background

Nil.

Ngā tapirihanga / Attachments

Nil