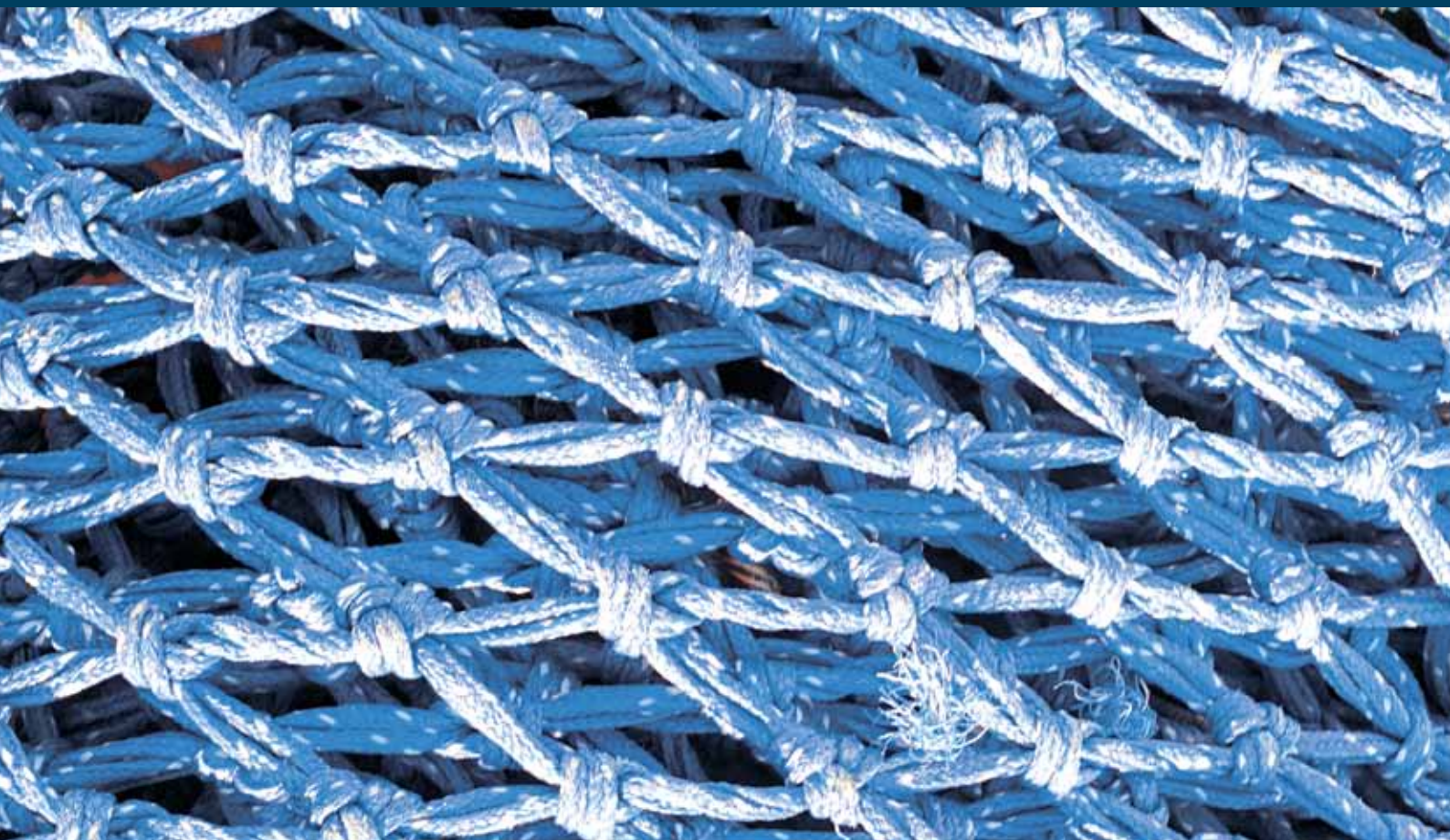




TE TAIHAUĀURU IWI FORUM FISHERIES PLAN 2012–2017



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KARAKIA

MATUA TE PO, MATUA TE AO
MAI TE POUPOUTANGA A TANE-NUI-A-RANGI
KA PUTA A NGARU NUNUI, A NGARU ROROA
KI TE WHAI AO, KI TE AO MARAMA

*Absolute night to the absolute day
The pillars of Tane-Nui-a-Rangi came forth whom went to the heavens
Bringing the great waves, the long waves
Into the world of discovery, the world of enlightenment*

MIHI WHAKATAU

Tihei mauri ora
Kōriporipo ana te aroha ki te iwi kua riro ki te pō. Ka waiho mai muri ko ngā
waihotanga ake e kai nei i te hinapōuri i te āo i te pō. Moe mai koutou i te
moe tē whakaarahia, okioki atu rā.
Mai Parininihi ki te Kāhui Maunga, te Kāhui Maunga ki Ruahine pae maunga,
Ruahine whakawhiti atu ki Tararua ka heke iho ki Whakarongotai nei rā ngā
iwi o te Tai Hauāuru te mihi kau ake.
He rautaki tēnei e whakatakoto ana i ngā whainga a ngā iwi o Te Tai Hauāuru
mō ngā tau e rima. Koia nei te huarahi hei whakatutuki atu ai i te kōrero:
He kupenga haonui
He iwi ka ora
E te iwi e, purutia tō mana, kia mau kia ita! Ita! Ita! Mau tonu!



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This plan could not have been achieved without the commitment of the iwi involved in the Taihauāuru Fisheries Forum. Your willingness to share your kōrero freely and contribute to Te Taihauāuru Forum Fish Plan is acknowledged and appreciated. Your continued commitment is integral to the success of this Plan.

Te Ohu Kaimoana is acknowledged for providing staff and resource to assist in the development of this plan. Their patience and expertise has been valuable.

The Fish Plan Working Group worked consistently and diligently to bring together the many views of iwi and we are grateful for their commitment. They worked tirelessly to ensure all iwi had their aspirations included, met agreed timelines and completed the plan for sign off.

Kirsty Wood	(Ngāti Hauiti)	Sam Tamarapa	(Ngāti Ruanui)
Paul Horton	(Rangitāne)	Basil Tapuke	(Te Atiawa)

MINISTRY FOR PRIMARY INDUSTRIES STAFF

Rana Bisson
Rawiri Richmond



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

THE FORUM

Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Tama, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga, Te Ātiawa Settlements Trust, Taranaki Iwi Trust, Nga Hapū o Ngāruahine Incorporated, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Ruanui Trust, Te Kaahui o Rauru (Ngā Rauru), Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Apa (North Island), Te Ātihaunui a Pāpārangi, Ati Awa ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust, Muaupoko Tribal Authority Inc, Raukawa ki te Tonga Trust/Te Rūnanga o Raukawa, Te Patiki Holdings Trust Board (Ngāti Hauiti), Tanenuiarangi Manawatu Incorporated (Rangitaane o Manawatu).

Our collective roopu forms the *Te Taihauāuru Iwi Fisheries Forum* (the Forum). The forum was originally formed to support iwi, hapu, whānau and kaitiaki in flax root level customary fisheries management. Under the umbrella of the wider forum, a revival in collective iwi responsibility and mana is desired for the purposes of achieving greater fisheries and environmental outcomes for the benefit of *all iwi*. The forum is made up of mandated iwi representatives.

Our approach to fisheries management is clearly illustrated in our vision:

He kupenga haonui

He iwi ka ora

Abundance assured

A people sustained

“This whakatauāki speaks of the use of the net and the expectation that the catch will be bountiful. If one was to reflect on the tikanga associated with the preparation of the net, where it would be placed and the use of our maramataka to determine the best time in which to do this then one would remember the customary practices of our tūpuna that endures today.

Conversely, the whakatauāki also brings us to the contemporary use of the net and the reality of commercial considerations. In order to ensure the prosperity of the catch we are reminded of our responsibility as kaitiaki to advocate for and protect the wellbeing of the habitat to ensure sustainability. The ageless practice of manaakitanga and the ability to look after the people alongside our maintenance of mana motuhake remains paramount.”

To achieve our vision we have developed high level outcomes which form the basis of our plan. We have also identified that to achieve these outcomes we need to effectively manage the constant tension between conservation and exploitation of the fisheries resource. Our plan will contribute to the effective management of customary, commercial and recreational fisheries matters affecting our people firstly in Fisheries Management Area 8 and to the wider fisheries areas.

Finally in closing, our plan is about weaving together our common interests in fishing to ensure we preserve our fisheries taonga tuku iho for future generations.

Kāti, kia kaha tātou ki te tautoko i ngā kaupapa, kua whakatakotoria e tātou hei oranga mo to mātou whakatipuranga, kia whai tuanui rangatira rātou mo ngā tau e haere ake nei.

Therefore let us be united in supporting this strategic direction laid before us for the wellbeing of the future generations through providing fisheries for years to come.

Ben Potaka
Chair

PURPOSE

The Te Taihauāuru forum region covers the western side of the lower North Island, extending from the Mokau River in north Taranaki through to Waikanae in the south.

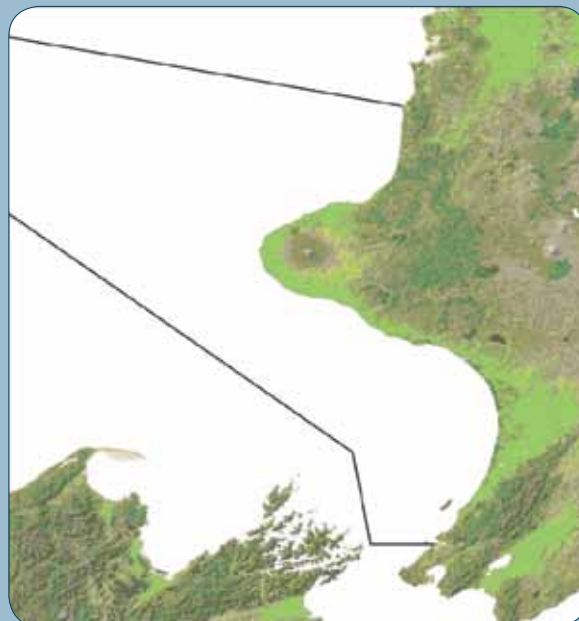
The purpose of this plan is to describe how members of the forum will work collaboratively with each other to enhance iwi management of fisheries and grow the benefits of our assets. Secondly it forms a basis for how the forum will engage with the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) in particular, but also with other agencies and organisations that have an influence/impact on the fisheries resource and its environment within our region.

Guiding this plan the overarching vision and a subsequent set of high level management objectives (and associated measures and indicators of performance) will inform how iwi wish to address issues and concerns relating to *kaitiakitanga* and sustainability in the region.

It must be mentioned here that this plan is a basis for consultation, not a substitute. Direct engagement (*kanohi ki te kanohi*) is the preferred option when government agencies and other organisations wish to utilise and make reference to this plan.

This plan belongs to the forum and is a forum fisheries plan to be used for the purposes of advancing Māori influence in decisions affecting not only marine and freshwater fisheries, but all aquatic life and their environments.

The forum recognises that the iwi who have participated in this plan do not hold exclusive *mana whenua/moana* within Te Taihauāuru and welcomes input from any other iwi.



VISION

He kupenga haonui

He iwi ka ora

Abundance assured

A people sustained

IWI FORUM PRINCIPLES

A common set of principles were developed to guide iwi in their dealings with each other as well as other government agencies, stakeholder groups and the wider fishing community. These principles underpin this plan for the purpose of honouring the key values and beliefs that Māori strongly affiliate with.

Iwi do express these values in different ways. However, these interpretations were formulated specifically to guide the iwi forum in their future undertakings created from this plan.

Rangatiratanga

This reflects a commitment to collaborate on fisheries issues in the exercise of collective iwi mana and rangatiratanga. By formalising collective partnerships and working together, the ability to have greater influence in customary and commercial fisheries at a large scale is within reach. The right to self-determine how fisheries are managed will help fulfil the responsibility of kaitiakitanga to our current and future generations.

Kaitiakitanga

Iwi affirming their obligations to the mauri of their fisheries and the resources on which those fisheries depend.

Aroha atu, aroha mai/manaakitanga

Enhancing the mana of the iwi and seeking to support the aspirations of each other through the ethic and practice of reciprocity.

Whanaungatanga

Iwi affirm the importance of further collaboration with each other and the critical need to have a collective voice on all matters. Whanaungatanga also speaks to our whakapapa connections to each other and to our taiao.

Kotahitanga

Iwi working together wherever possible to reach consensus on a FMA 8 wide position in the pursuit of unity and strength in all fisheries kaupapa.

THE PRINCIPLE OF KAITIAKITANGA

Kaitiakitanga is a broad concept that has important cultural and spiritual dimensions. *Kaitiakitanga* ensures sustainability of resources, in a physical, spiritual, economic and political sense. This authority to protect a resource stems from the broader viewpoint of *whakapapa*, the linkages back to *atua* effectively delegating responsibility (and obligations) to Māori for the protection of all things. In a more localised sense, *kaitiakitanga* is an exercise of obligation, *mana*, of prestige, of those groups who claim close ties to the region.

In terms of fisheries, the role of *kaitiaki* allows for Māori communities to have availability to an abundance of *kai* from both the freshwater and saltwater environments. The *kaitiaki* role is one that is locally defined and managed, commonly at a *hapū* level. It is not a position of ownership but an individual and collective role to safeguard ‘*ngā taonga tuku iho*’ (those treasures that have been passed down) for the present and future generations.

In safeguarding these *taonga*, Māori fishing practices have been refined over hundreds of years to create a balance between use and the health of our aquatic environment. Refinement of our fishing practices occurs through *wānanga* where we transfer our *mātauranga* to the next generation who are able to continue with fulfilling our obligations and responsibilities to *Tangaroa*.

Without *kaitiakitanga* informing our decisions, our cultural identity and traditions become lost in modern society. *Kaitiakitanga* is based on *mātauranga*. Our *mātauranga* is founded on a holistic perspective; we are part of our environment. Our environment nurtures our *mauri*, and our *mana* remains powerful.



HIGH LEVEL MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES

The management outcomes, objectives and performance measure of this plan are high level. As a result, it is considered that some more specific proposals are better developed and elaborated on in documents separate from this plan. A strategy for the implementation of the following management objectives is for the iwi forum to consider.

Use Outcome

Fisheries resources are used in a manner that provides greatest overall economic, social and cultural benefit.

Environmental Outcome

“Mai i te kāhui maunga ki Tangaroa” – the capacity and integrity of the aquatic environment, habitats and species are sustained at levels that provide for current and future use.

Management Outcome

Iwi are working collectively within a sound and transparent framework to address fisheries matters of common concern.

HIGH LEVEL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The following high level management objectives aim to give rise to the desired outcomes and vision of this plan. But more importantly, these are to be used to guide our discussions with the Ministry when discussing what the priority issues and potential solutions are in addressing key concerns.

There are five high level management objectives which will drive our input and participation in fisheries and environmental management decisions. The management objectives are not fish stock specific but are rather flexibly applied across all fisheries and their associated habitats.

Each objective is assigned performance measures as a monitoring mechanism to track the delivery or non-delivery of them. Each year, the iwi forum will meet with the Ministry to discuss and share information on how the fisheries within FMA 8 are performing, what the iwi forum service needs and priorities are that will inform what activities will be undertaken in that year. In addition, each year a national evaluation for each of the five national fisheries plans will be conducted. Subsequently, this will act as a catalyst for iwi to evaluate how the Ministry as well as the iwi forum itself have performed in either achieving, or taking steps towards achieving their desired objectives.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE 1: CUSTOMARY FISHERIES

Our customary non-commercial fisheries are healthy, sustainable and supports the cultural wellbeing of Te Taihauāuru Iwi.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Iwi, hapu and whānau of Te Taihauāuru can gather kaimoana for their customary non-commercial purposes.
2. The amounts authorised under customary permits are able to be harvested.
3. Te Taihauāuru Iwi adopt and implement the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 by 2017.
4. High quality and reliable forms of non-commercial fishing data are known and fully utilised in fisheries management decisions.
5. Iwi fishers use traditional and contemporary mātauranga in iwi management strategies.
6. The role of kaitiaki, whānau and iwi to responsibly manage fisheries is well understood and upheld.

IWI COMMENTARY

Customary fishing plays an important role in Māori communities. However, it is largely affected by the fragmented approach iwi and hapu have to managing fish. The non-commercial sector as a whole lacks good information and monitoring mechanisms are required to track what state the fisheries are in. Most are witness to the localised depletion that occurs inshore and in particular those species that are most favoured by many such as pāua and koura. By iwi and hapu bridging the gap and working together to address issues such as the lack of information (including non-reporting of recreational fishing) and knowledge, better outcomes could be achieved.

A key concern for the state of non-commercial fisheries is the lack of good information. This is critical to assessing the state of our fisheries and the environment. Without good information, the difficulty in managing without knowing what is out there and what state the fishery is in, would jeopardise the long term sustainability of our fisheries.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE 2: COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Our commercial fisheries are sustainable and support the economic wellbeing of Te Taihauāuru Iwi.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Ace values for core commercial stocks are stable or increasing.
 2. Innovations in commercial fisheries (aquaculture, research and technology, new business) are explored using robust business principles and adopted where viable.
-

IWI COMMENTARY

This objective draws on the need for iwi to build enduring and economically viable commercial fisheries. All iwi depend on their fishing assets to gain a profitable return. However, the need to balance this with sustaining our fisheries and protecting the environment strikes at the heart of iwi values and principles and more specifically kaitiakitanga. Also, flexibility in how iwi utilise ACE and innovations in the commercial sector would generate economic prosperity for Māori so long as profit-making initiatives are not at odds with our kaitiaki responsibilities.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE 3: THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

Mana and rangatiranga over our fisheries is restored, preserved and protected for future generations.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. The health of known habitats of significance are protected, monitored regularly and stable or improving.
 2. Mātauranga Māori contributes to decision-making about fisheries and their habitats.
 3. Iwi are able to utilise our tikanga in the management of our fisheries.
-

IWI COMMENTARY

This objective signals the need for management arrangements to be integrated across all natural resources, and not only fisheries. Combating the risks associated with environmental degradation (for example, sea bed mining) should not be looked at separately to fisheries sustainability. Iwi understand it is not an effective approach to manage fish if the habitats they live in are polluted and not being considered as well. A further example would be the relationship between tohemana/toheroa and pingao.

To iwi, a holistic approach to managing all natural resources is preferred. It is about protecting and restoring the health of our fisheries, waterways and habitats whereby iwi have the ability to take steps that encourage this. The other aspect to this is influencing government responses more effectively through building key relationships and increasing lobbying power.

There is also recognition that the application of tikanga may not be appropriate in some circumstances. However, collectively there may be some tikanga that are agreed as common and able to be practically applied eg rāhui in the case of a drowning, seasonal fishing, etc.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE 4: IWI PARTNERSHIPS

Iwi collaborate in fisheries and environmental resource management to achieve iwi driven objectives.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Collective iwi investment and growth opportunities are explored and implemented where viable.
 2. The Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 are implemented collaboratively within FMA 8.
 3. Where iwi agree, Iwi information, systems and expertise is shared and coordinated with other partnering Iwi within Te Taihauāuru.
 4. Collective iwi resourcing is achieved to support the delivery of iwi driven objectives.
-

IWI COMMENTARY

The need for iwi to work smarter and combine their efforts in a more integrated way would help advance iwi input and participation in decision making processes. Mutually beneficial outcomes could arise through iwi joint ventures, iwi collectivising their quota (for example, ICP model), pātaka moana and the sharing of iwi resources and information.

There are a number of small iwi who have limited capacity to engage meaningfully with local and central government. The ability for iwi to synergise their efforts and work collaboratively will help create efficiencies in how iwi operate and also how Crown agencies interact with iwi.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE 5: IWI CAPACITY BUILDING

Te Taihauāuru Iwi have sufficient capacity to meet their individual and collective responsibilities as kaitiaki, in partnership with others.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

1. Te Taihauāuru Iwi Forum builds cooperative and enduring relationships with:
 - i MPI in the sustainable management of fisheries;
 - ii regional councils and other Crown agencies in the management and protection of the environment;
 - iii the Māori fisheries sector, the seafood industry and the recreational sector on matters of common interest.
 2. Te Taihauāuru Iwi have structures and capacity in place to effectively deliver on the objectives of this plan.
 3. Robust and transparent communication pathways are established.
-

IWI COMMENTARY

Limited iwi capacity is a major obstacle confronting iwi who struggle to participate and input effectively in decision making processes. Working more efficiently with ourselves and others will be pivotal to achieving our management aspirations. If capacity issues are not addressed as a priority, the ability for iwi to lobby and influence decisions affecting the aquatic environment become futile or less effective.

Working smarter as a collective rather than in isolation of each other will stop iwi 'reinventing the wheel' and duplicating their efforts.

The responsibility to advocate for the interests of iwi rests solely with iwi. Although the Crown have obligations to fulfil on their part, iwi have to also meet certain obligations as tangata whenua which runs deeper. Because iwi interests expand across all sectors, partnering with other like minded groups in the fishing sector will also help steer iwi participation in the right direction.

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

Each year we intend to review the progress we are making towards the goals and objectives set out in this plan, which is intended to have a life of five years. We expect that the annual review process will enable us to identify priorities for action that can be incorporated into an annual plan for each of the five years covering the life of this plan.

In the first instance, these annual plans are intended to clarify the things that we as iwi agree to do collectively. Secondly, they will also identify how government and private organisations that have a role in managing fisheries or their habitats, or who have an impact on our fisheries, might work with us each year to assist us in achieving our objectives.

In particular, we expect our annual review and annual plan to assist agencies who have legislative and Treaty obligations to identify the services that are most relevant to us in managing our fisheries. These include the Ministry for Primary Industries as the agency with primary responsibility for fisheries management, along with regional councils, the Department of Conservation, the Ministry for the Environment, the Environmental Protection Agency and so on. It will help others, including the fishing industry and the Māori fisheries sector (which includes other iwi, Te Ohu Kaimoana, Wai Maori, Te Putea Whakatupu and Aotearoa Fisheries Ltd) to do the same.

FURTHER INFORMATION

More detailed information about the following matters is contained in the attached appendices:

- scope of the plan
- the nature of our rights and interests in fisheries
- how the plan was developed, and how it will be implemented
- contact details for each of the iwi organisations who have participated in the plan's development.





on behalf of Te Atiawa (Taranaki)
Settlements Trust



on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga Trust



on behalf of Te Kaahui o Rauru



on behalf of Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Apa



on behalf of Te Whiringa Muka Trust



on behalf of Ātiawa ki Whakarongotai
Charitable Trust



on behalf of Muaupoko Tribal Authority Inc



on behalf of Raukawa ki te Tonga Trust



on behalf of Te Pātiki Trust (Ngāti Hauiti)



on behalf of Te Ohu Tiaki o Rangitaane te Ika
a Maui Trust

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This plan aims to cover all fisheries managed within Fisheries Management Area (FMA) 8 or known by iwi as the rohe of Te Taihauāuru. All species managed under the Quota Management System cover a range of freshwater, inshore fisheries, deepwater, highly migratory and pelagic fisheries. There are currently 97 species which make up 633 individual stocks. Each stock is managed within a quota management area of which the TACC, recreational and customary allowances are set for.

This is the first opportunity for iwi to have influence decisions made at the FMA scale. Since Māori are the one of the main players in the fisheries sector it make sense for iwi to have input into this process when it relates to the sustainable use and management of fisheries across Te Taihauāuru.

Map 1: Fisheries Management Area 8



Although this plan will primarily be utilised in fisheries decisions, it is not restricted solely to this on the grounds that *kaitiakitanga* is practiced over all living things. Impacts of non-fishing activities on fisheries resources are outside the scope of the Fisheries Act 1996. However, iwi see opportunity to collectively address these activities that could adversely affect fisheries sustainability in the region such as farming, development and oil and mineral extraction.

APPENDIX 2: OUR FISHERIES RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

Māori customary rights to fisheries are many and varied. They contain both commercial and non-commercial elements that are managed at different levels within the iwi. Non-commercial customary fishing is controlled at the iwi, hapu or whānau level, while the responsibility for managing our rights to commercial fishing rests with our mandated iwi organisations and asset holding companies. We consider it will be to all our benefit for iwi, hapu and whānau to work together to manage our common fishing interests.

In this section, the forum details how Māori interests are currently represented, what the key concerns are and how concerns common to all iwi will be addressed through the forum. The goal of finding a fair equilibrium between conservation of our resources and the different uses we make from them is paramount to our management approach.

IMPORTANT SPECIES

Some iwi identify important species as “taonga”. Others may describe their important species differently – for example, as “those fish that you can catch”. However we describe such species, they are important to us for various reasons. For instance some may have primary significance because of our long association and use so that they form an integral part of our traditional cultural practices. Tuna, toheroa/tohemana, pāua, piharau and kahawai are examples. Others may be important because of the income they generate for our people. Hoki and other deepwater stocks are examples. Yet others may have significance in both respects, such as rock lobster and snapper.

Some iwi have reached Treaty settlements with the Crown that identify important species (see below). Others have yet to finalise their Treaty settlements. In achieving the objectives of this plan, it will be important to identify those species that require management attention and to be clear about why. Therefore rather than provide an exhaustive list of every species found in Te Taihauāuru and its significance to iwi, we intend to identify those species that are priorities for management action through on-going dialogue with each other and with relevant agencies, including through the annual review process with the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI).

NON-COMMERCIAL CUSTOMARY FISHING

Fish are an important traditional food source for many iwi, hapu and whānau for whom special and enduring relationships to the sea exist, and places of customary food gathering importance still have relevance today.

CUSTOMARY USE AND VALUE

Traditionally (pre-European settlement), the ocean and rocky Taranaki coastline provided an abundant supply of fish. Fish were caught, using hooks, nets, spears and traps. No activity was undertaken without due ritual. Knowledge was closely guarded and taught in confidence. The traditional approach by tangata whenua is to use lunar cycles (maramataka) and seasonal queues (tohu) to assess availability of fish. Certain species had greater value, where value and use might relate to medicinal properties

(rongoa), protein content (mouri) and spiritual importance (wairua). It is through educating and reacquainting our people with customary fishing and the importance of tikanga and kaitiakitanga can be better realised at the local level.

NON-COMMERCIAL CUSTOMARY FISHING REGIME

The Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 provides for non-commercial customary fishing rights. The use of customary fishing permits is to provide tangata whenua the means to harvest in excess of amateur limits. These permits provide for customary fishing rights of tangata whenua.

A key limitation to the management of customary fishing is the lack of good reporting and insufficient available data to inform decisions. A key focus for the future is extending the customary reporting coverage and improving data collection, reporting and usage in fisheries as a whole. Regulation 27A applies in most cases where kaitiaki can issue authorisations for the taking of fish for hui or tangi. It does not provide for management opportunities available under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998. However, iwi are working towards coming within these regulations to better recognise and provide for customary food gathering in the future.

Traditional relationships between iwi facilitate sharing of fisheries resources, particularly in areas renowned for their ability to provide kaimoana. A recent example is the pātaka whata arrangement a number of iwi have with a commercial fishing operator who provides customary fish which is stored for hui and tangi throughout the year.

Tensions between iwi and kaitiaki are often played out when a mātaihai reserve application is made. Mātaihai reserves are one of a suite of tools available through the customary regulations that protect local fisheries of significance for customary food gathering. Although no applications exist in FMA 8, it is favoured widely by hapu and kaitiaki who seek to come within the customary regulations. Better collaboration between iwi and hapu in resolving any potential conflicts in advance may help bridge the gap.

RECREATIONAL FISHING

People recreationally fish for a variety of reasons (including food gathering and recreation) using a variety of methods (including line fishing from boats or the shore, or using set nets). Snapper is probably the most popular recreational species followed by pāua, trevally, kahawai, gurnard and tarakihi.

Recreational fishing can also include situations where Māori take kaimoana within the amateur limits for a customary purpose (such as hui or tangi) without the need for a customary permit.

Most recreational fishing in FMA 8 is either line fishing from small boats or surfcasting. The frequent rough sea conditions that characterise this coastline helps regulate against overfishing. In particular, recreational fishing activity is limited to calmer times of the year, although reports suggest an increase in the number of boats over the past 25 years.

Unlike commercial fishers, recreational fishers are not required to report their catch. Consequently, there is no information to accurately determine whether total catches are within or higher than the recreational allowance, and therefore whether adjustments are required. The inadequacies of this non-reporting is of concern to us due to the evident sustainability risks that arise from a poorly informed sector.

IWI COMMERCIAL FISHING

The commercial fishery along the west coast boasts a large and productive fishery that supports most fishing methods. FMA 8 mainly consists of open coastline, estuaries and rocky reef areas. The most common fishing method is bottom trawling along with set netting and bottom long-lining.

Māori interests control over a third of the New Zealand seafood industry. This is primarily due to two Waitangi Tribunal settlements:

- a 1989 interim agreement that awarded Māori 10 percent of the fishing quota, and a cash settlement
- a final settlement of Māori claims to commercial fisheries in 1992. Known as the Sealord deal, this granted Māori sufficient resources to purchase a 50 percent share in Sealord, as well as a commitment from the Crown to allocate 20 percent of all new species introduced into the quota management system to Māori.

The model for allocating the assets was agreed in 2004 and the process of allocation is almost complete. As a result, Te Taihauāuru iwi have commercial interests in quota for all inshore stocks whose quota management areas intersect with their coastline. They also hold income shares in Aotearoa Fisheries Ltd, and quota for all deepwater stocks, which are shared with all fifty seven iwi in New Zealand who are eligible for allocation.

FISHERIES PROTOCOLS

Individual deeds of settlement frequently include protocols setting out how the Ministry will interact with the iwi governance body. As part of these protocols, iwi forum fisheries plans are included in the agreement to give iwi the greatest leverage in influencing fisheries decisions.

Currently, five iwi have signed Fisheries Protocols with the Ministry (Ngāti Tama, Ngāti Mutunga, Ngāti Ruanui, Ngā Rauru kiitahi and Ngāti Apa). The remaining iwi are actively moving towards settlement of their treaty claims.



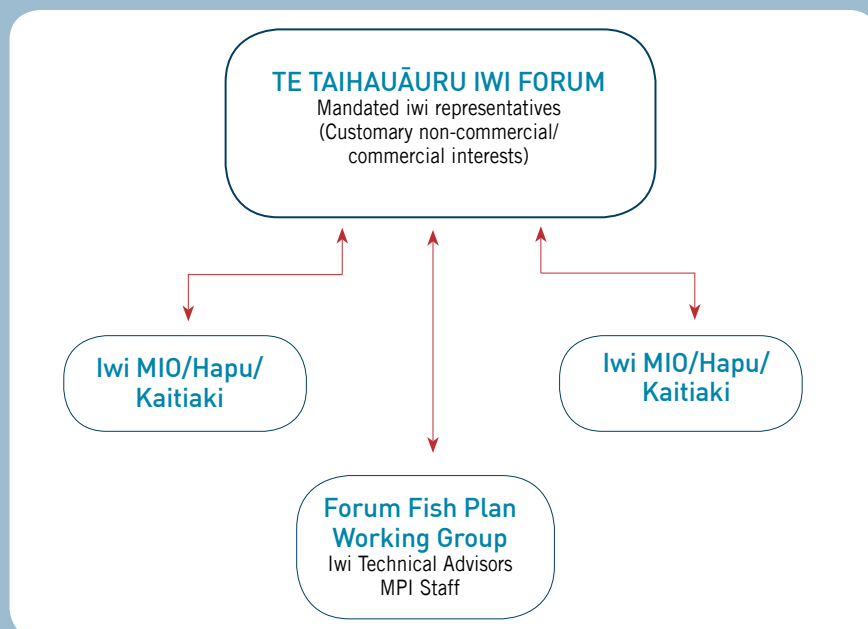
APPENDIX 3: DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

FORUM STRUCTURE AND THE PLAN'S DEVELOPMENT

The forum's goal is to collaborate on fisheries management issues for the benefit of present and future generations, while recognising and providing for the traditional relationship of iwi members with their respective customary non commercial and customary commercial interests.

The forum is made up of mandated iwi representatives. To support the forum in developing this plan, a working group consisting of iwi representatives and Ministry staff was established.

Diagram 1: Iwi Forum Fish Plan Development Structure



In 2011, the working group held a series of iwi visits and a collective iwi wānanga to inform the development of this plan. The views and information held by iwi helped document the current situation of fisheries management from an iwi perspective and the corresponding issues that are commonly seen across all iwi. This information directly fed into high level management objectives that will be critical in guiding iwi and the Ministry in how this plan can address those issues.

The plan's implementation as part of the annual fisheries planning rounds is the next stage to consider and new arrangements in how the forum will facilitate their involvement are underway.

Ultimately, this plan will reflect what iwi desire from the fishery for the future and to have in place a long term strategy for how iwi can improve the overall sustainability of fisheries. To this end, the plan aims to give effect to the ongoing treaty obligations relating to Māori fisheries.

Because this plan will integrate the commercial, customary and environmental aspirations across Te Taihauāuru, iwi engagement with hapu, whānau and kaitiaki will enable their participation in this plan.

This collective iwi arrangement does not usurp or undermine in any way the individual rights, mana, claims or interests of iwi to manage their fisheries areas. It does however provide a space for iwi to come together on common issues and look at long-term solutions at a region wide scale.

SITUATING THE PLAN

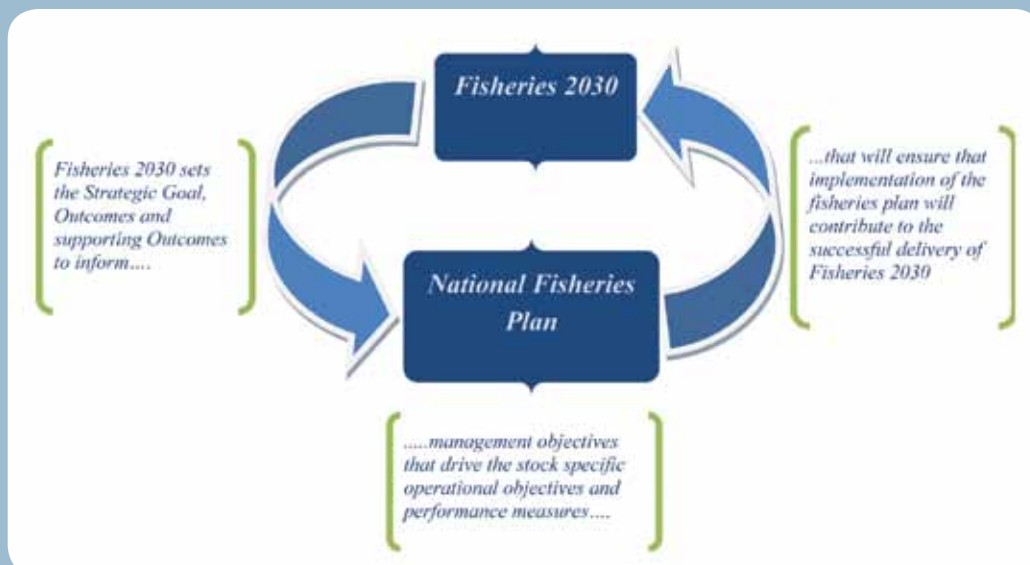
The Government's strategy Fisheries 2030 sets out the strategic direction to be taken for New Zealand's fisheries. This strategy will guide how all fisheries are managed and details what is required to improve fisheries management processes going forward. The ultimate goal of Fisheries 2030 is to have *New Zealander's maximising benefits from the use of fisheries within environmental limits.*

To support this goal, the key desired outcomes for this strategy are:

1 USE OUTCOME: *fisheries resources are used in a manner that provides the greatest overall economic, social and cultural benefit. This means having (among other things) thriving customary fisheries managed in accordance with kaitiakitanga, supporting the cultural wellbeing of iwi and hapu.*

2 ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOME: *the capacity and integrity of the aquatic environment, habitats and species are sustained at levels that provide for current and future use.*

Diagram 2: Relationship between Fisheries 2030 and the National Fisheries Plan Process



The Fisheries 2030 goal and supporting outcomes directly shape and influence the development of five national fisheries plans. These national plans determine the management of all fisheries. Given the wide application of such plans, iwi must collectively work together to develop their own plan that will speak at a level at which key fisheries decisions are made.

It is here that iwi can engage with the Ministry on issues they see as a priority. For this opportunity to be realised, a FMA wide iwi plan is necessary. This plan will be situated within the national fish planning context to allow for greater iwi input and participation into fisheries management.

This plan will help carve out a future pathway for iwi to engage with other agencies and other sectors such as the Ministry of Economic Development, the Department of Conservation, regional councils and the Māori fishery sector, etc. where a collective voice is warranted.

OTHER IWI MANAGEMENT PLANS

This plan recognises that existing individual iwi management plans (including iwi planning documents defined by the Resource Management Act 1991) are either in draft or completed form. This plan shall not be inconsistent or undermine these documents or the application of them in iwi resource management processes.

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

Iwi review process

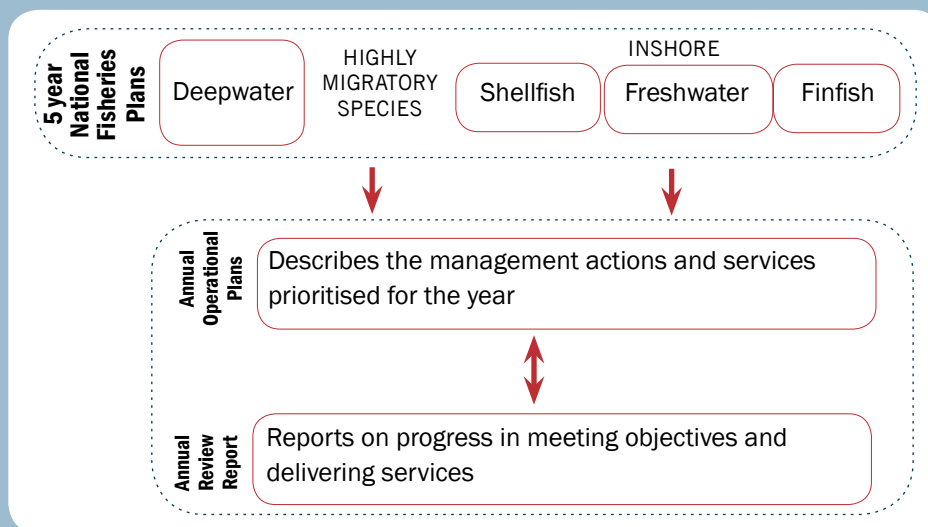
This plan represents a starting point for iwi. The need to think proactively about the challenges facing iwi and look to further refinement about how to address issues and challenges will be ongoing. By necessity, this requires a constant review of how iwi are tracking towards the vision and objectives of this plan.

This iwi driven performance review can be captured in an annual review report. This report would ensure that the plan is given due consideration in each year's planning cycle and be factored into the Ministry's monitoring role in fulfilling its statutory obligations to Māori.

At minimum, iwi will review this plan every five years. This review will run parallel to the formal review of the five national fisheries plans which iwi will have the opportunity to have input into.

IWI INPUT INTO MPI ANNUAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROCESSES

The implementation of this plan will occur as part of an annual cycle which will identify the service needs and priorities in each year. Iwi will have direct input into what decisions and priorities are set for key fish stocks for iwi within FMA 8.



As mentioned earlier, this plan will be considered against the five national plans which are:

- Deepwater
- Highly migratory species
- Inshore Finfish
- Inshore Shellfish and
- Inshore Freshwater.

For each national fisheries plan, key objectives are established along with strategies employed to help achieve those objectives over a five year duration.

The iwi objectives in this plan will elevate and put focus on the annual planning discussions that are held as part of the Ministry engagement process with iwi and other stakeholder groups. Iwi input will be considered to help shape what the fisheries priorities will be for each year.

In these five national plans, an operational plan will set out what core services and activities are planned for the year. More specifically, each operational plan will define:

1. How individual fisheries will be managed during the fishing year.
2. Key tasks that will be undertaken to support the successful delivery of the operational tasks specified in the individual fishery chapters.
3. The core services (field operations, research and regulatory) that will be required in each fishing year to deliver fisheries objectives. In situations where there are limited business group resources and competing tasks and objectives, the operational plan will also prioritise which services should be delivered including a rationale for this prioritisation.

To monitor or track the operation of every national fisheries plan, a formal annual review process will be undertaken to assess whether objectives are being met or not. This report will outline the performance of fish stocks against those national objectives.

Iwi can also review and assess the current performance of fisheries to inform their input and participation into the annual discussions that subsequently set the yearly priorities. This performance review will in turn identify any existing gaps and areas requiring a more targeted effort by either iwi themselves or the Ministry.

Key discussion points (more specifically in three scheduled meetings each year) will occur between iwi forums and the Ministry on what services can be provided to help address issues of concern to iwi. Information sharing will be critical in assessing the state of fish stocks. Iwi can directly provide their data especially where it suggests rates are declining and a specific management action is required.

Over time, certain adjustments will be made to this plan as objectives are achieved and the corresponding results from performance monitoring are taken into account.



APPENDIX 4: IWI CONTACTS LIST

Te Atiawa (Taranaki) Settlements Trust	PO Box 280	NEW PLYMOUTH
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Mutunga	PO Box 32	URENUI, TARANAKI
Te Kaahui o Rauru	PO Box 4322	WHANGANUI
Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Apa	PO Box 124	MARTON
Te Whiringa Muka Trust	PO Box 125	WHANGANUI
Ati Awa Ki Whakarongotai Charitable Trust	PO Box 509	WAIKANAЕ
Muaupoko Tribal Authority Incorporated	PO Box 1080	LEVIN
Te Rūnanga o Raukawa/ Raukawa Ki Te Tonga Trust	PO Box 15012	OTAKI
Te Pātiki Trust – Ngāti Hauiti	43 Te Hou Hou Rd	RD1, MARTON
Te Ohu Tiaki o Rangitaane Te Ika a Maui Trust	PO Box 1341	PALMERSTON NORTH

