

Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai



Marine & Freshwater Fisheries

STRATEGIC PLAN

Mai Paritu, tai atu ki Turakirae



Tangaroa a mua, tāngata ki muri
If Tangaroa is abundant, the people will thrive

Foreword

Me mihi ki te Runga Rawa, nana nei ngā mea katoa.

Me mihi ki ngā tini aitua kua wehe atu ki te pō.

Me mihi ki ngā marae maha, mai i Paritu tae atu ki Turakirae.

Me mihi ki ngā hapū katoa e noho mai na i ngā wā kainga.

No reira tēnā tatou katoa.

Ko te tumanako mo ngā hapu, mai i Paritu tae atu ki Turakirae,

hei awhinatia mai, hei tautokotia mai koutou a te kaupapa nei.

No reira, ka apiti hono tatai hono, te hunga mate ki a ratou te hunga mate.

Ka apiti hono tatai hono, te hunga ora ki a tatou te hunga ora.

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tatou katoa.

When we look at our lakes, rivers, streams, estuaries, foreshore and sea we see degradation, depletion and conflict. More than a century of management by government agencies has delivered these results, despite the best efforts of whānau, hapū and iwi. We must adopt new ways of doing things if we are going to change the direction these taonga are headed in. That is why the Coastal Hapū Collective, Kahungunu Asset Holding Company Limited and Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated have worked together – pokohiwi ki pokohiwi – over the past 12 months to develop this Strategy.

A central philosophy underpinning this Strategy is that in unity, there is strength, as Ngāti Kahungunu demonstrated to the country when it decided to hikoī to protest the government's extinguishment of customary rights over foreshore and seabed. Unity does not mean that the mana of hapū (or any other group within Kahungunu) is diminished – quite the opposite. This Strategy sets out a framework whereby hapū will be supported to do the things they need to do in order to manage their customary fisheries in the freshwater and along the coast. At the same time, hapū can assist the Kahungunu Asset Holding Company Limited achieve its mission of being an outstanding guardian of the commercial assets it holds – after all, those assets are an expression of the same customary right protected in Article II of the Treaty of Waitangi that we still exercise when we go to the beach to gather kaimoana for a tangi. Another key plank is the adoption of a 'single door' policy for coordinating communications with external agencies, so as to minimise the burden that consultation places on iwi and hapū and to reduce the ability of those agencies to 'divide and conquer, whether intentionally or unintentionally.

The Strategy is only a beginning, however, not an end. It is a living document which will need to change over time to reflect new developments and new challenges. It is a high level document, which draws on the issues raised by hapū members at nine consultation hui that were held during July and August 2008 to clarify the problems that needed to be addressed by this Strategy. The issues and options discussed at those hui are summarised in Appendix Three. Those issues have been transformed into goals to set us on a path to begin rectifying the problems, and a long list of activities that will need to be completed in order to begin to realise those goals.

One thing the Strategy *does not* do is dictate who will be responsible for taking it forward. Indications are that there is support for Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai – perhaps in an expanded or modified form – to continue to provide oversight, but that discussion is ongoing. Developing the terms of reference for an advisory forum is noted as a priority task (under the ‘Capacity Building’ heading), and opportunities will be provided for input to those discussions.

The management of customary fisheries will always lie with hapū and the Tāngata Tiaki/Kaitiaki they appoint, and this Strategy seeks to support them in that role. Developing a network of areas subject to appropriate fisheries management (mātaitai, taiāpure, nursery/enhancement areas, aquaculture areas, etc) and rohe moana/wai māori plans for those areas are key objectives set out in this Strategy. These will be jobs for hapū – and many hapū have made good progress in this regard already – but, through information sharing, development of templates and other resources and coordination, those jobs can be made easier and more effective for the hapū that are yet to get this mahi underway.

Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai has operated by consensus in developing this Strategy. Whether we or some other group is charged with taking this Strategy forward, the commitment to consensus building must be maintained. No hapū can impose its will on its neighbours; Kahungunu iwi cannot usurp the kaitiaki responsibilities of hapū, the commercial assets of the iwi must be managed appropriately by those directors charged with responsibilities for them. Those interests will not agree all of the time, but the areas of disagreement are much less than the areas we have in common. We need to focus on those commonalities and commit to working together on the hard issues. Consensus requires compromise, but the strength to be found in unity is worth making some compromises for.

We urge you to get behind this Strategy and accept the challenge to be a part of effort that will be required in order to bring its words to life. Help us ensure that our mokopuna and their mokopuna see something to be proud of when they visit the beach or the river long after we are gone.

Jim Hutcheson, Chairman, Coastal Hapū Collective

Harry Mikaere, Chairman, Kahungunu Asset Holding Company Limited

Ngahiwi Tomoana, Tumuaki, Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated

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All those who attended consultation hui and meetings of Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai.

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Te Kupenga a Whiturauroa a Maui

Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated

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Te Ohu Kaimoana

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Victoria University of Wellington

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Te Kaiao

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Contents

Executive Summary	5
A INTRODUCTION	6
<i>Ko wai? No wai? Mo wai?</i>	6
<i>Ki hea? Mai i Paritu, tai atu ki Turakirae</i>	7
<i>He aha te take?</i>	8
B VISION/KAUPAPA.....	8
C GUIDING PRINCIPLES	9
D STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN.....	9
E TANGAROA.....	10
1) Fisheries management.....	10
2) Spatial Management	11
3) Environmental Issues.....	13
F KAITIAKITANGA.....	14
4) Customary Fishing	15
5) Commercial Fishing	17
6) Recreational Fishing	18
7) Compliance	19
G NGĀ TANGĀTA	19
8) Capacity	20
9) Information Issues.....	21
10) Communications	23
11) Relationships.....	24
12) Training and development.....	25
APPENDIX ONE – NGĀ KUPU WHAKAMARAMA / GLOSSARY.....	26
APPENDIX TWO – MEMBERS OF KAHUNGUNU KI UTA, KAHUNGUNU KI TAI AND ATTENDEES AT CONSULTATION HUI	30
APPENDIX THREE – SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND OPTIONS IDENTIFIED AT CONSULTATION HUI WITH HAPŪ	36
APPENDIX FOUR – CONSOLIDATED PLAN	42

Executive Summary

This Strategy sets out the aspirations of Kahungunu for the use and management of marine and freshwater fisheries within our rohe. These groups have come together because, despite the efforts of many within Kahungunu over many years, they are concerned about the current state of fisheries and ecosystems within the rohe and some of the practices of agencies responsible for managing them. The Strategy prioritises localised management in accordance with tikanga and supports the mana of hapū in this respect. It also provides a framework for hapū and other groups within the iwi to work together, and to engage with other stakeholders, agencies and the wider community.

The Strategy will be implemented by working together and operating according to consensus, but without any group imposing their priorities or ideas on others. The aim is to provide greater integration of our interests – commercial and non-commercial, hapū and iwi. It is hoped that this integration can be effectively achieved within three years, though bringing about real changes in the health and abundance of fisheries in the rohe will take much longer, and will require the cooperation of other fishing sectors and others in the wider community.

The vision described by this Strategy – *kaitiakitanga o ngā rawa a Tangaroa mo ngā uri whakatupu (guardianship of Tangaroa’s multitudes on behalf of all the generations yet to come)* – is an ambitious one and a great deal of work will be required in order to realise it. The Strategy expands on that vision by setting out goals in twelve key areas:

1. Fisheries management
2. Spatial management
3. Environmental issues
4. Customary fishing
5. Commercial fishing
6. Recreational fishing
7. Fisheries compliance
8. Capacity building
9. Information issues
10. Communications
11. Relationships
12. Training and development

Under each goal is noted the key activities that will need to be undertaken in order for the goal to be achieved, and some of the discrete tasks that will be necessary to complete those activities. The vision described by this Strategy is an ambitious one and a great deal of work will be required in order to realise that vision. The first job will be to secure the resources necessary to begin implementing the Strategy and confirm where within Kahungunu responsibilities lie for the various tasks to be completed.

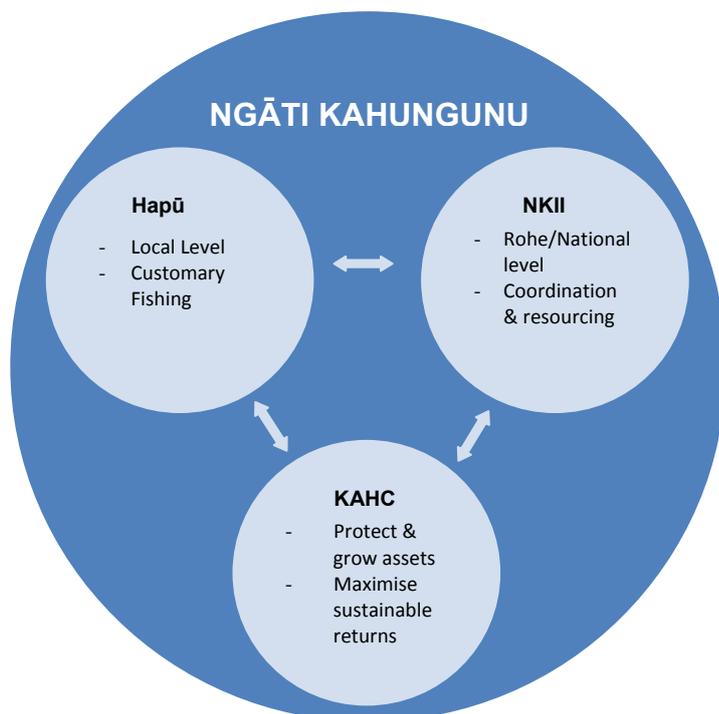
A INTRODUCTION

*Ko wai? Ko Tangaroa
No wai? No Ngāti Kahungunu katoa
Mo wai? Mo tātou katoa¹*

Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai was formed by the Coastal Hapū Collective, Kahungunu Asset Holding Company (KAHC) and Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated (NKII). This group has developed this Strategy to guide our (i.e. all of Kahungunu) use and management of marine and freshwater habitats and fisheries within our rohe in a manner consistent with our tikanga. The Strategy prioritises local management and the mana of hapū, with an emphasis on utilisation of ngā tini o Tangaroa while preserving ecosystem integrity and protecting mauri. Kahungunu hapū and whānau carry responsibilities as kaitiaki to ensure that these resources continue to flourish and provide for Kahungunu – and for the wider community – now and for untold generations to come.

In addition to setting out the vision and objectives of Kahungunu for our management of habitats and resources within our rohe, this strategy provides a framework for all hapū, KAHC, NKII and other individuals and groups within the iwi to work together, and to engage with other stakeholders, agencies and the wider community.

Ngā hapū, the iwi and KAHC each have their own mana and responsibilities in respect of fisheries, and this strategy is intended to support them in fulfilling those responsibilities, but



not to undermine or cut across their mana. The Strategy will be implemented by working together and operating according to consensus, but without any group imposing their priorities or ideas on others. While the roles of these groups are shown below as entirely separate, this Strategy aims to improve integration between them.

When the term 'Kahungunu' is used in this strategy, it refers to all of the above groups, working together and supporting each other to fulfil their shared responsibilities.

These groups within Kahungunu have come together because we are concerned about the current state of fisheries and ecosystems within the rohe and some of the practices of agencies with management responsibilities in respect of them. Many of these concerns are shared by other stakeholders and by the wider community, and

¹ "Who is it? It is Tangaroa. Who is it by? It is by Ngāti Kahungunu. Who is it for? It is for all of us." A glossary of technical terms and te reo Māori words can be found at Appendix One

addressing them will require extensive engagement and cooperation. The crucial issues driving the development of this strategy were identified by Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai through consultation with hapū and are summarised in Appendix Three.

This strategy sets out Kahungunu goals and priorities over the short to medium term, i.e. for the next three years. It is recognised that bringing about real changes in fisheries within the Kahungunu rohe will take much longer, but that within three years, Kahungunu and other stakeholders should be in a strong position to take the steps necessary to achieve those changes.

Ki hea? Mai i Paritu, tai atu ki Turakirae

This strategy aims to integrate management of fisheries, freshwater and coastal resources within the Kahungunu rohe and to develop management practices which are holistic and inclusive, rather than piecemeal and *ad hoc*. That rohe extends mai i Paritu – tai atu ki Turakirae, from the mountains to the coast and from the coast to Hawaiiki. This is the second largest iwi rohe in New Zealand and encompasses extensive marine and freshwater habitats and resources.



In association with the development of this strategy, Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai has partnered with researchers from Victoria University of Wellington to develop a database of existing information on the resources and ecosystems of the rohe. A report summarising that information and another reviewing fisheries management initiatives that have already

been undertaken by Kahungunu hapū, such as the development of rohe moana plans are in development and should be available in 2009, resources allowing. These reports will act as companions to this strategy.

He aha te take?

Management of fisheries and their marine and freshwater habitats is governed by a complex web of legislation (including the Fisheries Act 1996, Resource Management Act 1991 and Conservation Act 1986 among others) and agencies (including the Ministry of Fisheries, local and regional councils and the Department of Conservation). This Strategy is intended to guide Kahungunu interactions with those agencies but the strategy belongs – and is driven by the needs of – Kahungunu alone. For that reason, those various statutory frameworks do not form the basis for this plan and nor are they addressed in any detail. When the plan is implemented there may be a need to explore these statutes in more detail but for the moment the aim is to organise our own efforts in preparation for engagement with others (and their agendas).

This Strategy sets out the shared vision of Kahungunu for fisheries in our rohe and a number of goals (or desired outcomes) grouped under twelve inter-related headings, as described below. The Strategy is necessarily a high-level, visionary document and much work will be required in order to turn its visions into action. Implementation of the ‘activities’ and ‘tasks’ referred to in this Strategy will require their own detailed work plans, funding and other resources.

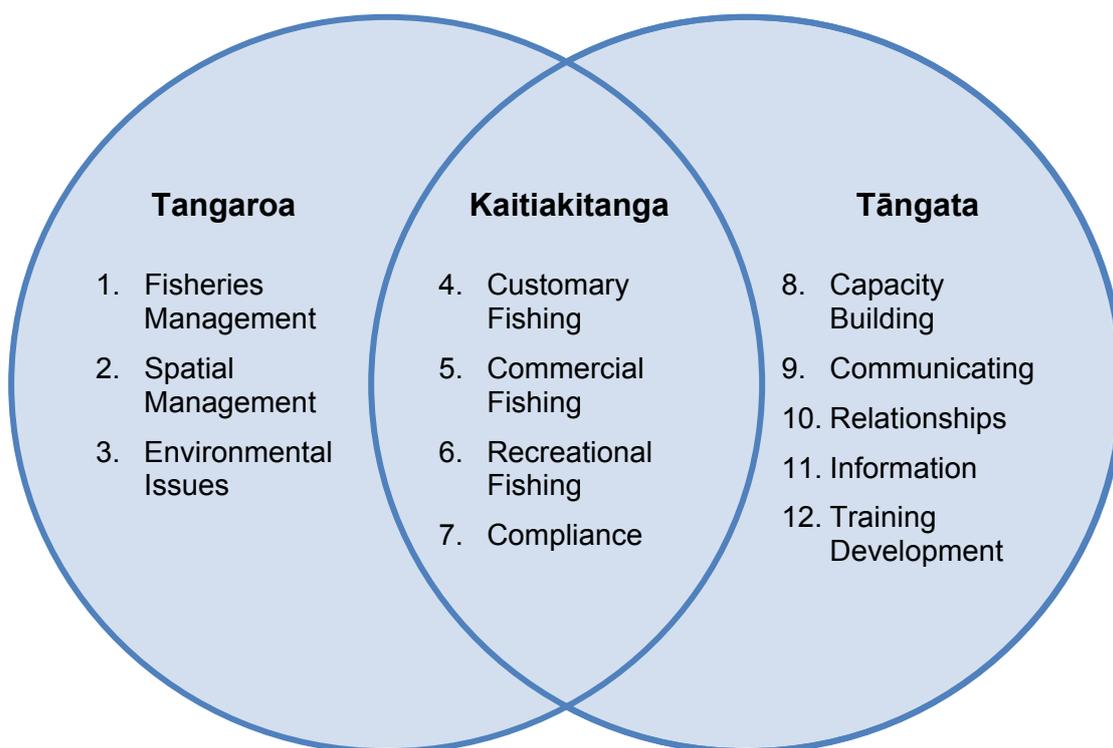
B VISION/KAUPAPA

Kaitiakitanga o ngā rawa a Tangaroa mo ngā uri whakatupu

Guardianship of Tangaroa’s multitudes on behalf of all the generations yet to come

That vision, for which this strategy sets the foundation, has three elements:

- Tangaroa – Fisheries in the rohe are abundant and able to provide for all who rely on them, sourced from healthy habitats which are part of thriving ecosystems. Abundance means different things to different people, and the Kahungunu definition includes not just quantity, but quality, size and location.
- Kaitiakitanga – Fisheries within the rohe are effectively managed at both the biological (Fisheries Management Area or FMA) level by those who are dependent on them: commercial and non-commercial fishing interests and the wider community, including, of course, Kahungunu. Local-level management, supported by all those involved in the fishery, and co-ordinated with complementary management at FMA level, holds the key to achieving the real changes in the abundance of fisheries that all sectors of the community desire.
- He Tāngata – The rangatiratanga of Kahungunu (hapū and iwi) is recognised and respected in the context of fisheries management. Kahungunu commercial and non-commercial interests are integrated, speak with one voice and are well-informed and skilled participants in fisheries management. Resources, capacity and infrastructure exist where they are needed in order for that participation to be efficient and effective.



C GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In formulating and implementing this strategy, Kahungunu has, and will, abide by the following principles:

- Wairuatanga – Spiritual values and ethics permeate everything
- Rangatiratanga – The traditional authority of Kahungunu iwi, hapū and whānau must be upheld
- Ngā tikanga ki mua – Tikanga underpins everything
- Whanaungatanga – Articulating, appreciating and working through points of difference
- Kaitiakitanga – If the fishery is healthy, the people will be too
- Te kotahitanga – Unity, consensus and inclusiveness
- Manaakitanga – The whole community will be considered and will benefit

These principles will remain central to the implementation of the Strategy and will, for example, provide guidance in dealing with conflicts and challenges as they arise.

D STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

Each section of the Strategy follows the same structure:

- A brief description of the issues to be addressed
- A goal (or desired outcome)
- A series of high level activities to be pursued in order to achieve the goal

- More detailed tasks which will form part of each activity, to be undertaken over the next 2-3 years.

The operative parts of each section are repeated in consolidated form in Appendix Four.

E TANGAROA

1) Fisheries management

Issues

There is widespread dissatisfaction and concern about the decline in abundance of fisheries, particularly of iconic species, such as kōura (crayfish), pāua, kina, hapuka, kahawai, snapper, kūtai/kuku (mussels), karengo and tuna (eels). Implicit in the vision set out above is the idea that these key species should be sufficiently abundant to satisfy Kahungunu and all fishers. It is important to recognise that “abundance” in this context includes elements of quantity, quality and accessibility.

This strategy proposes a number of ways of addressing these concerns in respect of abundance. Some of those will require new and innovative approaches that do not currently form part of the fisheries management scheme but, all will need to be integrated with mainstream fisheries management processes including:

- Stock assessment processes
- Ministry of Fisheries regulatory processes (sustainability measures, including the setting and variation of Total Allowable Catches and Total Allowable Commercial Catches)
- Rights protection (responding to policy and legislative changes)
- Stakeholder communications
- Training/development
- Compliance

Given the extensive size of the Kahungunu rohe (as described above) these processes simultaneously would be demanding of time and resources. It is therefore proposed that, in order to maximise benefit from the limited resources available, efforts should be staged and focused on a number of key icon/taonga species.



Goal: Kahungunu is involved effectively in all regulatory fisheries management processes affecting key icon/taonga species.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Identify priority species, and engage fully in fisheries management processes affecting those species.	Agree priority species and establish baseline information on their current size, quality, location and abundance.	Establish target levels for size, quality, location and abundance of priority species, after assessing the costs and benefits of achieving those targets over time.	Hapū, with support from KUKT Forum ²
	Participate in fisheries management processes.	Advocate for Kahungunu policies in fisheries management processes.	KUKT Forum

2) Spatial Management

Issues

Spatial separation between different uses of coastal and inland waters and resources provides an important part of the fisheries management “toolkit”, i.e. those tools and mechanisms that can be used to manage fishing pressure. To date, few such mechanisms have been implemented within the Kahungunu rohe, but the roll out of the government’s Marine Protected Areas Strategy makes it likely that this will change.

A related issue is that government’s fisheries management activities are limited to measures that restrict management of fishing activities, rather than any proactive measures to enhance or restore fisheries. For sedentary species and those with limited ranges, enhancement or restoration, coupled with other complementary management measures, can have very positive effects on the abundance of fisheries. These activities can be undertaken by fishers and others in the community, but require the cooperation of all to be truly successful.

Statutory fisheries management mechanisms implemented by the Ministry of Fisheries generally operate at the large Fisheries Management Area (FMA) level and provide limited opportunities for fine scale, localised management of fishing, e.g. through limitation of fishing methods, seasons, etc. While statutory sustainability measures operating at such levels are important in addressing some fisheries issues, Kahungunu propose that there should be more scope for fine scale, localised management. Putting in place such measures will require the support of all fishing sectors, meaning all will need to see the benefit of adhering to them.

A key element of this Strategy is the development by Kahungunu of a plan for a cohesive network of areas managed for different fisheries purposes, for which wider stakeholder and community support will then be sought. Mapping traditional fishing areas (where hapū wish to disclose such areas) will be the first step in developing such a network and Te Kupenga

² See discussion of this forum under heading 8, ‘Capacity’.

Whituroa a Māui (Te Kupenga) has already begun mapping such areas. The network might include areas designated for commercial or non-commercial fishing, commercial or non-commercial aquaculture areas subject to seasonal/rotational fishing, gear restrictions or effort spreading, rāhui/areas temporarily closed to all fishing and nursery or enhancement areas. Regulatory measures exist to give effect to some of these designations (taiāpure, mātaimai, temporary closures), but all measures can only be put in place and maintained in a durable way through agreement between fishing sectors. It must be recognised that such fine-scale management is costly to implement, both in terms of time and money and that long-term improvements in fisheries can only be achieved by decreasing take in the short to medium term.

Implementation of area management mechanisms on an *ad hoc* basis can reduce their effectiveness by simply displacing or relocating fishing effort to other places, rather than reducing fishing pressure. Kahungunu can play a key role in fisheries management in the rohe by showing leadership in the development of an integrated network of areas that collectively provide for the needs of all users.

Goal: Measures are in place for localised fisheries management to minimise conflict between competing uses (including through voluntary agreements and the restoration/enhancement of appropriate areas).

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Map key Kahungunu fishing areas (customary, commercial and/or recreational) and identify areas requiring urgent protection, restoration or enhancement, and use those maps to develop a network of areas for implementation of appropriate management measures.	Map key areas and develop proposals for their management	Seek agreement of stakeholders and the community on proposals for management of key areas and engage with agencies (where necessary).	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Identify and invest in priority restoration and enhancement projects.	Identify a small number of possible restoration/enhancement sites and develop plans for them.	Implement restoration/enhancement projects with the cooperation of stakeholders and the community.	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Engage with commercial and recreational fishing interests to agree voluntary measures for fine-scale, localised management of key species and/or stocks.	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs and recreational groups.	Facilitate multi-sector agreement on localised management measures.	KUKT Forum.

3) Environmental Issues

Issues

A narrow focus on fisheries management by the Ministry of Fisheries has meant that insufficient attention appears to have been given to environmental issues affecting inland waterways and coastal waters, including pollution, habitat destruction or modification, water abstraction, damming/diversion. Management of these issues is primarily the responsibility of regional authorities under the Resource Management Act 1991 (the RMA), but there has generally been poor integration between those responsibilities and fisheries management responsibilities. This has resulted in seriously degraded inland waterways, such as the Ngaruroro, as well as delicate estuarine systems and coastal waters affected by pollution, run-off and sedimentation. The significance of sand dune and shingle berm systems, which play a crucial role in supporting and protecting surrounding ecosystems and landscapes, has also generally been overlooked, with these systems requiring restoration or enhancement in many areas.

Because of their role as kaitiaki of fisheries and other resources, Kahungunu hapū are uniquely positioned to lead efforts to better integrate these management functions. Cooperation with other stakeholders and the wider community will be essential to improving environmental outcomes.



Goal: Environmental issues affecting inland waterways and coastal waters are more effectively managed to maintain, restore and enhance mauri and to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects on fisheries and their habitats.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop a strategy on maintaining, restoring and enhancing the mauri of inland and coastal waters and engage with local authorities on the basis of that strategy.	Wananga with hapu, tohunga, kaitiaki and other specialists.	Develop a strategy to protect and enhance mauri across the Kahungunu rohe and work with local authorities and others to implement that strategy.	Hapū, tohunga and/or KUKT Forum.
Develop policies on avoiding, remedying or mitigating the adverse effects on inland and coastal waters of pollution and other environmental factors and engage with local authorities on the basis of those policies.	Ensure this strategy is approved as an “iwi planning document” under the RMA and regional/ local authorities are aware of its status.	Ensure that rohe moana plans and other plans/policies arising out of this strategy are approved as iwi planning documents under the RMA and regional/ local authorities are aware of their status.	NKII
Promote Wai Māori as a the optimal water quality standard	Adopt, develop, enhance and disseminate wastewater management policies consistent with Wai Māori		KUKT Forum, assisted by tohunga and specialists
	Map pollution “hotstops” and areas for priority action.	Develop policies on avoiding, remedying and mitigating adverse environmental effects.	Hapū and/or KUKT Forum.
Support the co-existence of sustainable environment and fishing businesses.	Develop policies on environmentally responsible fishing practices.	Build alliances with operators who meet policy standards and with organisations that promote environmental best practise.	KUKT Forum

F KAITIAKITANGA

The Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act 1992 (which gave effect to the Maori Fisheries Settlement sometimes referred to as the ‘Sealord Deal’), effectively separated the customary fishing rights of hapū into commercial and non-commercial components. Commercial rights were settled by the transfer of quota and other fisheries assets to iwi and customary non-commercial rights became subject to the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 (the Kaimoana Regulations). In addition, the majority of Kahungunu fishers’ operate under the auspices of recreational fishing. The

Coastal Hapū Collective was formed in response to current fisheries management processes, which tend to divide rather than integrate these fisheries sectors.

Among other things, this has resulted in many Kahungunu whānau and hapū feeling disengaged from the iwi's commercial fishing operations. The over-riding aim of this part of the strategy is therefore to get all Kahungunu fishing interests are working together in the best interests of fisheries management and of Kahungunu people.

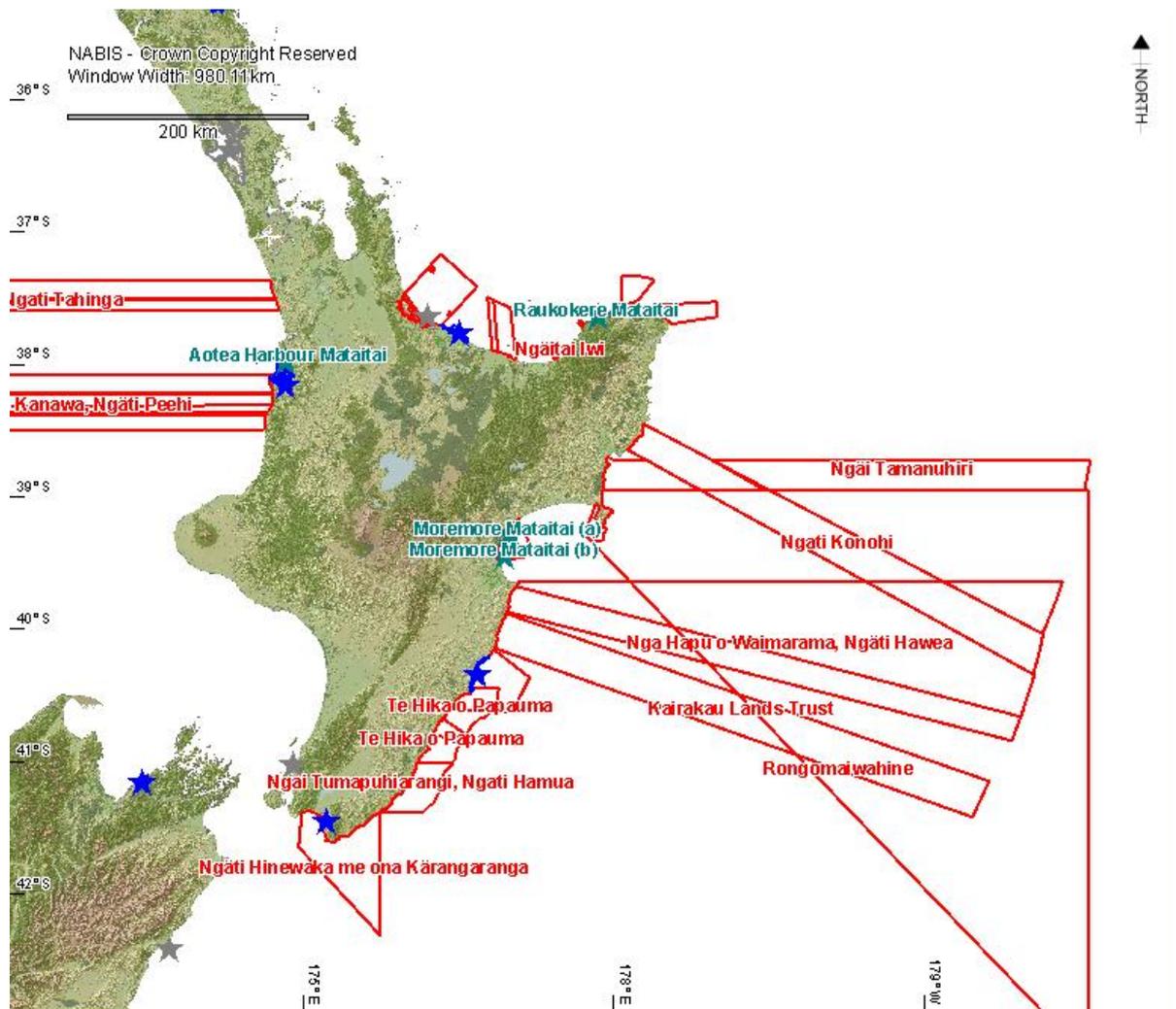
4) Customary Fishing

Issues

All of our hapū wish to be effective managers of customary (non-commercial) fishing within the rohe, and significant participants in the management of fisheries. Statutory fisheries management processes and the Kaimoana Regulations (which resulted from the Treaty of Waitangi (Fisheries Claims) Settlement Act) effectively separated the commercial and non-commercial components of our original customary fishing rights. As a result these components do not always operate to support each other and our aspirations for intergrated and holistic management. Hapū also require more resources and support for their efforts than are currently available.

During the consultation hui the shortcomings of the Kaimoana Regulations were expressed (see Appendix Three) indicating that those regulations are perceived by some to operate so as to undermine, rather than support, the mana and aspirations of our hapū. The implementation of regulations covering customary non-commercial fishing in freshwater will also present new challenges. On the other hand, the majority of our coastline has been Gazetted under the Kaimoana Regulations, as the map below shows, and those regulations appear to be operating more or less effectively in those areas.





Foreshore and seabed arrangements either agreed or in negotiation between the Crown and iwi provide for the development of new customary fishing regulations for individual iwi rohe, and it may be possible for Kahungunu to negotiate our own amended regulations, even without a Foreshore and Seabed Agreement.

Within the existing regulations, however, there are steps that can be taken to improve the effective management of customary fishing, such as the development of hapū rohe moana or wai māori plans, setting out matters including policies for the issue of permits under the regulations. Some hapū and Tāngata Tiaki/Kaitiaki, supported by Te Kupenga, have already developed such plans or are in the process of doing so. Others are at an earlier stage in development and will require more support, such as the provision of templates or examples. Such plans will need to be co-ordinated, so as to ensure consistency between different areas.

Goal: Hapū are empowered and respected as effective managers of customary fishing within their rohe, and full participants in wider fisheries management. The customary kaimoana needs of hapū are identified and provided for.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a Kahungunu model for management of customary fishing by hapū.	Develop a Kahungunu model for management of customary fishing by hapū, e.g. a template for coordinated policies on issue of customary permits.	Implement the model, including by encouraging the use of templates and coordination of policies, and seeking amendment to regulations if necessary.	Tohunga, hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.
Complete the Gazettal of all areas within the Kahungunu rohe, or bring all areas under any new or revised regulatory regime.	Work with hapū to complete Gazettal (or the equivalent) of all areas within the rohe.		Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.
Develop co-ordinated rohe moana/wai māori management plans for all areas.	Create templates and resources to support development of rohe moana/wai māori management plans.	Coordinate development of rohe moana management plans for all areas.	KUKT Forum to develop templates and coordinate the development of plans, in consultation with tohunga and hapū. Plans to be developed by hapū.
	Establish a regular forum of Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki to consider cumulative effects and measures that might be necessary to effect any agreed limits.	Investigate other means of maximising the efficiency and effectiveness of Tāngata Tiaki/Kaitiaki.	KUKT Forum, in consultation with hapū and Tāngata Tiaki/Kaitiaki.
Develop estimates of customary needs and ensure that these are met.	Compile estimates of the likely month-by-month customary kai needs of marae and hapū.	Further develop the Pataka system and other options for satisfying customary needs.	Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum and KAHC as necessary.

5) Commercial Fishing

Issues

The over-riding responsibility of KAHC is to be a good steward of the assets with which it is entrusted. If the long-term value and returns from the iwi's commercial fishing assets are to be maximised, the fisheries and ecosystems on which they depend must be healthy. KAHC is a young company and has not, to date, been particularly actively involved in fisheries management issues, but is in a position to show leadership on those issues. In particular, as a seller of ACE, the company has the ability to influence the behaviour of those catching that ACE through, for example, the development of Codes of Practice.

The commercial fishing assets of Kahungunu are valuable to the iwi and hapū for reasons other than the purely financial. Those assets represent the current expression of the commercial component of customary rights guaranteed under the Treaty of Waitangi, and KAHC operates according to a quintuple bottom line (financial, social, environmental, cultural and political), in order to recognise this. As such, it is important the hapū have opportunities to engage with those assets. The separation of customary rights into commercial and non-commercial components in 1992 has, among other things, resulted in many Kahungunu feeling disengaged from the iwi's commercial fishing operations.

While the goals and activities set out in this Strategy (particularly those under headings 8 (Capacity Building) and 10 (Communications)) will do much to improve integration of Kahungunu fishing interests, particular efforts will be required in order to effectively engage hapū in the iwi's commercial fishing activities. This will mean both improving understanding of the iwi's commercial fishing activities and interests among hapū and encouraging the active involvement of hapū in those activities, where such involvement has mutual benefits for both iwi and hapū.

Goal: The value of Kahungunu's commercial fishing assets, and the returns (both tangible and intangible) from those assets, are maximised now and into the future, consistent with this Strategy.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
KAHC shows leadership to the commercial fishing sector, both in supporting restoration and enhancement of fisheries and in maximising the value of its assets.	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs and strengthen KAHC's presence and profile within the fishing industry.	Develop a Code of Practice for those fishing Kahungunu ACE, including adherence to agreed voluntary management measures.	KAHC, supported by KUKT Forum.
Develop and implement policy on involving hapū in the iwi's commercial fishing activities, where such involvement has mutual benefits.	Establish regular communications between KAHC and hapū.	Develop policy on opportunities for active hapū involvement in KAHC commercial activities.	KAHC and hapū.

6) Recreational Fishing

Issues

The lack of effective management of recreational fishing is a significant issue affecting the sustainability of fisheries throughout New Zealand and in some parts of our rohe in particular. As the prevalence of charter fishing operations and large recreational/pleasure boats increases, recreational fishing has taken on a quite different character from what might have been understood by the term in past decades. For some species and areas, it appears that recreational fishing might be having a greater impact than commercial fishing. This is difficult to assess, however, because there is a lack of robust information on recreational take and few tools to effectively manage recreational fishing.

Given the current lack of regulatory tools for managing recreational fishing, cooperation with recreational fishing interests will be essential in order to bring about changes in behaviour. The majority of Kahungunu who ‘fish for a feed’ do so under the amateur (recreational) fishing regulations, but fall outside the purview of iwi and hapū. Getting this segment of Kahungunu fishers more actively engaged (for example, in voluntary catch reporting as described below under heading 9) will position Kahungunu well to show leadership in discussions with other recreational fishers.

Goal: Recreational fishing is effectively managed, with appropriate input by those with kaitiaki responsibilities.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Recreational fishing is effectively managed, with appropriate input by those with kaitiaki responsibilities.	Establish relationships and regular communication with local recreational fishing interests.	Agree voluntary management measures and strategies for encouraging compliance, including voluntary reporting.	KUKT Forum.

7) Compliance

Issues

Illegal fishing is a major issue for some fisheries in our rohe, particularly pāua. All parties involved in fisheries agree that this is an issue requiring urgent attention. Compliance is the one aspect of fisheries management that iwi and hapū have generally had the greatest difficulty becoming actively involved in. More direct involvement by hapū in compliance efforts (across all fisheries sectors) could significantly improve the effective implementation of the regulatory regime. In addition, localised and spatial management measures to be developed under this Strategy (see headings 1 (Fisheries Management) and 2 (Spatial Management) above) will require their own compliance activities.

Goal: Hapū are effectively involved in compliance activities across all fisheries sectors.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement policy on effective hapū involvement in fisheries compliance.	Develop policy on hapū involvement in fisheries compliance.	Implement policy.	Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.

G NGĀ TANGĀTA

This strategy is intended to lay the platform for renewed efforts by Kahungunu to lead the restoration and enhancement of iconic/taonga species within our rohe. Improving fisheries management will require all groups within Kahungunu to work together, and to develop and maintain cooperative relationships with fisheries stakeholders and the wider community, so

as to maximise the influence that can be exerted over agencies responsible for fisheries management. This will require improved capacity, communications information management and allocation of resources within Kahungunu and a concerted effort to engage effectively with fisheries stakeholders, the wider community and fisheries management agencies.

8) Capacity

Issues

While there will be many within Kahungunu involved in giving effect to the strategy – iwi, hapū, commercial and non-commercial interests and others – its implementation will require some infrastructure and oversight. In addition, the large number of agencies seeking to engage with iwi and hapū has historically made it difficult to provide consistency and cohesiveness of responses.

A strategy is meaningless unless it is successfully implemented. Implementation of this strategy will require all of us to pull together in a common direction and the input of significant resources from the iwi. Some give and take will be required between us in order to reach agreement on the way forward. The Strategy is not about imposing things on people, but on working by collaborative kotahitanga and by consensus in accordance with our tikanga.

Primary responsibility for implementing this strategy will lie with a new fisheries management function to be created within Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated, supported by an advisory forum (referred to in this Strategy as the KUKT Forum). That forum will begin as the current Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai, comprising representatives of hapū (through the CHC) and KAHC, along with NKIi itself. That forum will need to develop further, in order to encourage and provide for the participation of inland and other hapū, and other individuals and groups within Kahungunu who have something to contribute. External agencies who support the implementation of the Strategy (e.g. Te Ohu Kaimoana) might also participate in the Forum. Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated will progressively become the single Kahungunu point of contact (the ‘single door’) for all fisheries management issues within the rohe and will direct issues to hapū, the KUKT Forum or other groups within the iwi, as appropriate. This will encourage more coordinated interactions between Kahungunu and those agencies, and reduce the risk of, for example, developments happening without hapū being aware of them. There is a significant risk of the ‘single door’ being swamped by requests from external agencies without careful management, so it will be important to develop good policy and processes and implement the function progressively.



Goal: Improved capacity, co-operation between Kahungunu iwi and hapū, commercial and non-commercial fishing interest improves cohesiveness and a 'one door' policy ensures more effective interactions with other agencies.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Establish fisheries management capacity within Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated, develop a forum to advise on fisheries management.	Develop a job description/Terms of Reference for a fisheries management/strategy implementation function and fill that function.	Consider the need for a further function.	NKII/KUKT Forum.
	Develop Terms of Reference for an advisory forum (including process for appointment).	Review effectiveness of advisory committee and make changes to Terms of Reference if necessary.	CHC, NKII and KAHC.
Progressively promote and encourage compliance with the one door policy, as capacity is developed	Require the Ministry of Fisheries to comply with the one door policy (once internal capacity exists)	Require regional authorities, the Department of Conservation and other agencies to comply with the one door policy (as capacity is developed).	CHC, NKII and KAHC.
Ensure Kahungunu fisheries managers are appropriately supported and resourced to fulfil their responsibilities including development of detailed fisheries management plans for their rohe.	Develop detailed plans and budgets for implementation of this Strategy and for appropriate support for Kahungunu fisheries managers and ensure resources are provided.	Develop detailed annual plans and budgets.	Hapū, KUKT Forum and NKII.
	Investigate opportunities for attracting external funding, including through service contracts secondments and cost recovery.		KUKT Forum.

9) Information Issues

Issues

Good information is the key to good fisheries management. Currently, there is limited information about some factors affecting fisheries in the Kahungunu rohe, such as the impact of recreational fishing. Although there is extensive information on other aspects of the fishery (such as commercial harvest records held by the Ministry of Fisheries), but information is not always readily accessible to those with kaitiaki responsibilities and other

with interests in fisheries, limiting the degree to which it can inform management decisions. While many stakeholders wish to see fisheries returned to their formerly healthy and abundant states or baselines, there is inadequate information on the historical state of fisheries. Currently, it is not even possible to get a full picture of the extent of the Kahungunu “fisheries footprint”, i.e. the impact on fisheries across customary (non-commercial), recreational and commercial sectors.

In association with the development of this strategy, some preliminary work has been undertaken to collate existing information relevant to fisheries management and identify information gaps, with a view to promoting and supporting data recording and research initiatives to fill those gaps. Further work is getting underway to document the fisheries management initiatives that have already been undertaken by Kahungunu hapū, such as the development of rohe moana plans. There is also a need to collect matauranga in relation to fisheries and develop mechanisms for allowing that to inform current management. In order to empower our fisheries managers and show leadership to other fisheries sectors, Kahungunu will develop and maintain our own records of the fisheries footprint, baselines and benchmarks of our people. This will require the development of common systems for Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki in granting customary authorisations and reporting catch (as well as in the operation of the Pataka system) and a voluntary recording scheme for Kahungunu who fish under the amateur (recreational) fishing regulations when fishing for their whānau.



Goal: Well-informed fisheries managers are empowered to make good fisheries management decisions.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Continue to collate matauranga and other information on fisheries and environmental issues in the rohe and develop a research programme to fill in information gaps.	Complete first report on information gaps/ research needs.	Develop a research strategy for addressing information gaps, including policies on active involvement of hapū in research.	KUKT Forum, in consultation with hapū and KAHC.
	Put in place arrangements for continuing development of the information database and for access to, and protection of, that database.		KUKT Forum.
Develop and maintain a record of Kahungunu's fisheries footprint, baselines and benchmarks.	Establish a voluntary reporting scheme for Kahungunu recreational fishers.	Promote voluntary reporting scheme and encourage compliance.	KUKT Forum.
	Develop capacity to hold and collate information on Kahungunu customary, commercial and recreational fishing.		KUKT Forum.

10) Communications

Issues

The formation of a permanent group representing Kahungunu commercial and non-commercial interests will not, of itself, be enough to effectively engage hapū members in management of their fisheries. The process of development of this strategy has begun that process of engagement, but concerted action will be required in order to continue that.

Good communication does not happen by accident. Effective and regular communication requires the establishment of agreed contact points, means of communication and timelines.

Goal: Effective lines of communication exist within Kahungunu between iwi and hapū fisheries managers, their constituents, and between commercial and non-commercial interests.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a communications strategy in consultation with hapū.	Develop and implement a communications strategy, coordinated with internal Kahungunu communications on other issues.	Review effectiveness of communications strategy and make changes if necessary.	NKII, in consultation with hapū.

11) Relationships

Issues

Kahungunu cannot make changes to the abundance of fisheries alone. A number of agencies have responsibilities for fisheries management and stakeholders and the wider community have interests in fisheries in the rohe. The Ministry of Fisheries, regional and local councils, the Department of Conservation and other agencies all have responsibilities impacting on the management of fisheries. Achieving changes in the abundance of fisheries will mean exercising real influence over the decisions of these agencies.

We are not alone in our concerns for the fisheries in our rohe: other stakeholders in those fisheries and the wider community share those concerns. Co-operation with those stakeholders and the community will be necessary in order to achieve the aspirations of Kahungunu for improving abundance in fisheries.

Kahungunu is a large iwi with a large rohe and can expect to be treated with respect as the Treaty partner by central government agencies. Improved information bases, expertise and cohesion will be keys to exercising more effective influence over those agencies. The same is of true of regional and local authorities, to some extent, although the fact that councils do not have clear responsibilities under the Treaty, but generally favour the views of the majority of their constituents makes it more challenging for iwi to exercise influence over them.

Local recreational fishing groups and commercial stakeholder organisations (CSOs) must be first priorities for Kahungunu in forming relationships with fisheries stakeholders, while local environmental groups will also be ready allies on efforts to enhance fisheries' habitats and abundance.



Goal: Kahungunu is recognised as a leader in fisheries management in its rohe and exercises effective influence with fisheries management agencies. Fisheries stakeholders support Kahungunu aspirations for fisheries in the rohe.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Establish forums for regular contact with agencies involved in fisheries management.	Meet with relevant agencies to introduce them to the strategy and establish regular contact.		KUKT Forum
Proactively develop relationships with other stakeholders and seek their agreement to Kahungunu aspirations.	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs, local recreational groups and other relevant groups (as per headings 5 (Commercial Fishing) and 6 (Recreational Fishing) above).	Work with stakeholders and the community to agree measures to improve fisheries abundance (as per headings 5 and 6 above).	

12) Training and development

Issues

Expert fisheries managers and scientists are in short supply nationwide and Māori are generally under-represented in the management, policy and marketing sectors of commercial fishing operations. Expansion of current skills will require investment in training and development. A number of training opportunities already exist through Te Putea Whakatipu, Te Wai Māori and other agencies.

Goal: Kahungunu iwi members have the skills and expertise to participate at all levels of fisheries management and operations.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a training and development strategy.	Collate information on existing training opportunities.	Develop and implement policies on utilising existing opportunities and developing others.	KUKT Forum.
	Identify the training and development needs of hapū.	Institute training for Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki and others in operating information management systems.	KUKT Forum.
Develop a database of relevant skills, qualification and training within Kahungunu.	Compile a skills, qualification and training register of Kahungunu	Seek opportunities to engage skilled and qualified Kahungunu people in management initiatives.	KUKT Forum.

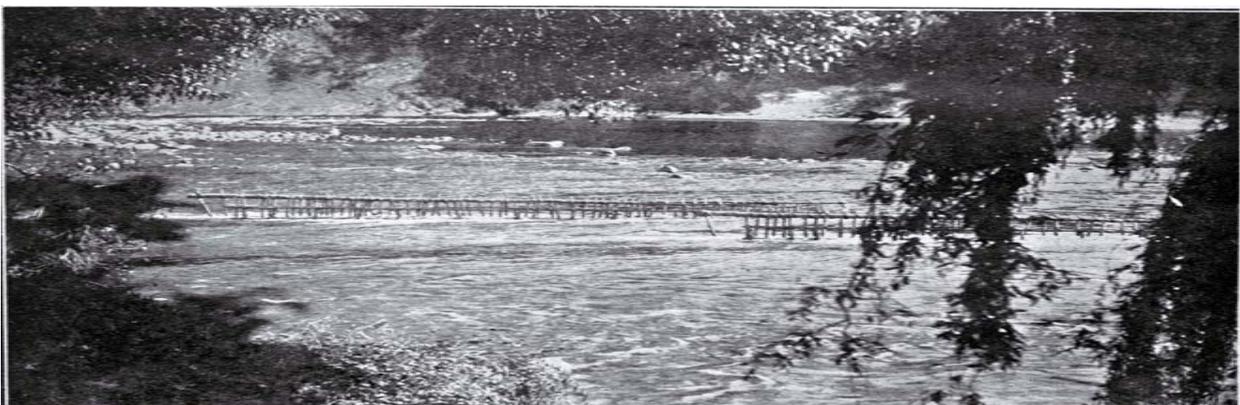
APPENDIX ONE – NGĀ KUPU WHAKAMARAMA / GLOSSARY

Annual Catch Entitlement (ACE)	An annual right to harvest a certain amount of a specified fishery, generated from quota.
Commercial Stakeholder Organisation (CSO)	A company or association of quota owners that can represent and manage the specific affairs of a particular fishery, a geographic area, specific fish stock or a group of stocks.
Commercial Fishing	Fishing authorised by ACE and governed by the Fisheries Act 1996 and regulations made under that Act. Includes 'customary commercial' fishing – fishing under ACE generated from quota arising out of the 1992 fisheries settlement.
Compliance	Education and encouragement to comply with rules in respect of fishing.
Customary non-commercial fishing	The rights, protected by the Treaty of Waitangi, to take kaimoana for non-commercial purposes. In the Kahungunu rohe, these rights are administered under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 (Kaimoana Regulations) or regulation 27 of the Amateur Fishing regulations 1986. This definition also includes that component of the TAC that is allocated as recreational/amateur fishing as an unknown but probably large quantity of fish is thought to be caught by Kahungunu under this allowance.
Ecosystem	A dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment, interacting as functional unit.
Enforcement	The application of sanctions (such as fines or imprisonment) against those who break rules in respect of fishing.
Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 (Kaimoana Regulations)	Regulations under which customary non-commercial fishing is administered in the North Island.
Fisheries Management Area (FMA)	A large geographic area of New Zealand's exclusive economic zone (EEZ), used by the Ministry of Fisheries to define and manage fish stocks.
Foreshore and Seabed arrangements	Agreements between iwi (or hapū) and the Crown under the Foreshore and Seabed Act 2004.

Hapū	Group of related whānau, subtribe, tribe.
He aha te take?	What is the subject matter/ the focus/ the task
Iwi	Tribe, people, bone(s).
Kaitiaki	Guardian, steward, caretaker.
Kotahitanga	Unity
Marine Protected Areas Strategy	A government strategy, the main goal of which is to develop a network of marine reserves and other marine protected areas to ensure a representative range of New Zealand's marine habitats and ecosystems is protected.
Marine Reserve	An area of the sea and foreshore managed by the Department of Conservation under the Marine Reserves Act 197 to preserve them in their natural state as the habitat of marine life for scientific study. Within a marine reserve, all marine life is protected and fishing and the removal or disturbance of any living or non-living marine resource is prohibited, except as necessary for permitted monitoring or research.
Mātaitai	An identified traditional fishing ground established as a reserve under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998. A mātaītai reserve may be managed by tāngata whenua for non-commercial purposes through bylaws approved by the Minister of Fisheries.
Mauri	Life force, life essence or life principle possessed by all living things and ecosystems, including people, fish, animals, birds, forest, land, seas and rivers.
Ministry of Fisheries	The agency of government responsible for managing New Zealand fisheries.
Ngā tini o Tangaroa	The multitudes of Tangaroa: the fish and all living organisms of the sea.
Pataka system	A system for providing for the supply of fish for customary non-commercial purposes agreed between Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated and the Ministry of Fisheries.
Rāhui	A form of tapu restricting access to, or use of, an area or resource by unauthorised persons
Quota	Individual transferable quotas, which represent the

	holder's share of the overall total allowable commercial catch in a particular fishery.
Rangatiratanga	Sovereignty, chieftainship, right to exercise authority, chiefly autonomy, self-determination, self-management, ownership, leadership of a group,
Recreational fishing	Fishing for food, pleasure or competition. Also called amateur or sport fishing, such fishing is administered under the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986 and various area-specific regulations. May include a large component of kaimoana caught by Kahungunu that we consider more properly belongs under the customary fishing allowance of the TAC
Rohe	A territory or area within which an iwi or hapū claims traditional association and mana whenua.
Rohe moana	A maritime territory or area of the sea within which an iwi or hapū claims traditional association and mana moana.
Rohe moana plan	A document that sets out the aspirations and policies of tāngata whenua in relation to their rohe moana.
Shingle berm	A shingle bank, ledge or mound formed by the tidal action of the sea.
Stock	Any fish, aquatic life, or seaweed of one or more species that are treated as a unit for the purposes of fisheries management.
Taiāpure	A local fishery established under Part IX of the Fisheries Act 1996, within which a committee nominated by the local Māori community may recommend the making of regulations to manage all types of fishing.
Tangaroa	The deity of the oceans, the son of Rangi and Papa.
Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki	A person appointed under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 to authorise customary noncommercial food gathering.
Te Kupenga Whitureauroa a Māui	A forum of Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki within the Kahungunu rohe.
Te Ohu Kaimoana	Te Ohu Kaimoana Trustee Limited, a trust established under the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 to allocate fisheries settlement assets to mandated iwi organizations, provide an advisory service to its iwi

	constituents and contribute to the advancement of Māori interests in the marine environment.
Te Putea Whakatipu	A Trust established by Te Ohu Kaimoana under the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 which aims to promote education, training and research in relation to fisheries and fishing-related activities.
Te Wai Māori	A Trust established by Te Ohu Kaimoana under the Maori Fisheries Act 2004 which aims to advance Māori interests in indigenous freshwater fisheries.
Temporary Closure	A mechanism provided for in section 186A of the Fisheries Act 1996, whereby the Minister of Fisheries may temporarily close, or restrict or prohibit the use of any fishing method for up to two years in any New Zealand fisheries waters if it will improve the availability or size of fish in that area. The Minister must first be satisfied that fishing in the area is having an adverse effect on tāngata whenua in the exercise of their non-commercial fishing rights.
Tikanga	Tradition, custom, the right way
Tohunga	A skilled, esteemed person or specialist.
Total Allowable Catch (TAC)	The total amount of fish allowed to be caught from a particular stock by all fishers over a particular period of time without impairing the future sustainable yield of the resource.
Total Allowable Commercial Catch (TACC)	The total amount of fish allowed to be caught from a particular stock by the commercial fisheries sector over a particular period of time.
Wai Māori	Freshwater, particularly water in its pure or natural state.
Wānanga	A forum for learning and sharing wisdom and ideas.



APPENDIX TWO – MEMBERS OF KAHUNGUNU KI UTA, KAHUNGUNU KI TAI AND ATTENDEES AT CONSULTATION HUI³

A. Kahungunu ki Uta, Kahungunu ki Tai

Marei Apatu	Heretaunga Taiwhenua
Stella August	Ministry of Fisheries
Karen Bardell	CHC
Hariata Dawn Bennett	Waipuka (Ngāti Mihiroa) Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Daren Coulston	CHC / Co-Project Manager
Arthur Gemmell	CHC
Kym Hamilton	NKII
Robin Hape	Ministry of Fisheries
Ahitana Dick Hawea	CHC
Erina Hilton	Observer
Haami Hilton	NKII / Kaumātua
Tuta Hungara	Student observer
Jim Hutcheson	Co-Chair / CHC
Justine Inns	Co-Project Manager
Danielle Keil-Lambert	NKII
Craig (Laws) Lawson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Jenny Mauger	CHC
Sandra Mauger	Ministry of Fisheries
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Harry Mikaere	Co-Chair / KAHC
Whaea Hareata Mohi	Observer
Jill Munro	Kairakau
Tom Paku	Te Kupenga Whiturauoa a Maui
Mark Peycher	Guardians of Fiordland
Kylie Reiri	Student Observer (Victoria University)
Alan Riwaka	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Aramanu Ropiha	KAHC
Marina Sciascia	NKII
Rangi Spooner	Te Kupenga Whiturauoa a Maui
Johnina Symes	CHC
Christine Teariki	KAHC / NKII
Paratene Te Huia	Observer
Ngahiwi Tomoana	NKII
Graeme Whaanga,	Te Iwi o Rakaipaaka
Adele Whyte	Victoria University

³ Please forgive any errors or omissions in the lists of hui attendees which may have arisen in transcribing the attendance lists.

B. Attendance register from consultation hui

Hui 1 – Whakaoreore Marae, Masterton, 5 July 2008

Alex Weber	Te Hika o Papauma
Jim Hutcheson	Ngāti Kere
Alan Wakefeild	Ngāti Kere
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Harry Mikaere	KAHC
Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whanau a Ruataupare
Adele Whyte	Ngāti Hawea
Sue Taylor	Ngāi Tumapuhiarangi
Haami Te Whaiti	Ngāti Hinewaka / Kohunui Marae
Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Sam Morris	Ngāi Tumapuhiarangi
Matt Paku	Ngāi Tumapuhiarangi
Dennis Paku	Ngāi Tumapuhiarangi
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Tom Paku	
Charles Morunga	
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere

Hui 2 – Rongomaraeroa Marae, Porangahau, 6 July 2008

Nicolas Sciascia	Ngāti Kere
Marina Sciascia	Ngāti Kere
Kereopa Macdonald	Ngāti Kere
Ahuriri Houkamau	Ngāti Kere
Rewi Wakefield	Raukawa
Ross Davis	Ngāti Kere
Catherine Clarkson	Ngāti Kere
Lily Wilcox	Ngāti Kere
Angela Houkamau	Ngāti Rawara
Alan Wakefeild	Ngāti Kere
Kate Kuru	Ngāti Kere
Harriet Kuru	Ngāti Kere
Karl Ropiha	Ngāti Kere
Morehu Smith	Ngāti Kere
KarenaWaihape	Ngāti Kere
John Wakefeild	Ngāti Kere
Reihana Sciascia	Ngāti Kere
Mitarina Tipene	Ngāti Kere
Bevan Tipene-Matua	Ngāti Kere
Jenny Winipere Mauger	Ngāti Hinemanu / Upokoiri / Ngāti Hawea / Marau / Parekiore / Ngāti Manuhiri
Maureen Wakefeild	Ngāti Kere
Don Hutana	Ngāti Manuhiri
Harry Mikaere	KAHC
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana

Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whānau a Ruataupare
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere
Jim Hutcheson	Ngāti Kere

Hui 3 – Waimarama Community Hall, Waimarama, 12 July 2008

Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Jim Hutcheson	Ngāti Kere
Digger Kararuria	Kurupakiaka
Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whānau a Ruataupare
Haami Hilton	Ngā Te Rangikoinake / Ngāti Pahauwera
Erina Hilton	Ngāti Pahauwera
Alan Riwaka	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
W Broadman (Coop)	Waimarama
Hariata Dawn Bennet	Waipuka (Ngāti Mihiroa) / Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Robert Clarke	Ngā Te Ma ahu Ngaterurau
Keith Hape	Waipuka (Ngāti Mihiroa)
Lance Makowharemahihi	Ngāti Kurukuru/ Ngāti Wakaite
Jenny Kitchner	Napier
Mata Taumaa	
Johnny Raukawa	
Jenny Winipere Mauer	Ngāti Hinemanu / Upokoiri / Ngāti Hawea / Marau / Parekiore / Ngāti Manuhiri
Marei Apatu	Tokomaha ng hapu: Ngāti Hawea, Ngāti Hori, Hinemanu
Robert McDonald	Ngāti Kurukuru
Ray Hart	Ngāti Kurukuru
Riordan Kemp	Ngāti Hinemanu / Hinipare
Kepa Toa	Te Upokoira / Ngāti Hinemanu
Rose Mohi	Ngāti Mihiroa
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere

Hui 4 – Pukemokimoki Marae, Napier, 20 July 2008

Tony Seymour	Ngāti Porou
Kaupā Teariki	Ngāti Raina ki Rarotonga
Karanema Bartlett	Ngā Hapu Waimarama
Mariana Seymour	Whānau o Kohupatiki
Daniel Wakefield	Kaumātua Puke Moki Moki
James Robin	Kohupatiki Marae
Te Kareti Reihana Tipoki	Omio Whare Tūpuna
Peter Eden	Chairperson Hineparo, Maahu, Tawhao
Louise Heremia	Hineparo, Maahu, Tawhao
Dereck Te Ariki Manihera Hendersson	Hineparo, Maahu, Tawhao
Morry Black	Ngāti Hawea
Syd Maaka	Kahungunu
John Kenrick	Kahungunu

Jonathon Dick	Ministry of Fisheries
Alan Riwaka	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whanau a Ruataupare
Jim Hutcheson	Ngāti Kere
Haami Hilton	Ngā Te Rangikoinake / Ngāti Pahauwera
Erina Hilton	Ngāti Pahauwera
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Adele Whyte	Ngāti Hawea
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere

Hui 5 – Kaiuku Marae, Te Mahia, 26 July 2008

Marina Sciascia	Ngāti Kere
William D Blake	Mahia Maori Committee
Pera Edwards	Ngāi Tū
Pita Walker-Robinson	Matawhaiti
Te Kareti Reihana Tipoki	Rongowhakata Iwi
R. Meihana	Ngāti Rangī / Rakaipaaka
Johnina Symes	Ngāi Te Rehu / Ngā Tamakahu / Ngāti Rangī
Pani Ngatai	Ngāi Te Rehu / Ngāi Te Apatari / Ngāti Pahauwera
Miniata Westrupp	Hikairo / Ngāi Tū
Kathleen Mato	Hikairo / Hinewhato
Jenny Mauger	Heretaunga Whānau
Grace Ormond	Hikairo / Ngāi Tū / ngā hapu o Rongomaiwahine
Dudley TeNahu	Ngāi Tū
Rosana Ratapu	Ngāi Totoru/Ngāi Hikaroa
Mata Taumaa	Taku Taimoana o Waipuka
Hariata Dawn Bennett	Taku Taimoana o Waipuka
Huia Brown	Mahia
Jose Ormond	Ngāi Tu
Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whānau a Ruataupare
Craig Lawson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Jim Hutcheson	Ngāti Kere
Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Alan Riwaka	Waipuka (Ngāti Mihiroa) Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere
Adele Whyte	Ngāti Hawea

Hui 6 – Mohaka Marae, 9 August 2008

Christine Teariki	Hinemanu / Paporo / Pahauwera / Te Whānau a Ruataupare
Kat Reihana	Waiparapara
Hawkins McDermott	Ngāti Pahauwera
Winipere King	Ngāti Pahauwera
Clark King	Ngāti Mahuta Kawhia Moana
Olga Rameka	Ngāti Pahauwera
Haami Hilton	Ngā Te Rangikoinake / Ngāti Pahauwera

Erina Hilton	Ngāti Pahauwera
Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Ranginui Keefe	Ngāti Pahauwera / Rakai Paka
Shaun Harank	
Keith Hape	Ngāti Mihiroa
Robert Clarke	Taraia Marae
Bill Adsett	Ngāti Pahauwera
Kuki Green	Ngāti Pahauwera
Harry Tuapawa	Ngāti Pahauwera
Maryanne Tuapawa	Ngāti Pourao
Mata Taumaa	Taku Tai Moana o Waipuka
Tangiwai Newton	Ngāti Pahauwera
Marie Moses	Ngāti Pahauwera
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Hariata Dawn Bennett	Waipuka (Ngāti Mihiroa) Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Alan Riwaka	Waipuka (Ngāti Mihiroa) Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Sandra Mauger	Ngāti Hawea
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere

Hui 7 – Te Kupenga Hui, Napier Cosmopolitan Club, 14 August 2008

Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Billy Brough	Ministry of Fisheries
Kathleen Mato	Hikairo
Bonnie Rauhuia Hilton	Te Rangī Kōeānake
Alyson Bullock	Te Hika a Papauma
Paul Wright	Te Hika a Papauma
W T Ormsley	Ngāti Hore Ngāti Hinemanu
Hohepa Orikena	Ngāti Mihiora, Ngāti Whakaiti, Rangī Kōeānaki
Winipere Mauger	Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Jenny Mauger	Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Kere/ Ngāti Marau
Sandra Mauger	Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Kere / Ngāti Marau
Harry Tuapawa	Ngāti Pahuwera
Maryanne Tuapawa	Ngāti Kahungunu
Morehu Cooper (Mini)	Rongomawahine
Charles Morunga	
Kepa Toa	Upokoiri Ngāti Hinemanu
Horomona Tomlins	Ngāti Mihiroa
Hariata Dawn Bennett	Waipuka (Ngāti Mihiroa) Takutai Moana O Waipuka
Alan Riwaka	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Ripia Waaka	
Ripia / Libia Walker	

Hui 8 – Takitimu Festival, Hastings, 13 Nov 2008

W Ormsby	Ngāti Hoa / Horopaki / Ngāti Hare
Sandra Mauger	Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Mokohiti Brown	Ngāti Ranginui Iwi ki Tauranga Moana
Rangi Spooner	Ngā Te Ruruku O Te Rangi
Thomas Paku	Te Kupenga Whiturauroa a Maui
Winipere Mauger	Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Jenny Mauger	Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Kathleen Mato	Mahia Māori Committee Chair
Harry Mikare	KAHC
Robert Ropiha	Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Board
Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Charlie Lambert	Ngāti Pahauwera
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere
Justine Inns	Oceanlaw NZ

Hui 9 – Takitimu Festival, 14 Nov 2008

Thomas Paku	Tumapuhiarangi
Morehu Cooper	Rongomaiwahine
Wayne Ormsby	Ngāti Toa / Horopaki / Ngāti Hare
Rangi Spooner	Ngā Te Ruruku O Te Rangi
Robin Hape	Te Whatuiapitu / Rangitane / Te Rangi Koianake
Sandra Mauger	Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Haami Te Whaiti	Ngāti Hinewaka
Dick Hawea	Ngāti Kere
Harry Mikare	KAHC
Jenny Mauger	Ngāti Hawea / Ngāti Hori / Ngāti Hinemanu / Ngāi Te Upokoiri / Ngāti Manuhiri / Ngāti Marau
Tania McPherson	Te Ohu Kaimoana
Arthur Gemmell	Ngāti Pahauwera
Aramanu Rohipa	Kahungunu / Ngāti Hawea/ Hori
Andrew Bayley	
Morry Black	
Daren Coulston	Ngāti Kere
Justine Inns	Oceanlaw NZ

APPENDIX THREE – SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND OPTIONS IDENTIFIED AT CONSULTATION HUI WITH HAPŪ

1. Fisheries Issues – concerns about quality and quantity of fisheries resources within the Kahungunu rohe.

Key issues raised under this heading include:

- Depletion, both in quantity and quality, of fish stocks, particularly key inshore fisheries/taonga such as pāua, kina, kōura, karengo, inanga and tuna. This is signalled by the need for customary fishers to go deeper and further afield to “get a feed”.
- The desire by non-commercial fishers to have easy access to kaimoana close to shore, and to maintain those populations.
- Concerns about the way which kaimoana is harvested and used – e.g. taking the breeding stock, using non-traditional methods and being wasteful.
- Population growth and technology advances are leading to increased customary / recreational harvests, which current information and fisheries management techniques may not be keeping up with.

Options that have been suggested include:

- The need to rebuild stocks, particularly of iconic non-commercial species, to improve abundance, access and quality for non-commercial fishers.
- Identifying areas to have priority for rebuilding efforts.
- Increasing the use and enforceability of rāhui and giving hapū the ability to punish poachers.
- Improving the use/effectiveness of stock assessments and introducing methods of management such as closed seasons/seasonal harvest/rotational harvest/wild farming/relocation of stocks.
- Education to change the attitude to fish and fishing – there is currently an opinion that there is a right to fish and people need to understand that it is a privilege that should be treated with respect.

2. Management of fishing – consideration of ways in which the management of fishing – customary, recreational and commercial – could be improved.

Key issues raised under this heading include

- The need for all fishers to put the needs of Tangaroa first, so as to support healthy fisheries and ecosystems.
- Expansion of commercial fishing effort has created or contributed to depletion, impacting on non-commercial fishers.

- Attention needs to be paid to how things used to be done, so that those practices can be respected and restored.
- The fishery is extensive and iwi/hapū need to find ways to control/influence entire fishery
- Concerns regarding the inequality of reporting standards especially between recreational and customary fishing
- Concerns with the imposition of marine reserves which reduce/exclude management by hapū
- The need for effective control over recreational fishing especially in areas where stocks are depleted and especially during the summer.
- Inability to enforce rāhui.
- The need for more information about unregulated recreational and customary fishing.
- Need for effective punishment of poachers
- The need for more resourcing, it is not possible to manage and police the fisheries without resources.

Possible options have included/focused on:

- Giving hapū the ability to rewrite the customary fishing regulations and manage compliance with both customary and recreational regulations, including by setting both customary and recreational bag limits and methods for collecting and using kaimoana, such as taking small fish, not breeding stock, and not all year around.
- Giving more power to hapū to monitor and enforce compliance with rāhui.
- The need for management at the local level (and bottom up structures) with local management groups identifying and addressing issues.
- Policing popular fishing spots especially over summer, including getting out on the water, not just being on the shore.
- Hapū clusters set up, advertise and maintain a whare at the beach as a base for education, monitoring and compliance efforts.
- Applying some form of a recreational licence.
- Effective management/control of recreational fishing and better information about areas fished, effort and catch.
- Rohe management plans that are monitored, measured against goals, reviewed regularly and updated
- Customary regulations and their implementation are approved by hapū and consistent with hapū goals – using customary fishing permits to enforce the rules of the hapū, not as a licence to break the rules.

- Estimating the amount of kai hapū need and when in advance and providing for that in management.
- Ensuring whānau fishers are well versed in traditional and modern fishing practices.
- Reinvestigating the merit of some input controls within the QMS framework, e.g. gear selection, reducing environmental impacts, reducing damage to released fish.

3. Environmental issues – Deals with the wider environmental issues that impact on the health and abundance of fisheries resources, coastal and freshwater environments.

Key issues raised under this heading include

- Rivers and waterways are sick.
- High nitrate levels in fresh waters and other pollution including chemical leaching, run off, siltation, sewerage, etc.
- Kaimoana off traditional reef is not fit for human consumption due health risk from contamination. Associated loss of wairua, tinana, hinengaro, matauranga, maramataka, cultural, social, ecological norms resulting in an inability to sustain waioira/hauora (health) throughout associated areas.
- Decreasing water levels in waterways.
- Climate change.
- Habitats are being damaged/changing which makes the fish die or move
- Dams and other barriers in waterways limit recruitment of returning juveniles.

Possible options have included:

- Better communication especially where councils are making decision on the use of the resources
- Better information, testing needs to be conducted, education on traditional methods of reading the sea.
- Establishing plantations of key indicator species, both terrestrial and marine/aquatic.
- Enhancement to protect freshwater breeding areas/stock, e.g. estuarine nurseries, whitebait egg habitat, glass eel/elver access.
- Utilising aquaculture to provide for customary kaimoana needs.
- Involving health agencies in an integrated approach to ultimately reduce the health spend.

4. Spatial/competition issues – Considers issues arising from competition for the use of coastal resources and freshwater.

Key issues raised under this heading include:

- Competition for waterspace among coastal users-recreational/commercial/tourism/aquaculture.
- Demand for kaimoana is increasing, especially over summer when coastal populations swell and stocks are diminishing.
- The demand for 'closed areas', such as marine reserves, increases pressure on resources and competition for space just as much as active uses of those areas do.

Possible options have included:

- The need for KAHC to reinvest in the customary fishery, in recognition of where commercial fishing came from.
- Development of a holistic single-door strategy
- Hapū to co-ordinate development of management training and resourcing
- Ensure effective management of recreational fishing, e.g. by bringing it under the control of hapū.

5. Information issues – Reviews the issues and gaps in information that stand in the way of improved management of fisheries, fishing, coastal and freshwater environments.

Key issues raised under this heading include:

- A strong desire to return fisheries to their former, healthy states, but little documented information on what those states were: how can you assess something when you don't know what is in the cupboard? Also need to know what's in the cupboard before issuing permits or recreational.
- The information that does exist is scattered between agencies and institutions and much is not readily accessible.
- Lack of robust stock abundance and harvest information to back up fisheries management decisions.
- Kaitiaki should have better access to information, so as to make good management decisions.
- Many recreational fishers and the general public do see Kahungunu aspirations as a threat, despite sharing concerns in respect of depletion, conflict, degradation, etc.

Possible options have included:

- All management interventions should be accompanied by monitoring and research activities, which allow the effectiveness of those interventions to be measured and assessed.

- Researching the amount of kai needed by whānau and hapū, how often it is required and where it is sourced from, and using this information in fisheries management decisions.
- Get information from MFish on what each fishing sector has taken out of each rohe moana to form a better picture of local depletion.
- Develop effective management/control of recreational fishing and better information about areas fished, effort and harvest
- Improve communications so that recreational fishers and the wider public understand Kahungunu fisheries aspirations and where everyone fits in

6. Rangatiranga/Kaitaikitanga – Scans the issues that impede the full expression of whānau, hapū and iwi rangatiranga and kaitaikitanga within the Kahungunu and looks at how they can work together – and with other agencies and stakeholders – to uphold those responsibilities more effectively.

Key issues raised under this heading include:

- Hapū need to be assured that KUKT does represent them, will represent them and will fight for their rights;
- The plan needs to be holistic – not only looking at restoring and healing fisheries (land freshwater) but also rebuilding the people.
- Any form of plan must be bottom up not top down.
- Hapū aspirations to participate in commercial fishing are not currently realised - hapū want effective input into management of the commercial fisheries asset in order to ensure that long-term decisions return tangible benefits to hapū and whanau.
- While there is interchange between coastal and inland rohe through whānaungatanga/manakitanga there are few integrated strategies, eg, regarding runoff – more cohesion is required between groups with kaitiaki responsibilities and iwi and hapū need to work together.
- Communication within and between whānau, hapū and iwi is inconsistent at best and non-existent at worst.
- Integrated fisheries management is required across the rohe or for dealing with wider issues, e.g. issues covering the whole of FMA2.
- Substantial funding, training and infrastructure will be required in order to improve/enhance cohesiveness and effectiveness of hapū/iwi involvement in management.
- Hapū structures are at different levels of development and capability.
- Mechanisms in the Foreshore and Seabed Act (while that Act is not supported) can, at least, recognise hapū rights and should be utilised, without giving up the fight for full recognition.

- Multi-dimensional performance indicators are required. i.e. success isn't just managed in financial terms.

Possible options have included:

- Iwi and hapū need to communicate better and work together.
- Develop hapū rohe moana management plans which are monitored, measured against goals, reviewed regularly and updated.
- Education and training to get Kahungunu people into every sector of fishing, fishing/aquaculture businesses, fisheries management and science/technology.
- Require and support all Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki to undergo training via the SITO customary fishing qualification and to write a stock management plan as part of that.
- Establish and implement the 'single-door policy', clarifying roles and responsibilities across the whole rohe.
- Create a 'hapū representative' position on the KAHC board.
- Provide funding, training and infrastructure to improve/enhance cohesiveness and effectiveness of hapū/iwi involvement in management, including through improving access to third-party funded training and development.
- Develop multi-dimensional performance indicators (economic, social, environmental, etc).
- Complete the gazettal of hapū rohe moana over the whole Kahungunu land/sea rohe.
- Renegotiate relationships with the Ministry of Fisheries, with a focus on how the Ministry can support iwi/hapū in fulfilling their fisheries aspirations.
- Profile Kahungunu people with qualification in fisheries science, management and business and provide opportunities for them to be involved, e.g. through providing presentations on relevant subjects and taking up positions within the iwi and in key external agencies.



APPENDIX FOUR – CONSOLIDATED PLAN

<i>Goal: Kahungunu is involved effectively in all regulatory fisheries management processes affecting key icon/taonga species.</i>			
Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Identify priority species, and engage fully in fisheries management processes affecting those species.	Agree priority species and establish baseline information on their current size, quality, location and abundance.	Establish target levels for size, quality, location and abundance of priority species, after assessing the costs and benefits of achieving those targets over time.	Hapū, with support from KUKT Forum ⁴
	Participate in fisheries management processes.	Advocate for Kahungunu policies in fisheries management processes.	KUKT Forum
<i>Goal: Measures are in place for localised fisheries management to minimise conflict between competing uses (including through voluntary agreements and the restoration/enhancement of appropriate areas).</i>			
Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Map key Kahungunu fishing areas (customary, commercial and/or recreational) and identify areas requiring urgent protection, restoration or enhancement, and use those maps to develop a network of areas for implementation of appropriate management measures.	Map key areas and develop proposals for their management	Seek agreement of stakeholders and the community on proposals for management of key areas and engage with agencies (where necessary).	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Identify and invest in priority restoration and enhancement projects.	Identify a small number of possible restoration/ enhancement sites and develop plans for them.	Implement restoration/ enhancement projects with the cooperation of stakeholders and the community.	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Engage with commercial and recreational	Establish Kahungunu representation on	Facilitate multi-sector agreement on	KUKT Forum.

⁴ See discussion of this forum under heading 8, 'Capacity'.

fishing interests to agree voluntary measures for fine-scale, localised management of key species and/or stocks.	CSOs and recreational groups.	localised management measures.	
<i>Goal: Measures are in place for localised fisheries management to minimise conflict between competing uses (including through voluntary agreements and the restoration/enhancement of appropriate areas).</i>			
Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Map key Kahungunu fishing areas (customary, commercial and/or recreational) and identify areas requiring urgent protection, restoration or enhancement, and use those maps to develop a network of areas for implementation of appropriate management measures.	Map key areas and develop proposals for their management	Seek agreement of stakeholders and the community on proposals for management of key areas and engage with agencies (where necessary).	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Identify and invest in priority restoration and enhancement projects.	Identify a small number of possible restoration/ enhancement sites and develop plans for them.	Implement restoration/ enhancement projects with the cooperation of stakeholders and the community.	Hapū (with support from KUKT Forum).
Engage with commercial and recreational fishing interests to agree voluntary measures for fine-scale, localised management of key species and/or stocks.	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs and recreational groups.	Facilitate multi-sector agreement on localised management measures.	KUKT Forum.
<i>Goal: Hapū are empowered and respected as effective managers of customary fishing within their rohe, and full participants in wider fisheries management. The customary kaimoana needs of hapū are identified and provided for.</i>			
Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a Kahungunu model for management of customary fishing by hapū.	Develop a Kahungunu model for management of customary fishing by hapū, e.g. a template for coordinated policies on issue of customary permits.	Implement the model, including by encouraging the use of templates and coordination of policies, and seeking amendment to regulations if necessary.	Tohunga, hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.

Complete the Gazettal of all areas within the Kahungunu rohe, or bring all areas under any new or revised regulatory regime.	Work with hapū to complete Gazettal (or the equivalent) of all areas within the rohe.		Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.
Develop co-ordinated rohe moana/wai māori management plans for all areas.	Create templates and resources to support development of rohe moana/wai māori management plans.	Coordinate development of rohe moana management plans for all areas.	KUKT Forum to develop templates and coordinate the development of plans, in consultation with tohunga and hapū. Plans to be developed by hapū.
	Establish a regular forum of Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki to consider cumulative effects and measures that might be necessary to effect any agreed limits.	Investigate other means of maximising the efficiency and effectiveness of Tāngata Tiaki/Kaitiaki.	KUKT Forum, in consultation with hapū and Tāngata Tiaki/Kiatiaki.
Develop estimates of customary needs and ensure that these are met.	Compile estimates of the likely month-by-month customary kai needs of marae and hapū.	Further develop the Pataka system and other options for satisfying customary needs.	Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum and KAHC as necessary.
<i>Goal: The value of Kahungunu's commercial fishing assets, and the returns (both tangible and intangible) from those assets, are maximised now and into the future, consistent with this Strategy.</i>			
Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
KAHC shows leadership to the commercial fishing sector, both in supporting restoration and enhancement of fisheries	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs and strengthen KAHC's presence and profile within the fishing industry.	Develop a Code of Practice for those fishing Kahungunu ACE, including adherence to agreed voluntary	KAHC, supported by KUKT Forum.

and in maximising the value of its assets.		management measures.	
Develop and implement policy on involving hapū in the iwi's commercial fishing activities, where such involvement has mutual benefits.	Establish regular communications between KAHC and hapū.	Develop policy on opportunities for active hapū involvement in KAHC commercial activities.	KAHC and hapū.
<i>Goal: Recreational fishing is effectively managed, with appropriate input by those with kaitiaki responsibilities.</i>			
Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Recreational fishing is effectively managed, with appropriate input by those with kaitiaki responsibilities.	Establish relationships and regular communication with local recreational fishing interests.	Agree voluntary management measures and strategies for encouraging compliance, including voluntary reporting.	KUKT Forum.
<i>Goal: Hapū are effectively involved in compliance activities across all fisheries sectors.</i>			
Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement policy on effective hapū involvement in fisheries compliance.	Develop policy on hapū involvement in fisheries compliance.	Implement policy.	Hapū, supported by KUKT Forum.
<i>Goal: Improved capacity, co-operation between Kahungunu iwi and hapū, commercial and non-commercial fishing interest improves cohesiveness and a 'one door' policy ensures more effective interactions with other agencies.</i>			
Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Establish fisheries management capacity within Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Incorporated, develop a forum to advise on fisheries management.	Develop a job description/Terms of Reference for a fisheries management/strategy implementation function and fill that function.	Consider the need for a further function.	NKII/KUKT Forum.
	Develop Terms of Reference for an advisory forum (including process for appointment).	Review effectiveness of advisory committee and make changes to Terms of Reference if necessary.	CHC, NKII and KAHC.
Progressively promote and encourage compliance with the one door policy, as	Require the Ministry of Fisheries to comply with the one door policy (once internal	Require regional authorities, the Department of Conservation and other agencies to comply with the one door	CHC, NKII and KAHC.

capacity is developed	capacity exists)	policy (as capacity is developed).	
Ensure Kahungunu fisheries managers are appropriately supported and resourced to fulfil their responsibilities including development of detailed fisheries management plans for their rohe.	Develop detailed plans and budgets for implementation of this Strategy and for appropriate support for Kahungunu fisheries managers and ensure resources are provided.	Develop detailed annual plans and budgets.	Hapū, KUKT Forum and NKII.
	Investigate opportunities for attracting external funding, including through service contracts secondments and cost recovery.		KUKT Forum.
<i>Goal: Well-informed fisheries managers are empowered to make good fisheries management decisions.</i>			
Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Continue to collate matauranga and other information on fisheries and environmental issues in the rohe and develop a research programme to fill in information gaps.	Complete first report on information gaps/ research needs.	Develop a research strategy for addressing information gaps, including policies on active involvement of hapū in research.	KUKT Forum, in consultation with hapū and KAHC.
	Put in place arrangements for continuing development of the information database and for access to, and protection of, that database.		KUKT Forum.
Develop and maintain a record of Kahungunu's fisheries footprint, baselines and benchmarks.	Establish a voluntary reporting scheme for Kahungunu recreational fishers.	Promote voluntary reporting scheme and encourage compliance.	KUKT Forum.
	Develop capacity to hold and collate information on Kahungunu customary, commercial and recreational fishing.		KUKT Forum.

Goal: Effective lines of communication exist within Kahungunu between iwi and hapū fisheries managers, their constituents, and between commercial and non-commercial interests.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a communications strategy in consultation with hapū.	Develop and implement a communications strategy, coordinated with internal Kahungunu communications on other issues.	Review effectiveness of communications strategy and make changes if necessary.	NKII, in consultation with hapū.

Goal: Kahungunu is recognised as a leader in fisheries management in its rohe and exercises effective influence with fisheries management agencies. Fisheries stakeholders support Kahungunu aspirations for fisheries in the rohe.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Establish forums for regular contact with agencies involved in fisheries management.	Meet with relevant agencies to introduce them to the strategy and establish regular contact.		KUKT Forum
Proactively develop relationships with other stakeholders and seek their agreement to Kahungunu aspirations.	Establish Kahungunu representation on CSOs, local recreational groups and other relevant groups (as per headings 5 (Commercial Fishing) and 6 (Recreational Fishing) above).	Work with stakeholders and the community to agree measures to improve fisheries abundance (as per headings 5 and 6 above).	

Goal: Kahungunu iwi members have the skills and expertise to participate at all levels of fisheries management and operations.

Activity	Priority Tasks (2009/10)	Further Tasks (2010/11)	Responsibilities
Develop and implement a training and development strategy.	Collate information on existing training opportunities.	Develop and implement policies on utilising existing opportunities and developing others.	KUKT Forum.
	Identify the training and development needs of hapū.	Institute training for Tāngata Kaitiaki/Tiaki and others in operating information management systems.	KUKT Forum.
Develop a database of relevant skills, qualification and training within Kahungunu.	Compile a skills, qualification and training register of Kahungunu	Seek opportunities to engage skilled and qualified Kahungunu people in management initiatives.	KUKT Forum.