

TASMAN'S 10 YEAR PLAN 2021

**DEVELOPMENT OF NGĀ IWI AND MĀORI
CAPACITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO COUNCIL
DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES**

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PURPOSE

This document outlines the actions Council intends to implement to support iwi and Māori participation in Council decision-making processes over the period of this Long Term Plan 2021 – 2031 (LTP) and to improve the way Council staff and elected members work together with iwi and Māori.

BACKGROUND

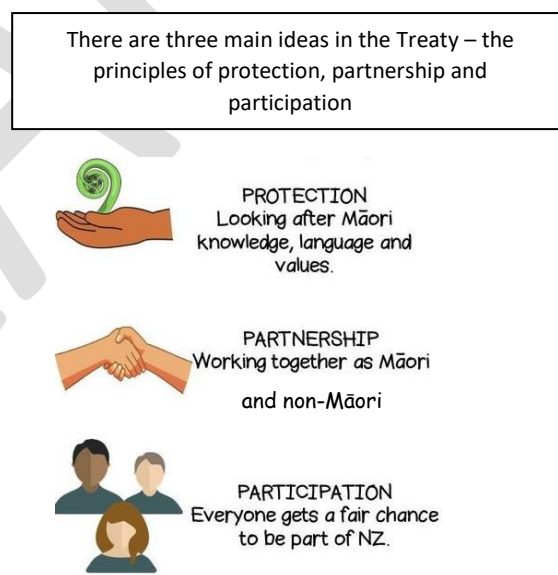
The valued relationship between local government, iwi and Māori is supported by a national level Memorandum of Understanding between Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) and the Iwi Chairs Forum, signed in 2015.

Councils operate under a number of statutory regimes that require interaction and a relationship with iwi and Māori. In order to uphold the principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, the Council needs to better understand the values, aspirations and interests of iwi and Māori organisations in Tasman District. A legislative platform to enable respectful engagement and joint decision-making is provided by the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) and other legislation, including that governing reserves, coastal management, flood management and transport.

As well as our statutory obligations, the Council aspires to be a trusted partner, making good community decisions in collaboration with iwi and Māori across Te Taihū o Te Waka-a-Māui.

Tasman District is home to nine iwi (see Figure 2). Two marae are located within the rohe: Te Āwhina and Onetahua. Te Ao Māori / the Māori worldview is holistic and generally structured around four

Figure 1: Principles of Te Tiriti O Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi (placeholder)

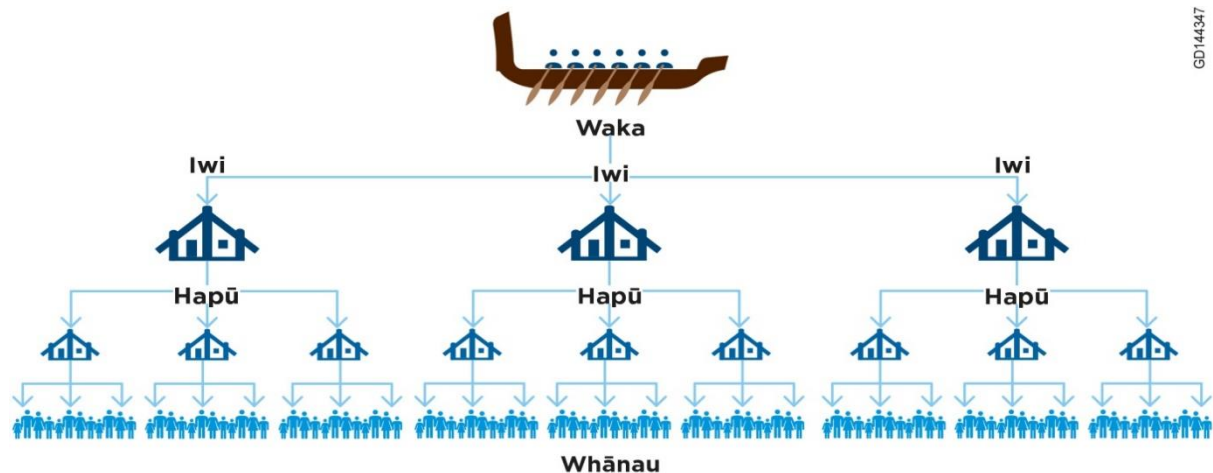


¹ We are seeking advice on use of the term 'iwi and Māori' throughout this document. We may include a footnote explaining that 'iwi' refers to the nine iwi of Tasman District and 'Māori' is more inclusive of all Māori living here, including mātāwaka.

pou: environmental, cultural, social and economic. Each iwi has a unique voice, history and aspirations. *Figure 2: The nine iwi of Tasman District and their waka, and relationship to the four pou*

Placeholder figure – will be designed for final version.

Settlement Legislation	Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014				Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014	Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kūia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014			Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu Act 1996
Waka	Tokomaru (Taranaki iwi)	Tainui	Tokomaru (Taranaki iwi)	Tainui	Tainui	Kurahaupō			Urūao
Iwi	Te Ātiawa	Ngāti Rārua	Ngāti Tama	Ngāti Koata	Ngāti Toa Rangatira	Ngāti Kūia	Ngāti Apa	Rangitāne	Ngāi Tahu
Full name of iwi	Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui	Ngāti Rārua	Ngāti Tama ki te Tau Ihu	Ngāti Koata	Ngāti Toa Rangatira	Ngāti Kūia	Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō	Rangitāne o Wairau	Ngāi Tahu
Name of PSGE* * Post Settlement Governance Entity	Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Trust	Ngāti Rārua Iwi Trust	Ngāti Tama ki te Waipounamu Trust	Ngāti Koata Trust	Toa Rangatira Trust	Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Kūia Trust	Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō Trust	Te Rūnanga a Rangitāne o Wairau	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (TRONT)



GD144347

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The LGA outlines the following principles and requirements for local authorities, aimed at facilitating the participation of iwi and Māori in decision-making processes:

1. Development of Māori capacity to contribute to decision-making processes – the LTP must set out any steps that the local authority intends to take, having undertaken the consideration required by section 81(1)(b), to foster the development of Māori capacity to contribute to the decision-making processes of the local authority over the period covered by that plan (Schedule 10(8) of the LGA).
2. A local authority must establish and maintain processes to provide opportunities for Māori to contribute to their decision-making processes; consider ways to foster the development of Māori capacity; and provide relevant information to Māori for both purposes (s81(1)).
3. Consultation with Māori – a local authority must ensure that it has in place processes for consulting with Māori that are in accordance with the principles of consultation as set out by section 82(1) of the LGA.
4. Local authority decision-making - where, in the course of the decision-making process, a significant decision relates to land or a body of water, the local authority must take into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and their traditions with their ancestral land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga (s77(1)(c)).

Statutory responsibilities the Council enacts under the various Te Tiriti O Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi Settlements across the nine iwi in the Tasman District derive from the:

- Ngāti Kōata, Ngāti Rārua, Ngāti Tama ki Te Tau Ihu, and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Claims Settlement Act 2014;
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō, Ngāti Kuia, and Rangitāne o Wairau Claims Settlement Act 2014;
- Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014; and
- Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

These Settlement Acts outline each area of interest – including statutory acknowledgements over land, water, sites, wāhi tapu, valued flora and fauna, and other taonga – for each of the nine iwi.

In addition to the nine iwi authorities, the Council also acknowledges Wakatū Incorporation and Ngāti Rārua Āti Awa Trust (NRAIT) as Māori entities with an interest in the District.

COUNCIL, IWI AND MĀORI WORKING TOGETHER

There are many varied and nuanced ways in which the Council can work with iwi and Māori. The Council is committed to growing and strengthening our working relationship and level of engagement with iwi and Māori. These relationships are strategically important and are based on a range of statutory and non-statutory instruments, supporting opportunities for mutual benefit and advancement.

The Council consults and engages with iwi and Māori on a regular basis. In certain cases, these are ongoing processes required by legislation such as the RMA, LGA and relevant Settlement Acts. Other cases are a way of recognising the spirit of partnership inherent in Te Tiriti O Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Council acknowledges that building relationships with iwi and Māori is not simply a matter of complying with legislation, but rather one of understanding, partnership and trust. The table below outlines some of the actions the Council currently undertakes, and some new actions we will take, to further develop iwi and Māori capacity to contribute to our decision-making processes.

Table 1 – Ongoing work of Council with iwi and Māori

Initiatives with iwi and Māori
<p>Three key appointments have been made to facilitate enactment of the Council’s responsibilities to iwi and Māori:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council Kaumātua assist the Mayor, elected members and Chief Executive with support around tikanga Māori at civic events, pōwhiri, blessings and other ceremonies. • The Council Kaihautū is a senior advisor to the Chief Executive, Leadership Team, Mayor and elected members. The Kaihautū plays a leadership role in the development of strategic and operational rangatira-to-rangatira relationships between the Council and iwi, ensures tikanga Māori cultural policy is embraced by the Council, enhances engagement between iwi and the Council, helps realise the partnership embodied by Te Tiriti o Waitangi and works to ensure decision-making is fully and effectively informed by a Māori perspective. • The Mayor and Chief Executive have been appointed as iwi and Māori liaison portfolio holders.
<p>Continuing to implement representation opportunities for iwi and Māori on Council committees (e.g. the recent appointment to the CDEM Joint Committee), Council hearing panels, Council owned organisations (e.g. the committees in charge of the Nelson Regional Sewerage Business Unit and Nelson Tasman Regional Landfill Business Unit - both jointly owned between the Council</p>

and Nelson City Council - as well as the Tasman Bays Heritage Trust) and Council projects (e.g. development of the Tasman Bio-Strategy, upgrade of the Motueka Wastewater Treatment Plant etc).
Continuing to promote iwi and Māori involvement in Civil Defence Emergency Management (CDEM) work.
Continuing to provide iwi with funding for professional input and advice to Council.
Continuing to hold regular hui/liaison meetings with iwi and Māori on a wide range of matters, in order to develop our relationships further and to discuss specific and general issues of relevance to both parties. As an example, in October 2017 Council formed an Iwi Working Group consisting of a representative of each of the nine iwi to support the process of plan changes and review. This group meets regularly to discuss RMA policy matters. Council is working with iwi authorities to develop the Tasman Environment Plan and identify resource management issues of concern and possible solutions to them, along with other relevant matters.
Through hui, working with iwi and Māori to identify how best to gain input into issues of relevance, including the opportunity to be involved in relevant working groups.
Consulting with iwi and Māori on the formation of the Council's LTP, the Annual Plan, reserve management plans, Tasman Environment Plan, and other strategic documents or plans.
Continuing to actively participate in the Regional Inter-sector Forum (RIF) and Kotahitanga mō te Taiao Alliance.
During 2019 and 2020 Wakatū Incorporation led the development of the 'Te Taihu: Intergenerational Strategy', in partnership with councils, Ngā Iwi o Te Taihu and others. The Strategy, launched in November 2020, is the start of the design of the future we want as the people of Te Taihu. The Council aims to align its future work to the Strategy's vision, intergenerational outcomes and the wellbeing framework 'Oranga Te Taihu'.
Initiatives for Council staff and elected members
<p>Providing staff with support and resources to assist the Council's relationships and capacity building with iwi and all Māori living in Tasman. The resources will help to bridge the gap between iwi, Māori, the Council, the wider community and the legislation pertaining to how we will work together. Examples of ways we are working on this include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in conjunction with iwi and Māori, continuing to provide structured training/familiarisation courses to improve elected members' and staff understanding of tikanga, kawa, te reo Māori, te Ao Māori, iwi culture and perspectives; • continuing to provide He Waka Kuaka te reo Māori classes to staff; • continuing to enable staff participation in cultural events (e.g. Waiata group); • continuing to improve our induction process for staff and elected members, to build understanding of the unique differences between iwi, and matters of importance to iwi and Māori in our rohe.

Table 2 – New actions Council intends to progress over the next 10 years

Entering into a Strategic Relationship Agreement to achieve mutually beneficial relationships (both at governance and management levels) with the nine iwi, Nelson City Council and Marlborough District Council.
Identifying and implementing new representation opportunities for iwi and Māori on the Council, including Council subcommittees and joint-committees.
Participating in governance structures initiated by iwi (e.g. a River and Freshwater Advisory Committee has been provided for through the Te Tau Ihu Treaty settlements, but is not currently operational – iwi may decide to initiate this Committee in future).
Working together with iwi and Māori to implement Te Mana o te Wai (the National Policy Statement for Freshwater Management describes this concept as the integrated and holistic well-being of the water).
Enhancing the process that was developed in 2019 during the Pigeon Valley fires for engaging iwi in emergency centre operations and their inclusion in CDEM decision making and governance.
Familiarise ourselves with iwi aspirations and objectives contained within strategic documents produced by iwi/Māori entities (e.g. their annual reports and medium to long-term planning documents) when developing new Council policies and plans.
Working together to co-design our response to major legislative/sector changes. The government has signalled significant reforms. Iwi input and influence into these changes and how they are implemented is fundamental. We recognise the need to better work together with iwi and more effectively include them in decision-making.
To identify the needs of mātāwaka in our rohe and actions to progress these needs.
Explore opportunities for in-kind support or other support to iwi and Māori for specific projects, such as cultural mapping and development of iwi management plans.
To engage with iwi and Māori in a more meaningful way for the development of future Long Term Plans and Activity Management Plans.

Matters of Importance to Iwi

TO POPULATE AFTER FURTHER CONSULTATION WITH IWI

In addition to the tables above, iwi have provided us with a list of other matters they would like to see progressed over the next 10 years:

Resourcing and supporting kapa haka festivals in Te Taihu, such as:

- the national primary schools competition in 2021;
- the national secondary schools competition in 2024; and
- Te Matatini national competition, to be held in 2026.

Following the response to Covid-19, the eight Te Taihu iwi have worked together to develop a plan 'Kia Kotahi te Hoe', based around key recovery priorities: employment, kai, housing and health.